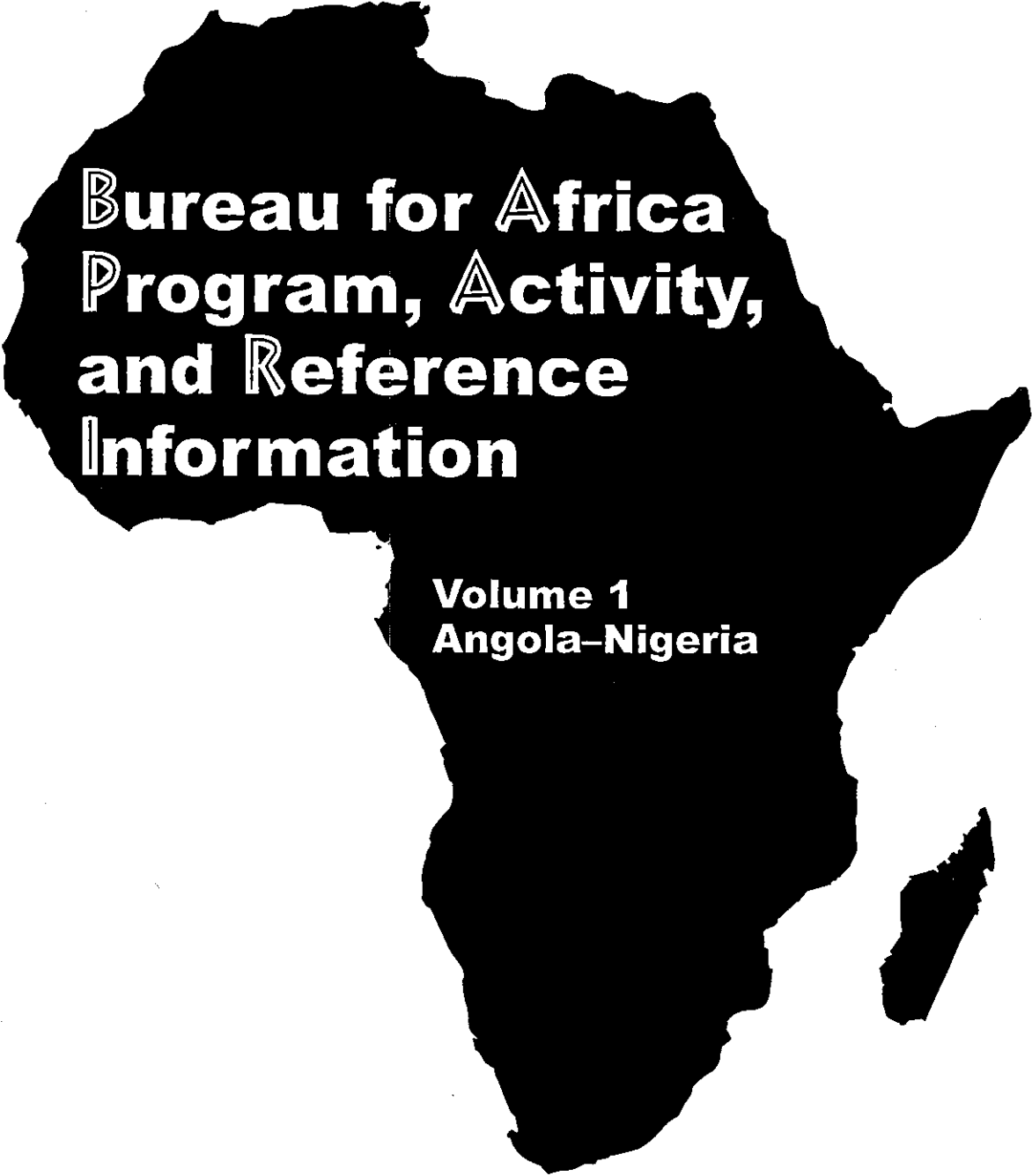


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**Bureau for Africa
Program, Activity,
and Reference
Information**

**Volume 1
Angola-Nigeria**

**Fiscal Year 2002
US Agency for International Development
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Table of Contents

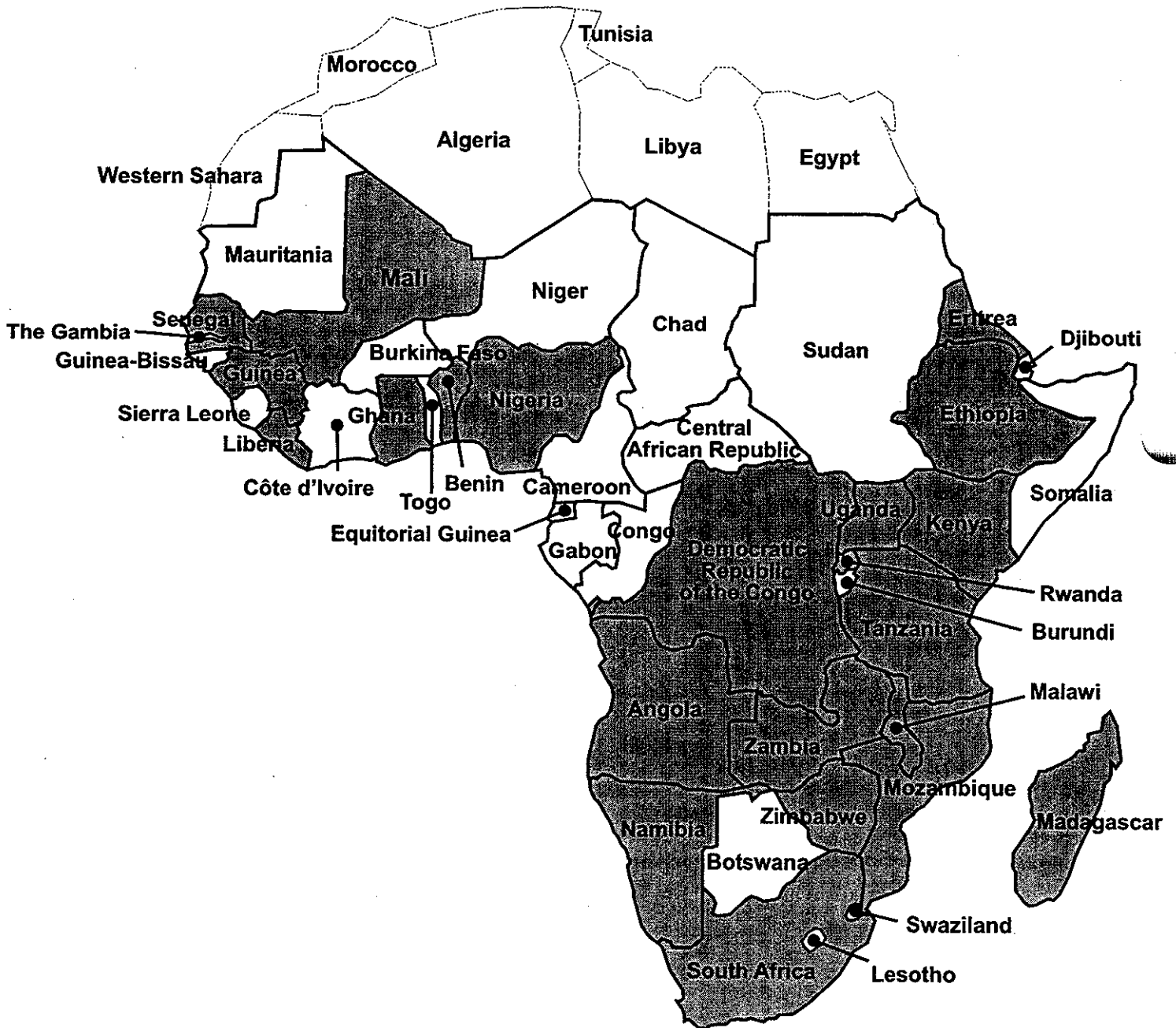
Volume I

- Map of Africa
- Glossary
- Africa Overview
- Country Programs
 - Angola
 - Benin
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Eritrea
 - Ethiopia
 - Ghana
 - Guinea
 - Kenya
 - Liberia
 - Madagascar
 - Malawi
 - Mali
 - Mozambique
 - Namibia
 - Nigeria
- How to Find Information on USAID Programs and Procurement
- Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises
- USAID Africa Mission Addresses
- USAID/Washington Country Desk Officers

Volume II

- Map of Africa
- Glossary
- Country Programs
 - Rwanda
 - Senegal
 - Sierra Leone
 - South Africa
 - Sudan
 - Tanzania
 - Uganda
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe
- Regional Programs
 - Africa Regional
 - Great Lakes Justice Initiative
 - Initiative for Southern Africa
 - Regional Economic Development Service for East and Southern Africa & Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
 - West Africa Regional Program
- How to Find Information on USAID Programs and Procurement
- Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises
- USAID Africa Mission Addresses
- USAID/Washington Country Desk Officers

USAID Presence Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa



Glossary

ACCORD	African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AELGA	African Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance Project
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AFR	USAID's Bureau for Africa (Africa Bureau)
AFR/DP	Africa Bureau's Office of Development Planning, USAID
AFR/SD	Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development, USAID
AFRICARE	A U.S. private voluntary organization
AFRO	Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization
AFSI	Africa Food Security Initiative
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AGRHYMET	Agro-Hydraulique et Météorologie (institute, CILSS)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIR	American Institute of Research
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ASTA	American Seed Trade Association
ATRIP	Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program
AVSC	Association for Voluntary and Safe Contraception, now called EngenderHealth
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival program
BESSIP	Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program
BSP	Biological Support Program
CA	Cooperating Agencies
CAI	Creative Associates International
CAP	Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project
CAPE	Protected Areas and Ecotourism component of NEA
CAR	Central African Republic
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CEFDHAC	Conférence sur les écosystèmes de forêts denses et humides d'Afrique centrale
CERPOD	Center for Studies and Research on Population and Development
CERTI	Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative
CESAG	Centre Africain d'Etude Supérieures en Administration et Gestion
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	<i>Comité Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel</i> (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
CLEIAA	Capacity Development and Linkages for EIA in Africa
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the USA
CMAP	Collaborative Master's Program
CREA	Center for Research on Economic Analysis
CSD	Child Survival and Diseases
CVA	Conflict Vulnerability Assessment
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Development Assistance (fund)
DAA	Deputy Assistant Administrator
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
D/G	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	Democracy and Human Rights Fund

DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT3	Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus Vaccine, Third Dose
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAGER	Equity and Growth through Economic Research
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSA	East, Central and Southern Africa
EDC	Educational Development Center
EDDI	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EFA	Education for All
EG	Center for Economic Growth
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Information Systems
ELI	Environmental Law Institute
EMEMP	Environmental Monitoring Evaluation and Mitigation Planning
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENCAP	Environmental Capacity Building Program
ENRM	Environment and Natural Resources Management
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EPR	Epidemic Preparedness and Response
ERNWACA	Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa
ESS	Education Sector Support
ETA	Environmental Trends Analysis
EU	European Union
FAM	Food Aid Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
FDA	Foundation for Democracy in Africa
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FGC	Female Genital Cutting
FHA	Family Health and AIDS
FRAME	AFR/SD activity to promote strategic analysis of environmental issues in Africa
FY	Fiscal Year
G/HCD	Global Bureau's Human Capacity Development Center, USAID
G/PHN	Global Bureau's Population, Health and Nutrition Center, USAID
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GATT	General Agreement for Trade and Tariff
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Global Information Infrastructure
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GTZ	<i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , the German service company supporting development projects
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative
HIV/AIDS/STI	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome/sexually transmitted infections
ICC	Inter-Agency Coordinating Committees
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
IFESH	International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPAA	International Partnership against AIDS in Africa
IR	Intermediate Result
IRM	Information and Resources Management Office

ISP	Integrated Strategic Plan
ISP	Internet service provider
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JSI	John Snow Incorporated
LEAT	Lawyers Environmental Action Team
LIFE	Leadership in Fighting Epidemics
LIFE	Living in a Finite Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEASURE	Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MHO	Mutual Health Organizations
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MTCT	Mother-To-Child Transmission
MTT	Ministry of Trade and Tourism
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NESDA	Network for Sustainable Development and the Environment in Africa
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHA	National Health Accounts
NID	National Immunization Days
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPC	Nonpresence Countries
NR	Natural Resources
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PANA	Pan-African News Agency
PEA	Primary Education Advisors
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PEI	Polio Eradication Initiative
PHN	Population, Health, Nutrition
PHR	Partnerships for Health Reform
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PNVA	National Agricultural Extension Project
POA	Program and Operations Assessment Division
PPC	Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination
PPS	Policies, Programs and Strategies
PPT	Pre-Packaged Therapy
PRISM	Performance Indicators for Strategic Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSI	Population Services International
PTCI	Programme de Troisième Cycle Interuniversitaire
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
RCSA	Regional Center for Southern Africa
REDSO	Regional Economic Development Support Office, USAID
REO	Regional Environmental Officer
RH	Reproductive Health
RP	Results Package
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAGA	Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access
SARA	Support and Analysis for Research in Africa

SD	Office of Sustainable Development
SEAM	Strategic Environmental Assessment and Monitoring
SIP	Sector Investment Program
SISERA	Secretariat for Institutional Support to Economic Research in Africa
SMASH	Social Marketing for Adolescent Sexual Health Project
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SPAAR	Special Program on African Agricultural Research
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSO	Strategic Support Objective
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSO	U.N. Sudano-Sahel Office
U.S.	United States of America
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USAID/W	U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USG	United States government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV
WARP	West Africa Regional Program
WFP	World Food Program
WGHE	Working Group on Higher Education
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO/AFRO	WHO's Africa Regional Office
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund/World Wide Fund for Nature

AFRICA SUMMARY

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	452,487	446,988	454,939	433,598
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	250,673	291,500	338,622	355,815
Development Credit Authority	0	756	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	25,000	133,655	0
Economic Support Funds	96,281	62,500	90,686	105,500
P.L. 480 Title II	387,228	449,977	378,038	160,247
P.L. 480 Title III	11,700	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	1,198,369	1,276,721	1,395,940	1,055,160

Valerie Dickson-Horton, Acting Assistant Administrator

AFRICA

U.S. National Interests

Free and fair trade, addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and building regional stability are at the core of U.S. national interests in Africa. The economic prosperity and national security of the U.S. are enhanced, and American values concerning afflicted peoples are confirmed, by promoting broad-based economic and social development in Africa.

USAID initiatives are based on an understanding that economic development in Africa promotes political stability, raises living standards, and develops viable markets for U.S. goods, services and investment. Fighting infectious diseases, engaging in crisis prevention, and supporting democracy and governance in Africa reflect the best of American values. Years of experience have demonstrated that it is in the interest of the United States to strengthen the capacity of African states, organizations and individuals to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, and respond to complex emergencies and natural disasters, which often overwhelm existing African structures.

The United States has a unique opportunity to assist sub-Saharan African nations define the types of strategies that will carry them into this new millennium. Better managing of economic resources; combating infectious disease; strengthening democratic governance, advancing the rule of law, and creating an environment conducive to greater trade and investment form the basis for USAID's strategy to loosen the grip of poverty in Africa today and build relationships with American enterprise for the future.

Development Challenges

Sub-Saharan Africa faces significant development challenges. These challenges include:

Economic Growth and Agriculture. Today, 300 million Africans live on barely 65 cents a day. Africa's average gross national product (GNP) per capita is \$492. In 24 countries GNP per capita is under \$350. USAID believes increased economic security can be achieved through raising agricultural productivity; establishing community networks to foster natural resources management; building African capacity; strengthening the enabling environment; and encouraging trade and investment.

Agricultural development will have the greatest impact in stimulating economies, reducing poverty and helping to feed the poor in sub-Saharan Africa. It also encourages the growth of small- and medium-scale enterprises that are vital to the health of African economies as dynamic sources of job growth and diversification of production. Unfortunately, there are constraints to increasing agricultural productivity including poorly functioning markets and low levels of technology use. Also, the lack of adequate policy and regulatory frameworks causes distortions in agricultural markets and disincentives to agricultural producers. The USAID program emphases include: better linkages between farmers and agribusiness, building agriculture producer groups that are able to effectively access markets and receive fairer product and input prices, promotion of open - competitive markets for both agriculture producers and suppliers, strengthening agriculture research systems and advocacy groups to change government policies that are disincentives to increased productivity, encouraging micro financing institutions serving small and medium producers, and advancing the use of improved agriculture technologies.

Education is an essential ingredient for economic growth and development. However, with a 41% illiteracy rate, Africa lacks an adequate human resource base to bring about the seven percent growth required to cut poverty in half by 2015. The problem includes a lack of resources to fund improvements in educational systems and services, flawed national policies associated with resource allocations, inadequate and inappropriate provision of education services such as teachers, curriculum design, provision of instructional materials and management/support systems, as well as low household demand for the schooling offered. In support of capacity-building, USAID continues to focus the largest share of its education and training resources on primary and basic rather than specialized (e.g., vocational) education because it provides the greatest return on investment in terms of productivity, especially for girls. Eleven bilateral programs bear this focus, sharing a common approach in: 1) promoting systemic reform; 2)

assuring that countries have financial support and institutional capacity to build on programs; and 3) concentrating on improving the quality of education.

Although abundant in human and natural resources, Africa's trade and investment profile reflects a continent that has not mastered the key prerequisites for joining the global economy. Africa accounts for only four percent of U.S. total trade with developing nations. There has been a slight increase in intra-African trade, valued at only \$19 billion in 1999. In addition, Africa has by far the lowest ratio of investment to GDP of any developing region. Foreign direct investment of \$7.3 billion in 1999 represented only 3.5 percent of flows to developing nations and was highly concentrated in five African countries, mostly producers of oil and other minerals. Economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa depends in part upon the development of a receptive environment for trade and investment. To help achieve this objective, USAID promotes the harmonization of trade and customs policies; improved finance and investment environments; and business linkages. Economic integration has been enhanced through assistance on regional protocols relating to trade, finance and investment, transport, and telecommunications laws; amelioration of cross border trade barriers; and facilitating efficient movement of goods and services between countries. The Leland Initiative has been a critical element in helping bridge the digital divide. And USAID support of sub-regional institutions such as the Southern Africa Development Community is facilitating cross-border trade and investment initiatives stimulating African nations to undertake needed reforms. These USAID efforts assist sub-Saharan African nations to participate fully in the world economy by enhancing economic self-reliance by recognizing trade and investment reform are necessary economic development tools.

Having abundant and well-managed natural resources is a precursor to sound economic development. However, Africa's soil and water resources are unevenly distributed and subject to variability and degradation. African forests contain 45 percent of all global biodiversity. Of significant concern, however, is the effective management of this rich resource. While the bulk of African environmental issues relate to natural resource management, including agriculture and biodiversity, rapid urbanization and industrialization of the continent pose new risks. USAID's strategy for the environment focuses on accelerating the identification, development, and dissemination of strategically viable natural resources management systems. USAID is implementing this strategy through: 1) promoting measures to safeguard the environmental underpinnings of broad-based economic growth in areas such as community-based natural resources management, protecting the integrity of critical ecosystems and threats to public health; and 2) reducing long-term threats to the global environment, particularly climate change and the loss of bio-diversity.

Global Health. High mortality, the spread of infectious diseases, and rapid population growth represent a daunting challenge to development in sub-Saharan Africa. One in 16 African women dies due to pregnancy-related causes. On average 151 of every 1,000 children dies before the age of five. In many countries the mortality rate exceeds 200 per 1,000. Immunization levels are declining and under-five mortality levels are increasing in a number of sub-Saharan countries. In addition, by the end of 1999, nearly 24.5 million adults and children were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa – accounting for over 70 percent of the world's infected persons. A total of 14.8 million Africans have died as a result of AIDS, an estimated 80 percent were in their prime, between the ages of 20 and 50. Over 12 million children have been orphaned. And gains achieved in improving family planning and child survival over the last two decades are threatened and could be reversed. Life expectancy will be reduced from 59 to 45 years between 2005 and 2010. Long-term effects from HIV/AIDS extend well beyond the health sector. Economists estimate that the shrinking labor pool (10 percent of southern Africa's workforce is infected) will slow the continent's economic growth rate by as much as 2 percent per year.

The continent's HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens to compromise economic, social, and democratic gains. USAID programs that are seeking to slow, and where possible reverse, the spread of the disease include extensive education campaigns, expanded public, private, non-profit health interventions, and promotion of greater political attention to the problem by Africa's leadership. USAID programs have been able to achieve increased political commitment, an environment of reduced stigma, and greater capacity building among local NGOs. Future directions include significantly scaling up successful interventions, increasing support for countries that currently have low prevalence rates, and targeting high-risk groups and areas.

Unchecked population growth could erode economic potential, food security, environmental conditions, or fuel instability. Fertility has started to decline in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in countries with higher incomes and better access to contraception. Still, some countries in the region have the highest fertility rates in the world (Angola 6.7 children per woman) and contraceptive prevalence rates remain under 15 percent in most of sub-Saharan Africa. With nearly 650 million people and a population growth rate of 2.7 percent annually, sub-Saharan Africa will grow to over one billion people by 2020, despite declining birthrates and increasing number of deaths from AIDS. USAID is supporting public and private commercial marketing and education efforts promoting adoption of modern, acceptable family planning practices.

Negative trends in maternal and child health in parts of sub-Saharan Africa continue to be troubling. Efforts underpinning USAID country strategies to reverse these declines include programs focusing on decentralization of health service decision-making to community groups, health sector financing reform, human resources management of health care, providing better access to health facilities, combating drug resistance to malaria and other infectious disease treatments, and targeting mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief. Approximately half of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa are at serious risk of violent conflict and instability for the foreseeable future. In 2000, 14 countries were involved in armed conflict and/or natural disasters uprooting 3 million people. These humanitarian crises and complex emergencies disrupt lives, jeopardize economic development, and threaten the progress made in health, education, agriculture, and environment. Moreover, they divert resources that could otherwise be used for economic and social development. In addition to conflict and crisis, most sub-Saharan African countries continue to struggle with the shift from statist, authoritarian regimes to more pluralistic, participatory governments. Despite progress in expanding and consolidating democracy in some sub-Saharan African countries over the last 10 years, much work remains to be done to put Africa firmly on the path towards responsible and representative governance, including addressing issues of corruption, and respect for the rule of law.

USAID's approach to crisis prevention and response in Africa is multi-faceted and involves both short-term and long-term interventions. In the short term, the Africa Bureau works closely with its colleagues in the Bureau of Humanitarian Response to prevent and mitigate humanitarian emergencies through improved food security and the effective targeting of food aid. Our assistance also helps to meet the basic needs of displaced people and facilitates transitions out of crisis by helping to reintegrate combatants into civil society, and rebuild institutions of law and stable governance. Our long-term development assistance seeks to address the root causes of conflict and to mitigate the effects of natural disasters by promoting environmentally sound natural resource management, improving citizen access to basic health services and education, creating income-generating opportunities, and encouraging accountable and transparent governance. Recognizing the importance of conflict prevention to our entire development mission, Africa Bureau has taken the lead in integrating conflict analyses into the strategic planning process in all areas of assistance.

The Africa Bureau's Democracy and Governance programs seek to support democratic political development by helping to establish enduring political practices, institutions and values that mobilize public participation, foster respect for basic human rights; and promote open, lawful and accountable governance. USAID assistance focuses on strengthening judiciaries, parliaments, and local governments, building political parties that can compete freely and fairly in credible elections, and increasing the capability of civil society and the media to play an active and positive role in the democratic governance of their countries. These programs also contribute to conflict prevention and developmental relief by helping to build democratic societies in which the open debate of divisive issues can occur in a stable political framework for the peaceful settlement of disputes. By fostering public sector accountability and sound management practices, democracy programs also build the institutional capacity of governments and local civil society organizations to avoid or manage humanitarian crises and complex emergencies.

Debt. Sub-Saharan African debt nearly quadrupled from 1980 to 1998. As of 1998, total debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services more than doubled from 7.2 percent in 1980 to 14.7 percent. During this same period exports increased minimally from approximately \$89.5 billion to \$90 billion, while the growth of imports dramatically rose from \$83.5 billion to \$104.3 billion, exacerbating existing current account deficits. In late 1999 the international community endorsed the Enhanced Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries framework which was committed to "deeper, broader and faster" debt relief to countries pursuing reform and poverty reduction. The \$20.3 billion of debt relief committed to the first 22 African countries amounted to nearly one-half of their total stock of external debt. In combination with other coordinated debt reduction mechanisms, the external indebtedness of these countries will be reduced by about two thirds. Debt service as a percentage of exports for the 22 African countries is expected to be reduced over the coming years from about 16.8 percent to an average of 8 percent – less than half the average for developing countries; and as a percentage of GDP from 3.7 to around 2. Increases in education and health spending will absorb about two-thirds of the total relief, with 39 percent directed towards education and 25 percent to healthcare, with the remaining one-third targeted at agriculture, the environment and enterprise development.

Global Development Alliance. USAID expects the new Global Development Alliance (GDA) to assist us in building on existing partnerships and forging new alliances with the corporate sector, foundations, universities and non-traditional PVOs and NGOs, all of which have important contributions to make to the challenges facing the continent. We expect that such alliances in agriculture, basic education, and HIV/AIDS in particular can bring new thinking as well as resources to bear on some of the most significant obstacles to Africa's development. USAID's preliminary work with the Gates Foundation to expand health care services in **Mali** could be a pre-cursor to the types of partnerships envisioned under GDA.

Program and Management Challenges

HIV/AIDS. Spending on HIV/AIDS must be dramatically increased in order to meet even the most basic care and prevention needs in sub-Saharan Africa. It is estimated that \$3 billion annually is needed for basic care and prevention of HIV/AIDS in Africa. This is almost ten times what is being spent today.

Crisis and Transition. Developing approaches to complex crises in the **Congo, Burundi, Sudan** and the arc of conflict in West Africa (**Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone**) while preserving recent economic and social gains presents a major challenge to USAID especially where there is restricted/reduced or no USAID presence. In transition countries, such as **Nigeria**, the challenge is to maintain momentum for democratic reforms as economic policies; business practices and investment environments are transformed. Unfortunately, intra-state conflicts continue to de-stabilize east and central Africa and democracy is threatened in **Zimbabwe**. USAID is programming resources to address decentralization and increase focus on anti-corruption activities such as in **South Africa**, where resources are addressing factors that could derail the transition, i.e. HIV/AIDS and high unemployment.

Staffing and Operating Expenses. USAID must continue to meet the needs of a dynamic assistance program while direct hire staff for program direction and oversight remains at approximately 210 U.S. direct hire in Africa and 90 U.S. direct hire in Washington. The programming challenges dictate that staff skills need to be upgraded and communication networks strengthened and expanded in order to meet new efforts in HIV/AIDS, enhancing regional coordination and expanding performance management.

Security. Security assessments of USAID's missions following the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam bombings of 1998 revealed vulnerabilities at 20 of 23 USAID missions in sub-Saharan Africa. Only one mission met all of the physical security standards of the Department of State's Foreign Buildings Office. Since 1998, seven facilities have been or are in the process of being relocated. Thirteen missions still fall short of meeting the standards. Included in this number are those located in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Bamako, and Harare, all of which are considered to have critical or high levels of threat. Funding required to bring these four critical and high threat missions to standard is estimated to be \$60 million. Funding required to bring the remaining nine missions within standard is estimated to be \$200 million. To date, no funding for these projects has been identified.

Other Donors

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, in 1999, the United States ranked third behind France and Germany, and ranks only slightly higher than the United Kingdom and Japan, among bilateral donors in terms of assistance to sub-Saharan Africa. 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.

According to a 2000 World Bank report, official aid to sub-Saharan Africa fell from \$32 per head in 1990 to \$19 in 1998 despite evidence of development results in countries with sound social and economic policies. With global aid budgets declining, bilateral and multilateral donors are increasing coordination to improve effectiveness and efficiency in programming assistance. Via multi-donors efforts such as the Strategic Partnership for Africa and the Global Coalition for Africa, and better communication with other donors, USAID looks continually for opportunities to improve donor coordination and efficiency, and to leverage resources. Regional donor organizations have also been effective means to coordinate and leverage donor assistance toward regional development challenges. For example, the Club du Sahel, working with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, has helped break what was previously thought to be permanent food insecurity in the west African Sahel. In east Africa and the Horn, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), working with the IGAD Partners Forum of donors, is addressing issues related to food insecurity and conflict. USAID also works closely with other U.S. government agencies (e.g., STATE, TREASURY, AGRICULTURE, and Centers for Disease Control (CDC)), to implement agriculture and economic growth; democracy; health; education; and other priority programs.

FY 2002 Program

USAID's program in sub-Saharan Africa is based on the Agency's leadership role in reducing poverty and equitable economic growth, ensuring citizen participation and the rule of law, combating the spread of infectious disease and strengthening human capacity needed to deepen and develop the region's competitiveness in the global economy. The specific programs and results to be achieved are described in the country narratives and the activity data sheets.

Economic Growth and Agriculture. Promoting broad-based economic growth is fundamental to the success of USAID's development strategy in sub-Saharan Africa. USAID initiatives have and will continue to advance agricultural development to spur economic growth and reduce poverty. USAID intends to focus in countries where food insecurity is the greatest and where governments are committed to improving the conditions for increasing growth and reducing poverty. Investments in delivering technologies, such as biotechnology, into the hands of farmers and entrepreneurs will be an increasing focus area. Working to increase agricultural yields (as in **Uganda**) creates options for farmers to diversify into higher-value crops (such as horticulture and dairy in East Africa) and link farmers with businesses (such as in **Ghana**). USAID will continue to support micro-, small-, and medium-scale enterprises and agribusiness programs such as in **South Africa** where the creation of 4,000 new employment opportunities has generated of over \$50 million in business transactions between small and large companies. Addressing the daunting problem of soil degradation (as in **Mali**) also forms part of the core of our agriculture program.

USAID assistance will establish conditions that enable broad-based changes in natural resources management. There is now more capacity for groups, such as farmers and communities, to advocate for reforms that will lead to improving natural resources while being of economic benefit. In **Madagascar** USAID's support improves the country's ability to manage its bio-diversity by expanding natural resource management responsibilities to local institutions and increasing private sector involvement in conservation enterprises within ecological regions.

USAID's three-pronged approach to basic education is classroom-based, measuring improvements in the quality and quantity of student learning; systemic in promoting African-led national plans; and sustainable,

as it improves policy analysis and dialogue, builds capacity to manage reform, and increases national and local expenditures for education. USAID works with local partners to improve school effectiveness in **Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, and Namibia**. In **Uganda**, clusters of schools are supported with professional development and training.

Under the Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access (SAGA) program, USAID will support capacity building through educational training for African economists to strengthen their ability to analyze and manage the economic reform process. SAGA will also support African-led policy analyses on economic reform issues, thereby ensuring greater local ownership of reform processes. Under the Africa Trade and Investment Policy program more than 40 activities totaling \$57 million has improved the trade and investment environment in 11 countries and three sub-regions in Africa. This program provides business linkages between U.S. and African firms, business associations and networks; as well as increases joint-venture opportunities and private investment flows.

Global Health. USAID improves health in sub-Saharan Africa through strengthening of immunization programs, support to health financing schemes, greater access to health facilities and services and education. In **Ghana**, USAID targets greater immunization coverage, the expansion of a national Vitamin A distribution program and the launching of an anti-malaria program. As a result of USAID's work in **South Africa**, more than 80% of the health facilities in the Eastern Cape now provide basic primary health care services five days per week. USAID's programs influence the development of locally appropriate feeding guidelines for HIV-infected women, such as in **Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa**; develop and promote improved regional strategies for immunization, through the World Health Organization; and influence new HIV/AIDS policies in **South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe**. Five years ago, condoms were largely unavailable in **Ethiopia**. Today, 24 million condoms are being socially marketed annually. In **Kenya**, the population growth rate has decreased from 4.1% in 1980-1985 to an estimated 2.1% in 1999.

Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief. USAID helps advance democracy in Africa by promoting free and fair elections, the rule of law, a greater advocacy roll for civil society, and transparent, accountable, and participatory governance. USAID assistance contributed to the successful elections in **Ghana and Senegal**, marking the first time in either country's history where power was handed over from one party to another through democratic process. In **South Africa**, USAID has been supportive of the Constitutional revision process since the end of the apartheid-era, most recently contributing technical assistance in drafting landmark civil rights legislation. In **Kenya**, USAID-funded civil society organizations have made significant achievements in consolidating a challenge to the strong authority of the executive branch, brokering opposing parties in the constitutional reform process, and undertaking a basic rights campaign against economic injustice. In addition, USAID's focus on conflict prevention and mitigation has improved collaboration between government and civic leaders to solve community problems in **Mali**; assisted the arbitration of legal disputes in **Zambia and South Africa**; and improved public debate and democratic institutions in **Mozambique**.

Developmental relief is a staggering proposition - nearly a third of sub-Saharan Africa's population of 200 million goes to bed hungry. In addressing humanitarian assistance needs, the Famine Early Warning System promotes consensus-building among donors that led to food being provided to 8 million severely at-risk people in **Ethiopia**. Working with the World Health Organization and the CDC, regional contingency stocks of drugs, materials and essential supplies have been set up in central, western and southern Africa and the Great Lakes region, markedly improving response time to potential crises. Likewise, the Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance activity helped to avert pestilence through training over 250 crop protection officers in **Mauritania, Senegal and Tanzania**.

ANGOLA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	8,500	5,096	2,554	3,403
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	2,700	4,900	7,287	6,160
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	900	500	3,986	2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	33,822	59,828	26,263	7,847
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	45,922	70,324	40,090	19,410

Mission Director, Robert G. Helfyer

ANGOLA

Introduction

The United States national interests in Angola are based on substantial U.S. economic interests and on the need to promote stability and development in southern and central Africa. U.S. goals in Angola promote achievement of lasting peace; a successful democratic transition with protection of human rights; Angola's economic development and integration into the region; U.S. economic and commercial interests; and humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to those affected by conflict. The United States is the largest foreign investor and producer in Angola's oil industry, making Angola one of the United States' largest investment sites in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, Angola is one of the United States' largest trading partners in Africa and the eighth-largest oil supplier to the U.S.

With increased stability, Angola could play a more significant role in the southern African economy. Without internal stability, large quantities of food and other forms of humanitarian assistance may continue to be required.

The Development Challenge

Angola's full-scale return to conventional warfare in 1998 ended the relative peace provided by the 1994 Lusaka Protocol. FY 2000 was marked by significant military gains by the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) consolidated and expanded government control over provincial capitals and some cities and towns. The Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA)'s success resulted in a return by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to guerilla warfare on both civilian and military targets. The government is still establishing new civil administrations in many areas regained since 1998. However, large areas along the eastern and southern borders remain inaccessible to humanitarian agencies. The fluid and unpredictable security situation continues to cause Angolans to leave their homes and seek security in major cities, creating yet another wave of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimates that an additional half million Angolans were displaced in 2000. At the same time, increased security in some areas of the country has permitted the GRA with the assistance of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations such as Care, World Vision, Africare, and Save the Children to resettle approximately 300,000 IDPs in over 70 temporary locations.

The presence of land mines, poor infrastructure, inadequate social services (particularly health care) and the dearth of available arable land compounds the needs of war-weary Angolans. In parts of Angola less affected by the war, the relatively weak civil society continues to show a growing willingness to speak out on local and, more recently, national issues. More and more Angolan non-governmental associations and community-based groups are discussing government policies.

The United States has long-term goals and interests in assisting Angola's transition to become a stable force in the region and in promoting democratic government and economic prosperity. USAID plays an important part in supporting achievement of these goals and is assisting Angola's transition from war to peace by providing humanitarian and development assistance. In addition to food aid, the War Victims' Fund's provision of prosthetics to land mine victims is an important element of transition assistance. USAID also is supporting Angola's transition from a single-party state to a democratic, free-market economy by strengthening civil society and government entities and by supporting changes that will improve Angola's macroeconomic environment. This fluid and complex political situation is the reason why USAID is providing emergency, transition and development assistance simultaneously to Angola.

Other Donors

The European Union and the UN specialized agencies are the leading multilateral donors. The United States is the largest bilateral donor followed by Spain, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and Norway.

FY 2002 Program

USAID has begun implementing a new strategy covering the period 2001-2005. The five-year goal is to have Angolans in targeted areas improve their food security, health status, and participation in political processes. The strategy includes three strategic objectives in food security, democracy and governance,

and health as well as one special objective for economic reform activities. To implement this program, USAID uses a mix of emergency, transitional and development assistance. Despite the improved security situation, humanitarian aid is still required. USAID's Offices of Foreign Disaster Assistance and Food For Peace provide significant complementary support for the achievement of this program.

In the area of food security, USAID will continue to target internally displaced and other vulnerable people affected by war. Their needs will be met by continuing to provide general food distributions and food for work assistance. Transitional activities such as provision of seeds and tools and prosthetics will also continue. In addition, for subsistence and smallholder farmers, USAID will provide technical assistance so they are able to increase food crop production, form associations, and have access to marketing information to produce higher value crops, and learn about processing techniques to reduce wastage.

USAID's democracy and governance program will continue to work with Angolan community-based and national organizations to strengthen the relatively weak civil society sector. Based upon the experience gained under the former USAID mission strategy, the program will now work not only to enhance individual groups, but also to build and strengthen coalitions around key issues of citizens' rights and transparent and accountable governance. In addition to democracy strengthening assistance for reform-minded groups should elections take place in 2002 as planned, increased emphasis on voter education and elections assistance will become important program elements.

As in past years, child survival remains a key element of USAID assistance in the health sector. Angola is one of the countries with the highest number of polio cases in the world. USAID and other donors are working to eradicate this disease by 2003. Routine immunization and surveillance activities will also be expanded. Recognizing that Angola has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world—1,500 per 100,000—USAID is now focusing on maternal health education and antenatal care. Malaria, the leading cause of death in Angola, will also receive increased attention. The final element of USAID's health program is an HIV/AIDS prevention program, which is targeted at the high-risk youth and prostitutes. As part of the Angolan government's national HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, USAID will support education and the marketing of condoms.

An economic reform program between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Angolan government is being successfully implemented. Although the current IMF Staff Monitored Program is scheduled to end in June 2001, Angola is expected to continue economic reforms. Given GRA's limited capability to produce economic statistics and reports, continued technical assistance and training will be required by donors. USAID will also begin training programs for those active in Angolan civil society in basic free market economic concepts. This will bring about a richer discussion of economic reforms being implemented.

To achieve the above, USAID will continue to encourage implementing partners to develop and strengthen their Angolan counterparts. Furthermore, the interventions will also be designed to support USAID's cross-cutting themes of gender, regional integration, especially within the Southern Africa Development Community and institutional and human capacity development. Each sector will incorporate these themes. The public-private sector partnerships developed will continue, particularly in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Program: Angola	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	37,644	DA	26,064	DA	11,580	DA
	12,807	CSD	6,371	CSD	6,436	CSD
	11,000	ESF	7,546	ESF	3,454	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	5,028	DFA	5,028	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,295	DA	886	DA		
	5,400	CSD	1,453	CSD		
	500	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	42,939	DA	26,950	DA	15,989	DA
	18,207	CSD	7,824	CSD	10,383	CSD
	11,500	ESF	7,546	ESF	3,954	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	5,028	DFA	5,028	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	500	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,554	DA				
	7,287	CSD				
	3,986	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,554	DA				
	7,287	CSD				
	4,486	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,403	DA	23,231	DA	72,127	DA
	6,160	CSD	24,613	CSD	56,267	CSD
	2,000	ESF	0	ESF	17,986	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	5,028	DFA

USAID/ANGOLA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
654-001	Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Food-Crop Self-Reliance of War-Torn Angolan Communities				
	- DA	5,000	1,256	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	2,700	4,900	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
654-002	Increased National Reconciliation Through Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions				
	- DA	3,500	3,840	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	900	500	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
654-005	Enhanced Household Food Security in Targeted Communities				
	- DA	0	0	1,554	1,703
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
654-006	Constituencies Promoting Democratic Governance Strengthened				
	- DA	0	0	1,000	1,200
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	3,986	2,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
654-007	Increased Use of Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS Services and/or Products and Improved Health Practices				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	7,287	6,160
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

654-008 More Market-Oriented Economic Analysis Used in Decision-Making Process					
	- DA	0	0	0	500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		33,822	59,828	26,263	7,847
SO Totals					
	- DA	8,500	5,096	2,554	3,403
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	2,700	4,900	7,287	6,160
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	900	500	3,986	2,000
	- P.L. 480/II	33,822	59,828	26,263	7,847

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE: Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Food-Crop Self-Reliance of War-Torn Angolan Communities 654-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2001

Summary: Through technology transfer as well as production and distribution of improved and adaptable seed varieties, USAID's program focuses upon increased levels of food crop production for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable Angolans. The program also focuses on child survival activities with particular attention to immunizations against childhood communicable diseases, a reduction in the incidences of diarrhea, and improved nutritional status. USAID is also a major donor to national campaigns against polio.

Key Results: Expected results include: (1) increased levels of food security in communities with significant resettled populations; (2) improved health status in areas covered by non-governmental organization partner programs; and (3) rehabilitation of war victims and other vulnerable groups.

Performance and Prospects: Regarding agricultural activities, the production and distribution of tested adaptable seeds and tubers have increased available food crops to the vulnerable populations and decreased the amount of food aid needed by some recipients by one to three months. Small-scale irrigation coupled with improved soil conservation and pest management activities have increased the marketing of vegetables in urban areas. The program will work with local authorities and organizations to help Angolans who have been recently resettled by providing them with small irrigation pumps or assistance to clear land. As security permits, land is being cleared of unexploded ordnance and land mines and made accessible to the IDPs. The technology transfer of improved planting practices, soil conservation, and water utilization practices has resulted in increased production. In more secure locations, seed banks have been established and cooperating farmers have been able to repay the seed supplied to the bank.

Child survival activities continue to focus on immunizing children against diseases such as tetanus, yellow fever and polio. Coverage rates against measles for children under five, for example, reached almost 80 percent in 2000. USAID will continue to support polio eradication efforts through national immunization days. The HIV/AIDS prevention program has begun and the first step was to collect information to determine knowledge, attitudes and practice toward condom use, condom availability, and knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Focus groups were also conducted to develop a plan to socially market condoms in Luanda to combat HIV/AIDS and to contain its spread particularly among high-risk groups.

USAID is also supporting a pilot activity that focuses upon incorporation of ex-combatants and recently returned IDPs into a few selected rural communities. The USAID funding addresses community needs such as infrastructure rehabilitation of schools, health posts or market access roads and technology transfer activities for improved agricultural production. Through the War Victims' Fund, USAID is assisting a prosthetics center in Moxico province that has the largest number of mine incidents and injuries in Angola. The center manufactures, fits prosthetic devices and counsels mine victims.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: As part of the new strategy that was approved, USAID has separate objectives in food security and health. Resettlement and rehabilitation activities are now part of an overall transition strategy and those activities will be incorporated into each strategic objective. The new food security strategic objective will continue assistance to internally displaced people but will also target subsistence and smallholder farmers and assist them to produce and sell crops that will gain higher value. The new health strategic objective will add a maternal health component, national-level malaria interventions, and HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases surveillance systems.

Other Donor Programs: The major donors are the United States and the European Union, with significant contributions also made by Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

Principal Contractors and Grantees: The major American non-governmental grantees are: Africare, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children Foundation/United States, World Vision, Population Services International and Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation.

Angola: 654-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Rehabilitation of schools, health posts and other community facilities	311	571	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Secondary and tertiary roads and bridges repaired and maintained: kilometers of road	1,646	529	NA	NA	500	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Internally displaced people (IDPs) resettled	60,000	139,270	70,498	NA	350,000	NA	NA
Indicator 4: Increase in access to primary health care	1,270,000	568,110	1,000,000	NA	1,000,000	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of facilities rehabilitated per year	CCF, CRS, CARE, SDF/US, AFRICARE, and LSGA with Min of Planning (FAS) in FY 2000	Schools, health posts and other community facilities are constructed/rehabilitated. *Please note that the resumption of the civil war in our target communities has made it difficult to collect information on targets. With this SO ending, we have developed new indicators to better track results under the new strategy.
Indicator 2:	IR	Kilometers of roads and number of bridges: kilometers of road	SCD/US, CARE/Angola, CRS, CREA/Angola	Secondary and tertiary roads and bridges are repaired and maintained. *Please note that the resumption of the civil war in our target communities has made it difficult to collect information on targets. With this SO ending, we have developed new indicators to better track results under the new strategy.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of individuals resettled	CARE/ANGOLA, CRS, WVI	IDPs resettled. *Please note that the resumption of the civil war in our target communities has made it difficult to collect information on targets. With this SO ending, we have developed new indicators to better track results under the new strategy.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of individual outreached	NA	Access to primary health care (EPI, MCH and basic community-based health care) is increased. *Please note that the resumption of the civil war in our target communities has made it difficult to collect information on targets. With this SO ending, we have developed new indicators to better track results under the new strategy.

Program: Angola		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Food-Crop Self Reliance of War-Torn Angolan Communities, 654-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	27,174	DA	19,287	DA	7,887 DA
	12,807	CSD	6,371	CSD	6,436 CSD
	5,600	ESF	3,100	ESF	2,500 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	1,500	DFA	1,500	DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,256	DA	145	DA	
	5,400	CSD	1,453	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	28,430	DA	19,432	DA	8,998 DA
	18,207	CSD	7,824	CSD	10,383 CSD
	5,600	ESF	3,100	ESF	2,500 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	1,500	DFA	1,500	DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	28,430 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	18,207 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	5,600 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	1,500 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE: Increased National Reconciliation Through Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions
654-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: USAID recognizes that the development of a more open and participatory democratic system is a pre-condition for Angola's emergence from the civil war of the past 25 years. The prolonged conflict has prevented Angolans from working together toward common objectives, and has extremely weakened the political and civil society institutions. Therefore, USAID's focus is to establish democratic institutions and encourage the Government of Angola (GRA) to adhere to democratic practices and respect for human rights, including women's rights, to achieve good governance.

Key Results: Expected results include: (1) creating reconciliation opportunities among Angolans; (2) citizens exercising their democratic rights and responsibilities; and (3) accountable governance within parliament.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports a variety of activities to strengthen civil society and provide Angolan citizens with tools to create a more democratic environment. With USAID support, Angolan citizens increasingly use dispute resolution processes, such as advocacy, that do not involve conflict. For example, through USAID's advocacy training, the Angolan Association of War Victims successfully embarked on a peaceful campaign to force the provincial government to provide free public transportation for disabled veterans. More importantly, this victory resulted in a sudden rise in association membership, from 400 to 1,200 members within four months. This increase is significant because in an environment such as Angola, citizens are still not fully receptive to associations that engage in advocacy. USAID-supported journalist associations joined other groups and were able to successfully convince the GRA to withdraw a proposed repressive press law. Moreover, the government has invited the journalist associations to participate in the redrafting of the press law. USAID's work with local non-governmental organizations has developed a cadre of Angolan trainers of trainers who are able to provide management and organizational development skills to other Angolan groups.

Another important accomplishment was the publication of a manual for training human rights activists. The manual is now being used by the Ministry of Education for curriculum development as well as by the United Nations Human Rights Division to train public prosecutors and law enforcement departments. USAID also assisted a group of women parliamentarians who drafted an HIV/AIDS bill. This is a notable achievement because in Angola bills are rarely initiated by the legislature. Moreover, at USAID's prompting, this was the first time that parliamentarians had consulted with constituents to determine what the citizens would like to see in a law.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: As part of the new strategy that was approved, USAID has narrowed the focus of democracy governance activities to specific key issues of citizens' rights and transparent and accountable governance. These activities are being implemented under a new strategic objective.

Other Donor Programs: USAID remains the leading donor implementing a comprehensive democracy and governance program in Angola. Sweden and the Netherlands are working with issues related to democracy and governance, mostly in the areas of human rights and women's development. The United Nations is the primary donor providing support for the promotion and defense of human rights.

Principal Contractors and Grantees or Agencies: The major U.S. grantees are PACT, World Learning, the National Democratic Institute, and the Mississippi Consortium for International Development.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Angola: 654-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of political parties strengthened to understand democratic processes and work across party lines (cumulative)	9	11	30	40	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of Parliamentarian and political party members trained (cumulative)	1500	1680	3000	4000	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of reported citizen initiatives on dispute resolution (annual)	5	*	25	40	NA	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	NA	NA	*Please note that this SO is ending and new targets have been set against the new DG SO.
Indicator 2:	IR	NA	NA	*Please note that this SO is ending and new targets have been set against the new DG SO.
Indicator 3:	IR	NA	NA	*Please note that this SO is ending and new targets have been set against the new DG SO.

Program: Angola		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased National Reconciliation Through Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions, 654-002					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	10,470	DA	6,777	DA	3,693 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	5,400	ESF	4,446	ESF	954 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	3,528	DFA	3,528	DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,039	DA	741	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	500	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	14,509	DA	7,518	DA	6,991 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	5,900	ESF	4,446	ESF	1,454 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	3,528	DFA	3,528	DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	500	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	500	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	14,509 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	6,400 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	3,528 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE: Enhanced Household Food Security In Targeted Communities, 654-005

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,554,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,703,000 DA

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

Summary: Angola's civil war which has lasted over 25 years has not only disrupted food production but also created a serious humanitarian crisis requiring massive amounts of food assistance to a country that had once been an exporter of food. The majority of fighting in Angola, a county twice the size of Texas, has been confined, fortunately, to certain areas while other areas have remained relatively stable throughout the conflict. USAID has provided both direct food aid as well as other types of agricultural assistance to help meet the food needs of the Angolan people.

USAID's food security program aims to enhance the level of food self-sufficiency in vulnerable households in targeted communities; increase the quantity of high-value crops produced; and market them more effectively. USAID will continue to target internally displaced people (IDPs) and other vulnerable Angolans in five provinces that have been the most directly affected by the war. Activities to improve the quantity and effective marketing of high-value crops will be implemented initially in areas that have greater security and with farmers who are at least at a subsistence level.

Key Results: Expected results include (1): vulnerable households become more food self-sufficient and (2): high-value crops are produced and marketed more effectively.

Performance and Prospects: For several years, USAID has provided food aid to internally displaced and other vulnerable Angolans. When possible, IDPs also receive seeds and tools to help them grow some of their own food, particularly staple crops. Building on success in its previous program in agriculture, USAID will continue to support the development of improved, adapted seed varieties, seed multiplication and the establishment of community seed banks; rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation systems; and the transfer of technology to improve yields. With increased resettlement, either temporarily or permanently, the portion of Angolans meeting their food needs through their own production is expected to continue to increase, thereby reducing the need for food assistance.

In FY 01 USAID will use \$1,554,000 in agriculture funds from the Development Assistance account to target smallholder farmers in secure areas who have the potential to produce and market higher-value crops. USAID will begin by implementing small pilot activities in a linked number of areas and then, expand to other areas based on the best practices learned from the pilots. USAID does not plan to mount a national program but will maintain a provincial and regional focus. After a market survey is conducted to identify which crops have the most potential, the expected interventions will be a combination of technical assistance and training to form associations, provide timely market information, and promote appropriate technology to the target farmers. As experience is gained with these farmers, the lessons learned will be shared with the internally displaced people who are being resettled by the Angolan government.

In FY 2002 USAID's food security efforts will continue to target internally displaced and other vulnerable people affected by war. Their needs will be met through general food distributions and food for work assistance. Transitional activities such as provision of seeds and tools and prosthetics will also continue. In addition, for subsistence and smallholder farmers, USAID will provide technical assistance so they are able to increase food crop production, form associations, and have access to marketing information to produce higher value crops, and learn about processing techniques to reduce wastage.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: USAID and the European Union are the largest donors in agriculture in Angola. The European Union is presently developing a new food security strategy that focuses on support to the

Ministry of Agriculture to improve food security planning, policy preparation and analysis, and to build local government agriculture staff capacity. This will complement USAID's activities that will work directly with farmers through international non-governmental organizations.

Principal Contractors and Grantees or Agencies: The implementing partner(s) to address activities supporting high-value crop production will be selected competitively in FY 2001.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Angola: 654-005

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percent increase in the total amount of selected high-value crops that Producer Association members sell or transport under contract	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Increase in the number of months that households can provision themselves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Percent increase in total household agricultural production in targeted communities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 4: Increase in the number of producer associations that process agricultural commodities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent	Implementing partners	High value crops will be determined by national market price reports. Under contract is defined as a contract between a producer association and any type of buyer or transporter
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of months per year	Implementing partners	The provisions can come from production and or purchases and will be reported in terms of months per year
Indicator 3:	IR	Kilograms	Implementing partners	This indicator will try to determine whether or not there has been an increase in agricultural productivity
Indicator 4:	IR	Number	Implementing partners	Process can mean dried, ground, chipped canned or bottled

Program: Angola	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Enhanced Household Food Security in Targeted Communities, 654-005			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,554 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,554 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,703 DA	13,101 DA	16,358 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE: Constituencies Promoting Democratic Governance Strengthened, 654-006

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,000,000 DA; \$3,986,000 ESF

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,200,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: Past USAID assistance in the democracy and governance sector centered on reconciliation activities and was broad in nature. A few donors were providing small grants to assist the media as well as supporting parliamentary exchanges. Gender issues and small-scale human rights activities also received some donor support. With the lessons learned under the previous strategy, a new strategy was developed.

The new strategy covering FY 2001-2005 targets the issues of citizens' rights and transparent and accountable governance. Instead of developing the management and organizational capacities of Angolan non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as before, USAID will assist these groups to build coalitions so that they advocate on behalf of Angolans in general and their members specifically. For example, the media development approach under the previous strategy was to enhance journalist capacity and to create a pluralistic media environment; consequently, media were supported as an end in itself. However, an important lesson learned from that approach was that capacity-building efforts did not necessarily result in enhanced performance. Other reforms in the system are needed. Therefore, USAID's focus now is to support media as a means to inform citizens on issues.

Key Results: Expected results include: (1) greater availability of information on issues of citizens' rights and transparent and accountable governance; (2) improved civic advocacy; and (3) improved government-constituency relations.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001 \$1,000,000 in Development Assistance for democracy and governance will be used to implement a set of activities designed to support Angolans inside and outside the government to be more effective in their efforts to promote democratic governance. Also in FY 2001 \$800,000 in Economic Support Funds will be used to assist citizens in exercising their democratic rights and responsibilities and in creating accountable governance within Parliament. Some of these activities were begun in FY 2000. The program aims to reinforce the skills of the political leadership and ordinary citizens to support the creation of a more participatory, transparent, accountable and democratic political system. USAID assistance ranges from providing advocacy training for civil society organizations to implementing civic education and human rights programs, thereby facilitating greater demand for democratic governance. Beneficiaries will include private citizens and public officials who want to develop robust constituencies around key political reform issues of citizens' rights as well as transparent and accountable governance. An additional \$3.186 million in ESF will also be provided under this SO, pending consultations on specific uses.

In FY 2002 USAID's democracy and governance program will continue to work with Angolan community-based and national organizations to improve their ability to represent their members and speak effectively on issues. Based upon the experience gained under previous USAID democracy activities, the program will now work not only to enhance individual groups, but also to build and strengthen coalitions around key issues of citizens' rights and transparent and accountable governance. In addition to democracy strengthening assistance, should elections take place in 2002 as planned, USAID will support increased emphasis on voter education and elections assistance.

USAID promotes citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities while at the same time increasing public officials' awareness and understanding of their duties and responsibilities in responding to citizen needs and demands. Since public officials will be invited to the various training sessions with citizens, it is expected that the resulting interaction will raise officials' awareness of citizens' needs. USAID is also increasing awareness of civil and human rights in Angola by supporting an adult female literacy effort.

Providing women with basic literacy as well as basic human rights education will not only make them aware of their rights and responsibilities, but will also foster a ready constituency who can mobilize to advocate key political reform issues and demand respect for civil liberties. USAID will continue to support town meetings as well as other seminars and radio broadcasts aimed at broadening the participation in developing the new constitution.

The USAID program also provides issues and debate on key opportunities for coalition building and advocacy training for civil society organizations so they can demand protection of and respect for citizens' rights as well as transparent and accountable governance. Various Angolan groups will participate in coalition building training to form alliances and to effectively advocate on issues of citizens' rights. To make more information available to Angolans and foster a better understanding of key concerns around which groups can advocate for policy reforms, USAID will use both the print and radio media to disseminate information to citizens. USAID will train journalists on specific technical issues and assist media outlets to produce radio programs and newspaper supplements on critical issues.

The prospects for performance are good. Angola is in the process of drafting a new constitution that is expected to be completed during the first quarter of FY 2002. As Angola moves towards conducting elections, also planned for 2002, it is anticipated that there will be more opportunities for dialogue between opposing parties and greater respect for civil liberties and freedom of expression. Such dialogue will allow USAID beneficiaries to apply the new skills and support the electoral process.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: USAID remains the leading donor implementing a comprehensive democracy and governance program in Angola. Sweden and the Netherlands are working with issues related to democracy and governance, mostly in the areas of human rights and women's development. The United Nations is the primary donor providing support for the promotion and defense of human rights. The United Kingdom and Norway also provide human rights assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through U.S. private voluntary organizations and institutions including the Mississippi Consortium for International Development, National Democratic Institute and World Learning.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Angola: 654-006

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Democracy and Governance Context Index	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Advocacy index on the change in the capacity of civil society organization coalitions to advocate on behalf of their memberships* (cumulative)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of people reached by education efforts of target civil society organizations (cumulative)	NA	NA	NA	NA	6000	8000	9500

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	scale	implementing partners	Assessment of change in democracy and governance context during the previous fiscal year, through a survey of at least 30 experts (e.g. political scientists, journalists, selected government/ opposition leaders, including, church leaders).
Indicator 2:	IR	scale	implementing partners	Assessment of change in the capacity of CSO coalitions to advocate on behalf of their memberships, through a focus group of key civil society experts ((USAID, partners, professors, NGOs, etc). Using a 6-point scale, the Index suggests benchmark characteristics for civil society development and forms a consistent foundation for evaluating change in the CSO environment in Angola.
Indicator 3:	IR	numbers	implementing partners	Number of people reached directly by education efforts of target CSOs through meetings, workshops, debates and seminars.

Program: Angola	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Constituencies Promoting Democratic Governance Strengthened, 654-006			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	3,986 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	3,986 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,200 DA	7,380 DA	9,580 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	2,000 ESF	0 ESF	5,986 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE: Increased use of Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS Services and/or Products and Improved Health Practices 654-007

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,287,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,160,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2006

Summary: USAID's previous program focused on child survival activities with particular attention to immunizations against childhood communicable diseases. Several activities were also supported to reduce incidences of diarrhea and improve nutritional status. USAID was a major donor to national polio campaigns. During the development of a new strategy, covering FY 2001-2005, several other health problems were highlighted and in addition to past interventions, USAID will broaden the health program.

USAID's current health program aims to increase the use as well as quality of maternal and child health care services and products. These activities will focus on children under five, and women of childbearing age. The program also plans to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS through education and improving the behavioral health practices of the target group consisting of youth and prostitutes. Further, the program aims to provide high-risk Angolans with access to socially marketed condoms and intervention programs to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS to prevent the disease from reaching epidemic proportions in Angola.

Key Results: Expected results include: (1) increased access to, demand for and quality of maternal and child health services; (2) increased access to and demand for condoms; (3) improved enabling environment.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, all funds for this program come from the Child Survival and Disease account; of which \$2,375,000 will fund polio immunization programs, \$1,000,000 will be used to reduce the number of malaria cases, \$1,485,000 will support HIV/AIDS reduction efforts, \$1,427,000 will support maternal and child health programs and \$1,000,000 from the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund will continue support for war affected children in seven provinces of Angola. USAID's health program will continue to focus on reducing child mortality, particularly from preventable diseases such as tetanus, yellow fever, and polio through immunization programs. A new national level malaria activity will be developed to reduce the number of malaria cases, the leading cause of death in Angola. USAID will also introduce a program to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality from pregnancy and childbirth through training traditional birth attendants and educating mothers on the importance of medical visits during pregnancy and following childbirth. In coordination with both the Government of Angola (GRA) and the private sector, USAID is developing a social marketing initiative to combat HIV/AIDS and to contain its spread within Angola.

In FY 2002 child survival will remain a key element of USAID assistance in the health sector. USAID and other donors will continue to work to eradicate polio in Angola by 2003. Routine immunization and surveillance activities also will be expanded. Recognizing that Angola has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world—1,500 per 100,000—USAID is now focusing on maternal health education and antenatal care. In FY 2002 USAID will continue to focus on malaria which is the leading cause of death in Angola. The final element of USAID's health program is an HIV/AIDS prevention program that is targeted at high-risk youth and prostitutes. As part of the Angolan government's national HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, USAID will continue to support education and the marketing of condoms.

Making basic health services accessible is necessary to improving the overall health status of Angolans. At present access to services is seriously restricted due to the collapse of physical infrastructure and the low level of government resources in this sector. Informed demand is another critical element to ensuring that health services are used. There are significant knowledge gaps in malaria, diseases associated with diarrhea and nutrition. Few mothers know how malaria is transmitted or how to treat diarrhea. In addition

to focusing on increasing access and demand for services, improving the quality of services is an integral part of the maternal and child health program.

Since epidemiological systems are extremely weak in Angola, USAID will provide assistance to improve data collection and analysis to strengthen surveillance, particularly for polio and HIV. Reducing high-risk behavior is critical to any HIV/AIDS prevention program. Education will be a key activity to promote behavior change. Moreover, condoms are not widely available, and USAID's program will support condom distribution to reduce the risk of HIV transmission. Lastly, USAID will assist the Ministry of Health in updating Angola's overall health policy framework and guidelines to help bring the interventions used more in line with state-of-the-art practices. As the public sector cannot provide the services needed to the entire population, partnerships with the private sector are essential. In particular, USAID will expand existing partnerships with the private sector in polio and HIV/AIDS.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: The major donors in health are the United States and the European Union, with significant contributions also made by Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementing agencies for Child Survival will be selected through a competitive process. Population Services International will continue to implement the HIV/AIDS program.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Angola: 654-007

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of children under 5 years of age receiving OPV3 (polio)	NA	NA	NA	117808	NA	245000	NA
Indicator 2: Number of children under 5 years of age receiving DPT3	NA	NA	NA	110696	NA	245000	NA
Indicator 3: Number of AIDSMark marketed condoms sold in traditional and non-traditional outlets	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	600000	NA
Indicator 4: Number of health facilities and other infrastructure rehabilitated or reconstructed	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	16	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	UNICEF and Ministry of Health	Number of children under five years of age receiving OPV3. *Targets for future years will be developed as part of the design of new activities taking place in mid-FY 2001
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	UNICEF and Ministry of Health	Number of children under five years of age receiving DPT3. *Targets for future years will be developed as part of the design of new activities taking place in mid-FY 2001
Indicator 3:	IR	Number	PSI	Number of AIDSMark marketed condoms sold. *Targets for future years will be developed as part of the design of new activities taking place in mid-FY 2001
Indicator 4:	IR	Number	Africare	Number of health facilities and other infrastructure rehabilitated or reconstructed. *Targets for future years will be developed as part of the design of new activities taking place in mid-FY 2001

Program: Angola	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Increased Use of Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS Services and/or Products and Improved Health Practices, 654-007			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	7,287 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	7,287 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	6,160 CSD	24,613 CSD	38,060 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE: More Market-Oriented Economic Analysis Used in Decision-Making Process, 654-008

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: USAID supported three economic reform activities under its previous strategy for Angola. A new USAID strategy was approved for FY 2001-2005. With an agreement signed between the Government of Angola (GRA) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2000, USAID plans to provide technical assistance and training to the GRA and to Angolan civil society to support further economic reforms under this new special objective.

Key Results: Expected results include: (1) improved methodology for data collection; (2) government of Angola economic analysis groups producing better policy studies for decision makers; (3) informed public discussions of targeted economic reforms and (4) awareness of free market principles by decision makers and opinion leaders.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's previous role in economic reform centered on modifying an economic model to permit long-range forecasts of the impact of different investment scenarios on the economy; helping to draft a new foreign investment law; and preparing bid documents for the privatization of the management of the water system in Luanda. Once those initial activities were completed, USAID did not undertake any new economic growth activities.

Over the last two years, the GRA has taken several steps to improve Angola's macroeconomic environment. It has liberalized interest rates, freed foreign exchange controls, reduced price subsidies, and hired an international firm to manage customs collections. While not meeting all of the benchmarks of the IMF program, the GRA has, nevertheless, maintained sufficient political commitment to make significant progress. The IMF plans to conduct an evaluation of the program in May of 2001. Donors as well as the government acknowledge that lack of capacity is the major constraint to continued implementation of economic reforms. USAID will participate in a multi-donor effort to provide technical assistance to the government entities that are implementing the IMF program. In addition, USAID also plans to target civil society and will create training programs for groups and associations in basic free market economics so they will be able to better discuss the implications of the reform program.

An economic reform program between the International Monetary Fund and the Angolan government is being successfully implemented. Although the current Staff Monitoring Program is scheduled to end in June 2001, Angola is expected to continue economic reforms. In FY 2002 USAID will support Angola's efforts through technical assistance and training to bolster the government's limited capacity to produce, analyze, and use economic statistics and reports. USAID will also begin training programs on basic free market economic concepts for Angolans active in civil society. This activity will bring about a richer discussion of economic reforms being implemented.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: The International Monetary Fund is the leading donor. Norway and the United Nations Development Program are supporting capacity building activities for Angolan officials.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will select an implementing contractor or grantee once funds have been made available.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Angola	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: More Market-oriented Economic Analysis Used in Decision Making Process, 654-008						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001		DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	500	DA	2,750	DA	3,250	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

BENIN

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	4,275	3,826	3,723	3,094
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	11,463	10,058	10,158	11,229
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	250	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	1,956	3,833	3,938	3,940
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	17,694	17,967	17,819	18,263

Mission Director, Harry Lightfoot

BENIN

Introduction

Benin continues to be of interest to the United States because of its democratic, free market society and the strengthening of its democratic institutions. Benin hosted the Fourth International Conference on New and Reestablished Democracy for the first time in Africa. Benin is a trade corridor for landlocked West African Economic and Monetary Union countries. For these reasons, Benin is important to U.S. national interests for promotion of democracy, U.S. exports to Benin, economic development, and regional stability and security.

The Development Challenge

The third presidential elections, held in Benin in March 2001, are pivotal to the nation's efforts to sustain its democratic renewal. In the context of the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (the "Initiative"), Benin will continue to combat poverty by improving health and education levels, implement structural reforms, promote private sector development and thus set the stage for high and sustainable growth. Under the Initiative, Benin received debt relief in FY 2000, of 3.5 billion CFA (approximately \$ 4.7 million). A large portion was earmarked for increased spending in the social sectors.

USAID assistance to Benin is designed to contribute directly to several U.S. foreign policy interests as set forth in the State Department's International Affairs Strategic Plan. USAID focuses on three sectors: the education sector promotes quality education for children; the health sector promotes the increased use of preventive health measures and family health services; and the democracy sector promotes improved governance and reinforced democracy.

Notwithstanding significant progress over the past decade, the education sector faces many challenges. Although the government affords high priority to basic education, public expenditures on education are still below the Sub-Saharan average. Partially due to management inefficiencies and inadequate professional personnel, less than 50 percent of the allocated budget is utilized. Enrollment in rural areas and for girls remains low. Gross school enrollment is not yet universal. The dropout rate is very high, with only 40 percent of children who attend school completing primary education. USAID is assisting the Government of Benin (GOB) to increase gross enrollment rates, increase access to education, and improve both the qualities of school instruction and the physical environment. USAID also supports efforts that encourage greater parent and wider community participation in primary education issues. USAID has succeeded in raising the gross enrollment rate from 57 percent in 1991 to 81 percent today. The quality of primary education has been improved with the training of teachers in student-focused pedagogical approaches and the development and production of new curricula, textbooks and workbooks. Girls' enrollment and school dropouts are monitored under this activity. Girls' enrollment is slowly increasing while school dropouts are gaining increased access to technical skills to improve their socio-economic status. Parent-teacher associations are better managed to participate actively in support of school activities.

Population and health indicators are very low in Benin. Child malnutrition is high, with 29 percent of children under 3 years underweight. Preventable illnesses, such as malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections are the major causes of morbidity and mortality of children. Fertility rates and population growth are still high. Although the HIV prevalence rate is relatively low, it will likely rise rapidly without an adequate and intensified policy response. Segments of the population remain inadequately serviced by the public health system. While public health expenditures remain low, the private health sector, both profit and non-profit, has grown rapidly in urban areas. These trends present challenges to the role of the public sector and to public health policy. USAID is working with the Government of Benin to improve public health policies, to improve the quality and management of community-based health services, and to ensure that HIV/AIDS, along with other important maternal-child health and other family health interventions, is included in basic health services. With special attention to HIV/AIDS, the program focuses on behavioral change to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

After a decade of democracy, Benin is still struggling with issues of public transparency and accountability in governance and the low participation of civil society in national decision making. Issues of public management and low utilization of budget resources impacts on the provision and sustainability of services, especially for education and health. Corruption pervades the government but public awareness and intolerance for it is growing, and the government is taking action, although sporadic, to address these concerns. USAID's activities in democracy and governance are important contributors to obtaining sustainable results in the health and education sectors. These sectors also create an environment for greater civil society participation in national decision making, improving access to economic resources through micro-finance and appropriate technology, and increasing public transparency and accountability. USAID is working with the national legislature to improve the checks and balances on the executive branch as well as supporting non-governmental organizations and the national audit institutions in their efforts to combat corruption.

Other Donors

The United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor and was ranked second in the amount of technical assistance it provided to Benin. In 1999 Benin received \$216.1 million in foreign assistance. Major donors and multilateral financiers are the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, European Union, France, Germany, African Development Bank, Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

FY 2002 Program

USAID's program for 2002 will continue to support Benin's development efforts through three mutually reinforcing objectives.

In the education sector, USAID will continue to assist the Ministry of Education with the expansion of the primary education reform program, emphasizing improved pedagogical approaches and learning materials. Existing priorities under this sector are increasing school enrollment, enhancing gender and geographic equity and improving learning outcomes in primary education. A key objective is to reduce repetition rates and to improve basic quality standards. USAID will assist the Ministry of Education to improve its financial management and improve the ministry's capacity to plan and manage effective education programs. The program will encourage local government and community involvement in education.

In the health sector, USAID will increase demand and availability of family planning, maternal and child health, and sexually transmitted infections/HIV preventive services in the Borgou region in rural northern Benin where health conditions are the worst. While the majority of activities supporting the health program will focus on the Borgou region, selected health interventions in HIV/AIDS, integrated management of childhood illness, and health policy reform will be implemented at the national level. Reproductive health interventions will also be targeted at the national level. The program will support decentralization to improve coverage.

To improve governance, and public transparency and accountability, USAID will continue to provide technical and managerial assistance for electoral reform, strengthening the legislature and local governments, enhancing civil society advocacy, reinforcing the national audit institutions, and combating corruption. To contribute to decentralized economic growth and community participation in local revenue generation, USAID will continue to finance the development of small-scale technologies and enhance the sustainability of local micro-credit institutions. Furthermore, USAID will support free and fair national and local elections.

P.L. 480 Title II resources, distributed through Catholic Relief Services, reach all regions of Benin and contribute directly to supporting community-based activities that are integral to achieving results in USAID's education, health and democracy programs. This program addresses household food security issues through mother/child health and nutrition, micro-credit, and school feeding activities. In 2002 this program will start an integrated approach that facilitates access to essential foods, quality education, and revenue generation, making it possible for villagers to afford education and health services and contribute financially to community development activities.

Program: Benin		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Summary					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	21,077	DA	10,502	DA	10,575 DA
	33,313	CSD	9,000	CSD	24,313 CSD
	100	ESF	40	ESF	60 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	34,902	DFA	26,084	DFA	8,818 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,824	DA	8,062	DA	
	10,058	CSD	11,091	CSD	
	350	ESF	40	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	5,235	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	24,901	DA	18,564	DA	6,337 DA
	43,371	CSD	20,091	CSD	23,280 CSD
	450	ESF	80	ESF	370 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	34,902	DFA	31,319	DFA	3,583 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,723	DA			
	10,158	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,723	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,094	DA	4,595	DA	36,313 DA
	11,229	CSD	11,405	CSD	66,005 CSD
	0	ESF	950	ESF	1,400 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	34,902 DFA

45

USAID/BENIN
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
680-001	More Children Receive a Quality Basic Education on an Equitable Basis				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	7,000	5,733	5,720	6,624
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
680-002	Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures In a Supportive Policy Environment				
	- DA	2,375	2,500	2,238	2,171
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,463	4,325	4,438	4,605
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
680-003	Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy				
	- DA	1,900	1,326	1,485	923
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	250	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		1,956	3,833	3,938	3,940
SO	Totals				
	- DA	4,275	3,826	3,723	3,094
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	11,463	10,058	10,158	11,229
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	250	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	1,956	3,833	3,938	3,940

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: BENIN

TITLE AND NUMBER: More Children Receive a Quality Basic Education on an Equitable Basis, 680-001

STATUS: *Continuing*

PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,720,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,624,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID has supported primary education reform since 1991, when the Government of Benin began following up on the nationwide review of the education system. During the Education Round Table (comprised of the Benin government and other donors) held in May 1997, the Government of Benin reconfirmed its commitment to primary education reform with an added emphasis on community participation and equity, particularly for school attendance by girls. As a result of this effort, the gross enrollment rate (GER) has increased to 81 percent in 2000 compared with 57 percent in 1991. However, the enrollment gap still exists between girls and boys. Current enrollment rates stand at 66 percent and 95 percent for girls and boys, respectively. The supply of pedagogical inputs is improving with the training of teachers and the availability of textbooks for students through the reform program, which is being extended one grade per year to cover progressively to the six grades of primary education. Although the Ministry of Education (MOE) has made some effort to be less centralized, it continues to suffer from organizational inefficiencies. Low utilization of MOE's budget limits the education impact that could be attained by a more rational use of existing resources. Civil society involvement is progressing, but more remains to be done. While the Government of Benin recruits each year, primary school teachers are insufficient in number and the MOE has yet to institutionalize a formal in-service teacher training program.

In response to these problems, USAID's education activity continues to provide quality basic education on an equitable and expanded basis. Technical assistance and training are provided to: improve the institutional capacity of education planning; upgrade systems to provide quality teaching and learning environment; increase equity of access to a quality education; and promote widespread public participation.

This program addresses the U.S. strategic goal of economic development and contributes to the achievement of a strengthened human resource base, specifically through equitable access to primary education, technical training, and other programs. It also supports USAID's priority sector of economic growth, of which human capacity development is a subsector.

In FY 2001 USAID plans to obligate (\$5,720,000) Child Survival and Diseases to finance primary education activities under human capacity development and support school canteens under the development relief and conflict sector (P.L. 480 Title II resources). The direct beneficiary of this program is the primary school children population currently standing at 940,000 nationwide. Intermediate beneficiaries are the MOE, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), teachers, parents, NGOs and PVOs.

In FY 2002 USAID anticipates providing (\$6,624,000) Child Survival and Diseases to continue the ongoing primary education activities. Funds will provide assistance to support environmental education in schools through the Global Learning and Observation to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program that has now expanded to 75 schools.

Key Results: During this reporting period, the increase in enrollment rates slightly exceeded the planned targets, due in part to USAID financed activities, along with the support of other donors and parents' encouragement to send their children to school. USAID financed teacher training to improve teaching skills and use of improved school curricula. Continued USAID technical support to the Network for the Promotion of Girls' Education and awareness-raising activities on the benefits of sending girls to school contributed to achieving higher girls' enrollment, which increased to 66 percent in 2000. Also key to this success is the commitment of MOE to complete the expansion of the new curriculum to cover the six grades of primary school, promote attendance at school by girls, and set and apply Fundamental Quality Level (FQL) norms for primary schools. Especially important are FQL norms related to the quantity and quality of school infrastructures, teachers and pedagogical materials. USAID's efforts to improve primary education quality

through financing of teacher training and the development and revision of the primary school curricula contributed to improved teaching and learning. With continued institutional support to primary school parent associations, the number of associations actively involved in school activities increased from 200 to 1200, representing 40 percent of the primary schools in Benin.

Performance and Prospects: During this past year, USAID focused on achieving greater internal efficiency and on improving access within the primary education system and improved results in the classroom. USAID is the major supporter of the MOE's primary education reform program, which is in year two of the expansion phase throughout the country. USAID has provided technical assistance and financial support for the development of improved primary education curricula, the development of new textbooks, the revision of teaching materials, and the training of teachers in improved pedagogical methods and in the utilization of the new curricula. In FY 2000 the expansion reached 340,000 grade two children in 4,500 primary schools. Over 15,000 primary schoolteachers and school directors have been trained in the techniques of the new program. Textbook production and distribution for grade two children, jointly financed by USAID and the GOB, have been undertaken. The FQL norm of one textbook per two children has been met for first and second graders. The reform program will be extended to successive grades over the next four years, one grade per year. It is expected that the FQL norm of one textbook per two students will be met for all six primary school grades when the reform reaches grade six in 2005. The next phase will include teacher training and the production of textbooks targeting third graders. Complementary to the reform program, 108,000 school children increased their knowledge of basic hygiene and health measures.

USAID continues to support environmental education in schools through the Global Learning and Observation to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program that has now expanded to 75 schools. The program will expand with approximately 40 new teachers trained per year. USAID will maintain its support to the Network for the Promotion of Girls Education, which has begun working with international and local NGOs, and community groups to further increase the enrollment and retention rate for girls. USAID's continued technical support will aid the network as it becomes a key player in addressing gender issues within the classroom and the community especially in regards to textbooks, pedagogical materials and teacher training. USAID will continue its effort through grants to two international NGOs which will work to address gender issues in target areas.

Technical assistance and training to the MOE and the MOF has improved management performance, resource allocation, internal control procedures, and accountability. However, management and accounting have not yet reached acceptable standards and major obstacles remain in the effective utilization of MOE primary education budget resources, which continues to account for an impressive 50 percent of the national education budget.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID/Benin has revised its Results Framework for Basic Education to better reflect efforts to improve Primary Education in Benin. Indicators and targets (including gross enrollment) have been revised and refined accordingly. The FQL tool has been revised to better address the elements that significantly impact the quality of education focusing on internal and external efficiency.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank supports on-the-job 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 assistance contributes to school construction and technical training. Japan and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries finance major primary education school construction projects. The African Development Bank assists the MOE in girls' education, training, and infrastructure construction. Other multilateral organizations and international NGOs also contribute to Benin's primary education reform. The GOB's support to primary education covers logistical and financial resources for a wide variety of education-related activities such as administrative and pedagogical support, construction of classrooms and recurrent costs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current contractors and grantees include: The Mitchell Group, Inc.; World Education, Inc.; Medical Care Development International; International Foundation for

Education and Self-Help; Peace Corps; and the Songhai Center. Other partners include the MOE, the MOF, and local NGOs and associations.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Benin: 680-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Gross Enrollment Rate - boys	83	91	91	95	78	78	78
Indicator 2: Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)	73	76	77	81	80	83	86
Indicator 3: Gross Enrollment Rate - girls	53	60	61	66	70	75	78
Indicator 4: Gross Enrollment Rate - percent of girls as total gross enrollment	37.2	38.3	38.4	40.5	45	48	50.0
Indicator 5: Primary school promotion	67	62	67	NA	64	65	66
Indicator 6: Primary School repetition rate	26	26	25	NA	20	17	15

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent - boys	MOE Statistical Table	Number of boys in school compared to the total number of boys between the ages of 6 and 11.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	MOE Statistical Table	Number of children in school divided by the total number of children between the ages of six and eleven, expressed as percent.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent - girls	MOE Statistical Table	Number of girls in school compared to the total number of girls between the ages of 6 and 11.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent - of girls as total gross enrollment	MOE Statistical Table	Number of children in school compared to the total number of children between the ages of 6 and 11.
Indicator 5:	IR	Percent	MOE Statistical Table	Percentage of students who take and pass the end-of-cycle primary school exam (CEP exam)
Indicator 6:	IR	Percent	MOE Statistical Table	Average of repetition rates per grade. Repetition rate is the number of students who repeat divided by the number of students in class, expressed in percentage

Program: Benin		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: More Children Receive a Quality Basic Education on an Equitable Basis, 680-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,767	DA	5,442	DA	1,325 DA
	21,850	CSD	6,218	CSD	15,632 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	29,609	DFA	20,991	DFA	8,618 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	967	DA	
	5,733	CSD	6,328	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	5,035	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	6,767	DA	6,409	DA	358 DA
	27,583	CSD	12,546	CSD	15,037 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	29,609	DFA	26,026	DFA	3,583 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA			
	5,720	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA			
	5,720	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	6,767 DA
	6,624	CSD	7,000	CSD	46,927 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	29,609 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: BENIN

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures in a Supportive Policy Environment, 680-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,238,000 DA; \$4,438,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,171,000 DA; \$4,605,000 CSD **INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID established a program to increase the use of preventive health measures and family health services. This program was established after Benin's first Demographic and Health Survey (1996) which revealed that the average woman in Benin gives birth to 6.3 children over the course of her childbearing years and that only 3.4 percent of women in union use modern contraception. Furthermore, maternal mortality rates were estimated at more than 500 maternal deaths per 100,000 births, and it was estimated that 167 of every 1,000 children born in Benin die before the age of five. In FY 2000, the HIV/AIDS rate rose to over 4 percent, with some rural areas registering prevalence rates as high as 14 percent.

National-level interventions with the Ministry of Health (MOH) focus on developing and improving policies and guidelines on key family health issues, improving weak management and planning systems and strengthening the fragile partnership between the public and private sectors. The national level interventions are complemented by a regional integrated family health program focused in the Borgou/Alibori region in Northern Benin where the health statistics are worse than the national averages, quality of services is low and numerous constraints limit access to services.

In FY 2001 USAID intends to obligate (\$2,238,000) Development Assistance funds and (\$4,438,000) Child Survival and Diseases Program funds, of which \$1,505,000 is Child Survival (CHS), \$100,000 is Polio, \$2,005,000 is HIV/AIDS, and \$828,000 is Infectious Disease (ID). Activities under the Development Relief and Conflict Prevention priority area (food distribution at maternal/child health centers) are funded with P.L. 480, Title II funds. Direct beneficiaries of USAID's program are children up to age five, women of childbearing age, and groups at risk of being infected with HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Indirect beneficiaries include communities, particularly in the Borgou/Alibori region.

In FY 2002 USAID anticipates providing (\$2,171,000) Development Assistance funds and (\$4,605,000) Child Survival and Diseases Program funds. These funds will support the network of health non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Benin, with a focus on increasing their management capacity, their ability to advocate on reproductive health issues and improving their relationship with the public sector. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are currently higher in regions outside of the Borgou. Therefore, USAID supported HIV/AIDS education interventions throughout the country in order to increase awareness and promote safe behaviors nationwide.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Key results achieved in FY 2000 include improvements in the policy environment as demonstrated by improved policy environment scores (PES) for Family Planning (FP) and HIV/AIDS. The PES, a composite indicator measuring various policy-related factors, increased in FP from 50 percent in 1999 to 59 percent in FY 2000. Factors justifying this increase include the continued dissemination of health policies and information, supported by USAID, which contributed to increased acceptance of FP by the Government of Benin, despite major resistance from the Catholic Church. For HIV/AIDS, the PES increase from 60 percent to 62 percent is partly due to the process of strategic planning undertaken by the National AIDS Control Program.

USAID's assistance contributed to an increased capacity in planning and management, characterized by the development of operational plans by regional health teams, health district teams and community

health management committees. These plans were developed in a grassroots manner, with plans developed in communities contributing to those developed at higher levels. Transfer of data collection skills from the staff of various USAID-financed activities to Ministry of Health (MOH) counterparts reinforced their planning and management capacity (improving their ability to conduct baseline studies, develop monitoring systems, analyze data and make decisions). USAID supported the establishment of a child mortality surveillance system in two of Benin's six regions. This system may soon become national, allowing the MOH to better track the impact resulting from the implementation of the new approach to childcare (adopted in 1999) called the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI).

Utilization of most key family health products increased significantly, as indicated by sales data from the social marketing program. Sales of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) tripled, from 686,766 packets in 1999 to 2,282,850 in FY 2000, despite an increase in the price of the packets designed to improve cost recovery and ensure a more sustainable supply. The sales of oral contraceptives increased 53 percent to 55,133 cycles. An injectable contraceptive (Depo-Provera) was introduced in 2000, improving the range of choices available to women. Condom sales were slightly lower than last year's (5.8 million compared to 6.2 million) due to a new distribution strategy that relies solely on commercial networks and wholesalers. Insecticide-treated bednets and net retreatment kits are also promoted through the program to reduce the transmission of malaria.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, USAID/Benin's major bilateral activity in the Borgou, Programme Integre de Sante Familiale (PROSAF), conducted its baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study in the Borgou region and the Mission completed its performance monitoring plan for the SO2 program. Several results of the KAP study were surprising: the contraceptive prevalence rate went up to 8.7 percent from 2.5 percent in 1996; the exclusive breastfeeding rate increased to 52.2 percent from 19 percent in 1996. These improvements resulted from the success of activities such as FP promotion and nutrition education supported by USAID in Borgou since 1997. In 2001, USAID will support Benin's second Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). USAID's nation-wide social marketing program is expected to continue to record increases in sales of a range of affordable, high-quality family health products including condoms, oral and injectable contraceptives, oral rehydration salts (ORS), and insecticide-treated bednets. However, supplying condoms to keep up with the growing demand in Benin has been a struggle for USAID. Therefore, negotiations have been held with Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW), the German development agency, which has agreed to begin purchasing condoms by 2002.

USAID has continued supporting the network of health non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Benin, with a focus on increasing their management capacity, their ability to advocate on reproductive health issues and improving their relationship with the public sector. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are currently higher in regions outside of the Borgou. Therefore, USAID supported HIV/AIDS education interventions throughout the country in order to increase awareness and promote safe behaviors nationwide.

In the future, USAID will contribute to improving coordination of HIV/AIDS control activities through support to the National AIDS Control Program; controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS through implementation of a nation-wide AIDS strategy; a more decentralized health sector through support to a revised personnel deployment policy and the development of procedural manuals for health districts; and the full implementation of the IMCI through training and supervision.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: With the 2001 presidential elections, a new Minister of Health may be appointed and local elections will be held. These events will have a huge impact on priorities, opportunities and constraints in the health sector. USAID/Benin is prepared to respond to changing circumstances as necessary.

Other Donor Programs: The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) are the major multilateral partners of USAID, collaborating on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), immunization, malaria and HIV/AIDS. The World Bank has developed a major new HIV/AIDS activity to begin in 2001. In the Borgou, USAID continues to collaborate closely with the

Swiss and Germans. USAID also is expanding its cooperation with the French, especially on AIDS and malaria control.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Promotion of Integrated Family Health Program (PROSAF) is implemented by University Research Corporation (URC), with subcontracts to the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), CLUSA and the local International Planned Parenthood affiliate. Population Services International (PSI) runs the national social marketing program through AIDSMark. Other USAID Global Bureau partners implementing USAID's program in Benin include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), John Snow, Inc., the University of North Carolina, The Futures Group International, the Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc., Africare, and Camp Dresser and McKee International. In addition, Catholic Relief Services implements a Title II/FFP program and Africare has a BHR/PVC child survival program.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Benin: 680-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Sales of socially marketed products – condoms	2,879,760	3,794,298	6,246,717	5,827,896	6,500,000	6,000,000	6,300,000
Indicator 2: Sales points for socially marketed products – condoms	2,500	5,488	6,502	14,068	14,068 (revised; original level was 10,000)	14,500	14,500
Indicator 3: Policy Environment Score (PES) - for HIV/AIDS	NA	56	60	62	65	70	75
Indicator 4: Policy Environment Score (PES) - for Family Planning (FP)	NA	45	50	59	55	60	65
Indicator 5: Exclusive Breastfeeding/Borgou,	NA	NA	NA	52.2	-	60	65

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	SO	units sold annually -	PSI activity reports	Sales of individual units of condoms, ORS packets, cycles of oral contraceptives, insecticide treated nets (ITNs), retreatment kits, and injectables during calendar year (Jan.-Dec.)
Indicator 2:	IR	Sales points (cumulative)	PSI activity reports	Sales points include wholesalers and retailers that purchase products from PSI for re-sale.
Indicator 3:	IR	score on 100-point scale -	POLICY Project Policy Environment Score (PES) reports	Measure of the degree to which the policy environment Benin supports effective policies and programs for HIV/AIDS
Indicator 4:	IR	score on 100-point scale	POLICY Project Policy Environment Score (PES) reports	Measure of the degree to which the policy environment Benin supports effective policies and programs for family planning
Indicator 5:	SO	Percent	PROSAF KAP survey report	Percent of all infants aged 0-3 months who are exclusively breastfed.

55



Program: Benin	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures in a Supportive Policy Environment, 680-002					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	7,368	DA	2,804	DA	4,564 DA
	11,463	CSD	2,782	CSD	8,681 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	200	DFA	0	DFA	200 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,500	DA	3,863	DA	
	4,325	CSD	4,763	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	200	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	9,868	DA	6,667	DA	3,201 DA
	15,788	CSD	7,545	CSD	8,243 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	200	DFA	200	DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,238	DA			
	4,438	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,238	DA			
	4,438	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,171	DA	2,595	DA	16,872 DA
	4,605	CSD	4,405	CSD	29,236 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	200 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: BENIN

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy, 680-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,485,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$923,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Benin continues to consolidate its democracy at the macro level. However, Benin's success in improving democratic governance has not equaled its success in establishing a democratic system of government. Authority remains primarily at the central level, while the legislature is weak relative to executive powers. Weak public sector planning, budgeting and audit mechanisms constrain the Ministries of Education and Health, and contribute to poor basic education and health services. The lack of a transparent, fair and predictable legal and regulatory environment limits private and local initiatives and weakens the participation of civil society in national and local decision making. USAID's objective is to strengthen civil society's advocacy and networking skills, improve transparency and accountability of public and democratic institutions, improve the environment to promote local and private initiatives, support Benin's governmental decentralization process, and improve the legislative and deliberative performance of the legislature. This crosscutting program supports other USAID interventions in education and health sectors.

The FY 2001 USAID plans to obligation (\$1,485,000) in development assistance. These funds will assist U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (U.S. PVOs) and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), national audit institutions, the national legislature and local elections and relief and conflict activities. (The P.L. 480 Title II resources managed by Catholic Relief Services will also fund this activity).

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing (\$923,000) in development assistance to continue this ongoing activity trains citizens through NGOs to focus on decision-making and the need for their financial contributions in development activities; participatory democracy including the links between decentralization and economic growth.

Key Results: During this period, considerable progress was made on all planned results. The Inspector General's Office (IGF) recruited more public auditors. Through USAID financed training the auditors acquired advanced capacities to conduct audits on public accounts and to assess USAID-funded projects. Through USAID's assistance, a legislative reform committee was formed within the Benin National Assembly to ensure a successful reform of the Benin legislature. The parliament is starting to assume its role of checks and balances for the executive branch. In addition, the legislators revised the electoral code to redefine the role of the Permanent Secretariat of the Electoral Commission.

Through the Benin Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations Strengthening (BINGOS) training, more NGOs are advocating for change and influencing decision making. Through the introduction of modernized appropriate technology, an increasing number of small-scale Beninese farmers who have achieved great success, have expressed interest in diversifying their indigenous farming activities. This success generated responses to consider other sub-sectors this year. The micro credit activity has exceeded its targeted client levels for selected poor communities, with 86 percent of beneficiaries being women. The activity is extending services to a third local community to ensure that other disadvantaged small-scale entrepreneurs and poor development groups including women's groups receive micro loans. It is expected that beneficiaries of this activity will increase their income levels and confidently participate in local decision-making processes.

Performance and Prospects: Overall, the program is progressing as planned. The GOB continues to demonstrate a firm commitment to the democratic process and improved governance. In supporting the GOB's commitment, USAID played a key role among donors in electoral reform, strengthening civil society organizations and reinforcing the legislature, while complementing the efforts of other donors to consolidate democracy and governance. BINGOS NGOs are now seen as model NGOs due to their professionalism and are considered the most functional NGOs in their localities. NGO advocacy efforts

are gaining momentum and producing concrete impacts. To sustain NGO advocacy, BINGOS NGO training graduates have created a governance network to advocate for effective local development. In order to ensure sustainability and as part of its efforts to support decentralization, USAID will continue to work with NGOs that graduated from the BINGOS program and other local civil society networks to improve collaboration between local government and NGOs, especially on delivery of health and education services. USAID will conduct an evaluation on the impact of NGOs on health and education services.

Increased performance of the Inspector General's Office and civil society actions are beginning to bear fruit. Public awareness and social consciousness on corruption issues are growing stronger through public forum and debates on various anti-corruption themes, carried out by a local NGO and other civic action groups funded by USAID. An activity to strengthen the capacities of the National Assembly started in FY 01; legislators as well as technical staff and specialized committees are all participating in the training. USAID will assist the National Assembly better understand its role in passing laws, particularly those affecting education and health. During the reporting period, USAID financed an assessment of the multi-party system to recommend improvements to the political party charter. The team of local consultants have revised the charter and submitted a bill to the National Assembly. It is expected that the revised political party charter, when passed, will help reduce the present 120 political parties to a more appropriate number to stimulate effective political participation in the democratic process. USAID also worked with the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court to conduct control of Beninese political parties' spending and ensure that political parties comply with reporting procedures resulting from the March 2001 Presidential elections. USAID will continue to finance anti-corruption activities, assist civil society to draft anti-corruption legislation, and assist the Chamber of Accounts to become an independent audit institution. USAID financed a training of local women NGOs to promote their participation in decision-making. During the training, NGOs developed a national platform document that will serve as a stepping stone to greater women's participation in political decision-making. USAID will continue to promote women's participation in politics through local women's NGO networks.

USAID is contributing to decentralized economic growth through small loans to disadvantaged groups, transfer of appropriate technologies to artisans, small-scale rural farmers and local development groups and using Parent Teacher Associations in marketing schemes. An impact evaluation conducted this period reported that each gardener using the garden water pumps financed by USAID made an average annual increase of \$715 on their yearly income as compared to a gardener not using the pump. USAID funded other farming sub-sectors, such as production of local economical cooking stove, palm oil production, which includes introduction of hybrid palm seed and a modernized palm oil press. Local women's groups as well as Parent Teacher Associations are cultivating hybrid palm farms, which serve as demonstration farms to encourage local farmers and populations. When the palm fruits are harvested and sold, proceeds go into a common fund to reduce tuition costs for school children. Under the micro credit program, loans were issued to very poor clients, defined as those whose assets are less than \$333. Women make up 86 percent of the beneficiaries. In order to ensure sustainability, USAID will continue to support the reinforcement of the managerial and institutional capacities of local micro-finance institutions, and also extend assistance to other farming sub-sectors such as quality local potato and sunflower oil production. USAID will start a decentralization program in FY 2003 to prepare central government to assume their new role and reinforce local government through training.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID will place greater emphasis on creating capacity for local governance. USAID will also encourage increased collaboration among the planned local governments and civil society to address local development concerns.

Other Donor Programs: Switzerland supports local grassroots initiatives. Germany intervenes in decentralization, civic education and the School of Administration. Denmark finances local NGO grassroots initiatives. France works on judicial reform, decentralization and public administration. The World Bank assists GOB financial and administrative reform and supports the National Unit of Public Ethics. Canada assists public administration reform and improvements in the private sector environment. UNDP assists electoral coordination, public administration, and Internet access.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current contractors and grantees include: Africare, Appropriate Technologies International, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, and the State University of New York/International Development Group. GOB partners include the National Assembly, Office of the Inspector General of Finance, the Chamber of Accounts, GOB Decentralization Mission and local NGOs such as Transparency International Benin.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Benin: 680-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percentage of total number of laws initiated annually by the National Assembly	NA	NA	NA	0.04	NA	0.05	0.08
Indicator 2: Number of BINGOS NGOs that scored over 50% in transparency and honesty	NA	8	41	55	45	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Percentage of loans issued by USAID-supported institutions serving very poor women	NA	NA	0.8	0.85	0.8	**80%	**80%
Indicator 4: Number of public accounts audited annually by Supreme Audit Institutions	NA	NA	54	77	75	109	127

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percentage per calendar year	National Assembly Law Repertory	Percentage of laws initiated by parliamentarians over the total number of laws voted annually by the National Assembly
Indicator 2:	IR	Total count per calendar year	BINGOS 2000 evaluation report	Actual number of BINGOS NGOs: - whose credibility enables them to mobilize financial resources - are engaged in running transparent, accountable operations - have distinct organs with governance and executive roles, that are fully operational
Indicator 3:	IR	percentage per calendar year	VITA Micro-bank MIS	Percentage of loan budget issued each year to the very poor women groups within disadvantaged communities whose assets are less than US \$333.
Indicator 4:	IR	Total count per calendar year	Annual activity reports of Chamber of Accounts and Office of Inspector General of Finance	Number of public accounts audited annually by the Supreme Audit Institutions (Office of the Inspector-General of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts) for which audit reports have been approved by the government.

Program: Benin		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy, 680-003					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,942	DA	2,256	DA	4,686 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	100	ESF	40	ESF	60 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	5,093	DFA	5,093	DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,324	DA	3,232	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	350	ESF	40	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	8,266	DA	5,488	DA	2,778 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	450	ESF	80	ESF	370 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	5,093	DFA	5,093	DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,485	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,485	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	923	DA	2,000	DA	12,674 DA
		CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	950	ESF	1,400 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	5,093 DFA

BURUNDI

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	0	0	3,000	1,500
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	2,344	3,481	5,793	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	2,344	3,481	8,793	1,500

Mission Director, Dirk Dijkerman

BURUNDI

Introduction

War engulfs two of the three countries of the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa; Burundi is one of these countries. As a result, a humanitarian emergency exists. Burundi is pivotal to reestablishing peace in the Great Lakes region of East Africa. The conflict between the Hutu and Tutsi communities has caused massive displacement within Burundi and into neighboring countries. A three-year drought that extended into 2000 affected 700,000 people and caused near-famine conditions in parts of the country. The Arusha Peace Accord, brokered by Nelson Mandela and signed in August 2000, failed to secure a cease-fire and to identify a transitional government acceptable to all parties. All these conditions make Burundi a flashpoint that could potentially wreak havoc in East Africa, if not addressed.

Humanitarian response is the priority U.S. interest in Burundi, followed by the promotion of democracy, human rights, and health, especially combating HIV/AIDS and childhood diseases. In addition, the United States seeks to foster greater peace, reconciliation and economic development while supporting the Arusha peace process. The United States cannot solve Burundi's problems. Nonetheless the U.S. Government (USG) assistance program can assist Burundians trying to lessen the conflict, build bridges between Hutus and Tutsis, and encourage democracy as a means to ending ethnic strife. At the same time, targeted humanitarian relief, including food aid, will help the most vulnerable communities affected by conflict and drought. If a genuine cease-fire takes hold, the USG assistance program can expand to address the fundamental inequalities in Burundi that impoverish the population and feed the cycle of conflict and violence.

The Development Challenge

The immediate and pressing challenge is to end the armed conflict in Burundi. Major problems are the lack of consensus on candidates to lead the transition, lack of agreement on a cease-fire, and the unwillingness of the two main Hutu rebel groups to join the Arusha process. Such problems make it difficult for Burundian civil activists, caught between armed factions in an 'all or nothing' political atmosphere, to open conduits of communication among communities, to advocate equal status under law and to protect free media voices. The climate of insecurity spurs families to flee the fighting and join the ranks of the internally displaced. Fear of attacks on overland transit restricts passenger traffic and makes it difficult and expensive to transport produce to the marketplace. The intermittent suspension of commercial air traffic disrupts internal and international travel and airfreight. Consumer prices for imported goods, including construction materials to repair war damage, fuel, and pharmaceuticals have skyrocketed due to increased transport and insurance costs. Civil liberties are eroding. As siege mentality increases, the authorities threaten, detain, or harass members of the press and civic activists.

Inadequate harvests over the past three seasons caused by conflict and drought, coupled with a malaria epidemic, have contributed to severe malnutrition in several provinces. The decreasing availability of arable soil, and unresolved land tenure disputes associated with displaced people and inheritance rights, spark rural clashes. The reliance of some 85 percent of the population on subsistence farming underscores the need to make farming more productive through improved technology and the availability of other inputs. It also highlights the need to diversify the economy through sub-regional trading links and, in the near future, if peace comes, to create jobs for demobilized combatants.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is spreading in the countryside where basic prevention practices and condoms are not yet part of daily life. The potential for demobilized combatants to bring the scourge of AIDS to their home villages makes it imperative to create or expand prevention programs throughout the nation and to target educational efforts to military and militia personnel.

Relations between the capital and the majority of the population in the interior reflect a fundamental imbalance in the distribution of state resources. While entire provinces are cut off from paved roads, the government continues to increase the number and salaries of civil servants in Bujumbura. When the bill for the latest round of fighting comes due, the government will likely increase taxes and other forms of extraction from rural communities.

Well-focused civic development programs can have a significant impact in this sensitive environment. Programs which are able to build communication across the ethnic and economic demarcation lines can strike a responsive chord in the wider society. Initial exchanges and mutual assistance activities can prepare the ground for deeper understanding among vulnerable groups. Those who have been trained in conflict mediation techniques have been able to defuse violent situations and create openings for political dialogue with their adversaries. Looking to the future, implementation of a genuine cease-fire and peace accord will remain dependent on support from experienced civic activists who must prepare the ground and breathe life into the sails of reconciliation.

Other Donors

At the December 2000 Paris Conference, the United States pledged \$70 million and other donors pledged \$370 million to assist implementation of a solid peace accord, support a peaceful political transition, and revitalize the economy. These figures include some current commitments and ongoing programs, and are generally conditioned on implementation of the Arusha agreement and other reforms. Among other bilateral donors, Belgium pledged \$24 million, including \$4.5 million for reintegration. France will provide \$7 million for legal training, health, and HIV/AIDS testing laboratories, and recently disbursed the first tranche (20 percent) of this pledge. Germany pledges \$23 million in undisbursed funds leftover from previous projects. Norway pledged \$6 million for FY 2001 for governance, HIV/AIDS and debt relief. Canada will provide \$6 million in humanitarian assistance.

The World Bank's Interim Strategy encourages small-scale employment generation. The Bank and the Government of Burundi (GOB) have signed a \$40 million labor-intensive urban improvement project and a \$35 million credit for emergency social services. Other components of the program are \$20 million for social rehabilitation, of which \$2 million is to support refugee returns. The Bank has held initial meetings on demobilization, but the plan for this crucial activity is still in the formulation stage. The IMF is planning a \$25 million loan and an Emergency Transition Fund that will include resources for the reintegration of combatants. The United Nations plans to contribute \$70 million. Its major program of assistance for the reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons is the Community Assistance Umbrella Program, budgeted at almost \$12 million. An additional \$15 million is programmed for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for refugee returns.

FY 2002 Program

The USG's support for the establishment of peace in Burundi is founded on continuing the Arusha peace process with regional engagement while encouraging dialogue at home. At the same time, the USG continues to provide humanitarian relief to vulnerable populations, which include some 500,000 refugees, 400,000 displaced persons and 700,000 victims of the 2000 drought. It is expected that food and emergency assistance will remain consistent with FY 2000 levels.

The USAID program is designed to help correct the imbalance between the past concentration of resources in Bujumbura and the poverty in the countryside. It aims to restore a measure of confidence to Burundians through support for mediation efforts, peace and reconciliation groups, independent media and civic/legal advocacy training, fostering of community participation through agriculture and food security programs, and improving health services, including fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Non-food assistance will promote the expansion of civil society, justice system improvement, and agricultural production in specific provinces. USAID activities are making progress in promoting independent media and empowering civic and legal advocates who are creating openings for political dialogue involving reconciliation and conflict mediation. Assistance especially targeted to women and women's groups is aimed at increasing their participation in national dialogue, promoting reconciliation between women of different ethnicity, and improving their legal status. U.S. humanitarian assistance will continue to ameliorate the quality of life for the most vulnerable groups in society.

USAID/BURUNDI
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
695-005	Foundation for a Peaceful Transition in Burundi Established				
	- DA	0	0	3,000	1,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	2,344	3,481	5,793	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	0	0	3,000	1,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	2,344	3,481	5,793	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Burundi

TITLE & NUMBER: Foundation for a Peaceful Transition in Burundi Established, 695-005

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,500,000 DA

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

Summary: This is a new special objective designed to encapsulate USAID's proposed transitional program in Burundi to help support the peace process.

The objective is intended to foster peace and reconciliation, expand the role of civil society and women, promote improvement of the justice system, provide education to combat HIV/AIDS, and help increase agricultural production in specific impoverished provinces. Activities will strengthen civil society initiatives for conflict mediation, increase citizens' access to officials and the media, strengthen independent radio, and support legal training which provides essential tools to work for a peaceful transition in Burundi. At the same time, measures to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic engulfing Burundi and the increasingly fragile food security conditions of the poorest communities will be initiated. As implementation of a peace accord accelerates and physical security improves in the countryside, USAID will be able to expand activities with international and non-governmental organizations, including the several faith-based agencies already working in Burundi, to promote food security and access to basic services.

During FY 2001, Development Assistance (Agriculture - \$3,000,000) and Economic Support Funds from the Great Lakes Justice Initiative will be used to fund this Special Objective.

FY 2002 DA resources (\$1,500,000) are requested to fund community-based agriculture and food security programs to foster community participation. At the same time, improved availability of food, seed, and other agricultural inputs will contribute towards revitalizing agricultural production at the local levels. Crops targeted will include potatoes, beans, and cassava.

Key Results: USAID has provided assistance to partners working to reinforce legal protection, civic society and independent radio programming since 1996. USAID has made significant progress in augmenting journalists' analytical/technical skills, training community mediators and enhancing the research capacity and strategic focus of jurists to advocate for equal legal status for women and children. USAID partners have established women's and youth centers that provide recognized forums for Burundians from every walk of life and from each ethnic group to meet and discuss the problems which divide their society. These cross-communal dialogues have succeeded in blocking major acts of violence encouraged by extremists in both camps.

Public affairs radio programming produced by a USAID funded local radio station, "Studio Ijambo", has emerged as an effective counterweight to a political culture characterized by rumor, threat and distortion. Their long running soap opera, the story of a family facing daily challenges brought on by insecurity, HIV/AIDS and poverty, is the most popular in the country. This history program provides a unique forum for Burundians to examine their tortured past.

Performance and Prospects: Confronting severe constraints, including firefights in the capital city and limited access to the countryside, USAID partners have produced impressive results. Their performance has generated USAID's decision to extend their periods of performance and increase their funding.

In 2001 and 2002, USAID will focus on empowering citizens to solve disputes across ethnic, regional and socioeconomic lines. Specific activities will include expanded forums for inter-communal dialogue, especially for youth and women, and training of citizens to gain access to officials and the media and more effectively lobby for community improvement. USAID will continue to assist impartial radio programming as it develops its own voice and capacity for self-sufficiency. Through this process,

professional journalists and commercial managers will gain greater professional experience and spearhead private media initiatives.

Civic groups and legal trainers will be supported to advocate actions that address statutory and societal discrimination. A key partner will continue to analyze cases concerning women and children and advocate for changes in legal code and practice that provide equal protection on critical issues such as inheritance and treatment of women prisoners. The efforts of Burundian rights experts to build a regional network in the Great Lakes Region and to present testimony to international commissions will also be supported.

Throughout the transitional period, USAID will continue efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and to reach as many vulnerable groups with emergency assistance as possible. Food aid will be provided to most vulnerable communities, mainly in the north. Emergency assistance will provide essential services, target feeding to children in therapeutic clinics, rehabilitate water resources, and provide seeds and tools to rural farm families. If a genuine cease-fire takes hold and all parties to the conflict support the peace process, USAID will assist in the reintegration of former combatants with funding from the Bureau for Humanitarian Response Office of Transition Initiatives.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: If the conflict escalates and security deteriorates, USAID expects that partners will not be able to implement and expand activities in the rural provinces as anticipated. Support for improved food security and women's programs in rural areas could be delayed. Assistance for reintegration of demobilized military and militia would likewise be delayed or cancelled.

Other Donor Programs: A number of other donors have pledged to assist the transition in Burundi. The principal multilateral donors are the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations. Leading bilateral donors include Belgium, France, Germany, Canada and Norway.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's program is implemented through grants to a number of non-governmental organizations, including Search for Common Ground, International Human Rights Law Group/International Foundation for Electoral Systems, and Africare.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Special Objective. Performance measures are to be developed as the new program is implemented.

Program: Burundi		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Foundation for a Peaceful Transition in Burundi Established, 695-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,000	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,000	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,500	DA	1,500	DA	6,000	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	5,000	ESF	5,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	2,500	830	1,288	2,762
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	4,614	8,980	14,657	15,809
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	6,500	2,000	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	5,856	3,332	5,919	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	19,470	15,142	21,864	18,571

Mission Director, Ronald Harvey

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

Introduction

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the third largest country on the continent and home to roughly 50 million people. Nine countries border the DRC, and shifting alliances both within and across its border position the DRC as a key partner, or a key threat, to U.S. humanitarian interests in central Africa. Its immense base of natural and mineral resources (cobalt, diamonds, gold, copper, colombo-tantalite, and timber) holds enormous potential and will influence the stability of much of the rest of Africa. Seventy-seven percent of the DRC is forested and its exceptional biodiversity, rainforests and massive river systems constitute one of the globe's rare rain forests.

However, the Congo is in crisis. Prolonged conflict and deepening humanitarian crisis, brought about by war and years of political and economic mismanagement, has spawned instability across central Africa and threatens U.S. interests in the region. U.S. Government assistance focuses on fostering political, social and economic stability and stanching the widening humanitarian disaster. Assistance to the DRC advances U.S. interests by bringing stability to a country and a sub-region torn by wars, by reducing poverty, by conserving its unique biodiversity and by stemming the spread of infectious and re-emerging diseases, including HIV/AIDS and polio. The program in the DRC supports USAID's new priority areas of economic growth, global health, relief, and conflict prevention.

The Development Challenge

The DRC is classified as a heavily indebted poor country (HIPC), with a public external debt of \$13.5 billion as of December 31, 2000, or ten times the country's yearly export of goods and services. Domestic debt arrears exceed \$9 billion. The DRC's political situation is highly unstable and complex. The country's economic performance remains dismal, reflected by continued decline in output and increases in the inflation rate from 325 percent in 1999 to 531 percent in 2000. The accumulated debt and the nation's decline are largely due to the on-going war, and decades of corruption and mismanagement of its resources by former Presidents Mobutu and Kabila. Per capita income has dropped from \$361 in 1960 to below \$100 in 2000. Over 80 percent of the DRC's population live in absolute poverty.

A new leadership emerged in the DRC in January 2001, after the assassination of President Laurent Kabila. President Joseph Kabila has succeeded his father and has indicated a commitment to political openness and dialogue. His strategy focuses on bringing peace and recovery to the DRC. President Joseph Kabila's pronouncements and actions thus far provide new prospects for peace, democracy and socio-economic improvements in the DRC. Positive steps towards a new political orientation have recently been undertaken in the areas of human rights and rule of law as political prisoners are freed, secret detention centers are closed and political dialogue has begun. Despite these positive prospects, lasting peace remains elusive. The demands of the war have disrupted all key areas of economic, political and social life. The judicial and civil service sectors are non-functional. As successive governments have been unable or unwilling to provide resources to the social sectors, the delivery of social services has collapsed. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) carry the burden of providing basic social services. The Catholic and Protestant Churches alone support over 60 percent of the education and health care delivery services.

The health infrastructure in the DRC has virtually collapsed in many areas and women and children are at particular risk. Infant mortality is 148 per 1,000 and a 3.2 percent population growth has the potential to erode any improvements in the standard of living. Maternal mortality is extremely high with some 1,837 women dying out of every 100,000 live births. Routine immunization systems have ceased to function in many parts of the country, resulting in frequent epidemic outbreaks of communicable childhood diseases. In addition to wild poliovirus, the DRC has perhaps the most extensive collection of known and emerging infectious diseases in the world. As a result of lack of health services, compounded by the desperate poverty, outbreaks of rare diseases, once virtually eradicated (e.g. sleeping sickness, TB and river blindness), have reappeared. HIV/AIDS infection rates in the general population before the war, ranged between approximately 6 to 10 percent. However, HIV/AIDS infection rates in foreign African armies engaged in the conflict in the DRC are reported to be much higher. Limited data suggests that as a result

prevalence rates for HIV/AIDS infections among certain groups in eastern and southern provinces are rising.

Most of the DRC's vast territory is inaccessible due to decades of collapsed infrastructure. Without roads, the Congo River basin became the major artery for transport until rebel forces cut even this vehicle for the delivery of goods and services from the interior to the capital. Food shortages, particularly for urban populations, have increased. The DRC suffers from intense environmental degradation, deforestation, soil erosion and flooding. Poverty and war have encouraged large-scale deforestation, pillage and depletion of the DRC's vast equatorial forest and natural and mineral resources.

In late 2000, USAID/DRC launched an integrated humanitarian and health program which delivers critical health, nutrition, food security and other emergency interventions in an effort to reduce high levels of excess mortality and suffering. The program combines and focuses development and humanitarian resources to increase both physical and economic access to basic services. Health development funds will be used to strengthen health service delivery in over 60 rural health zones throughout the country while emergency funds provide life-saving interventions along front-line areas and among displaced populations. Food for Peace resources delivered through the World Food Program for both emergency food distribution and food security activities. Where feasible, health, food aid, emergency and development resources (funds from the USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Response (BHR) and the DRC mission) will complement and build on each fund's strength to respond to immediate needs and longer-term health and food security development in an effort to move the DRC beyond the immediate crisis.

Other Donors

Most donor assistance is provided through international organizations and NGOs. Most of it is humanitarian assistance. The European Union is the major provider of assistance with a contribution of approximately \$50 million annually. Based on recent political developments, the EU has committed new funding to the DRC. This includes a \$25 million contribution to the justice sector reform program, \$35 million in emergency assistance and a \$108 million development support fund. A World Bank trust fund made available \$5 million to support initiatives in privatization of parastatals. Through the 2001 Consolidated Appeal, the UN system is seeking \$139.0 million in funding to support humanitarian and development programs in the DRC.

FY 2002 Program

USAID is positioned to respond swiftly to opportunities in support of the implementation of the July 1999 cease-fire in the DRC. Such support is critical in order to encourage further advances in implementation of the Agreement and lay the foundation for democracy. Implementation will continue through partnership with civil society and NGOs but will allow limited, well-targeted support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GDRC) in child survival and infectious disease sectors. USAID focuses on assisting Congolese people to resolve national, provincial, and community problems through participatory processes involving the public, private, and civil sectors.

In the health sector, USAID's successful child survival, infectious disease, HIV/AIDS control, and primary health care activities will be expanded to all eleven provinces. The capacity of national and non-governmental health delivery institutions will be strengthened. USAID will help support the eradication of polio, the prevention of vaccine preventable diseases and diarrhea, and improved child nutrition. USAID-funded activities will help seek to better control malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases and will assist the country to position itself to better respond to epidemics and outbreaks of rare and infectious diseases. It will continue to help support an expanded HIV/AIDS prevention and control program, targeting high-risk groups and people living with HIV/AIDS, while providing assistance to develop reliable baseline data as the basis for better surveillance. The primary health care system will be revitalized and supported comprehensively throughout the DRC in 60 rural health zones.

In democracy and governance, USAID will continue to support civil society and strengthen its role as a partner to the GDRC in building a politically stable country. USAID will support the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and subsequent democratic initiatives, which would be generated by the dialogue. Under provisions of new legislation, USAID will also assist the GDRC in anti-corruption activities and will support

increasing the capacity of human rights NGOs for coalition building, advocacy, information development and dissemination, litigation and representation. Through the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the Law Group, USAID will continue to work on refining the draft constitution. USAID will also strengthen the capacity of key NGOs to provide access to legal services to individuals and groups, will actively support a transition to a democratically elected government, will expand the assistance to NGOs for the provision of information and Internet connectivity beyond Kinshasa to 22 secondary cities in eleven provinces. Assistance and training will be provided to private and independent news organizations and reporters for more balanced news reporting. USAID will continue to support education of the girls. Finally, the program will support demobilization of child soldiers, training and reintegration of child soldiers into their communities and support protection of vulnerable and street children, orphans and victims of torture.

Through programs designed to enhance household food security and reduce poverty in selected communities, USAID will focus on meeting the critical food needs of targeted groups through emergency food aid, sustaining agricultural production, promoting sustainable natural resources management, and expanding private sector markets. Productivity and quality of life will be increased through human capacity development and training of girls, demobilized child soldiers and vulnerable youth. USAID will enhance institutional capacity building in the environmental sector, continue to support policy changes, and promote private initiatives to protect the environment. Interventions will include environmental advocacy, reinforcing community awareness, and continued support to World Heritage Sites. Micro-credit programs, micro-enterprise initiatives and support to natural resource-based industries, which create jobs, stimulate increased production and income while enhancing livelihoods, will also continue to be an important part of the program.

USAID/DRC
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
660-001	Congolese People are Assisted to Solve National, Provincial and Community Problems Through Participatory Processes that involve the Public, Private and Civil Sectors				
	- DA	2,500	830	1,288	2,762
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,614	8,980	14,657	15,809
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	6,500	2,000	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	5,856	3,332	5,919	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	2,500	830	1,288	2,762
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,614	8,980	14,657	15,809
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	6,500	2,000	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	5,856	3,332	5,919	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

TITLE AND NUMBER: Congolese People Are Assisted to Solve National, Provincial and Community Problems through Participatory Processes That Involve the Public, Private and Civil Sectors, 660-001

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$14,657,000 CSD, \$1,288,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$15,809,000 CSD, \$2,762,000 DA

STATUS: Ongoing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The USAID program in the DRC has taken into consideration the uncertain, complex and highly-constraining circumstances of providing humanitarian and development assistance to the DRC. Despite U.S. legislative sanctions that limit assistance to the DRC, waivers have been granted in order to provide humanitarian and development assistance through non-governmental organizations. The development program, complemented by the provision of humanitarian assistance has addressed high-risk global health concerns with emphasis on strengthening primary health structures. The program also has promoted good governance and the rule of law with emphasis on multiple stakeholder problem-solving, and built constituencies for sustainable management of natural resources. In FY 2001, USAID intends to obligate \$14,657,000 in CSD, of which \$8,450,000 is CSD, \$2,900,000 is polio, \$3,464,000 is HIV/AIDS, \$1,005,000 is vulnerable children, and \$1,738,000 is infectious disease. In addition Development Assistance funds, of which \$288,000 is economic growth, \$800,000 is environment and \$200,000 is democracy/governance will support this strategic objective.

In FY 2002, the request of \$2,762,000 DA and \$15,809,000 CSD will enable USAID/DRC to aggressively address infant, child and maternal mortality, intensity the polio eradication effort, expand routine immunization and HIV/AIDS prevention activities and support malaria and tuberculosis control efforts. USAID/DRC will also support girls' education and protect vulnerable children and orphans. Funds will also be used to support maternal health and family planning activities, support a program to strengthen civil society and improve justice, enhance food security, reduce poverty in targeted communities, and promote biodiversity conservation while encouraging environmental policy reforms.

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Using USAID funding and technical support, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization, and UNICEF, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GDRC) planned and implemented national polio immunization campaigns, which included the distribution of Vitamin A as well as measles vaccine. This campaign successfully covered 304 out of 306 health zones and reached 96 percent of the country's estimated 10.6 million children aged 0-five years in the midst of the war. Routine immunization coverage remains low but is increasing. Between 1998 and 2000, routine measles immunization coverage increased from 15 to 36 percent nationwide. Over 150 laboratory technicians were trained to improve malaria diagnostic techniques and conduct advanced mosquito status investigations, drug resistance and disease prevalence surveillance; more appropriate malaria medication policies and protocols have been developed. In the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS, aggressive behavior change and condom social marketing strategies have been initiated. The program has targeted high-risk groups and sold 12 million condoms. USAID provided technical and material support through Tulane University to the University of Kinshasa School of Public Health to train over 25 medical directors and administrators annually.

In democracy and good governance, USAID has supported the capacity of Congolese civil society to promote dialogue with government and other key actors through the provision of resources to address critical bottlenecks in local communities. The program supports the peace process through conflict management and promotion of the Lusaka Agreement. A documentation center providing legal and peace-building information and Internet access to individuals and civil society was opened and is flourishing in Kinshasa. USAID programs support justice and the rule of law for ordinary Congolese. A draft constitution and other draft laws have been developed and discussed with the new President.

In environmental conservation and natural resources management, USAID focused on institutional capacity building and support for policy changes, and promoting private initiatives to protect the environment. Interventions included environmental advocacy, reinforcing community awareness and continued support to World Heritage Sites. Performance towards achieving the objectives of this SO has been especially encouraging in the extremely difficult conditions of DRC. Future progress towards goals is expected to accelerate now that there is new leadership in Kinshasa.

Performance and Prospects: In health and child survival, USAID will improve child survival through polio eradication; control of malaria and tuberculosis; prevention of vaccine preventable diseases, distribution of Vitamin A, nutrition monitoring and education. Primary health care will be greatly expanded into rural areas and subsequently into urban areas. Health zone management will be improved through training in public health knowledge and practices, planning, financial management, surveillance techniques and monitoring. Improved control of other infectious diseases will be coupled with efforts to improve quality surveillance and epidemic response. The successes of the polio program will be a base for aggressively rebuilding the national routine immunization system. Top-quality surveillance at all levels in the health system will be a priority to ensure the certification of DRC as polio free by 2005. USAID will double the number of health zones where routine immunizations will be undertaken, and will seek to improve child and maternal health through increased support to comprehensive health care. An expanded national HIV/AIDS control effort will focus on prevention of maternal-to-child transmission, voluntary counseling and testing, social condom marketing, counseling and support to people and communities living with HIV/AIDS. Pilot environmental health activities to prevent malaria infection will be scaled-up in targeted rural and urban communities.

USAID will provide material support, training and technical assistance to Congolese non-government civil society advocacy groups and will complement other donor contributions to permit a series of structured meetings and studies aimed at articulating goals and strategies for achieving peace. The operation of a documentation and resource center and related activities will expand. USAID will seek to prevent and resolve conflict, initiate improvement in communication among civil society through Internet connectivity, encourage programs to combat corruption and assist victims of war, poverty and torture – particularly women, adolescents and children. USAID will begin an activity with the objective of encouraging peace building, reconciliation, education and rehabilitation of community infrastructure destroyed by the war. As the Lusaka Agreement is implemented, USAID is positioned to support the Facilitator to the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and civil society in the peace process.

In implementing improved food security and reduced poverty in target communities, USAID plans to meet critical food needs, increase agricultural production, expand private sector markets, and support human capacity development. Critical food needs will be met through emergency aid where necessary, and provision of seeds and tools. The role of the private sector will be encouraged and initiatives to facilitate the creation of a favorable enabling environment for private sector growth will focus on reforming the policies governing the ownership and management of the existing infrastructure, which provides transportation, water distribution and electric power services to the population. Proceeds from the sale of donated food aid will be used to stimulate local agricultural production and improve agricultural marketing.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The current strategy is ending and this is the final year of obligation. A new strategy is planned. While shown as requests in support of this SO, FY 02 funds will be obligated under the new strategy.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is among the major bilateral donors, ranking second after Belgium. The USAID health program collaborates closely with a broad range of international and bilateral donor organizations. These include the European Union, UNICEF, WHO, CDC, United Nations Foundation, Rotary International and The Gates Foundation, Interchurch Medical Assistance and U.S. National Council of Churches. There is a growing interest among donors regarding the rule of law and human rights in DRC. The German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) supports the Congolese Conservation Institute (ICCN) and urban environmental activities through the local NGO network FOLECO. The UN Foundation approved a \$4.6 million project to support DRC's World Heritage Sites.

The Wildlife Conservation Society funds research and support Protected Areas in the DRC through the Congo Gorilla Forest exhibit at the Bronx Zoo. African Wildlife Foundation and Gilman International Conservation have also supported conservation activities in the DRC.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID/DRC's health program is implemented through UNICEF, the World Food Program, Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival, Population Services International, Catholic Relief Services, Tulane University, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Protestant Church of the Congo/Interchurch Medical Assistance, Inc., International Rescue Committee, and Action Against Hunger. The program on vulnerable children is implemented by Save the Children UK. World Resources Institute, Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Foundation, Innovative Resources Management, Raga, ACACIA, Zoological Society of Milwaukee, Associates in Rural Development, Inc., implement the biodiversity and conservation program. A consortium made of the Law Group and IFES implements the D/G program.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Democratic Republic of the Congo: 660-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Sales of socially marketed condoms	NA	1,037,056	8,422,488	10423809	8,000,000	12000000	13000000
Indicator 2: Polio campaign coverage	NA	NA	92.4	95.9	96	97	99
Indicator 3: Measles vaccination coverage rate among <age1	NA	19	25	36	45	55	65
Indicator 4: Tuberculosis case management in targeted health zones	NA	NA	NA	60	NA	70	80
Indicator 5: Mortality due to malaria among children under five in targeted health facilities	NA	NA	NA	30	NA	25	20
Indicator 6: Access to democracy and legal information	NA	NA	90-110	130-150	100-120	130	140
Indicator 7: Training of human rights activists	NA	NA	NA	403	200	600-700	800-1000
Indicator 8: Men and women in high risk groups who report condom use during last sexual encounter	NA	NA	NA	50	70	60	70
Indicator 9: Internet access for civil society organizations	NA	NA	NA	4	4	64	114
Indicator 10: Access to environmental information and education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,000; 360	43,000;720
Indicator 11: USAID funded NGOs advocating for natural resource management	NA	NA	NA	10	10	20	40
Indicator 12: Number of rural credit unions accessing viable credit providers in target areas	NA	NA	NA	36	30	71	101

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Units sold	PSI/ASF activity reports/sales records	Sales of individual units of condoms.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percentage	NIDs coverage reports	Percent of children under five vaccinated countrywide against polio.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percentage	PEV coverage survey	Percent of children of age 12-23 months vaccinated against measles.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percentage	National TB Program records	Percent of successfully treated cases of tuberculosis.
Indicator 5:	IR	Percentage	National Malaria Program records/survey	Percent of deaths among children under five due to malaria
Indicator 6:	IR	Visits to the Resource Centers	IFES	Number of people visiting the Resource Centers daily and using reference materials on democracy, law, peace and political processes, and internet access.
Indicator 7:	IR	Civil society leaders trained	International Human Rights Law Group	Number of trained civil society leaders
Indicator 8:	IR	Percentage	Contractor/grantee records, KAP surveys	Proportion of individuals in high risk groups reporting condom use during last sexual encounter
Indicator 9:	IR	Organizations with access	Project reports	Number of civil society organizations with internet access
Indicator 10:	IR	Mass media productions (print; TV/Radio broadcasts) - Number	RAGA reports and survey results, Zoological Society of Milwaukee/ECC reports	Number of mass media productions disseminated
Indicator 11:	IR	NGOs involved in nrm	Project reports	Number of USAID funded NGOs active in natural resource management issues
Indicator 12:	IR	recipient credit unions	Associates in Rural Development monthly reports	Number of credit unions receiving credit lines

Program: Democratic Republic of the Congo		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Congolese People are Assisted to Solve National, Provincial and Community Problems Through Participatory Processes that Involve the Public, Private and Civil Sectors, 660-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	2,040	DA	40	DA	2,000	DA
	10,694	CSD	3,250	CSD	7,444	CSD
	2,500	ESF	0	ESF	2,500	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,329	DA	2,134	DA		
	8,980	CSD	7,505	CSD		
	5,000	ESF	2,980	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	3,369	DA	2,174	DA	1,195	DA
	19,674	CSD	10,755	CSD	8,919	CSD
	7,500	ESF	2,980	ESF	4,520	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	2,000	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,288	DA				
	14,657	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,288	DA				
	14,657	CSD				
	2,000	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,762	DA	0	DA	7,419	DA
	15,809	CSD	0	CSD	50,140	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	9,500	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ERITREA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	4,990	4,694	5,703	5,643
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	5,010	4,133	4,516	5,197
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	521	2,561	2,830	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	10,521	11,388	13,049	10,840

Mission Director, William Garvelink

ERITREA

Introduction

With Eritrea now at peace rather than war after signing a peace agreement with Ethiopia in December 2000, it can turn its considerable energies to economic stabilization and development and return to its role as an emerging nascent democracy. Eritrea's commitment to self-reliance and African-led development continues to represent an appropriate model on which to build a sustainable, participatory and open market-based economy.

The struggle for independence ended in 1991 after thirty years, and Eritrea became Africa's newest country in 1993. Eritrea's economy grew an average of six percent per year from 1994 to 1997, with little or no inflation. While conflict during the 1998 - 2000 period has seriously eroded Eritrea's economic progress, the peace agreement opens the way for a resumption of growth and development.

In May - June 2000, the conflict with Ethiopia entered its third, final and most destructive phase. More than one million Eritreans, approximately one-third of the country's total population, were displaced from their homes. Destruction of social and economic resources was extensive. Eritrea's most fertile agricultural regions became battlegrounds and suffered severe devastation. Much of Eritrea also faced a third year of drought, further disrupting agricultural production. While the war has ended, the effects of the conflict will be felt in Eritrea's most important agricultural areas for years to come, particularly where land mines need to be cleared before farmers can return to their homes and resume cultivation.

In FY 2000, in response to people displaced by conflict and drought, the United States Government through USAID's Office of Food for Peace and the U.S. Department of Agriculture provided 113,000 metric tons (MT) of food, primarily wheat and blended food, worth \$36.1 million. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance provided \$5.9 million in shelter, household items, supplemental feeding, mobile health services and airlifts of relief items. As a result, the situation in the camps for displaced people remained reasonably stable. Approximately 75 percent of the displaced urban population was able to return home within six months of the conflict's end.

Eritrea is now moving rapidly to channel its energies to development following the peace agreement. Parliamentary elections are scheduled for late 2001. The Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE), with the World Bank and bilateral donors, has formulated economic recovery, demobilization and reintegration, and infectious disease control programs to stimulate the country's economic and social recovery. There is a renewed emphasis on donor coordination.

USAID is re-energizing its development program after three years of slower than planned performance. Its strategic objectives support USAID's new priority areas of Economic Growth, Global Health, and Development Relief and Conflict Prevention. In concert with its development efforts, USAID continues to address Eritrea's priority humanitarian concerns and short-term rehabilitation needs. With the government and donors, USAID is exploring ways to meet the enormous needs of demobilizing 200,000 soldiers and reintegrating them quickly and effectively into the society and economy.

The Development Challenge

At independence, Eritrea's health situation was characterized by high infant and maternal mortality rates, malnutrition and infectious diseases. Careful planning by the Ministry of Health (MOH) has created a network of basic health facilities that are clean, well organized, and stocked with essential pharmaceuticals. With this infrastructure in place, the capacity of health workers is now being upgraded, and management systems are being improved to ensure delivery of primary health care services that are effective and sustainable.

The high priority assigned to enterprise development by the GSE is based on the need for an explicit program to minimize tensions among the various elements of the new civil society by providing opportunities for economic development, particularly increased income, to all Eritreans. With the return of peace and stability, Eritrea can renew its efforts to build a sustainable basis for growth, income generation and employment based on a private-sector led economy.

Prior to independence, Eritrea had been governed by authoritarian regimes, providing the new leadership with scant experience in the administration of a democratic system of government. As a result, the GSE is moving cautiously in an effort to ensure that no one group or geographic region receives more or less support than another and to allow the country to develop a sense of national unity.

Other Donors

Currently, the major donor in Eritrea is the World Bank. Its program of planned annual commitments amounts to approximately \$70 - 80 million per year. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also manage sizeable assistance portfolios in Eritrea. Italy, the European Union, Denmark, Norway, Germany and the United States are the major bilateral donors. The United States provides about 15 percent of the total bilateral donor assistance, ranks as the second bilateral donor behind Italy, and ranks fourth overall after the World Bank, the European Union and Italy.

FY 2002 Program

USAID's program concentrates on primary health care, rural enterprise and human resource development in response to Eritrea's development priorities. In FY 2000, USAID managed an emergency humanitarian program, continued its development program, and developed and implemented innovative and flexible mechanisms to ensure that any potential gaps between emergency relief and longer-term development efforts were effectively covered. In light of demobilization and recovery, USAID may need to continue balancing relief and development efforts into FY 2002.

USAID focuses on increasing the use of sustainable, integrated primary health care services, principally child survival and disease interventions such as safer deliveries, improved immunizations, and management of childhood illnesses. Continued progress in 2002 will include improvements in the quality of care as well as prevention of malaria and HIV/AIDS. The GSE is particularly concerned to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, especially as demobilizing soldiers who may have been exposed to the disease return to their communities. USAID supports this GSE priority, particularly the need to inform Eritreans of the risks of HIV and means of preventing its transmission.

USAID's focus on the growth of rural enterprises is aimed at developing agricultural businesses, with an emphasis on producing high-value exports. Activities are directed at providing loans that can increase employment and rural wages. Special attention will be given to the provision of loans to demobilizing soldiers. In FY 2002, USAID will consider the reintroduction of rural road rehabilitation, based on studies to be undertaken in 2001.

Since the GSE is approaching democracy cautiously, USAID's human capacity-building programs work to ensure that Eritreans have access to information (e.g., via Internet) and education (e.g., U.S.-based university training and linkages between the University of Asmara and a number of U.S. universities). USAID will increasingly focus its human capacity-building efforts on the gender disparity in education and the need to draw more Eritrean women into training and decision-making opportunities. New opportunities offered by Internet technologies will be initiated to spur both the economy and human capacity development.

Through 2002, USAID will also work with the GSE to assess the most effective and appropriate means of assisting demobilized soldiers and internally displaced persons as they return to their homes and work, and to address priorities in economic recovery. In addition, USAID (USAID/Eritrea and USAID/Ethiopia) in collaboration with the United States Department of State will finance projects to foster trade and renewed communication between Eritreans and Ethiopians living along the border, the people most directly affected by the conflict. Renewal of economic activity across the border area will be a first step in normalization of relations between the people of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Program: Eritrea		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Summary					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	24,136	DA	6,819	DA	17,317 DA
	12,660	CSD	2,985	CSD	9,675 CSD
	2,000	ESF	1,959	ESF	41 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	16,874	DFA	12,324	DFA	4,550 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,897	DA	2,879	DA	
	4,253	CSD	1,422	CSD	
	0	ESF	41	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	1,939	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	29,033	DA	9,698	DA	19,335 DA
	16,913	CSD	4,407	CSD	12,506 CSD
	2,000	ESF	2,000	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	16,874	DFA	14,263	DFA	2,611 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	100	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,703	DA			
	4,516	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,803	DA			
	4,516	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,643	DA	17,109	DA	57,588 DA
	5,197	CSD	13,548	CSD	40,174 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	2,000 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	16,874 DFA

USAID/ERITREA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
661-001	Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans				
	- DA	900	200	345	335
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,510	3,733	4,516	5,197
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
661-002	Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports				
	- DA	2,050	3,247	4,000	3,686
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
661-003	Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels				
	- DA	2,040	1,247	1,358	1,622
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	500	400	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		521	2,561	2,830	0
SO Totals					
	- DA	4,990	4,694	5,703	5,643
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	5,010	4,133	4,516	5,197
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	521	2,561	2,830	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ERITREA

TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans, 661-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,516,000 CSD, \$345,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,197,000 CSD, \$335,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective (SO) is to increase the number of Eritreans making use of improved primary health care (PHC) services. USAID supports the development of interpersonal and mass media communications that increase awareness of health problems and the availability of relevant care. Focus group studies on health needs and perceptions, pretesting of health education materials, and evaluation of the impact of educational programs will be supported. Nutrition, maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS, and environmental sanitation are focus areas for this work. The ultimate customers of this SO are the approximately one million mothers and children under five in the three USAID target zones (Gash Barka, Debub and Maakel zones), with an additional 500,000 mothers and children benefiting nationwide from improvements in staff training and systems strengthening. The Ministry of Health (MOH) also benefits from USAID efforts to improve staff capability and management systems. In FY 2001, the funding provided for this SO to increase use of integrated, sustainable, primary health care services will be used for improving maternal and child health (\$2,520,000 of CSD), HIV/AIDS awareness/prevention (\$1,497,000 HIV/AIDS), improving malaria control efforts (\$499,000 of Infectious Disease funds), and improving quality of family planning services (\$345,000 of DA Population funds). All results described below are supported with CSD funds except when otherwise noted.

FY 2002 resources (\$335,000 DA and \$5,197,000 CSD) are being requested to continue to support the use of sustainable, integrated primary health care services, principally child survival and disease interventions such as improved immunizations, safer deliveries, and management of childhood illnesses. FY 2002 will show continued improvements in the quality of care as well as prevention of malaria and HIV/AIDS. The GSE is particularly concerned to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, especially as demobilizing soldiers who may have been exposed to the disease return to their communities. USAID is supportive of this GSE priority, particularly the need to inform Eritreans of the risks of HIV/AIDS and means of preventing its transmission. Eritrea presents a rare opportunity to prevent rather than cope with the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: An immunization coverage survey conducted by the MOH in December 2000 showed coverage to be much greater than had been estimated in previous years based on system statistics: 87 percent of children under five years of age in 2000 compared with 52 percent in 1999. The earlier coverage was probably underestimated due to difficulty in estimating the total population surveyed, given population displacement and lack of a population census. Nonetheless, this high immunization coverage is a remarkable achievement, especially given the eruption of fighting and subsequent displacement of up to one-third of the total population during 2000. National polio immunization coverage has reached 94 percent, and the MOH is extending its surveillance to detect any cases and ensure polio eradication.

Performance and Prospects: In 2000, the adaptation of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) guidelines for more effective management of childhood illness was finalized, and training of IMCI trainers was completed, two major and long-anticipated steps which were achieved in spite of the conflict. These achievements pave the way for improved child health in the coming several years.

In response to the conflict with Ethiopia in May-June 2000, USAID procured health clinic furniture, equipment and supplies for fourteen health stations, four health centers and two hospitals damaged in the

conflict. Supplies for safe deliveries were provided for one of the large camps housing internally displaced persons (IDPs), and health education materials were developed in conjunction with non-governmental organizations engaged in emergency assistance. The Eritrean Social Marketing Group established kiosks in the four largest IDP camps for distribution of educational material on HIV and conducted World AIDS Day programs for tens of thousands of people. The HIV prevention condom social marketing program rebuilt its distribution network in areas damaged by the conflict. Condom sales exceeded those of the previous year, contrary to expectations that sales would decline as a result of the conflict and population displacement.

The use of MOH family planning services, as measured by couple-years of protection (CYP), did not increase in 2000 as planned. It is reasonable to assume that the displacement of large numbers of people and the mobilization of many 18-40 year olds as soldiers reduced the demand for family planning services during 2000. Further analysis shows that CYPs in the three USAID target zones (representing roughly half of the total population) account for 71 percent of total CYPs, giving a clear indication of the impact of USAID-supported training of health workers in these target zones. This family planning training is supported with DA (POP) funds.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As IDPs return to their homes, USAID and the MOH will continue to balance available resources between restoration of services in conflict-affected areas (i.e., relief to recovery activities) and improvement of PHC services throughout the system (i.e., continuation of developmental activities).

Given the commitment of public officials, religious leaders and the business community to prevent an explosion of HIV in Eritrea and the risk of the spread of HIV with demobilization, the MOH and USAID will strengthen and expand HIV prevention and care activities. In addition, USAID will work with the MOH to make full use of newly available Internet and other information technology in upgrading staff and improving management. Performance measures will be adjusted based on data from the demographic and health survey planned for 2001 and actual availability of funding.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank supports the construction of health facilities and addresses early childhood development, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. Italy is upgrading primary health care infrastructure with the World Health Organization (WHO). The United Nation's Children Fund helps to improve maternal and child health. China is building a major referral hospital. Rotary International supports Eritrea's National Immunization Days. The European Union, Denmark, Norway, France, the United Kingdom, United Nations Funds for Population Activities, WHO and UNAIDS also support selected health activities.

Principal Contractors and Grantees: University Research Corporation; Camp, Dresser, and McKee; World Learning; Africare; UNICEF; WHO; National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students; National Union of Eritrean Women; the Eritrean Pharmaceutical Association; Population Services International; University of California at Berkeley; the State University of New York at Stony Brook; and John Snow, Inc.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Eritrea: 661-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Couple-Years of Protection (CYP)	8,076	7,247	8,014	7,007	14,618	TBD	TBD
Indicator 2: Demand for FP Services	46	57	61	NA	70	80	TBD
Indicator 3: Facility-Based Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) Coverage	0	0	0	0	20	2	10
Indicator 4: Health Management Information System (HMIS)	25	100	100	100	100	TBD	TBD
Indicator 5: Immunization coverage rate	55	61	56	87	70	75	TBD

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Couple-years of protection	MOH/Service Delivery Reports/SEMISH	An estimate of the protection against pregnancy provided by family planning services during a period of one year, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients in 3 target zones during that year. The contraceptive prevalence rate will be measured in the 2001 Demographic and Health Survey and planned levels for 2002 and 2003 will be based on these data.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	Facility Survey. Reported by MOH/TASC	Proportion of targeted health facilities reporting an increase in FP clients. This could not be measured in FY00 due to the damage to some of the facilities. Planned levels will be revised in 2001 based on the Demographic and Health Survey and plans for reopening health facilities in border areas.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent	Facility Survey	The proportion of delivery points in three target zones where IMCI is utilized. In FY00, IMCI algorithm was finalized and TOT completed. Planned levels for FY01 and FY02 have been revised to reflect this actual start date.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent	HMIS Report Survey. Reported by MOH/TASC	Proportion of facilities in six zones utilizing new HMIS forms and registers, with improvement in analysis in FY01 and FY02 and new targets to be based on a 5-year HMIS plan to be prepared in 2001.
Indicator 5:	S	Percent	UNICEF EPI Reports.	Percent of children 12-23 months who are fully vaccinated according to WHO guidelines for vaccinating children. Planned level for 2002 will be based on the 2001 Demographic and Health Survey.

Program: Eritrea	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans, 661-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	4,795	DA	1,795	DA	3,000 DA
	12,160	CSD	2,985	CSD	9,175 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	9,024	DFA	7,068	DFA	1,956 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	400	DA	1,614	DA	
	3,853	CSD	1,422	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	1,579	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	5,195	DA	3,409	DA	1,786 DA
	16,013	CSD	4,407	CSD	11,606 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	9,024	DFA	8,647	DFA	377 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	345	DA			
	4,516	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	345	DA			
	4,516	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	335	DA	1,035	DA	6,910 DA
	5,197	CSD	13,548	CSD	39,274 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	9,024 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ERITREA

TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports, 661-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,000,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,686,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Three years of war have resulted in the internal displacement of approximately 1.1 million men, women and children, the destruction of 70 percent of Eritrea's agricultural production potential, and concomitant disruptions caused by the mobilization of approximately 300,000 males and females between the ages of 18 and 40. As a result, the growth of the national economy has slowed from the more vibrant annual pre-war growth rate of six percent to an estimated negative 0.2 percent. With the signing of the peace agreement in December 2000, Eritrea is expected to regain its former momentum in the process of nation building. Given the formidable challenges it faces, full economic recovery is expected to take at least five years, while earlier efforts to re-orient the economy toward private sector-led growth are expected to take as long. The signing of the peace agreement justifies optimism that many of the requirements for recovery (for example, foreign direct investment, continued privatization, market-oriented growth and increased competitiveness) will begin to reappear and, with USAID efforts, encourage the economy to grow again.

This strategic objective (SO) had previously focused on the provision of loans and related financial services to entrepreneurs, a means of achieving increased enterprise incomes. However, as a result of the crisis, loans have been redirected primarily to small and medium entrepreneurs, particularly those whose inventories and businesses were disrupted by the invasion of May 2000. Many enterprises in Eritrea are farm-based or farm-related. Therefore, in the FY 2001 program, loans are made from both agriculture (\$3,528,000) and economic growth (\$352,000) funds. Environment funds (\$120,000) are used for workshops to sensitize Eritreans to environmental issues in economic growth. This quick infusion of liquidity has responded to these enterprises' need for an accelerated economic recovery in the southern and western regions of Eritrea. With the return of normalcy, USAID will assess the potential for expanding into other activities that will assist in increasing enterprise incomes.

FY 2002 resources (\$3,686,000 in DA) are requested to continue to focus on the growth of rural enterprises to develop agricultural and related support enterprises, with emphasis on high value exports. Activities are directed at providing loans that can increase employment and rural wages. Special attention will be given to the provision of loans to demobilizing soldiers. In 2002, USAID will consider the reintroduction of rural road rehabilitation, based on studies to be undertaken in 2001.

Key Results: In FY 2000, significant obstacles to program implementation were overcome. Previously, the planned loan disbursement mechanism had been through Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) channels. With the war, direct U.S. Government (USG) assistance to the government was disallowed. Immediately prior to the third phase of conflict in May 2000, USAID succeeded in devising an alternative disbursement mechanism to channel credit resources through the principal implementing partner, a U.S. private voluntary organization. By the end of 2000, that mechanism, along with other adjustments that allowed USAID to expedite the flow of loan funds, facilitated the disbursement of 72 percent of USAID loan resources to 215 enterprises in areas of the country suffering the worst ravages of the conflict. This has provided sorely-needed working and investment capital at a critical time in Eritrea's recovery.

Performance and Prospects: While loan funds have begun moving quickly in 2000, the general shortage of manpower, as a result of national military service, has prevented the planned skills training of the GSE's commercial bank and rural enterprise staff. As a result, entrepreneurs' access to technical and financial services has been delayed. With the end of the hostilities there is finally reason to be optimistic about the prospects for recovery.

With demobilization, staff returning to the commercial bank and the rural enterprise unit will receive USAID-funded training and resume program responsibilities set aside during the conflict. An economic impact study of the rural road rehabilitation program, also delayed because of restricted access to the field, will be carried out.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities implemented under this SO have slowed significantly over the past three years as a result of conflict. Current thinking is that the approved SO should be extended to allow time to achieve what has been delayed by the conflict situation.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank is the major sponsor of economic recovery, demobilization and reintegration programs. In addition, the World Bank and the European Union lead donor support to the GSE in power generation/distribution and rural road rehabilitation. The World Bank is also financing the rehabilitation of the ports of Massawa and Assab as well as supporting the GSE's Economic Recovery Program. Danish and Italian assistance focus on agricultural development and education. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization assists the Ministry of Agriculture with weather forecasting, crop reporting and food security impact assessments through the National Food Information System with links to the regional USAID-supported Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) Net program. Funds from the International Fund for Agricultural Development support irrigation systems on the eastern coastal plain (following on an earlier USAID-funded model project).

Principal Contractors and Grantees: USAID's principal partners include: Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA) (providing technical assistance in financial services to the Commercial Bank of Eritrea); U.S. Department of Agriculture (in the design and construction specifications of irrigation systems and water management structures), and Africare and Virginia State University (conducting primary agricultural research on vernonia, an oil-bearing plant of promising industrial value).

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of enterprises receiving loans from the Enterprise Investment Fund (EIF)	NA	0	0	215	132	145	160
Indicator 2: Number of enterprises receiving training and/or advisory services from the REU	NA	15	123	43	200	100	200
Indicator 3: Value of export sales of enterprises receiving loans and/or TA	NA	60	0	675	730	750	1200

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of enterprises	CBER/REU	Number of enterprises receiving loans from the EIF by year (not cumulative)
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of enterprises	REU	Enterprises receiving training and/or advisory services from the REU each year.
Indicator 3:	IR	Thousands of US Dollars	CBER/REU	Number of enterprises receiving loans and/or TA.

Program: Eritrea	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports, 661-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	13,201 DA	3,871 DA	9,330 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	2,000 ESF	1,959 ESF	41 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 2000	3,250 DA	957 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	41 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	16,451 DA	4,828 DA	11,623 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	2,000 ESF	2,000 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	100 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,000 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,100 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,686 DA	12,000 DA	36,237 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	2,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ERITREA

TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels; 661-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,358,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,622,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1993 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Eritrea achieved independence in 1993. As a relatively new country, the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) has focused primarily on developing national unity and ensuring equity of access to opportunities and resources across all ethnic, religious and geographic portions of the population. Human capacity development has been designated as a priority to build a solid foundation for economic growth and a transition to the representative democracy mandated in the 1997 Constitution. As the nation consolidates its identity and strengthens its human capital, increasing levels of internal discussion and debate are anticipated. For the time being, broader access to objective information, support to the academic community to train the nation's future generation of leaders, and encouragement of a variety of organizations that could eventually serve as advocacy groups are the first steps toward building the capacity for governance.

The objective as currently stated focuses on democracy and governance. The results considered necessary to achieve this objective aim to increase popular participation in governance and improve public administration. Given Eritrea's relatively recent independence and the mobilization of the majority of its productive population, the ranks of national leadership and management are currently constrained. In FY 2001, Development Assistance (\$335,000 in Human Capacity Development funds and \$300,000 in Democracy Governance funds) will support USAID's human capacity-building efforts as fundamental building blocks for democracy and governance in the longer term. Many activities undertaken in this objective (\$723,000 in Economic Growth funds) provide the foundation for and enhance activities under another USAID strategic objective in Eritrea, which works to increase the incomes of enterprises with an emphasis on exports.

Since the GSE is approaching democracy cautiously, USAID's human capacity-building programs work to ensure that Eritreans have access to information (e.g., via internet) and education (e.g., U.S.-based university training and linkages between the University of Asmara and a number of U.S. universities). Through \$1,622,000 requested in FY 2002 DA resources, USAID will increasingly focus its human capacity-building efforts on the gender disparity in education and the need to draw more Eritrean women into training and decision-making opportunities. New opportunities offered by Internet technologies will be initiated to spur both the economy and human capacity development.

The primary customers constitute a broad range of Eritrean citizens, faculty, civil servants, businesses, and civil society organizations that will benefit from improved higher education and banking services, access to more objective information and e-commerce opportunities and strengthened advocacy groups for women and labor. With the new activities anticipated in policy reform, demobilization and reintegration, additional customers will include demobilized soldiers and rural residents who will benefit from improved access to affordable telecommunications.

Key Results: The most notable result in 2000 was the launch of the Internet Gateway by the Leland Initiative in November. Initial demand has been so great that USAID has already completed a design for a system upgrade. The GSE is actively promoting Internet use through the training of civil servants and weekly TV segments on Internet use and potential.

In addition, tripartite agreements were signed by USAID, the University of Asmara and several U.S. universities. These innovative agreements are the first worldwide to include the host country university as an equal partner, thereby increasing its ownership and responsibility for results.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, five USAID-funded students completed their graduate studies at American universities, and an additional 27 students are now pursuing advanced degrees in law, social sciences and health sciences in the United States. These students will return to Eritrea to teach at the University of Asmara. Of the five who have completed their U.S. degrees, three are teaching in the Department of Journalism at the University of Asmara, while the other two are employed at the Ministries of Finance and Information.

Also in FY 2000, USAID funded the hardware required for computerization and Internet connectivity as part of a Bank of Eritrea effort, supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to modernize the Eritrean banking system. Once the project is completed in mid-2001, Eritrean businesses and foreign investors will benefit from the ability to conduct electronic banking transactions, the absence of which has greatly hindered Eritrea's competitiveness.

While there were a number of positive results in 2000, the eruption of new fighting in May 2000 and related mobilization had a significant impact on both the government and the private sector, precluding certain planned activities. In-country training for university administrators and mid-level officials could not be implemented due to staff shortages. Similarly, planned assistance to strengthen the university's ability to coordinate with U.S. universities was hampered by the absence of three out of five professionals slated for training. Absence of necessary personnel and other constraints related to demobilization and reconstruction are likely to continue for some time, as demobilization will take place in phases over two years, beginning in the summer of 2001.

In 2001, GSE policies regarding charges for telephone use related to the Internet and customs duties on computers and software will require attention and policy dialogue to foster a free-market approach to this new industry. If these constraints are successfully addressed before the expanded system is launched in late 2001, prospects for e-commerce and business opportunities related to the African Growth and Opportunities Act will look very promising.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This SO requires strategic reassessment, particularly in light of new GSE priorities and opportunities offered by the December 2000 peace agreement. An assessment team will address this issue in April 2001. The findings of a January 2001 gender assessment identified the need to strengthen the inclusion of women in all activities conducted with the University of Asmara. (Currently, 23.5 percent of participants sent to the United States are women, compared to the USAID target of 40 percent.) This and other gender concerns will be included in the assessment team's deliberations.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Canada, the Netherlands, and UNDP are active in supporting Eritrea's human resource development program. In addition, UNDP supports the National Union of Eritrean Women. While no other donors are currently involved in Internet-related activities, it is anticipated that several will provide support to the establishment of information-technology training academies.

Principal Contractors and Grantees: UNDP, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of California at Los Angeles, State University of New York at Stony Brook, University of Florida, University of Wisconsin, McGill University (Canada), Johns Hopkins University, University of California at Berkeley, National Council of Negro Women, the American Center for International Labor Solidarity, and World Learning.

Eritrea: 661-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Qualified civil servants in MA & Ph.D. training in the US	1	1	1	3	26	8	10
Indicator 2: Qualified faculty of the University in MA & Ph.D. program in the United States and Canada	3	6	14	31	44	55	70
Indicator 3: Reliable Internet access is available in the Capital and two or more secondary cities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	7	5	6

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Cumulative number of participants	University of Asmara Reports and USAID files, World Learning Reports	Cumulative number of participants who have graduated plus those who are in graduate training in the US
Indicator 2:	IR	Cumulative number of training participants	University of Asmara Reports and USAID files	Cumulative number of participants from the University of Asmara who have completed their graduate studies in the US and Canada and those who are currently enrolled in graduate studies in the US
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of cities connected	Leland Initiative contract reports	Number of Eritrean cities and towns connected to the INTERNET

Program: Eritrea		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels, 661-003					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,140	DA	1,153	DA	4,987 DA
	500	CSD	0	CSD	500 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	7,850	DFA	5,256	DFA	2,594 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,247	DA	308	DA	
	400	CSD	0	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	360	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	7,387	DA	1,461	DA	5,926 DA
	900	CSD	0	CSD	900 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	7,850	DFA	5,616	DFA	2,234 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,358	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,358	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,622	DA	4,074	DA	14,441 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	900 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	7,850 DFA

ETHIOPIA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	13,950	12,439	14,061	12,550
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	25,965	27,799	26,086	27,858
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	63,711	139,666	123,958	38,280
P.L. 480 Title III	5,700	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	109,326	179,904	164,105	78,688

Mission Director, Douglas Sheldon

ETHIOPIA

Introduction

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, famine, war, pestilence, and death, are not religious abstractions in Ethiopia. They are frequent, if unwelcome, visitors. During the past 38 years, Ethiopia has endured three wars (including a 17 year civil war) and three major famines or food emergencies. Yet, there is hope in meeting the humanitarian and development challenges. After over two years of conflict, Ethiopia is at peace with Eritrea, the risk of famine for over 10 million people was averted last year and USAID programs are moving from relief to development.

Ethiopia plays a pivotal role in the U.S. Government's foreign policy objective of promoting regional stability in the Greater Horn of Africa. Other U.S. foreign policy objectives in Ethiopia encourage stable democratic governance, respect for human rights, and market-oriented economic growth (especially through the African Growth and Opportunity Act). USAID's program in Ethiopia supports the Agency's priority areas of: Economic Growth and Agriculture, Global Health, and Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief.

The Development Challenge.

Ethiopia is an immense country with a population estimated at over 64 million—the second most populous nation in Africa. It is also one of the world's poorest nations, with an annual per capita income of \$100. The humanitarian and development challenges are daunting. An estimated 22 million people, or 40 percent of rural families, are food insecure. Since 1980, the population growth has exceeded growth in agricultural production undermining economic progress. Poor agricultural practices and deforestation continue to degrade the land at alarming rates. Agricultural production today is less than it was 25 years ago. The HIV-positive population is growing at an alarming rate with almost 3 million people currently positive. The estimated number of deaths from AIDS will double by 2014. Child malnutrition and stunting rates (51.2 percent of the children under 5) are among the world's highest. Infant mortality is high, 113 out of 100,000 births. Low enrollments, high repetition and dropout rates, untrained teachers and a rapidly growing population are major educational challenges in Ethiopia. At the primary level, there are nearly 6.5 million students (40.7 percent girls) and only 116,000 teachers (29.4 percent women).

In FY 2000, the U.S. Government provided over \$300 million in food assistance (emergency and non-emergency) helping over 10 million Ethiopians facing starvation (including approximately \$140 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency and non-emergency food aid directly managed by USAID). Unless the competing challenges of high population-growth rates and low agricultural production rates are effectively addressed, over 28 million people will be food insecure by 2006.

USAID has been a major donor in Ethiopia since 1994, and USAID-funded programs are beginning to demonstrate success. Agricultural cooperative activities have facilitated the restructuring of 112 farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected Boards of Directors. Additionally, eight cooperative unions (whose members are farmer cooperatives) were established to economize the purchase of inputs (primarily fertilizer) and crop marketing. Farmers' cooperatives supplied 67,766 metric tons (MT) of improved seed and fertilizer to their members, marketed 27,360 MT of crops, and paid over \$1 million in dividends to their members.

Health sector assistance is improving public health delivery by supporting a preventive, primary health care approach. Two National Immunization Days protected over 11 million children against polio and, to a lesser degree, measles. The use of modern contraceptive methods has increased from 2 percent (1995) to over 13 percent nationally. The social marketing program sold over 49 million condoms in 2000 (a 150 percent increase since 1995). To avert the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases, USAID is funding faith-based organizations to distribute HIV/AIDS information, thereby reaching an estimated ten million Ethiopians. In addition, the undertaking of advocacy activities resulted in an increased awareness and commitment by high-level policy makers, including the President of Ethiopia.

Access to and quality of basic education, especially for girls, is improving. Nationally, the gross enrollment rate has grown from 24 percent in 1995 to 51 percent in the 1999/2000 school year with girls' enrollment growing from 20 percent to 40.7 percent. In USAID focus regions, the average gross-enrollment rate was 62 percent, which is among the highest in Ethiopia.

During 2000 Ethiopia conducted its second national elections under its 1995 constitution. The opposition parties saw these as better conducted than the first national elections, a perception that has encouraged their participation in local and national government. Voter education, broadly defined, was among the successes of the May 2000 election effort. USAID has also supported more effective use of public finances, aided the Government's regionalization policy through assistance to the Government's civil service reform program, strengthened the independent judiciary, and increased civil society participation.

Other Donors.

Ethiopia receives development and humanitarian assistance from bilateral and multilateral aid sources. With the return to peace, previously reduced funding levels are slowly returning to pre-conflict levels. The United States ranks first among bilateral donors, followed by Germany, Japan, Ireland, the Netherlands and Italy. Major multilateral donors include the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations. Donor coordination is good, especially in sector development programs in education and health as well as HIV/AIDS, population and food assistance. USAID will continue close coordination with all partners to gain maximum leverage and effectiveness.

FY 2002 Program.

USAID requests \$40.408 million in assistance, consisting of \$27.858 million in Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds and \$12.550 million in Development Assistance (DA) funds. This funding will support agricultural development, population and health, basic education, democracy and governance, and mitigating the effects and responding to disasters.

In agricultural development, DA funds will improve agricultural practices and increase rural household income opportunities (particularly for women) in 47 chronically food insecure districts. Agricultural research and extension activities will promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. Activities to increase rural household access to financial services (savings and credit) will support increased agricultural production and micro-enterprise development.

CSD and DA funds will improve family health in Ethiopia through interventions in child survival, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and health-sector capacity building. To address the high levels of infant and under-five mortality and morbidity, funding will support improved access to immunizations, access to integrated management of childhood diseases and improved feeding practices. Sub-grants to indigenous non-governmental organization (NGO) activities will help increase the availability of family planning services, while social marketing will expand the distribution of condoms and oral contraceptives. Since capacity building is critical for achieving sustainable health care delivery, USAID will fund training, commodity procurement and technical assistance. HIV and infectious disease awareness activities have a cross-sector approach. For example, agricultural cooperatives will have access to and promote condom use; education programs will increase awareness of transmission risks and general prevention mechanisms, and NGO capacity strengthening will include innovative HIV/AIDS service delivery for targeted populations. FY 2002 DA population funds will support high-impact reproductive health interventions, including maternal nutrition activities, and mobile clinics.

In FY 2002, CSD-funded basic education activities will enhance teachers' skills through pre-service and in-service training. Teacher-learner support systems and community-government partnerships will benefit from interactive radio teaching modules as well as the development of syllabi and materials in critical areas such as "culture of peace," environment, and nutrition. CSD funds will develop appropriate HIV/AIDS education materials for inclusion in schools and for use in awareness promotions in schools and teacher training institutions.

Support for humanitarian assistance is a major component of USAID assistance to Ethiopia. The poorest families, the chronically food insecure, and those in disaster-prone areas will continue to benefit under the P.L. 480 Title II program. Activities will assure food availability through the Government's safety net and by promoting policy changes. Policy changes will focus on improving private sector channels; supporting a Food for Education program to encourage families to keep primary school-age children in school; financing NGO programs to upgrade community infrastructure; and enhancing disaster preparedness.

The Democracy and Governance (DG) program aims to improve civil society advocacy, improve the quality and responsiveness of the judicial system and advocate for human rights and the effective use of public resources.

Improving the livelihood of pastoralists (herders) in Ethiopia's southern tier is critical. The harsh environment, combined with ineffective social and political coordination, frequently results in conflict over control of available resources. Technical assistance in agriculture will aid the development of livestock marketing associations, appropriate agricultural methods and alternative forms of comprehensive risk management, as well as train community animal-health workers. In other sectors, USAID will support maternal health; child survival and nutrition interventions; and an affordable, appropriate teacher support system and curriculum.

In addition, USAID in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, will finance activities developed to foster the renewal of economic activity across the border area, including fostering of trade and renewed communication between Eritreans and Ethiopians living along the border, the people most directly affected by the conflict.

Ethiopia is at a turning point in the relief-to-development continuum. The challenge is to seize the moment, to make investments now in people, infrastructure, and programs that will help to alleviate, if not eliminate, the chronic food insecurity and need for humanitarian assistance. Despite the development challenges, USAID—in concert with the Ethiopian Government, international and local non-governmental organizations and other donors—is making a difference.

Program: Ethiopia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Summary					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	67,451	DA	26,973	DA	40,478 DA
	72,504	CSD	22,501	CSD	50,003 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	61,000	DFA	54,085	DFA	6,915 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	12,743	DA	14,495	DA	
	26,465	CSD	15,331	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	1,400	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	80,194	DA	41,468	DA	38,726 DA
	98,969	CSD	37,832	CSD	61,137 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	61,000	DFA	55,485	DFA	5,515 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	1,540	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	14,061	DA			
	26,086	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	14,061	DA			
	27,626	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	12,550	DA	71,540	DA	178,345 DA
	27,858	CSD	113,902	CSD	268,355 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	61,000 DFA

USAID/ETHIOPIA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
663-001	Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops				
	- DA	7,400	3,667	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
663-002	Increased Use of Primary and Preventative Health Care Services				
	- DA	3,750	5,900	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	13,565	13,150	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
663-003	Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education				
	- DA	0	1,000	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	12,200	13,149	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
663-004	Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System				
	- DA	2,000	1,872	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	500	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
663-005	Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas				
	- DA	800	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	200	1,000	500	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

663-007	Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased				
- DA	0	0	3,807	4,592	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	200	300	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
663-008	Improved Family Health				
- DA	0	0	4,650	4,652	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	11,470	12,803	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
663-009	Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced				
- DA	0	0	0	0	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	10,872	10,955	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
663-010	More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed				
- DA	0	0	2,350	1,456	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	1,646	1,350	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
663-011	Mitigate the Effects of Disaster				
- DA	0	0	2,154	1,100	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	998	1,800	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
663-012	Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia				
- DA	0	0	1,100	750	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	400	650	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
P.L. 480 Title II Programs	63,711	139,666	123,958	38,280	

SO	Totals				
- DA	13,950	12,439	14,061	12,550	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	25,965	27,799	26,086	27,858	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	63,711	139,666	123,958	38,280	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops, 663-001

STATUS: Ends in FY 2001

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: USAID's long-term goal is to reduce chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia. Approximately 40 percent of the country's rural households do not produce enough food or income to meet their basic nutritional needs, and per capita agricultural production has decreased over the past 25 years. At present estimated per capita food consumption ranges from 1.7 kilocalories per day before harvest to 2.0 kilocalories per day during the harvest season, compared to an acceptable level of 2.2 kilocalories per day. According to the 1999 Demographic Health Survey, 51.2 percent of Ethiopian children under the age of five are stunted, one of the highest percentages in the world. Moreover, the population growth rate exceeds the agricultural production rate, contributing to a growing gap between food need and the supply of food.

Factors associated with chronic food insecurity are inefficient agricultural practices, declining soil fertility, recurrent drought, poor water conservation practices, insufficient access to land, insecure land tenure, and limited non-farm income opportunities. USAID re-structured its food and agricultural development program in FY 99 to more directly address the problem of chronic food insecurity.

Key Results: USAID-supported cooperative development activities, implemented by an international non-profit organization, facilitated the restructuring of 112 farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected Boards of Directors during CY2000. In addition, eight new cooperative were established to take advantage of economies of scale with regard to input (primarily fertilizer) purchase, crop marketing, and the provision of tractor services. Farmer cooperatives supplied 67,766 metric tons (MT) of fertilizer and improved seed to their members during 2000, marketed 27,360 MT of produce and paid over one million dollars in dividends to their members. The activity also facilitated the formation of five savings and credit cooperatives with over 600 total members. In addition, the Bank of Abyssinia made available a \$650,000 line of credit to cooperative unions in Oromia region for grain marketing activities under a USAID loan portfolio guarantee program. The unions used these funds, the first commercial loans ever made available by a private Ethiopian bank to agricultural cooperatives, to dramatically increase the volume of produce marketed through the cooperatives. All loans were fully repaid ahead of schedule. Finally, USAID funded the testing of participatory ways to demonstrate farm technology, with over 400 rural households participating in on-farm demonstrations of improved production, processing and appropriate rural technologies during 2000.

Performance and Prospects: All ongoing activities under this strategic objective (SO), Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops, which was restructured in FY 1999 to support the government's National Food Security Strategy and National Food Security Program, will be continued under a new SO, Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased. One of the on-going activities includes support for Ethiopia's first National Agricultural Census (NAC), currently planned for the 2001/2002 growing season. The NAC will provide a comprehensive picture of Ethiopia's agriculture sector, with statistically valid estimates of crop and livestock production at the district level. The NAC results will form the baseline for future estimates of crop and livestock production, and for donor/government targeting and impact assessment of development and relief efforts.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Several activities under this SO will support elements of the new SO 7, Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased. The major focus of the new SO will be on the NAC, agricultural cooperative development, and agricultural extension. New activities will focus on micro-enterprise development, adaptive research, and dissemination of technology information in the target areas of Amhara region. To support these efforts, a major contract providing technical assistance and

training is planned in 2001. USAID will also integrate Title II-funded activities in these areas under the new SO and pilot an effort to integrate food resources and development assistance to support development efforts. USAID is also considering support for land tenure activities in Amhara. Finally, following design of the National Agricultural Information System, USAID will test elements of it related to the collection and dissemination of crop production and market price information in Amhara.

Other Donor Programs: The United States ranks third among donors in the sector. Other major contributors are Canada, the United Kingdom's Department of Foreign International Development, the European Union (EU), Germany, Italy, Sweden, the World Bank, and the World Food Program. The World Bank is the primary donor for agricultural research programs. EU resources are concentrated on food security and employment generation schemes in the chronically food-insecure areas. Sweden is supporting an integrated rural development program in the Amhara region, and Canada is designing a program to support capacity building for small-scale irrigation schemes in Amhara.

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

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY 02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of private input retailers trained in business management and accounting	224	390	452	497	450	500	NA
Indicator 2: Number of micro-finance institutions registered and operational	7	9	15	19	18	20	NA
Indicator 3: Volume of inputs marketed through cooperatives	3,500	11,293	8,807	67,766	15,000	50,000	NA*
Indicator 1: Volume of crops marketed through cooperatives	5,000	5,836	13,860	27,360	15,000	30,000	NA*

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	# of retailers trained	VOCA/Ethiopia	Participating retailers who are using modern business management and accounting practices. Many of these have expanded and diversified their business undertakings, including handling of agrochemicals, fertilizer, seed, merchandize and grain.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE)	The number of legally registered and active micro-finance institutions.
Indicator 3:	IR	Metric tons (MT)	VOCA Cooperative Union Project quarterly and annual reports.	Volume of crops (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.
Indicator 4:	IR	Metric tons (MT)	VOCA Cooperative Union Project quarterly and annual reports.	Volume of inputs (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.

Program: Ethiopia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Availability of Selected, Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops, 663-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	17,733	DA	2,191	DA	15,542 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	11,893	DFA	8,043	DFA	3,850 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,665	DA	2,872	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	759	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	21,398	DA	5,063	DA	16,335 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	11,893	DFA	8,802	DFA	3,091 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	21,398 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	11,893 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services, 663-002

STATUS: Ends in 2001

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: Ethiopia is the second most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa, with an estimated population of 64 million. With a 2.76 percent growth rate, Ethiopia's population will approach 84 million by the year 2010. Approximately one-fifth of Ethiopian children dies before their fifth birthday. An estimated 70 percent of these deaths are caused by some combination of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), diarrhea, malaria, measles and malnutrition. Poor nutritional status, infections, and a high fertility rate (5.9 children per woman) contribute to one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, estimated at five to eight maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Ethiopia has one of the lowest contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) in sub-Saharan Africa, currently estimated at 8 percent by the *Demographic and Health Survey in 2000*. Various surveys register a high level of unmet need for family planning services. Additionally, 51.2 percent of children under the age of five are stunted, 22 percent are iodine deficient, and 44 percent Vitamin A deficient. Stunting refers to low height for age, which is a sign of long-term malnutrition.

Preventive primary health care (PPHC) is addressing these problems, hence USAID's focus on increasing the use of PPHC services. Current activities focus on increasing resources dedicated to the health sector, particularly primary and preventive health care. These activities are increasing access to and demand for modern contraceptives in focus areas; enhancing capacity of Ethiopian society to expand access to and use of STI/HIV/AIDS services in response to the epidemic; and increasing use of PPHC services in the heavily stressed Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region.

Key Results: The use of modern contraceptives has increased from a baseline of 2 percent in 1995 to over 13 percent in 2000 (a six-fold increase) nationally. The number of condoms sold annually increased from a baseline of 20 million in 1995 to over 49 million in 2000.

The long-term goal of USAID's health sector activities in Ethiopia is to improve the population's access to, and utilization of, quality health care services. The initial baseline estimated the use of health services to range from 20 – 40 percent in 1995. The Ministry of Health's CY 1999 statistics has use of primary health care services at 50.71 percent.

Performance and Prospects: As indicated above, performance in the area of reproductive health has been very encouraging. Increased access to modern family planning services through support to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has been a crucial factor in the increase in CYPs. To date, the private sector marketed over 49 million condoms and over one million cycles of oral contraceptives, both of which contribute to the increase in CYP. In one of the focus areas (North Wollo), community-based reproductive health activities supported by USAID helped increase contraceptive prevalence to 44.5 percent vs. a baseline of just 12.2 percent in 1995. In addition, the contraceptive method mix in this particular area shifted towards the use of long term methods, with the use of injectables increasing to 36.2 percent from 13.4 percent in 1996.

After intense negotiations, the first Ethiopian DHS was conducted in 2000 and every public institution, donor (both multilateral and bilateral), and international and local organization involved in health service delivery are currently using the preliminary data from this survey. The DHS was vital in defining the health situation of Ethiopia and will be the basis for policy makers in shaping the health agenda in coming years.

USAID's design and launch of the Ethiopian Multisectoral AIDS Control Program, mainly funded by the World Bank, was a significant achievement. Ethiopia hosted the African Development Forum 2000, "HIV/AIDS – the Greatest Leadership Challenge," where six heads of state and over 1,500 international participants pledged their support to battle the epidemic in Africa. The Policy Environment Score, an index of favorable HIV/AIDS policies, increased from a baseline of 46 percent in 1998 to 55 percent in FY 2000. The percentage of men reporting condom use increased from a baseline of 47.5 percent in 1993 to 69.7 percent (FY 2000) nationally. This related to a corresponding increase in condom sales. Grants provided to faith-based organizations provided outreach services in HIV/AIDS to over 10 million people.

In FY 2000, USAID forged major child survival partnerships. UNICEF received a grant to support national micronutrient programs with a special focus on revitalizing the salt fortification program. WHO received polio funding to assist the Government's polio eradication efforts. National Immunization Days (NIDs) in FY 2000 reached over 11 million children. However, fully immunized rates among children declined overall. In view of the low rates of coverage, the need for "routine" immunization services was evident. USAID is working with WHO via a grant to strengthen routine immunization services.

The Government's budgetary allocation to the health sector was affected by the border conflict with Eritrea. Nonetheless, results were still encouraging. USAID assisted in the creation of the Health Care Financing Secretariat. USAID funded studies such as the "Willingness to Pay for Health Care" and the "Private Sector Expenditure and Delineation" helped direct the implementation of the Health Care Financing Reform. Other inputs such as the "National Health Account Survey" and the revision of the licensing guidelines for private health care providers allowed the Government to critically address the constraints to service delivery within the Health Sector Development Program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: All on-going activities under this SO not completed by the end of FY 2001 will be subsumed into the new SO 8, Improved Family Health. In the coming year there will be a shift from strengthening systems to a strong focus on access to quality services and the expansion of activities into the regions of Oromia and Amhara. An additional change is the multisectoral programming of both the nutrition and HIV activities across all SOs.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is the largest bilateral donor to the health sector, followed by Italy and the Netherlands. WHO and UNICEF are the two major international organizations supporting this sector. USAID works collaboratively with the Government and other donors to implement an ambitious \$600 million Health Sector Development Program (HSDP). Other major donors in the health sector include the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, UNICEF, the United Nations Family Planning Association and the World Health Organization. USAID is the only bilateral donor to sit on the Central Joint Steering Committee for the HSDP and the parallel Education Sector Development Program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: John Snow, Pathfinder, Population Service International, WHO, UNICEF, John Hopkins, Family Health International and the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Ethiopia: 663-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY 02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of Couple Years Protection (CYP) generated	244,567	364,362	400,682	477,100	468,156	540,455	NA
Indicator 2: Government budget allocated to the health sector.	6.2	6.2	6.1	4.5	>=6.5	>=7.0	NA
Indicator 3: Reported condom use with non-regular sex partners	NA	NA	47.5	69.7	50	55	NA
Indicator 4: Government budget allocated to PPHC	35.1	51.7	51.3	53.4	55	55	NA
Indicator 5: Changes in the Policy environment for HIV/AIDS, as measured by the Policy Environment Score (PES)	37.2	44.3	55	55	48.4*	52.1*	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	Pathfinder Quarterly and Annual Reports PSI/DKT Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Reports	CYP calculated as: 14 OC = 1CYP 4 Depo = 1 CYP 1 IUD = 2.5 CYP 1 Norplant = 3.5 CYP 1 ML = 10 CYP 150 VFT = 1 CYP 150 condoms = 1 CYP
Indicator 2:	IR	Budgetary allocations attributable to health as a percent of the total government budget—Budgetary allocation to health centers and health stations was taken as a measure of PPHC up to 1997.	Negarit Gazetta; MOG & MEDAC budget documents.	Budgetary allocations indicate the government's commitment to provide resources to the sector.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percentage (%)	Evaluation reports of DKT/ISAPSO and Bi-Annual Assessment Results	Percentage of men (15-49 years) reporting the use of a condom during the most recent act of sexual intercourse with a non-regular sex partner.
Indicator 4:	IR	Allocations to PPHC as a percent of total government budget attributable to health—Budgetary allocation to health centers and health stations was taken as a measure of PPHC up to 1997. A more realistic measure defined as follows is used starting 1998. Health centers and health stations sub-head; 90% of allocations to regional training centers; 50% of allocations to central training centers allocations to malaria control, family health, AIDS prevention control of communicable diseases, TB, IE&C programs and the nutrition institute.	Negarit Gazetta; MOF & MEDAC budget documents	Budgetary allocations indicate the government's commitment to provide resources to the sector.
Indicator 5:	IR	Percentage (%)	Annual Policy environment assessment	Percentage score change in PES; i.e. degree of support provided by the national AIDS Policy area, as assessed using the broad areas listed in the "comments" section.

Program: Ethiopia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services, 663-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	21,521	DA	4,568	DA	16,953	DA
	37,361	CSD	18,396	CSD	18,965	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	18,307	DFA	16,521	DFA	1,786	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,900	DA	5,340	DA		
	11,646	CSD	8,842	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	445	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	27,421	DA	9,908	DA	17,513	DA
	49,007	CSD	27,238	CSD	21,769	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	18,307	DFA	16,966	DFA	1,341	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	1,540	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	1,540	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	27,421	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	50,547	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	18,307	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education, 663-003

STATUS: Ends in FY 2001

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: When the Basic Education System Overhaul (BESO) project was initiated in 1994, only 20 percent of the eligible boys and girls were enrolled in the Ethiopian primary schools, with the enrollment of girls being much lower than that of boys. Fifty percent of the students who enrolled in primary school dropped out before completing third grade, in contrast to the average 70 percent in sub-Saharan countries and 79 percent for USAID-assisted countries. Quality suffered because teachers and school directors were largely untrained; the curriculum was too complex, lacked a focus on basic literacy and numeracy, and was largely irrelevant to rural life. Education was also severely under-funded with almost no resources available for textbooks, or new or rehabilitated schools. The system lacked the analytic and planning capabilities needed to maximize results from limited resources.

The purpose of this strategic objective, therefore, is to improve the quality and equity of primary education in an expanded system by improving education sector policy, financing, and decentralized administration, and improving the supply of critical inputs such as teachers, curricula, and books. Activities will concentrate on: improving the primary school environment and fostering increased learning, particularly for girls; providing more effective school-level inputs in a more efficient manner; improving the quality and equity of pre-service teacher training; strengthening the decentralized management and administration of primary education; and improving sector financing through increased and better utilized budgets.

Key Results: In CY 1999/2000, female gross enrollment rates have overtaken the planned targets for BESO focus regions, with Tigray reaching 61.2 percent (target – 48 percent) and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) at 41.9 percent (target – 34 percent). Female grade repetition rates in roughly 80 percent of the 600 primary schools in Tigray and 53 percent of the 700 schools in the SNNPR participating in the community-schools grants program fell below the national Grade 4 average of 11 percent. The quality of instructional materials developed by the curriculum centers of the program's focus regions (the SNNPR and Tigray Region) are appropriate to today's Ethiopian students, with a recent assessment showing 50 percent of the instructional materials focused on current student learning needs. This is a substantial improvement from a 5 percent baseline in 1995/96.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the last year continues to be encouraging despite the decline in the national education budget, from 18 percent to roughly 14.5 percent, due to the two year's conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Government has recently pledged top priority to the education sector, with an estimated allocation of 19 percent of the national budget. Activities in the two focus regions and the Ministry of Education are proceeding as planned.

The over 1,400 schools involved in the BESO community-school grants program (CSGP) have made their school environments conducive to female students, and established closer relationships between participating schools and communities. In-service training has continued in 301 site-based model schools in the two regions to the benefit of thousands of teachers. The system of monitoring and evaluating textbooks is now effective in the BESO focus regions, with excellent information flow from teachers to curriculum developers. This signals a shift in the thinking of curriculum developers about what is important in textbooks, and presenting the information in way better adapted to teaching and learning.

Planning and implementation capacity in the focus regions has increased in the level of implementation of last year's plan. Statistical yearbooks, commonly released one full year after the end of the school year, are now produced within two months after the school year ends. During the past five years, BESO has continued emphasizing the development and use of a contingency planning and financial simulation

model. The Ministry of Education and regions have adopted this model, using it to develop their five-year sector development plan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: All on-going activities not completed by the end of FY 2001 will be subsumed under SO 9, Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is the largest bilateral donor in basic education. Other donors supporting primary education include the World Bank (school and teacher training institution construction); UNICEF and Sweden (recurrent costs); and Germany, Norway and Ireland (recurrent costs and some construction). Donors, who had put their support on hold due to the border conflict, are slowly resuming support since the signing of the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

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

Ethiopia: 663-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (planned)	FY00 (actual)	FY01 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Gross enrollment ratio of primary education (Grades 1-8) by gender: SNNPR - total	40.9	47.9	49.2	45.0	59.8	62.0
Indicator 2: Female share of Grade 4 enrollment in focus regions: SNNPR	32.0	28.6	32.0	38.0	32.0	39.0
Indicator 3: Gross enrollment ratio of primary education (Grades 1-8) by gender: Ethiopia - total	31.4	42.0	45.8	39.0	51.0	53.0
Indicator 4: Gross enrollment ratio of primary education (Grades 1-8) by gender: Tigray - total	47.0	56.1	58.4	52.0	63.5	65.0
Indicator 5: Percent of CSGP assisted schools with female repetition rate less than 11%* in Grade 4: SNNPR	33.0	52.3	52.2	38.0	53.0	55.0
Indicator 6: Percent of CSGP assisted schools with female repetition rate less than 11%* in Grade 4: Tigray	36.8	67.0	68.0	42.0	80.0	82.0
Indicator 7: Share of national education budget out of total government budget	16.0	16.1	17.8	18.0	14.5	14.5
Indicator 8: Female share of Grade 4 enrollment in focus regions: Tigray	45.2	46.7	46.0	49.0	47.0	50.0

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	SO	Percent	Regional Education Bureaus	Gross Enrollment ratio = total enrollment of all ages (male/female) in primary education divided by the total school age (male/female) population. The school age for primary education in Ethiopia is considered to be between 7 and 14.
Indicator 2:	SO	Percent	Regional Education Bureaus	Total Female enrollment in grade 4 divided by total grade 4 enrollment.
Indicator 3:	SO	Percent	Regional Education Bureaus	Gross Enrollment ratio = total enrollment of all ages (male/female) in primary education divided by the total school age (male/female) population. The school age for primary education in Ethiopia is considered to be between 7 and 14.
Indicator 4:	SO	Percent	Regional Education Bureaus	Gross Enrollment ratio = total enrollment of all ages (male/female) in primary education divided by the total school age (male/female) population. The school age for primary education in Ethiopia is considered to be between 7 and 14.
Indicator 5:	SO	Percent	Regional Education Bureaus, TDA & WLLI	* 11% mark reflects national level repetition rate for Grade 4 in 1995/96.
Indicator 6:	SO	Percent	Regional Education Bureaus, TDA & WLLI	* 11% mark reflects national level repetition rate for Grade 4 in 1995/96.
Indicator 7:	IR	Percent	MOE/MOF	Total national education budget divided by total government budget excluding debt.
Indicator 8:	SO	Percent	Regional Education Bureaus	Total Female enrollment in grade 4 divided by total grade 4 enrollment.

NB: 1. We are not reporting performance indicator for FY 2002 because SO 663-003 will be enfolded into SO 663-009 in FY 2002.

2. New targets will be set for the new SO in FY 2002

Program: Ethiopia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education, 663-003					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	14,000	DA	13,303	DA	697 DA
	33,543	CSD	4,105	CSD	29,438 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	19,000	DFA	18,707	DFA	293 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,000	DA	435	DA	
	13,319	CSD	5,133	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	18	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	15,000	DA	13,738	DA	1,262 DA
	46,862	CSD	9,238	CSD	37,624 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	19,000	DFA	18,725	DFA	275 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	15,000 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	46,862 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	19,000 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ethiopia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System, 663-004

STATUS: Ends in FY 2001

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: USAID began its democracy and governance support activities in Ethiopia shortly after the downfall of the dictatorial socialist regime in 1991. A new constitution, drafted with USAID assistance, came into effect in 1995, establishing a federal government with a tripartite separation of powers and nine federal regions. The purpose of this strategic objective (SO) is to nurture the success of Ethiopia's new federal democratic system, consistent with the Mission Performance Plan goal to "strengthen democratic institutions in Ethiopia and improve adherence to democratic principles and human rights."

Activities focus on effective and participatory decentralization, especially with regard to effective and transparent systems for public resource allocation and management (e.g., budget, accounting and public investment planning) at the federal and regional levels; strengthening judicial systems; and enhancing organized participation in society to advance community interests. The second national elections held in 2000 provided an additional target of opportunity for USAID to support the Ethiopian democratization process.

Key Results: Preparations were completed for the revised federal budget system to be introduced during FY 2001 for all 86 federal public bodies. The Government accounting backlog was eliminated in the populous Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), a focus region for USAID programs. A total of 2,346 regional staff (against a target of 1,056) were trained to use the new accounting system. The Judicial Training Unit was established in the Supreme Court. A special effort by the Federal courts to reduce their inherited backlog of cases removed 6,720 cases from the backlog, unclogging the court system and speeding up access to justice. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continued to be registered without problems. Six NGOs formed a network to train voters for the Year 2000 national elections. USAID printed voter education materials, including flip charts in major Ethiopian languages, which enabled the consortium to reach 561,000 voters. USAID direct support to the National Election Board included rendering the Board's computer system Y2K compliant and providing 16 vehicle-mounted two-way radios with nationwide reach. The Board credits the radios with enabling it to trouble-shoot all over the country on election day. USAID thus made a substantial contribution to the Year 2000 elections which, while not flawless, marked a substantial improvement over previous ones.

Performance and Prospects: USAID continued to support the Government's regionalization policy through assistance to the Government's Civil Service Reform Program. Assistance is being provided in financial management in the areas of expenditure planning, budgeting and accounting. Reforming financial systems at both the federal and regional levels promotes financial decentralization or fiscal federalism. With one exception, performance in decentralization continued to meet or exceed targets. Although the accounting backlog was reduced to zero in the SNNPR, the nationwide average of one year in arrears in FY 1999 slipped to 1.5 years. This, however, was due to an additional requirement of adding an interim donor-accounting system. A cash management strategy was prepared. The manual for the budget reform was approved by Federal ministers, printed in three major Ethiopian languages, and reviewed and revised by Regional Finance and Plan Bureau heads. The new budget system will be implemented for all Federal public bodies for the next Ethiopian Fiscal Year (EFY) budget, beginning in 2001. A new Budget Information System was completed, incorporating the new charter of accounts in the budget reform. The USAID program assessed the capacity of four regions to implement the Public Investment Program and completed the conceptual design of the Public Expenditure Program.

FY 2000 saw the establishment of the Judicial Training Unit in the Federal Supreme Court, training of trainers conducted, and legal materials printed in preparation for nation-wide training. The training was tailored to the needs of each region and targeted 800 judges. Training began in four regions early in 2001 and is now in high gear. An important component of the training is the provision of previously out-of-print

laws and legal materials. In the meantime, USAID, responding to a request from the Supreme Court, financed a seminar on International Humanitarian Law for judges presiding over the "red terror" genocide trials of 5,198 members of the former socialist regime. This was designed to share experiences, to establish a common legal platform and to minimize reversible errors. The seminar contributed to the current acceleration in clearing genocide cases. During FY 2002 the emphasis will shift to institutionalized and sustainable training of judges in Addis Ababa. In the future, it is expected that training will be projected to lower levels of the judicial system and to other officers of the court.

As USAID passed the midpoint in the Ethiopian Non-governmental Sector Enhancement Initiative, the emphasis shifted from taking on new partner NGOs to working with existing ones and "graduating" those no longer required direct support. By the end of FY 2000, 30 NGOs had "graduated," 41 had strategic plans in place, 48 had prepared financial guidelines and accounting manuals, and 62 had computerized their accounting systems.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities under this SO not completed by the end of FY 2001 will be subsumed into the new SO 10, More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed. Support for decentralization through the civil service reform program and judicial training will continue. More emphasis will be placed on strengthening civil society organizations by increasing their capacity for service delivery, including for the benefit of people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans.

Other Donor Programs: Currently, the United States is the lead donor in democracy and governance. Sector activities are coordinated with those of other donors through a variety of consultative groups operating under the general aegis of the ambassadorial sub-group for democracy, good governance and human rights. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is finalizing a multi-million dollar investment in judicial administration and is planning major funding to parliamentary activities. USAID's work with the judiciary is designed in consultation with CIDA. Other donors are France, Sweden, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Norway, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the European Union. The Government's multi-pronged Civil Service Reform Program also receives support from UNDP, the European Union and other donors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Harvard University and Pact.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Ethiopia: 663-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY 02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increase in the number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) * registered & re-registered	Nos. available for 6 mos: Of 184 total new NGOs requesting MOJ registr., 95 approved	70 plus new NGOs registered**- Re-registration routine for all NGOs	165 new NGOs registered. Registration/re-registration remained routine. GFDRE drafting new legis.	Registration continued routine.	Registration of NGOs no longer an issue or a target, has become routine	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels: Accounts	Backlog reduced from 4 to 2 years. Procedural reforms team formed and planning reform process.	Backlog at federal level eliminated, accounts sys. reviewed & documented.	Backlog reduced from 1.5 to 1 year, interim donor accounting system reviewed	Backlog eliminated in SNNPR & reduced to 1.5 yrs nationally, manual & module 1 revised, Mod 2 dev'd.	Backlog eliminated, Accounting manuals 1 and 2 revised.	Backlog reduced to 1 yr average nationally, Manual & Module 2 translated and training delivered.	Backlog eliminated.
Indicator 3: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels: PIP	Design of PIP, manual, policy paper, issues paper completed.	First PIP launched at federal level. PIP database developed. Preparation for second federal PIP.	Draft prepared of the Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework (MEFF), 1992-94 Federal PIP prepared	EFY 1993-95 MEEF and PIP finalized, EFY 1994-96 MEFF not met. PEP concept paper prepared.	Finalize EFY 1993-95 MEFF, finalize and approve EFY 1993-95 PIP, Preparation of EFY1994-96 MEEF	Prepare EFY 1995-97 MEEF. Finalize and approve EFY 1994-96 PIP. Finalize PEP design and implemented at federal and regional governments.	Finalize EFY 1995-1997 MEEF. Finalize and approve EFY 1995-1997 PIP. Implement PEP at Federal level and in pilot regions.
Indicator 4: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels: budget	Budget manual, budget policy paper, budget issues paper prepared and under review.	Improved line-item budget developed	Budget manual reviewed and revised, draft manual prepared, BIS started	Version 2.1 of budget manual approved. Alpha version of BIS completed, version 3 budget manual completed.	legal adoption of ver. 2.1 of the budget manual (chart of accounts, budget preparation and presentation).	Implement version 2 budget manual, completion of BISD	Implement new budget reforms in pilot regions.
Indicator 5: Number of CSOs with effective strategic plans and financial & management systems	17 of 35 have effective strategic mgmnt plans/systems in place. 16 have improved fin. sys.	26 new orgs. assessed using OCAT, well above target. 22 NGOs assisted w/ strat. plans	30 additional NGOs assessed using OCAT. 80 total NGOs in program	59 NGOs have strategic plans and effective financial systems.	All 90 NGOs have effective strategic and mgmnt plan operational & have effective Fin. Management	3 additional NGOs have OCAT, 18 additional NGOs have strategic plans. 10 additional NGOs have financial management systems.	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	NA	NA
Indicator 2:	IR	An analysis of effectiveness: Accounts	HIID	Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management at the federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently.
Indicator 3:	IR	An analysis of effectiveness: PIP	HIID	Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management at the federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently
Indicator 4:	IR	An analysis of effectiveness: budget	HIID	Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management at the federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently
Indicator 5:	IR	Number	PACT, OCAT-Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool	Increase in the number of CSOs working with PACT with effective strategic & management plans & financial management capacity as measured by the OCAT-assessment tool which measures 7 levels of institutional capacity

Program: Ethiopia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System, 663-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	11,765	DA	5,809	DA	5,956	DA
	1,000	CSD	0	CSD	1,000	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	11,800	DFA	10,814	DFA	986	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,178	DA	4,942	DA		
	500	CSD	1,194	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	178	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	13,943	DA	10,751	DA	3,192	DA
	1,500	CSD	1,194	CSD	306	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	11,800	DFA	10,992	DFA	808	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	13,943	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	1,500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	11,800	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE & NUMBER: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas, 663-005

STATUS: Ends in FY 2001

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$500,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: This strategic objective (SO) improves the Ethiopian Government's capacity for disaster prevention and preparedness at the federal, regional and district level and increases the effectiveness of P.L. 480 Title II food assistance. The objective is focused on preventing and mitigating the vulnerability of Ethiopia's population to crises and responding to prevailing emergency situations. Ethiopia has a long history of famine-related disasters. In the foreseeable future, mitigation, rehabilitation and emergency assistance will need to be continued by both the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Food relief continues to play a major role in this response. Even in years with good harvests, there is a gap between food availability and food needs. Studies conducted over the past ten years indicate that up to 4.4 million urban and up to 33.0 million rural Ethiopians do not have enough money from self-employment or wage employment to eat properly. Nearly two-thirds of Ethiopian children 1-3 years of age are moderately to severely malnourished.

Since 1992, USAID's Title II program has expanded non-emergency food programs into areas that have been regular recipients of emergency assistance. In these areas of chronic food deficit, food-assisted development programs are strengthening the economic fabric and resilience of marginal communities. The objective also provides support to the Government's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC) to enhance its capacity to anticipate and respond to emergencies through the Strengthening Emergency Response Abilities (SERA) activity. Child Survival and Disease funds of \$500,000 (Child Survival) will support these efforts in FY 2001.

Key Results: In FY 2000, the United States provided food assistance of over 800,000 metric tons (MT) valued at \$317 million. This included 72,907 MT of commodities valued at \$34.8 million of P.L. 480 Title II non-emergency resources, which went to over half a million Ethiopians in the country's chronically food insecure districts, as well as 248,200 MT valued at \$106 million in Title II emergency food aid. In addition, the USG provided \$14.8 million worth of emergency non-food assistance. Field assessments and nutritional surveys demonstrated that timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of people, addressed the needs of those displaced by war, and allowed Ethiopia to avoid a serious humanitarian crisis, all significant results. However, households have been unable to recover lost assets.

The National Guidelines that will lead the development of the Vulnerability Profiles were completed with USAID funding. Vulnerability Profiles will help inform policy makers, planners, donors and relief and development practitioners about the nature and magnitude of factors that make people vulnerable to disaster. This information is essential to design of medium and long-term programs. Basic computer skills training strengthened the regional level capacity. At the federal level, staffs received training on statistical software packages and Geographic Information Systems.

Performance and Prospects: The data analysis, pilot activities, applied research, special studies, and workshops under the SERA activity provide information and alternatives to effectively utilize the annual P.L. 480 Title II program. Title II NGOs get information essential for ensuring that U.S. sponsored food programs: 1) maximize the role women play in household food security, increasing their ability to earn supplemental income while balancing the time requirements of child rearing and responsibilities in the home; 2) promote technically sound and sustainable conservation efforts to arrest soil and water loss to better withstand the stress of cyclic droughts; and, 3) ensure food provided is both nutritionally adequate and properly targeted to improve the health and well-being of vulnerable populations in chronically food-deficient areas. By collecting critical early warning information, the activity expands and improves Ethiopia's ability to assess and prepare for drought.

Prospects for enhancing household food security over the medium term are not good. Since 1997, rainfall has been marginal in many parts of the country, forcing households to use their savings to purchase food. In 1999, drought became even more severe, leading to total crop failure in some areas, much lower harvests in others, and the large-scale die-off of animals, particularly those owned by pastoralists. Climatic shocks and chronic food insecurity resulted in 10 million drought-affected persons in FY 2000. Early warning and significant response from the Government and international donors (led by the United States) averted significant loss of life, and minimized loss of assets. However, it will take several years of good rains to rebuild household savings. Accordingly, USAID expects there to be a continuing need for emergency food as well as non-food assistance well into FY 2002 or longer considering all the factors (e.g., prolonged drought, depletion of assets, a high level of destitution in many areas, and extreme malnutrition in pocket areas) that aggravate food insecurity in Ethiopia.

USAID works with a group of eight U.S. and Ethiopian cooperating sponsors (CSs) to achieve development results with non-emergency Title II resources. Sixty percent of the available Title II non-emergency resources are monetized by the CSs to cover program and operating costs. (Monetization is the process of selling of U.S. agricultural commodities in order to obtain foreign currency to support P.L. 480 development and emergency assistance programs.) The balance covers direct distribution to improve nutrition and undertake food-for-work activities. In the past, program results have lagged behind plans because of problems associated with monetization. Through FY 2000, the CSs have worked on resolving the monetization problems and are exploring options (e.g., alternative commodities, regional or third-country monetization schemes, extended credit terms) to reduce their dependency on the problematic sale of vegetable oil. The Ethiopian Monetization Consortium hired an Executive Monetization manager with experience in international trade, and hired a consulting firm to conduct a study of the current problem and to recommend plausible solutions. In the coming year, the current Monetization Unit will be converted into a Monetization Business Unit. A CS has finalized a two-year business plan to address the problem highlighted above.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: All ongoing activities under this SO not completed by the end of FY 2001 will be subsumed into the new SO 11, Mitigating the Effects of Disaster. This reflects an increased emphasis on preparedness, mitigation and response to natural and man-made disasters.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is the leading overall food aid donor to Ethiopia, followed by the European Union (EU) and the World Food Program supported by other bilateral donors. Coordination between donors providing food aid to Ethiopia and the DPPC is constructive and collaborative. Joint assessments are increasing, and the formulation and implementation of various programs related to food aid management bring together United Nations agencies, donors, NGOs and the DPPC more frequently. Other donors' programs complement the U.S. assistance. The EU funded activities enhance the management capacity of the Ethiopian Food Security Reserve, and Canada's capacity building supports DPPC's Early Warning System.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Developmentally oriented Title II programs are implemented by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, AFRICARE and the Relief Society of Tigray.

Ethiopia: 663-005

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY 02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increase in yield for main crops: maize	400.0	NA	448.6	807.2	590.3	810.0	900
Indicator 2: Decrease in percent of children under five who have had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey	27.0	NA	19.9	20.6	20	16.0	14
Indicator 3: (proxy): Increase in the proportion of households using protected water sources	25.2	26.2	40.0	63	35	67.0	70
Indicator 4: Increase in the proportion of children fully immunized	35.0	26.2	48.7	55	50	55	60
Indicator 5: Increase in yield for main crops: sorghum	4700	NA	448.6	648.2	550	650.0	700
Indicator 6: Increase in yield for main crops: wheat	530.0	NA	641.4	491.7	650	693.2	700
Indicator 7: Increase in yield for main crops: barley	512.0	NA	769.6	770.0	518.3	678.4	680

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	KG/ha: maize	Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	Increase in yield for 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e. maize (M), teff (T), wheat (W), barley (B), sorghum (S)
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	NA
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent	Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	Protected water sources include tap water, springs, wells and ponds that are protected for human consumption.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent	Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	Proportion of children under 60 months who are fully immunized.
Indicator 5:	IR	KG/ha: sorghum	Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	Increase in yield for 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e. maize (M), teff (T), wheat (W), barley (B), sorghum (S)
Indicator 6:	IR	KG/ha: wheat	Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	Increase in yield for 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e. maize (M), teff (T), wheat (W), barley (B), sorghum (S)
Indicator 7:	IR	KG/ha: barley	Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	Increase in yield for 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e. maize (M), teff (T), wheat (W), barley (B), sorghum(S)

123

Program: Ethiopia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas, 663-005					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	2,432	DA	1,102	DA	1,330 DA
	600	CSD	0	CSD	600 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	906	DA	
	1,000	CSD	162	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	2,432	DA	2,008	DA	424 DA
	1,600	CSD	162	CSD	1,438 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA			
	500	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA			
	500	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	2,432 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	2,100 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE & NUMBER: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased, 663-007

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$200,000 CSD, \$3,807,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$300,000 CSD, \$4,592,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: USAID/Ethiopia's 20-year goal is to contribute to the efforts of the Government to reduce the high levels of food insecurity that have eroded household coping mechanisms, affecting more than six million Ethiopians. An estimated 40 percent of the country's rural households do not produce enough food or income to meet their basic nutritional needs. According to the 1999 Demographic Health Survey, 51.2 percent of Ethiopian children under the age of five are stunted. The annual food security gap is increasing due to annual population growth that exceeds the annual growth in agricultural production. This increasing gap stems from inefficient agricultural practices, environmental degradation, declining soil fertility, recurrent drought, poor water conservation practices, insufficient access to land, insecure land tenure, and limited non-farm income opportunities.

At the request of the Government, USAID/Ethiopia redirected its food and agricultural development program in FY 1999 to support implementation of the National Food Security Policy and the National Food Security Program. This new strategic objective (SO) builds upon activities to increase market integration, efficiency and competition previously funded under SO 1, Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops. Additionally, the new SO will work with local government, private Ethiopian groups such as farmer cooperatives, and non-government organizations to improve natural resource management, rehabilitate environmentally degraded areas, introduce more productive low-input agricultural practices, and increase and diversify rural household incomes, with an initial focus on selected districts of the Amhara Region. The focus on rural households specifically acknowledges the key role women play in processing and preparing food, as well as producing and buying it. USAID will integrate Title II-supported activities in agricultural extension, natural resources management, soil and water conservation, micro-finance and micro-enterprise development to help poor rural households improve their ability to support and feed themselves. This will reinforce contributions to the National Food Security Program and the achievement of the strategic objective (SO). Development Assistance (DA) funds will finance on-going activities under agricultural cooperative development retailer training, Title II coordinating sponsors and micro-enterprise. The beneficiaries will be Ethiopia's poor rural households, particularly in the Amhara region. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) resources will fund HIV/AIDS activities involving farmer cooperatives.

Key Results: Under SO1, USAID-supported cooperative development activities facilitated the restructuring of 112 (compared with a target of 42) farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected Boards of Directors. In addition, USAID helped establish eight cooperative unions to get economies of scale on purchases of inputs (primarily fertilizer) and crop marketing. The activities will continue under SO 7, with a target of restructuring an additional 56 cooperatives and establishing an additional nine unions in four regions during FY 2001. During FY 2001, the farmer cooperatives expect to market over 80,000 metric tons of inputs and outputs. Agricultural inputs include seeds, fertilizer and pesticides; outputs include farm produce (cereals and vegetables), animal sales (camels, sheep, goats, cattle) and animal products (hides, wool).

Agricultural research, extension and micro-enterprise development activities will begin in 2001. Adaptive research and extension will focus on agricultural technologies appropriate for the chronically food insecure areas, such as environmentally sound agricultural practices, improved food storage and better food preparation. Other practices will aim at improving the nutritional status of children in rural households. Micro-enterprise development activities will initially focus on skill training and assistance for micro-finance institutions to improve their operational efficiency and outreach, along with business skill training and product development for rural micro-entrepreneurs.

Performance and Prospects: USAID activities to increase competition and integrate input and output markets will provide farmers with the incentives for increasing food production in the rural areas by lowering input prices, increasing input availability, and adopting more productive technologies. As a result, increased volumes of inputs and crops will be marketed through agricultural cooperatives.

FY 2001 DA funds (\$2,694,000 Agriculture) will support restructuring agricultural cooperatives into profitable business enterprises throughout the four main regions of Ethiopia. One important factor will be USAID support for improving the availability of crop and livestock production information and of market price information to producers and traders.

New USAID activities to increase rural household food security will focus on increasing and diversifying cash crop and micro-enterprise incomes. Additionally, activities appropriate for food-insecure areas will strengthen adaptive food and agricultural research and improve the dissemination of information about low-input, environmentally friendly technologies.

To increase and diversify household incomes, people will require increased access to rural financial services (savings and credit), business and technical skill training, and new product and production ideas. USAID will monitor and report on improvements in rural household access to financial services in the target areas. Access will increase from 200,000 to over 250,000 households by 2002.

USAID-supported research and extension activities will provide rural households with the means to improve labor resources and increase food production and income. USAID will help the Amhara region's agricultural research centers conduct demand-driven applied research on low-input, environmentally sustainable technologies that can be applied immediately to chronically food insecure districts. This approach will emphasize adaptive research on cropping systems, soil conservation, organic soil fertility management, environmental rehabilitation, food storage and preparation techniques, and labor-saving and productivity-enhancing technologies. USAID support will enable agricultural extension offices to instruct people in environmentally sound agricultural practices and improved food storage technologies, food preparation and nutritional practices. Demonstration sites will apply farmer-driven research agendas, and rural households will help assess research results. USAID will support the establishment of 17 applied demonstration sites in target areas by 2002. FY 2001 DA funds (\$1,113,000 in Environment resources) will finance these components.

Realizing that levels of malnutrition and disease increase in the wake of growing food insecurity and population growth, FY 2001 CSD resources will be used to fund an HIV/AIDS prevention activity (\$200,000 HIV/AIDS), involving farmer cooperatives in condom social marketing.

In FY 2002, USAID requests \$4,592,000 in DA funds to support activities targeted at increasing national agricultural market integration and competition. The assistance provided will improve agricultural practices and increase rural household income opportunities in arid and semi-arid zones. In addition, activity under this S.O. will also improve the efficiency of agricultural markets by integrating regional and national market systems and increasing competition. This will provide production incentives and employment opportunities, ensure better distribution of food within the country, and strengthen the market capacity of farmer cooperatives and retailers in the focus regions. USAID is also requesting \$300,000 in FY 2002 CSD funds to continue with the HIV/AIDS condom social marketing activity involving farmer cooperatives.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Canada, Great Britain, the European Union, Germany, Italy, the World Bank, and the World Food Program, in cooperation with USAID, support the Government's National Food Security Program (NFSP). These donors are in the process of aligning their assistance programs and developing new activities to support regional efforts within the broad parameters of the NFSP. USAID was the first donor to fully align its program with the NFSP, and expects to remain a leader in the sector.

In particular, the World Bank supports national agricultural research. In Amhara, the Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) is building capacity to develop small-scale irrigation. Sweden is supporting integrated rural development efforts and regional agricultural research systems. The Dutch are supporting integrated rural development with an emphasis on irrigation. Germany is supporting adaptive agricultural research and community-based natural resource management activities in the food-insecure districts. The European Union is planning support for micro-enterprise development in addition to its ongoing support for employment generation schemes.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistical Service, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Cooperative Assistance, Winrock International, Amhara Food Security Unit, Amhara Bureau of Agriculture, and Amhara Credit and Savings Institution.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Special Objective. Performance measures are to be developed as the new program is implemented.

Program: Ethiopia	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased, 663-007						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,807	DA				
	200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,807	DA				
	200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,592	DA	27,101	DA	35,500	DA
	300	CSD	0	CSD	500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE & NUMBER: Improved Family Health, 663-008

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$11,470,000 CSD, \$4,650,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$12,803,000 CSD, \$4,652,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: Ethiopia's health status is among the lowest in the world. Approximately one-fifth of Ethiopian children die before their fifth birthdays, primarily from a combination of acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, malaria, measles and malnutrition. The HIV-positive population is almost three million, while Ethiopia already has 750,000 AIDS orphans. The corresponding increase in active AIDS cases could potentially overwhelm an already burdened health care system. Other infectious diseases (tuberculosis and malaria) are major health and development problems, accounting for most adult deaths. At the same time, with a 2.76 percent growth rate, Ethiopia is the second most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa with an estimated population of 64 million. The contraceptive prevalence rate is estimated at 8 percent, and current surveys register a high level of unmet family planning needs.

This new strategic objective (SO) builds on achievements of SO 2, *Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services*, and integrates USAID activities into the Government's Health Sector Development Program. The primary goal is to improve family health by promoting preventive primary health care. To reach this goal, USAID will use an integrated set of interventions in child survival and nutrition; infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS; reproductive health (including family planning); and health-sector financing reform. The beneficiaries will be Ethiopians at high risk of suffering from disease and malnutrition, especially children and mothers.

Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds will support child survival interventions, on-going primary health care programs, health care reform, and programs combating polio and other infectious diseases. It will also provide HIV prevention services and target interventions for the care and support of people affected by HIV/AIDS.

Development Assistance (DA) funds will finance contraceptive procurement and reproductive health services in rural areas. These efforts will focus on the provision of family planning services, including behavior change and communication activities. These funds will also finance demographic health survey support, the monitoring and evaluation of reproductive health services, and research in maternal health. Other DA-funded activities support improvement in the policy environment for implementing family planning programs and in the Government's capacity to deliver quality family planning services.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: The Government has continued to increase the level of public resources available for preventive primary health care by an average of 11 percent annually. By FY 2006, CSD resources will have decreased stunting (low height for age) among children 6–24 months. DA funds will be used to increase the contraceptive prevalence rates.

Performance and Prospects: The Government has become proactive in dealing with the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations, other donors and the military have initiated an aggressive program to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. In FY 2000, USAID funded faith-based organizations such as the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Islamic Council in the fight against HIV/AIDS. To date, the program has reached an estimated 10 million Ethiopians. As the majority of Ethiopians belong to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, the potential to reach higher numbers in the coming year is significant. USAID has also undertaken advocacy activities resulting in an increased awareness and commitment by high-level policy makers, including the President of Ethiopia.

To date, performance in improving reproductive health has been encouraging. The Ministry of Health's service statistics indicate a steady increase in the national contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 4 percent in 1995 to a current level of 8 percent. In CY 2000, social marketing initiatives sold over 49 million condoms and over one million cycles of oral contraceptives, both of which contribute to the increased CPR. In one focus area, a reproductive health NGO supported by USAID showed a contraceptive prevalence rate increase from a baseline of 12 percent in 1996 to 44 percent in 2000.

USAID-funded activities will support Government efforts to mobilize and increase resources to the health sector, particularly to preventive primary health services, and will promote equitable access to, and quality of, health services. Within the public sector system, USAID will strengthen health services management, logistics systems, information, education and communications, monitoring and evaluation, and health management information systems. Improving management of increased resources to the health sector will have a direct impact on the access, quality and utilization of services, leading to better family health. Strengthening public health training institutes and regional training centers will also improve service delivery.

This SO will use FY 2001 CSD resources (\$381,000 Child Survival) to increase the use of proven child survival interventions including nutrition, to improve the quality of child survival services and to promote optimal infant breast feeding practices. Other activities will implement micronutrient programs with an emphasis on Vitamin A and support the polio eradication initiative (\$2,600,000 Child Survival - Polio). The SO will assist Government implementation of their infectious disease programs (\$1,805,000 Infectious Diseases). Prevention of HIV/AIDS will be addressed by strengthening HIV/AIDS surveillance systems, providing services and supporting behavioral change and communication programs (\$6,184,000 HIV/AIDS). In addition, a program will train 40 NGOs to increase their capacity for innovative service delivery for orphans, displaced street children, and other populations affected by HIV/AIDS (\$500,000 HIV/AIDS-Vulnerable Children).

FY 2001 CSD resources and will also aim at surveillance, epidemic preparedness, and early detection in the treatment of other selected infectious diseases (tuberculosis, malaria, and polio), activities. For example, the Polio/Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) supports polio eradication programs through the strengthening of routine EPI. Other activities promote integrated disease surveillance by strengthening the capacity of regional laboratories and linking them to the integrated surveillance system.

DA funds (\$4,650,000 Population) will finance contraceptive procurement and reproductive health services. Funding of NGO networks will improve the quality of reproductive health services in rural areas by provision of family planning services, including behavior change and communication activities. These funds will also finance demographic health surveys, monitoring and evaluation of reproductive health programs and research in maternal health and HIV/AIDS. Other activities will improve the policy environment for implementing family planning programs and the Government's capacity to deliver family planning programs.

FY 2002 CSD (\$12,803,000) and DA (\$4,652,000) funds are requested to improve family health in Ethiopia through interventions in child survival, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and health-sector capacity building. To address the high levels of infant and under five mortality and morbidity, funding will support improved access to immunizations, access to integrated management of childhood diseases and improved feeding practices. Sub-grants to indigenous non-governmental organization (NGO) activities will help increase the availability of family planning services, while social marketing will expand the distribution of condoms and oral contraceptives. Capacity building is a critical element for achieving sustainable health care delivery, thus funding for training, commodity procurement and technical assistance will be provided. HIV and infectious disease awareness activities have a cross-sector approach. Agricultural cooperatives will have access to, and promote condom use; education programs will increase awareness of transmission risks and general prevention mechanisms, and NGO capacity strengthening will include innovative HIV/AIDS service delivery for targeted populations. FY 2002 DA population funds will support high impact reproductive health interventions, including maternal nutrition, and mobile clinics.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: None.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID works collaboratively with the Government and other donors to implement an ambitious \$600 million Health Sector Development Program. Other major donors in the health sector include the World Bank, African Development Bank, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, UNICEF, the United Nations Family Planning Association and the World Health Organization (WHO). The United States is the largest bilateral donor to this sector, followed by Italy and the Netherlands. WHO and UNICEF are the two major international organizations supporting this sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USAID/Ethiopia's principal partners are John Snow International, Pathfinder, Population Service International, and the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia. Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (Pact) receives assistance to strengthen NGOs that deliver health services.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Special Objective. Performance measures are to be developed as the new program is implemented.

Program: Ethiopia	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Improved Family Health Care, 663-008						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,650	DA				
	11,470	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,650	DA				
	11,470	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,652	DA	30,595	DA	39,897	DA
	12,803	CSD	60,327	CSD	84,600	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE & NUMBER: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced, 663-009

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$10,872,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$10,955,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: Low enrollments, high repetition and dropout rates, untrained teachers, poor infrastructure and materials, inadequate funding, and a rapidly growing population are major educational challenges in Ethiopia. At the primary level, there are nearly 6.5 million students (40.7 percent girls) and only 116,000 teachers (29.4 percent women). In 1999/2000, the national gross enrollment rate for primary education was 51 percent. Despite improvements in the last five years, the gap in schooling between boys and girls continues to grow, even as the enrollment rate for girls increases.

USAID/Ethiopia's new strategic objective (SO) builds on achievements under the previous SO 3, Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education. This new SO will: 1) enhance the quality of professional education personnel; 2) strengthen teacher-learner support systems; 3) strengthen community-government partnerships; and 4) implement improved systems for managing personnel, instructional materials, and monitoring and evaluation. Girls and children in disadvantaged circumstances, such as nomads and those displaced due to war or famine, receive particular emphasis. The ultimate beneficiaries of this program will be children in primary education, especially girls.

The Government is implementing a comprehensive education-sector development program. The objectives are to improve overall educational attainment of the population with greater social equity and to achieve *universal basic education by 2015*. USAID-funded activities and the national program are fully integrated.

Key Results: Results will focus on ensuring that more pupils continue and complete primary schooling (grades 1-8) and learn basic skills and competencies. By FY 2006, use of interactive, student-centered methodology by instructors in teacher training institutions will increase by 30 percent; use of child-centered methodology by teachers in the selected regions and zones will increase by 30 percent; and the number of female teacher trainees in training institutions will increase by 15 percent.

The Government program emphasizes decentralized capacity building at the regional level. Under the new SO, USAID support to systems development focuses on specific problem areas: personnel administration, distribution and logistics of educational materials, and planning, monitoring and evaluation. By FY 2006, at least eight out of the eleven regional education bureaus will have improved personnel management systems and will utilize new Ministry of Finance budgeting and accounting systems.

Under the SO, USAID will work with U.S. and Ethiopian private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to increase support to community-government partnerships in education. Working in selected zones in six priority regions, 20 percent more schools will reduce female dropout rates in grades 1-4, and the school committees actively involved in school management will have increased by 80 percent by FY 2006.

Performance and Prospects: The old SO 3 was implemented through the Basic Education Systems Overhaul (BESO) project. Under BESO, in-service training benefited thousands of teachers and headteachers. Capacity building in curriculum development and evaluation methods has continued. The curriculum departments in the two focus regions are the best in the country.

The new SO 9 activities commencing in FY 2001 will enhance the quality of professional education personnel by focusing on pre-service and in-service training. This will include strengthening linkages between higher education institutions in the United States and Ethiopia and supporting instructional resource centers in selected areas. Activities to improve teacher-learner support systems will strengthen

capacity to develop interactive radio teaching modules in English and math. Plans to improve teacher in-service training and strengthen school cluster resource centers are underway. Developing syllabi and materials, especially in critical areas such as HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and family planning, is crucial.

USAID's education sector program will continue support for the development of supplementary educational materials and interactive radio programs. By FY 2006, the percent of schools in selected areas using interactive radio in grades 1-4 will increase by 50 percent. Regional education bureaus will improve textbook production and distribution systems. The SO will continue these efforts on a broader scale, with the aim of covering one-half of all teachers and schools in Ethiopia.

USAID activities to strengthen community-government partnerships include strengthening school committees and local capacities, as well as community outreach in support of education and gender equity. The over 1,300 schools currently involved in a USAID-funded community-school grants program have succeeded in reducing female grade-repetition rates, improving school environments, and establishing closer relationships between participating schools and communities. USAID will expand these initiatives to additional zones and schools. Through the PVO-managed community school-grants program and the school leadership program, schools will strengthen educational resource centers.

USAID will provide technical assistance and training in FY 2001 to strengthen use of systems for managing personnel, instructional materials, and monitoring and evaluation. The result will be better, automated systems to plan and manage human resources and improved education system monitoring and evaluation. USAID support for the Government's civil service reform program will help the regional education bureaus use the new Ministry of Finance budget and accounting reforms. FY 2001 resources for these components comes from the Child Survival and Diseases account (\$10,672,000 Basic Education).

This new SO will also implement activities to promote HIV/AIDS awareness in schools and teacher training institutions and will work with curriculum research and development offices to develop appropriate materials for inclusion in schools. HIV/AIDS activities will be funded from the Child Survival and Diseases account (\$200,000 HIV/AIDS) in FY 2001.

In FY 2002, \$10,995,000 is requested in CSD funds to support activities that will enhance the quality of teachers through pre-service and in-service training. Teacher-learner support systems and community-government partnerships will benefit from interactive radio instructional modules, the development of syllabi and materials in critical areas such as "culture of peace," environment, and nutrition. These funds will also be used to develop appropriate HIV/AIDS education materials for inclusion in schools and awareness promotions in schools and teacher training institutions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Host Country and Other Donors: As noted, the Government has a comprehensive education-sector development program. The World Bank, African Development Bank, European Union, Germany and Japan have been the primary sources of funding for capital components, notably school and teacher training institution construction. Other donors supporting primary education include the UNICEF, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Norway, and Ireland. USAID plays a leading role, as the largest bilateral donor among the Government's education sector supporters. USAID works closely with all donors involved in primary education.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Academy for Educational Development consortium, World Learning, Inc, Save the Children/US, State University of NY/Buffalo, Pact, Inc., Harvard University, and the Tigray Development Association (an Ethiopian NGO). New instruments will be competed for SO 9.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Special Objective. Performance measures are to be developed as the new program is implemented.

Program: Ethiopia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Quality and Equity in Primary Education system Enhanced, 663-009			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	10,872 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	10,872 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	10,955 CSD	44,773 CSD	66,600 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE AND NUMBER: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed, 663-010

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,646,000 CSD, \$2,350,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,350,000 CSD, \$1,456,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: USAID began its democracy and governance support activities in Ethiopia after the downfall of the socialist dictatorship in 1991. The issue of democratic governance is at the heart of Ethiopia's considerable developmental challenge and underlies all development strategies and programs.

This new strategic objective (SO) builds on achievements under SO 4, Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System. In FY 2001 Development Assistance (DA) funds (\$2,350,000 Democracy and Governance) will finance training of federal court judges, on-going activities under the Government's Civil Service Reform Program (CSRP) focused on management of public financial resources, and activities to refine capacity building for Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) capacity-building. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds (\$750,000 Basic Education) will support the integration of the CSRP public financial reform in the Ministries of Education and Health. Also, CSD resources (\$896,000 Vulnerable Children) will train 40 NGOs (10 of them working exclusively on HIV/AIDS and 30 multi-sectoral NGOs) to increase their capacity for innovative service delivery for orphans, displaced street children, and other populations affected by HIV/AIDS. The Ethiopian people will be the beneficiaries of a more effective, fairer and more responsive government, in part through civil society organization (CSO) advocacy.

Key Results: The Democracy and Governance (DG) SO will foster civic participation, encourage Government receptivity to inputs from civil society, and improve the quality of the civil society advocacy process. This activity will also strengthen the judiciary and reinforce respect for human rights on a national level, assuring achievement of broader U.S. Government objectives. Additionally, it will support decentralization of important elements of the civil service reform to regional and sub-regional levels.

By 2006, civil society will be a more articulate and valued partner in all national relief and development programs. Ethiopia's judiciary will be more proactive in promoting human rights according to international standards. With USAID support, all nine regions, as well as the Federal Government, will be implementing reformed budgeting, accounting and financial planning systems in the agriculture, education, and health sectors.

Performance and Prospects: In response to the Government's increasing openness, new groups addressing individual and/or community needs are emerging. USAID has successfully supported Ethiopian NGOs in their dialogue with the Government about their role, rights, and responsibilities within society. USAID has provided capacity-building support through FY 2000 to 85 local NGOs involved in activities related to food security, health, education, democracy and governance, orphans and street children. USAID support has also helped NGOs form networks in such areas as micro-finance, education, and help for street children and orphans. In FY 2001, USAID will continue and refine its support for NGO advocacy and capacity building, directing assistance more towards Ethiopian NGOs engaged in health, education and agriculture.

The current constitution provides for an autonomous judiciary within a tripartite government. This separation of powers is a first in the country's history. Approximately 1,450 judges sit in the various federal courts of Ethiopia. In 1997 and 1998, USAID successfully assisted the federal judiciary in carrying out ad hoc training for 300 newly appointed judges. The new SO will emphasize the long-term professional development of judges. In addition, USAID will extend training to other officers of the court and those involved in alternate systems of dispute resolution or management (such as traditional arbitration committees comprised of groups of elders) which will extend the rule of law beyond the court system. The strategy will also enhance access of judges and arbitrators to the law, precedents and other

pieces of information needed in making their judgments. During 2001, USAID will provide training to 880 judges. An integral part of this training will be the provision of copies of legal codes, printed or reprinted for this purpose, to each trainee judge. Financing of the judiciary training and related materials will be from DA funds.

Ethiopia has committed itself to building a federal system of government and devolving authority and responsibility for development to local and regional governments. Part of CSRP, the government's comprehensive reform program, seeks to improve the management of public financial resources. Over the past three years, USAID/Ethiopia has supported the development of new systems and procedures in accounting, budgeting, and financial planning to achieve improved financial management, cutting in half the accounting backlog.

In FY 2001, USAID activities will help the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and Cooperation to complete these procedures and to roll them out to the agencies that must begin to use them in the federal ministries and the regional bureaus. Other 2001 activities to strengthen public financial systems will include expanding the public investment program to a public expenditure program. In addition, USAID plans activities to coordinate implementation of the CSRP financial management reforms within the health and education sector development programs at national and regional levels, as well as introduce consolidated banking accounts and streamlined disbursement procedures are planned.

The FY 2002 request is for DA (\$1,456,000) and CSD (\$1,350,000) resources to improve civil society advocacy, improve the quality and responsiveness of the judicial system and advocate for human rights and the effective use of public resources.

Possible Adjustments to plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Donors working to strengthen civil society and enhance the civil society environment include OXFAM Canada, and the Christian Relief and Development Association. Other major donors to the judicial system include the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) with a major (\$3.4 million) court administration project, and Swedish Radda Barna, which has a juvenile justice program.

The other major donor supporting the Expenditure Management and Control Subprogram is the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which also supports several other CSRP subprograms. Total UNDP commitments to the CSRP amount to \$12,900,000. No other donor has currently committed more than \$500,000. Additional potential CSRP supporters include the European Commission, whose support of the Financial Information Systems activity is in progress. The UK Department of Foreign Investment and Development supports the external audit activity. CIDA has supported selected aspects of the Ethics Subprogram, and Finland and Ireland have expressed interest in supporting the external audit reforms.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Harvard University implements the Decentralization Support Activity, which is engaged in strengthening public financial systems, and Participating Agencies Acting Together (PACT) supports NGO strengthening.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Special Objective. Performance measures are to be developed as the new program is implemented.

Program: Ethiopia		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed, 663-010						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,350	DA				
	1,646	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,350	DA				
	1,646	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,456	DA	10,394	DA	14,200	DA
	1,350	CSD	6,204	CSD	9,200	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE & NUMBER: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster, 663-011

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$998,000 CSD, \$2,154,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,800,000 CSD, \$1,100,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: In the last 38 years, Ethiopians have faced three wars, two famines, and a food emergency in FY 2000 affecting over 10 million people. The recurrence of humanitarian emergencies has contributed to the growing level of destitution in the country, leaving entire communities extremely vulnerable to socio-economic shocks. Increasing efforts to mitigate the effects of disasters by increasing efficiency in emergency response, enhancing cooperation among different players, and supporting the relief-to-development continuum is essential. The new strategic objective (SO), Mitigate the Effects of Disaster, reflects a significant redirection of USAID's approach to disasters in Ethiopia. Although critical during emergencies, short-term approaches are not designed to minimize the impact of future disasters, prevent dependency on relief assistance, and promote development. The new SO will build the capacity of the Government to collect timely and accurate information through improved surveillance, to meet critical needs in times or crises, and to re-establish basic institutions in war-affected areas when conditions permit.

Building upon prior SO 5 activities, the new SO is implementing short-to-medium-term activities to support the return of displaced families, rehabilitate infrastructure and social services, alleviate human suffering, and stabilize the present situation to strengthen the peace process. In FY 2001 Development Assistance (DA) funds (\$1,900,000 Agriculture and \$254,000 Other Economic Growth resources) partially support these activities. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) resources, in particular, will support community-level health, water, sanitation and HIV/AIDS interventions (\$500,000) and address the impact of HIV/AIDS on vulnerable children (\$498,000).

This new SO will be implemented through non-governmental organizations and the Government's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC) at the federal and regional levels. DA funds will finance DPPC activities. Beneficiaries include the chronically vulnerable and destitute Ethiopians in drought-prone and border areas.

Key Results: Mitigation efforts will improve early warning systems and capacities, improve crop and food supply assessments, and identify and meet the needs of the chronically vulnerable. This requires timely and accurate early warning, community-level crisis surveillance systems, and adequate and appropriate response mechanisms.

Working with the Government's Early Warning System, which emphasizes community participation in the identification of needs and planning, decentralization of decision-making, and multi-sectoral responsibility, USAID will foster the coordination and integration of information. This collaborative process builds consensus about problems and solutions aimed at mitigating the effects of disasters.

USAID will work to help Ethiopians achieve more timely and appropriate disaster response through improved food aid targeting, facilitated coordination, and improved reporting and tracking capacity. Overall performance in responding to food emergencies and chronic malnutrition will be assessed by a surrogate measure of nutrition (wasting). Access to chronic vulnerability information will help policy-makers, donors, and relief and development practitioners to be better informed about the nature and magnitude of critical factors that make people vulnerable to disaster. This will improve design of medium and long-term programs.

USAID will coordinate and support development interventions on both sides of the border designed to consolidate the peace over the medium-to-long term. USAID will manage and partially fund activities to restore socio-economic institutions and resume cross-border trade. Strong input of the affected

communities will provide additional confidence building. Results will help to restore the historical bonds between Ethiopia and Eritrea, remove some of the barriers to normalization, and work to consolidate the peace at the community level.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than 800,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency and non-emergency food aid valued at \$317 million. This included 72,907 MT of P.L. 480 Title II non-emergency resources valued at \$34.8 million to enhance household food security in target areas, as well as 248,200 MT of Title II emergency food aid valued at \$106 million. In addition, the USG provided emergency non-food assistance totaling \$14.8 million, averting famine for over 10 million drought-affected persons. More than 522,000 internally displaced persons and Sudanese and Somali refugees also received assistance. Field assessments and nutritional surveys demonstrated that timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of people, addressed the needs of those displaced by war, and allowed Ethiopia to avoid a devastating humanitarian crisis.

In FY 2001, the USG anticipates providing over 440,000 MT of emergency and non-emergency food assistance. This is in response to continuing drought requirements for 6.1 million persons, as well as the needs of 322,500 internally displaced persons and deportees from Eritrea, and 200,000 Somali and Sudanese refugees. DA funds in 2001 will focus on recovery (e.g., resettlement) and the transition from relief to development.

Prospects for enhancing household food security over the medium term are not good. USAID expects a continuing need for emergency food as well as non-food assistance well into FY2001 or longer, considering all factors influencing food insecurity in Ethiopia.

During FY 1999 and 2000, national guidelines for vulnerability profile development were completed. Based on these vulnerability profiles, in early 2001 USAID will support workshops, plan response mechanisms and develop plans for improving sustainable livelihoods for the most highly vulnerable and destitute. By 2002 there should be total coverage of the target districts.

DA funds will finance on-going development of vulnerability profiles managed by the Government and the short-to-medium-term activities supporting the return of the displaced families due to the border conflict. CSD will fund displaced families support activities (health, water and sanitation) and implementation of HIV/AIDS education programs to increase awareness of the risks of transmission and prevention mechanisms in general. These funds will also finance activities related to mitigating the effects of disaster through targeted, timely and appropriate disaster response. Results of the HIV/AIDS education program will be reported under the new health strategic objective, Improved Family Health.

The FY 2002 request of \$1,100,000 DA and \$1,800,000 CSD is to fund activities that will assure food availability through the Government's safety net and by promoting policy changes. Policy changes will focus on improving private sector channels; supporting a Food for Education program to encourage families to keep primary school-age children in school; financing NGO programs to upgrade community infrastructure; and enhancing disaster preparedness.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the major contributor toward food security in Ethiopia, followed by the World Food Program and the European Union. The World Bank plans to provide US \$400 million in new International Development Association credits to address the impact of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Its plan includes an Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Project (US \$230 million) and Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration project (US \$170 million).

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The United States Department of Agriculture is providing food commodities in support of these programs implemented by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, AFRICARE, and the Relief Society of Tigray. The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission is the principal Government partner.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Special Objective. Performance measures are to be developed as the new program is implemented.

Program: Ethiopia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster, 663-011						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,154	DA				
	998	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,154	DA				
	998	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,100	DA	200	DA	3,454	DA
	1,800	CSD	948	CSD	3,746	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia, 663-012

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$400,000 CSD, \$1,100,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$650,000 CSD, \$750,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: The pastoral (livestock-herding) areas of southern Ethiopia are among the least developed parts of the country. Infrastructure is poorly developed, with vast areas where there are no roads, schools, health facilities or telecommunication services. Levels of absolute poverty are high. Pastoralist households are often forced to survive on external food aid for several months of the year, and over 51 percent of children under 5 years of age are stunted. Difficulty of access to natural resources and cross-border trade exacerbate the potential for conflict among the clans in these areas.

USAID, the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have joined in a Southern Tier Initiative to promote sustainable development in this drought-affected area. USAID will lay the foundation for long-term development in southern Ethiopia through successful, integrated small-scale pilot interventions. In FY 2001, Development Assistance (DA) funds (\$600,000 Agriculture) will finance pilot activities supporting animal health, a livestock market price information and dissemination system, and the development of livestock cooperatives. The major focus of this Special Objective (SpO) is to increase incomes of pastoralist families. It is seen as the first step in helping them address other problems associated with poverty, including food insecurity, limited access to health and education services, and environmental degradation.

This SpO encompasses all sectors of USAID's portfolio in Ethiopia. The FY 2001 funding request consists of several components as follows: A pastoralist risk management program will reduce the damage of overgrazing to rangelands (\$200,000 Environment). Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds will implement activities to increase access to appropriate basic education (\$200,000 Basic Education). CSD resources will also strengthen prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV (\$100,000 HIV/AIDS) and improve the diet of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (\$100,000 Child Survival). DA funds in the amount of \$300,000 (Population) will support reproductive health activities. Beneficiaries will be the people of targeted districts in southern Ethiopia, with the potential to assist pastoralists in a far wider belt from Uganda to Somalia.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Pastoralist livelihoods will be improved as a result of interventions to increase household income, improve access to health services and basic education, and reduce conflict. Over time, poverty, food insecurity, and conflict will be reduced as a result of these interventions. By FY 2006, malnutrition rates for children under five will drop by 20 percent and household incomes will increase through community banking, savings and credit cooperatives, and micro-finance institutions. Fifty percent more livestock will be vaccinated and treated for disease, and markets in which to sell livestock will also stimulate economic growth. Gross enrollment of children in basic education will increase to 20 percent in the target areas of the Somali region and 25 percent in the target areas of the Oromia region.

Performance and Prospects: Pilot development efforts in the Southern Tier (southern Ethiopia) have been implemented in recent years under SO 1, Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops, in an effort to reverse the downward spiral of increasing poverty and food insecurity and escalating conflict faced by selected communities along the southern Ethiopian border. The pilot efforts were grounded in a thorough problem analysis based on existing research and a joint assessment with the national and regional governments. Prospects for future performance are good, based on strong central and regional government support and lessons learned in these pilot efforts. In addition, the

increased potential to reduce the need for humanitarian assistance among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists that reside in Ethiopia's southern border areas will be a very positive result of this effort.

During the past year selected pilot activities supporting animal health, risk management and conflict resolution have performed exceptionally well. USAID is implementing an animal health activity in the Somali Region. Local authorities, with the assistance of a US NGO, have established a Vet Scout Association responsible for coordinating and improving livestock health care in the area. The Association trains Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and provides administrative support. Twenty-one trained CAHWs are now operating in their communities; they have vaccinated 460,993 animals and treated 23,343 for disease. CAHWs offer services for a small fee and have found livestock owners willing and able to pay for their services, even in low-income areas. The CAHWs can generate sufficient income to provide for their own needs, thereby making animal health care available for pastoralists on a sustainable basis. DA funds will finance on-going CAHW training.

A pilot project has also been implemented to improve the ability of local formal and traditional leaders to mitigate disputes and reduce social tensions through the art of negotiation. This structured process gathers information, identifies social stresses and convenes meetings among local leaders to improve cooperation and reinforce the roles of local leaders.

USAID is presently supporting the Ethiopian Livestock Marketing authority to design a livestock market price information and dissemination system. The initial focus of the DA-funded livestock-market information system is the Southern Tier area, eventually with expansion to a national system. In addition, USAID is supporting efforts by the Oromia regional government and a US NGO to expand cooperative development activities to the pastoral areas. DA funds will finance on-going development and support capacity building to strengthen the livestock cooperative model.

An USAID-funded pastoral risk management project (PARIMA) is working with local communities to improve access to savings and credit institutions. PARIMA research has shown that pastoralists in southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya have lost over \$1 billion in livestock wealth due to drought-related mortality over the past 20 years. This, combined with poor marketing infrastructure and lack of rural financial services, illustrates the negative effect of the traditional tendency to keep livestock as long as possible during a drought. The ultimate goal of this activity is to capture wealth otherwise lost in livestock deaths and convert it into investment capital for locally identified development projects, while reducing the impact of overgrazing on the fragile environment. The strategy promotes more timely livestock sales in combination with options to save and re-invest sale proceeds in anticipation of, rather than merely in reaction to, crisis. Savings can be re-invested in options such as improved animal health capacity, rehabilitation of range resources, small-scale business enterprises, regional trading, urban property, and developing human capital in terms of health and primary education.

This Special Objective will use Child Survival and Diseases funds to increase access to basic education appropriate to pastoralists, to implement activities to strengthen prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, and to improve the diet of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and families. DA Population funds will be used to support mobile clinics and facility-based family planning/reproductive health services.

Improving the livelihood of pastoralists in the southern tier area is critical and requires sustained multi-year funding. The harsh environment, combined with ineffective social and political coordination, frequently results in conflict over control of available resources. The FY 2002 request consists of DA (\$750,000) and CSD (\$650,000) resources that will fund technical assistance to aid the development of livestock marketing associations, appropriate agricultural methods and alternative forms of comprehensive risk management and train community animal-health workers. USAID will support maternal health; child survival and nutrition interventions; and affordable, appropriate teacher support system and curriculum.

Possible Adjustments to plans: Broader East African regional activities managed from Nairobi will complement USAID's Southern Tier Initiative to address pastoralist problems and solutions across northern

Kenya, eastern Uganda and southern Somalia. Adjustments may need to be made to take advantage of synergies that will arise from this coordinated effort.

Other Donor Programs: Germany, the World Bank, Austria, Canada, and the British have all indicated interest in pastoralist programs in the area. USAID's Regional Economic Development Services Office (REDSO/ESA) and the Africa Regional Office of USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (ARO/OFDA), both located in Nairobi, are critical partners both in the implementation of the Special Objective and in developing REDSO's proposed pastoralist program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Special Objective will be implemented by Global Livestock Collaborative Support Research Project (GL-CRSP)-Outreach Component, Save the Children-U.S., Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, and several local indigenous NGOs.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Special Objective. Performance measures are to be developed as the new program is implemented.

Program: Ethiopia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia, 663-012			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,100 DA		
	400 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,100 DA		
	400 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	750 DA	3,250 DA	5,100 DA
	650 CSD	1,650 CSD	2,700 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

GHANA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	23,173	22,381	18,558	19,378
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	16,698	15,220	15,419	15,878
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	1,000	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	19,735	20,880	12,905	13,122
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	60,606	58,481	46,882	48,378

Mission Director, Frank Young

GHANA

Introduction

Ghana continues to play a key role in promoting economic and political stability and respect for human rights in West Africa, as well as a key role in all major U.S. Government foreign policy priorities in the sub-region. Ghana's regional peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts demonstrate its commitment to peace and security in the sub-region. Ghana enhanced its stature as a role model of democratic reform by successfully holding national elections in December when power was transferred (both the presidency and control of parliament) to the opposition party. Ghana has become the United States' third largest trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa (after Nigeria and South Africa), and is increasingly viewed as a center of innovation in information technology.

The Development Challenge

The new Government of Ghana (GOG) has committed itself to reversing the declining economic conditions in the country. Currently, Ghana, with a population of 18.4 million and a per capita income of \$390, ranks 134th out of 174 countries on the United Nations' Human Development Index, which measures major social development indicators such as life expectancy and adult literacy, classifying it as a low-income country.

Ghana faces daunting challenges on the economic front due to adverse economic conditions that have existed since late 1999 – low world market prices for principal exports of gold and cocoa and a high import price for crude oil. These external shocks are having a deep impact on macro-economic stability due to poor fiscal and monetary policies. A combination of high domestic inflation, low revenue collection, collapsing exchange rates, public sector overspending and huge debt servicing make it difficult to achieve sustainable economic growth. The previous government, preoccupied with winning the national elections, failed to address fundamental structural problems noted above. Prohibitively high interest rates, high fiscal deficits, an inability to attract sufficient domestic and internal investment capital, low labor productivity, and counterproductive economic policies and regulations are inhibiting private sector growth. Growing corruption in the public sector continues to erode confidence in Ghana as an investment opportunity.

The new government has embarked on major policy reforms to address the economic malaise and the pervasive culture of corruption. To reverse the negative macroeconomic trends, the new administration will have to demonstrate a high level of commitment to fiscal, monetary, and financial market reform, and reduction of the role of government in the economy. Those reforms include broader and more efficient revenue collection, liberalization of foreign exchange, cutting government spending, privatizing state-owned enterprises, reforming the civil service, and reducing government regulation of the economy. Further reforms are also required to increase access to health services and basic education as well as decentralize and make more efficient public health and education services. Favorable weather and good domestic food production have mitigated some of the adverse effects of the deteriorating economy. Further reductions in the population growth rate (currently 2.6 percent per annum) and the ability to maintain a low rate of HIV/AIDS infection (the present rate is less than 5 percent) are essential if Ghana is to achieve its medium-term development objectives.

Other Donors

Assistance to Ghana, in the form of grants and concessional loans from over 20 multilateral and bilateral donors is estimated at \$819 million for Year 2000. The United States ranked third among bilateral donors in 2000 and contributes about 7 percent of total development assistance to Ghana. Donor assistance focuses on infrastructure, economic growth and poverty alleviation, education, health, and family planning and decentralization. Other major donors to Ghana include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Japan (the largest bilateral donor), Great Britain (second largest bilateral donor), the European Union, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Denmark and Canada.

FY 2002 Program

USAID/Ghana's strategy supports the new Government of Ghana goal of poverty eradication through private sector-led growth. The program focuses on 1) reducing population growth; 2) diversifying the

economy while focussing on import/export trade; 3) increasing the number of Ghanaians employed by the market economy; it is expected that these efforts will to generate greater amounts of investment, higher incomes and improved living standards. Improvements in education and health as well as citizen participation in democratic processes are essential to achieving this accelerated economic growth. The program is implemented through four Strategic Objectives (SOs).

The SO1 Trade and Investment Reform Program will continue to support sustainable private sector-led growth through a range of policy reforms and with direct support to private enterprise. Even under adverse macro-economic conditions, growth has been realized in non-traditional export (garments/textiles/handicrafts) earnings assisted by USAID. USAID also will continue to support new energy development as critical to increased growth rates, and supports development of the West African Gas Pipeline. In addition, in FY 2002 USAID will assume a coordinating role for expanded assistance to the development of the West African Power Pool. Finally, USAID will support a private sector awareness program on the economic impact of HIV/AIDS.

SO2's Quality Improvements in Primary Schools Program (QUIPS) achieved significant results during the past year and in FY 2002 will work with the Ministry of Education to move from pilot efforts to institutionalizing QUIPS activities (improved teaching practices and teacher supervision, education management, community participation and improved learning environments) into the national school system for all 110 districts in the country. Nation-wide test scores for English and mathematics were significantly higher in QUIPS than in non-QUIPS schools.

Improved Family Health (SO3) programs have made significant contributions toward improving the health of Ghanaians. In FY 2002, USAID will support integrated case management of childhood illness, polio eradication, strengthening of routine immunization, nutrition and vitamin A supplementation. USAID will continue to support an anti-malaria program launched in FY 2001. Through HIV/AIDS funds, USAID will address the epidemic with a well-coordinated array of prevention activities, including a high profile media campaign and behavior change activities. Family planning will be promoted through a new multi-media campaign aimed at generating demand for family planning services and tools and a new initiative to place public health nurses in the community who will integrate child survival and family planning services.

The main focus of the Democracy and Governance Program (SO4) is to strengthen the legislature, decentralization and anti-corruption. In FY 2002, USAID will continue to work on anti-corruption, accountability and transparency issues. In addition to continuing to build capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs), USAID also will support activities that enable these CSOs to play a crucial role vis-à-vis local government in promoting transparency. The use of information technology to improve citizen access to information increased significantly. USAID will also continue to provide legislative expertise to the Ghanaian parliament and promote the clarification of parliamentary procedures. USAID also plans to assist the Electoral Commission in carrying out its mandate to redistrict parliamentary constituencies.

The Food for Peace program will continue to be a fully integrated component of the USAID's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Ghana. Food for Peace resources will support agro-forestry—for example, the intercropping of trees with cereal crops to prevent soil erosion—and agricultural production, and will continue to support small and micro-enterprise, and micro-credit programs. Significant expansion of the QUIPS primary education program in the northern regions will continue to be achieved with Food for Peace resources, through both monetization and direct food distribution. Food for Peace is also supporting programs to improve nutritional practices and sanitation.

Program: Ghana		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)				
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	78,780	DA	33,855	DA	44,925	DA
	41,385	CSD	8,463	CSD	32,922	CSD
	2,500	ESF	1,500	ESF	1,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	45,601	DFA	43,701	DFA	1,900	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	22,556	DA	20,026	DA		
	14,949	CSD	18,226	CSD		
	300	ESF	1,163	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	1,174	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	101,336	DA	53,881	DA	47,455	DA
	56,334	CSD	26,689	CSD	29,645	CSD
	2,800	ESF	2,663	ESF	137	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	45,601	DFA	44,875	DFA	726	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	496	CSD				
	600	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	18,558	DA				
	15,419	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	18,558	DA				
	15,915	CSD				
	600	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	19,378	DA	17,500	DA	156,772	DA
	15,878	CSD	21,875	CSD	110,002	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	3,400	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	45,601	DFA

USAID/GHANA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
641-001	Increased Private Sector Growth				
	- DA	15,498	15,180	9,803	11,128
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
641-002	Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	7,695	5,370	5,857	6,624
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
641-003	Improved Family Health				
	- DA	6,175	5,900	7,255	7,037
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	9,003	9,850	9,562	9,254
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
641-004	Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input				
	- DA	1,500	1,301	1,500	1,213
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	1,000	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
	P.L. 480 Title II Programs	19,735	20,880	12,905	13,122
SO	Totals				
	- DA	23,173	22,381	18,558	19,378
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	16,698	15,220	15,419	15,878
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	1,000	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	19,735	20,880	12,905	13,122

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Private Sector Growth 641-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,803,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$11,128,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's Increased Private Sector Growth Strategic Objective supports Ghana's national goals of alleviating poverty and achieving increased household income through accelerated broad-based, private sector-led economic growth. However, Ghana is still struggling to get past the uneven progress it has made in the 1990s in implementing its Economic Reform Program. The purpose of this strategic objective is to diversify and expand Ghana's economy by creating a more investor-friendly business environment by taking advantage of the opportunities to strengthen the private sector's capacity to be more competitive, especially in the global marketplace. Thus areas to be focused upon to achieve this objective are: (1) Improved Policies and Regulatory Environment; (2) Improved Financial Services; (3) Increased Management Capacity of Production and Marketing Enterprises; and (4) Increased Regional Cooperation on Energy Supply and Demand.

In FY 2001 USAID will use agricultural funds (\$2.275 million) mainly to promote the export of non-traditional agricultural products; economic growth funds (\$4.464 million) to support policy reform; and environmental funds (\$2.064 million) for conservation and the preservation of key tourism sites in Ghana, such as Kakum National Park. USAID will also provide funds (\$1.0 million) to support activities directed at improving the performance of microenterprises. All of these funds are channeled through the Trade and Investment Reform Program (TIRP) - USAID/Ghana's main mechanism for 1) supporting key macro-economic and sectoral policy reforms to improve the business environment; and 2) providing technical assistance and training to improve the technical/managerial skills of Ghanaian enterprises. TIRP's \$4 million (\$1 million in agriculture; \$2.5 in economic growth; and \$0.5 million in environment) Non-Project Assistance (NPA) component (to be notified separately under a Congressional Notification) is designed to promote economic policy reform and strengthen the institutional framework for policy formulation and implementation that directly affect trade and investment. The reforms mainly focus on modifying or eliminating those policies that adversely impact Ghana's international competitiveness and impede investment, growth and development in agriculture, finance and exports. These areas have been emphasized as they offer the greatest employment and income growth potential and are therefore crucial to Ghana's poverty alleviation efforts and ultimately, its long-term development prospects. While the task of reviving Ghana's economy remains a daunting challenge, the new Ghana Government economic policy team is demonstrating a sophisticated understanding of the country's economic problems as well as the resolve to make the hard, pragmatic decisions necessary to addressing their root causes. The new Government and its mandate for change present USAID and its government counterparts with an invaluable opportunity to put Ghana back on the path to fiscal health and sustained, broad-based economic growth. The objective is to provide the new government with the means immediately to tackle the near-term economic crisis and facilitate restructuring the economy in a manner that is consistent with strong medium to long-term growth.

In addition, this activity utilizes P.L. 480 (Food for Peace) Title II funding to develop sustainable rural enterprises and small and micro-credit programs which provide increased food security in impoverished rural areas. The program has also been supporting the development of the best nationally and internationally known tourist sites in the country. USAID continues to provide critical technical and training assistance to support development of a regional gas pipeline.

Many of the direct beneficiaries of these programs are entrepreneurs, microentrepreneurs and smaller non-traditional export producers, of which women make up a significant segment. The indirect beneficiaries are employees of these enterprises and those involved in marketing, processing and supplying inputs. In addition, both Ghana's old government and its new one have requested economic information and advice from USAID's policy reform program, and they have found the responses highly

useful. USAID's assistance to the process of forming key agreements among the four countries involved in a regional gas pipeline has proved vital in keeping this essential program on target.

In FY 2002 USAID will use Development Assistance (DA) funds (\$11,128,000) to enhance the Ghana Government's fiscal and financial market reform. USAID will also focus on improving the quality of the tourism experience in Ghana, as well as assistance to the public and private sectors in the resolution of regulatory issues. In addition, USAID will expand the loan portfolio guarantee program, an initial Development Credit Authority activity, and start a micro and small enterprise development program.

Key Results: Over the past year, overall exports of non-traditional products did not do well due to the steady decline in the Ghanaian economy, which seriously inhibited business activities. However, despite these conditions and in great contrast to this overall poor country performance, USAID-assisted firms' export earnings grew from \$3.8 million to \$15.9 million – an increase of over 300 percent, with the largest increase occurring in the agricultural sector. USAID, in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), has begun implementing an Africa Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP) Grades and Standards activity aimed at assisting Ghanaian enterprises engaged in agricultural production, processing, and distribution to comply with U.S. and European phytosanitary, biosafety and related health and product quality standards. Sixty-three percent of the required conditions under TIRP's second phase of non-project assistance (NPA) were met, leading to the disbursement of a desperately needed \$1.88 million to the Government of Ghana (GOG). In addition, the impact of USAID's policy program, especially in the areas of revenue mobilization, labor and financial reform, is evident in the first budget statement by the new government where specific measures in labor and financial reform and revenue mobilization can be traced directly to the influence of USAID.

USAID assistance to the energy initiative focused on the development of a more sustainable and efficient energy supply and improved demand management. This has resulted in the accomplishment of two significant milestones: (1) the signing of the West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP) Intergovernmental Agreement by the four countries involved (Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo); and (2) the signing of business agreements between the four countries involved in WAGP and a commercial business group led by the Chevron Corporation.

Performance and Prospects: As the pool of assisted small and medium-size businesses expanded 160 percent over the year from 149 firms to 388, the number of lead firms has also increased 70 percent from 26 to 46. In the agricultural sector, export earnings rose by 380 percent while in the garments/textiles/handicrafts sector there was a 150 percent increase in export earnings. USAID's business assistance approach has helped Ghanaian enterprises continue to improve, as illustrated by the case of Federation of Associations of Ghanaian Exporters, one of USAID's grantees. The Federation has changed from being just an advocacy group to a provider of export news, analysis and market information. Exporters have welcomed this service and are now demanding this data.

Resources were used successfully to promote dialogue and participation among representatives of employers, labor unions, and the Government on new labor legislation that was approved by the cabinet and is expected to be presented to the Parliament in 2001. Based on USAID program reports, the Ghana Customs Service has tightened its procedures to the extent that now, 73 percent of the products which enter the bonded warehouse are being accounted for (versus 23 percent previously), and duty has been collected on 93 percent of the goods.

The Financial Sector Consultative Committee was formed with assistance from TIRP to review constraints in the financial sector. The Committee prepared an excellent financial sector strategic plan that identifies issues and problems, including an action plan, accompanied by a timetable to address these problems. This strategic plan will serve as a guide for reform in the financial sector that will be incorporated into USAID's next policy reform agenda.

Before, as well as after the election of a new government, USAID-funded technical advisors rapidly and effectively responded to requests by senior government officials for solid economic analysis and frank recommendations. More attention on the part of the GOG and USAID will be placed on fiscal and financial

market reform. In addition, a National Economic Summit will soon be held to obtain a broad public/private sector consensus on not only what are the problems, but also what mechanisms should be put in place to achieve and monitor implementation of policy reforms.

USAID is continuing its tourism-led economic growth initiative by focusing on such activities as improving the quality of the tourism experience and helping the public and private sectors resolve thorny regulatory issues together. In addition, USAID will expand the loan portfolio guarantee program, an initial Development Credit Authority activity, and start a Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program.

Outstanding progress has been made in the provision of assistance to the development of the West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP). ECOWAS's role has further enhanced regional cooperation in this sector as demonstrated by the progress made on the pipeline and development of a power pool.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Based on performance of the FY 2001 Non-Project Assistance program, USAID will assess the feasibility of continuing Non-Project Assistance in FY 2002. USAID will also provide assistance to undertake analysis as to the impact of the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative on key aspects of the government budget.

USAID will also assume a coordinating role for expanded assistance to the development of the West African Power Pool on behalf of the West Africa Regional Program. In full recognition that the scourge of HIV/AIDS is as much an economic problem as it is a health problem, USAID plans to support a private sector awareness program initiated by a current grantee, the Private Enterprise Foundation (PEF).

Other Donor Programs: The IMF, World Bank, the European Community, Great Britain, Canada, Denmark, the United Nations Development Program, and the Netherlands all support various efforts to promote economic growth and policy reform. USAID was joined this year by Denmark as a donor supporting the tourism sector. The World Bank is the only significant donor besides USAID involved in promoting non-traditional exports. Denmark and the European Community are providing assistance in the regulatory aspects of the energy sector and are presently reviewing their programs to determine future assistance.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementing partners include Sigma One Corporation (policy reform), AMEX International (enterprise development), TechnoServe (small and micro-enterprise), Conservation International (tourism development), and Nexant/Bechtel Corporation (energy sector development).

FY 2002 Performance Table

Ghana: 641-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Value of selected nontraditional exports	NA	43,516,821	45,622,000	38,801,000	64,025,000	77,750,000	85,525,000
Indicator 2: Revenue at the key Central Region tourist sites	189,657	249,328	271,500	486,770	274,000	296,000	320,000
Indicator 3: Visitation at the key Central Region tourist sites	94,035	131,004	171,300	177,710	158,000	174,000	190,000
Indicator 4: Milestones for the participatory development and implementation of a policy change framework	2	4	7.5	33	48	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	\$US by calendar year	Ghana Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ghana Investment Promotion Council	The sum value of selected non-traditional exports. The subsectors include afrocentric garments/handicrafts, selected fresh and dried vegetables, selected fresh fruits, medicinal plants/essential oils, nut and nut products, and wood/wood products.
Indicator 2:	IR	US\$ (Revenues) in constant 1997 cedis	Conservation International, Ghana Wildlife Department, Ghana Board of Museums and Monuments, Site Records, Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust	Revenue generated at Kakum National Park and two historic castles. Revenues from the castles is based on total number of visitors multiplied by entry fees, and revenues from Kakum are for the Canopy Walkway only.
Indicator 3:	IR	Numeric (No. of Visitors), by calendar year	Conservation International, Ghana Wildlife Department, Ghana Board of Museums and Monuments, Site Records, Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust	Number of visitors to Kakum National Park and to two historic castles.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of milestones implemented, adopted or met	Ministry of Finance, TIRP, Sigma One Corp.	The indicator measures the extent to which milestones are reached or activities implemented in major aspects of an improved the policy and regulatory environment, and measures the results of achieving policy reform conditions (or milestones) agreed to under periodic tranches in the NPA program. Each year, progress against planned results is assessed, and next year's targets are outlined for both the policy and regulatory environment, and the reforms expected in the NPA program.

Program: Ghana		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Private Sector Growth, 641-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	43,280	DA	16,247	DA	27,033 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	25,098	DFA	24,688	DFA	410 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	15,180	DA	8,501	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	220	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	58,460	DA	24,748	DA	33,712 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	25,098	DFA	24,908	DFA	190 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	9,803	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	9,803	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	11,128	DA	8,000	DA	87,391 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	25,098 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System 641-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED BY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,857,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,624,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Although significant improvements in the basic education sector have been made by districts, schools and communities, critical challenges remain which are addressed through this Strategic Objective (SO). In FY 2001, Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds (\$ 5.857 million) will be used to continue implementation of USAID's Quality Improvements in Primary Schools (QUIPS) program that assists the Ministry of Education (MOE) by: (a) supporting 330 Partnership (model) schools that are committed to creating a quality learning environment, and (b) mainstreaming lessons learned at the school and district levels into national policy and guidelines. QUIPS provides training at the school-level to improve classroom instruction and supervision; at the community level to strengthen Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees; at the district level to enhance the effectiveness of decentralized school management; and at the national level to improve policy development and implementation. The main beneficiaries of this program will be approximately 132,000 students in the 330 Partnership Schools; the indirect beneficiaries include the rest of Ghana's three million primary school pupils who will benefit as changes introduced become more widespread throughout the system.

The QUIPS program supports the International Affairs Strategic Plan by contributing to the development of a literate and numerate human resource base. This base is critical to sustain broad-based economic growth. A mid-term review of the program is currently underway to assess ways USAID can strengthen its program and better support the education priorities of the new government. The review will also examine how USAID's program can better complement the basic education programs undertaken by other key development agencies.

In FY 2002, CSD funds (\$6,624,000) will be used to a) continue support for Partnership (model) schools in community involvement, school improvement planning at the local level, and improved teaching and learning; and b) assist the national government with the application of revised national policies and guidelines to the national system. In addition, USAID will support HIV/AIDS education activities.

Key Results: The QUIPS program met and in several areas exceeded expectations for FY 2000. In the education sector learning achievement is usually the most important education indicator for determining whether or not a given program has been successful. QUIPS student achievement scores, measured by a nation-wide Criterion Referenced Test (CRT), confirm that the QUIPS program is having a significant impact on the level of learning of children in the QUIPS classrooms. The latest CRT data show that a significantly higher proportion of students from QUIPS schools are passing the CRT test in mathematics and English as compared to the national average. (On average 14.7 percent of QUIPS students passed the English test compared to 7.7 percent of students from non-QUIPS schools.) The student drop-out rate in Partnership schools is significantly lower (4.9 percent) compared to the national drop-out rate (7.2 percent).

Performance and Prospects: During FY 2000, the QUIPS program accelerated its activities with the initiation of activities in 72 new Partnership schools and communities in addition to the 45 already participating in the program. The program has three objectives at the school, community, and district levels. The first is to improve the quality of teaching through pupil-centered teaching techniques and more effective classroom management. Both of these practices have been shown to significantly increase student learning. Preliminary data indicate that after two-years of training, 70 percent of the teachers were reported as using pupil-focused instructional practices. Approximately three-quarters of the teaching staff now develop relevant teaching aids and produce effective lesson plans. Seventy-five percent of the teachers were rated as effective classroom managers, meaning they organize children to work in groups

and maximize use of classroom time for instruction. Comments from the new government indicate that it is very supportive of applying QUIPS approaches in a greater number of schools.

The second objective is to improve the learning environment by strengthening the capacity of local government—District Education Offices and District Assemblies—to bolster the Government of Ghana's decentralization program. The QUIPS infrastructure component offers an opportunity for increasing communication and transparency between District Assemblies and communities as these entities constructively work together to plan and implement the school infrastructure projects at the community level.

The third objective is to encourage greater community involvement and participation in the learning environment. Experience over the past year has shown that 78 percent of QUIPS communities are active in school decision-making. Community involvement in school decision-making is positively affecting the school environment. For example, many QUIPS school communities have assumed responsibility for ensuring that vacant teaching positions are filled and that teachers show up for work on time. The new minister of education specifically lauded the success of the QUIPS program in this area when he met with two U.S. Congressmen in January 2001. He indicated that he would like to see these community involvement approaches used in all school communities in Ghana. At a recent meeting with donors and local NGOs, the minister expressed his commitment to decentralizing responsibility to the district level and to fostering a positive and effective working relationship with donors.

The non-project assistance (NPA) component of QUIPS focuses on four critical areas to improve the policy environment: 1) curriculum; 2) personnel; 3) management/financial decentralization; and 4) information analysis. During the year USAID and the MOE formed a committee to develop NPA benchmarks or requirements that would promote efficiency and quality in the basic education system. By the end of the year the majority of the requirements/benchmarks necessary to release the previously obligated NPA funding were met.

During FY 2000 noteworthy progress was made in mainstreaming QUIPS approaches from pilot schools to the wider system. The project moved from developing manuals and training programs to integrating these resource tools at the system level in the government's management program and their Whole School Development Initiative. Some of the tools being integrated into the national system include a Supervisor's Handbook, a PTA handbook, and the QUIPS approach to promoting community involvement in schools.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: A participatory mid-term assessment got underway in March 2001 to jointly review QUIPS project and non-project assistance components. Preliminary interviews with teachers and communities suggest that QUIPS has improved the quality of education in QUIPS schools in a very dramatic way. The NPA program is being closely examined to determine the extent to which the Ministry is able to effectively manage this type of program. The findings of this assessment are likely to result in some modifications to current activities. During FY 2000 the Ministry of Education established an HIV/AIDS Taskforce which developed a strategic sector plan with USAID technical support.

Other Donor Programs: The education sector remains a priority for the Government of Ghana. The Ministry of Education works with several donors, including the European Union, the World Bank and the British Department for International Development which provide budgetary support and the German (GTZ) and Japanese (JICA) aid agencies and UNICEF which provide technical assistance in the area of teacher training and community mobilization respectively. USAID is generally the only donor providing substantial direct support to QUIPS schools and communities. Donors active in the education sector have met frequently over the past three months to draft a common discussion paper on key issues confronting the education sector. The donors plan to meet with the new Minister of Education to discuss these issues.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: QUIPS is implemented by the following U.S. contractors and private voluntary organizations: the Academy for Educational Development (with American Institutes for Research and Aurora Associates); Education Development Center (with Save the

Children and CARE); The Mitchell Group (with Harvard University); Catholic Relief Services; and the International Foundation for Education and Self Help.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Ghana: 641-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: % of teachers using pupil-focused instructional practices in Partnership Schools	NA	15% (Baseline)	37%	45%	35%	0.45	0.52
Indicator 2: % of communities active in school-decision making in Partnership Schools	NA	11% (Baseline)	87%	78%	7%	0.75	0.75
Indicator 3: No. of schools and communities in Partnership Districts implementing Community-School Improvement Plans	NA	0 (Baseline)	40	80	75	123	210
Indicator 4: Percentage of students in Partnership schools passing the Criterion Referenced Test (CRT) in English and Math (Eng/Math)	English 6.2%/Math 2.7% (Baseline)	CRT was not administered during 1998	QUIPS Actual: Eng 14.7% Math 7.7% Nationwide: Eng 8.7% Math 4.0%	Actual data has not yet been published. It takes close to one year after the CRT is administered to publish the data.	English 14% Math 8%	English 13.7% Math 8.5%	English 12.7% Math 8.0%

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	% of Partnership School Teachers	QUIPS Classroom Observation Instrument (COI) collected by AED and CRS for schools in the Southern and Northern Regions, respectively.	Percent of teachers who use instructional techniques that facilitate active student participation, including the use of relevant instructional materials and effective lesson plans.
Indicator 2:	IR	% of Partnership School Communities	QUIPS Best Practices Assessment Instrument, collected by EDC and CRS in the Southern and Northern Regions, respectively.	Communities judged to be active in school decision-making are defined as communities that reach high performance in the Empowerment focus area, measured by the Best Practices Assessment Instrument. The Empowerment focus area is defined by two sub-objectives.
Indicator 3:	IR	No. of Partnership Schools and Communities	QUIPS Community-School Improvement Plan (C-SIP). Results to be collected, reviewed and evaluated by AED and CRS, with the support of EDC.	Community-School Improvement Plans are a planning tool to assist the school in developing and achieving targets in the areas of: teaching and Schools/communities that are successful in the following two areas will be considered as successful implementers of the C-SIP.
Indicator 4:	IR	% of: Partnership School students/Students nationwide	The MOE administers the CRT to Grade 6 pupils annually at the end of the school year in July	The CRT was designed to monitor the overall level of Mathematics and English attainment among pupils just completing primary school. While this indicator targets an increase in the percentage of pupils in QUIPS schools passing the tests, as a point of comparison is also provides data on the percentage of pupils passing from a random sample of schools nationwide.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Family Health, 641-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,255,000 DA; \$9,562,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,037,000 DA; \$9,254,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: This Strategic Objective contributes to the Agency priority area of global health by stabilizing world population and protecting human health. It supports the International Affairs Strategic Plan by contributing to reduced fertility, improved maternal and child health and reduced spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STD). High fertility, high infant mortality and an escalating HIV epidemic are critical health challenges in Ghana. USAID strives to increase contraceptive use, slow the spread of HIV and improve child health, through activities designed to improve demand, access, quality and policies related to health services. USAID's beneficiaries are Ghanaian children under five years of age and women and men of reproductive age.

During FY 2001 USAID will use Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds (total of \$9.562 million) for three specific types of interventions. The Child Survival and Maternal Health intervention (\$4.010 million) will support integrated case management of childhood illness, polio eradication, strengthening of routine immunization, improved nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and vitamin A supplementation. The Infectious Disease (IFD) intervention (\$1.098 million) will assist in malaria control and a new surveillance initiative. The HIV/AIDS intervention (\$4.454 million) will address the epidemic through a well coordinated array of prevention activities. These include expanded support to local NGOs and the private commercial sector involved in peer education and behavior change activities targeted at high risk groups, mass media communications, STD treatment and condom distribution.

USAID will use Development Assistance (DA) funds (\$7.255 million) in FY 2001 to support improved access to quality family planning services, including a new multi-media demand-generation campaign, continued training of health workers in reproductive health and social marketing of contraceptives. A new district-based initiative which places public health nurses in the communities to provide integrated health services for child survival and family planning will be initiated in FY 2001.

During FY 2002, USAID will use CSD funds (\$9,254,000) to: (a) expand interventions in HIV/AIDS for additional workplace programs that target corporations and to increase support to NGOs, especially faith-based organizations, for care and support, as well as peer education; (b) continue interventions that support polio eradication, childhood immunizations and improved nutrition of children and (c) scale up interventions for infectious diseases, including an expansion of assistance to combat malaria and the development of an Integrated Disease Surveillance system. USAID will use DA funds (\$7,037,000) to upgrade health clinics to full-service sites that can support family planning and expand the Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) program that will bring health services closer to people by placing trained community health nurses in rural communities.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Previously, the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey final report documented a decline in fertility from 6.4 in 1988 to 5.5 in 1993 and to 4.6 in 1998. Further analysis carried out in FY 2000 revealed that this decline is partially due to increased contraceptive use. Use of modern methods rose from 5 percent to 13.3 percent and contraception is now used more effectively than before. Ghanaian women have narrowed the gap between desired and actual number of children, but there remains a high level of unmet need for family planning with 34 percent wanting to space or limit their family size, but not using a method of contraception.

In FY 2000, the family planning program increased couple years of protection (CYP) by 3 percent, slightly less than the targeted 5 percent increase. With USAID support, Ghana has been able to maintain HIV prevalence at less than 5 percent. USAID was also successful in the area of child health, where immunization coverage reached 75 percent of infants.

Performance and Prospects: Ghana has recently voted in a new government that has clear priorities in the health sector. HIV/AIDS, population and malaria control have taken on greater importance in the new government's first budget. Health system reform is expected as the new government explores alternatives for health care financing and cost recovery. With USAID support the Ministry of Health (MoH) is planning to introduce community based health insurance schemes as well as to assess the feasibility of a national health insurance.

HIV/AIDS Prevention: The program exceeded expectations in HIV/AIDS by breaking the general complacency towards the epidemic through high profile activities and persistent advocacy efforts. USAID supported the GOG with technical assistance to develop a national HIV/AIDS policy. In addition, a National Strategic Framework has been developed to prioritize interventions, and a National AIDS Commission chaired by the President of Ghana is now coordinating a multi-sectoral response. Since February 2000, USAID has guided the high profile, multi-media campaign to combat HIV/AIDS. The campaign, dubbed "Stop AIDS, Love Life," includes radio and TV spots and testimonials by people with AIDS as well as massive distribution of print materials. Campaign messages reach into rural areas with audio-visual vans and road shows visiting and providing information on HIV/AIDS to communities throughout the country. Success of the campaign is indicated not only by the dramatic increase in condom distribution (as much as 40 percent), but also by increased coverage of the issue of HIV/AIDS by the national media network, with almost daily mention of the subject.

USAID continues its strategic focus on high-risk groups with innovative approaches. To support the health of Ghana's armed forces, the Minister of Defense and the USAID Director launched an HIV program in April 2000. The focus on miners continues to show results, and professional drivers are now targeted on a national scale. These programs will continue and be expanded during FY 2001 and FY 2002, and an additional workplace program will target major Ghanaian corporations in a 'corporate social responsibilities' program. Preparations have been made to expand support to NGOs, especially faith-based organizations, for care and support, and peer education programs.

Child Survival: National immunization coverage rose for the fifth consecutive year. Preliminary estimates are that routine immunization (DPT3) coverage reached 75 percent while coverage during the polio National Immunization Days remained in excess of 90 percent. USAID has enabled this trend by supporting an expansion of programs, social mobilization activities and funding through World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF for the National Immunization Days. In July 2000, with USAID support, the MoH conducted the first stand-alone nationwide round of vitamin A supplementation, where over 80 percent of children 6 months to 5 years of age were reached. USAID supports the MoH to improve breast feeding and child feeding through community-based activities of NGOs in an area of northern Ghana. Household surveys show that exclusive breastfeeding rates are 50 percent higher (69 percent versus 45 percent) in communities which receive USAID support.

The MoH, with technical support from the USAID-funded BASICS Project, began training in Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in November. The same month, a USAID supported nationwide advertising campaign was launched to promote the purchase of bednets and other Insecticide Treated Materials (ITMs). This activity, which will be scaled up in FY 2001 and FY 2002, addresses the high health and economic burden of malaria in Ghana, which accounts for over 30 percent of mortality of children under five. The development of an Integrated Disease Surveillance (IDS) system is underway and will be supported in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Family Planning: Most of the increase in couple years of protection (CYP) in FY 2000 was due to the USAID-funded social marketing program. The Ghana Social Marketing Foundation intensified marketing of key products and reorganized the distribution system, thereby increasing its CYP output by 37 percent over FY 1999. Performance of the other major USAID programs varied. The MoH contribution to family

planning programs decreased 15 percent. It is expected that this trend can be reversed by helping the MoH to focus on its mandate as the main provider of family planning services, and by upgrading 150 clinics to full-service sites in FY 2001 and FY 2002. The MoH is well positioned to expand access to a comprehensive package of health services to rural clients who have limited access to private health care. Accelerated implementation of the Community Health Planning and Services Program (CHPS) will bring services closer to the people by placing community health nurses in the communities. Last year, CHPS developed manuals and materials for community health servicing and training. Several districts have already initiated the CHPS process with their own resources. In FY 2001, the fully integrated CHPS will become functional in 30 of the nation's 110 districts.

To enhance use of contraceptive protection, the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) focussed on a more effective, 'intensive district' community-based distribution approach. USAID will support PPAG in the coming year to expand this successful program with 480 community agents and further improve the quality of field supervision of health providers in all 12 of its districts. An important new program, expected to improve delivery of services by all family planning providers throughout the country is a family planning demand generation initiative. This multi-media campaign, to be launched in FY 2001, will address misconceptions and the fear of side effects of family planning, which turn out to be major deterrents to use.

Possible adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: The health sector is characterized by a high quality donor partnership with a competent MoH. USAID participates with other donors, such as the World Bank, the United Kingdom, the European Union and Denmark, in sector-wide review and planning meetings, encouraging partners to take advantage of the complementary capabilities of private sector institutions. USAID is working with other key donors such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and WHO in the areas of reproductive health and child survival. USAID assumes a leadership role with UNAIDS in the area of HIV/AIDS, with active participation in the UN Theme Group and by chairing the Technical Working Group. More recently, USAID has increased its collaboration with the United Kingdom in order to co-finance condom social marketing in Ghana.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: This SO is implemented through private non-profit Ghanaian associations such as the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation, the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana and the Ghana Registered Midwives Association; U.S. private voluntary organizations, including Africare and CARE; and cooperating agencies such as the University of North Carolina (PRIME), JHPIEGO Corporation, Engender Health, Family Health International, the Johns Hopkins University, Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. (BASICS) and Linkages (the Academy for International Development).

FY 2002 Performance Table

Ghana: 641-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	483	596	593	612	655 (955)	685	715
Indicator 2: Condoms distributed	7.8	10.2	9.5	13.3	12	13.5 (15)	15
Indicator 3: Full immunization of children	60	67	69	75	72	77 (75)	79 (76)
Indicator 4: HIV Prevalence	1-4	4.6	4.6	<5	<6	<7	<8

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Numeric (000)	Service statistics from USAID-supported implementing agencies (Ministry of Health, EngenderHealth Ghana, Ghana Social Marketing Foundation and Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana)	An estimate of the protection against pregnancy provided by family planning services during a period of one year based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that year. Proxy for contraceptive prevalence during non-GDHS years. Conversion rates used in Ghana are: 100 condoms or VFTs = 1 CYP, 13 pill cycles = 1 CYP, 4 depo provera = 1 CYP, IUD = 2.5 CYP, Norplant = 3.5 CYP, sterilization = 8 CYP. Note: Previously reported targets are indicated in brackets
Indicator 2:	IR	Numeric (millions)	Service statistics from USAID-supported implementing agencies (Ministry of Health, Ghana Social Marketing Foundation and Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana)	The total number of condoms sold or distributed free of charge through the three major programs supported by USAID - Ministry of Health, Ghana Social Marketing Foundation and Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana. Note: Previously reported targets are indicated in brackets
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent	Service statistics from the Ministry of Health.	An estimate of the proportion of living children between the ages of 12 and 23 months who have received the third dose of DPT vaccine by their first birthday. Note: Previously reported targets are indicated in brackets
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent	Ministry of Health National AIDS/STD Control Program sentinel surveillance reports	The proportion of antenatal women who test HIV positive at 22 national sentinel sites. Note: Previously reported targets are indicated in brackets.

165

Program: Ghana		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Improved Family Health, 641-003					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	20,648	DA	9,541	DA	11,107
	16,915	CSD	4,570	CSD	12,345
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0
	9,610	DFA	8,149	DFA	1,461
Fiscal Year 2000	6,075	DA	7,432	DA	
	9,579	CSD	8,695	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	940	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	26,723	DA	16,973	DA	9,750
	26,494	CSD	13,265	CSD	13,229
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0
	9,610	DFA	9,089	DFA	521
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	496	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,255	DA			
	9,562	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,255	DA			
	10,058	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,037	DA	8,000	DA	49,015
	9,254	CSD	13,500	CSD	59,306
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0
	0	DFA	0	DFA	9,610

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana

TITLE AND NUMBER: Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input, 641-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,500,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,213,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: This past year Ghana witnessed the first transfer of power in its history from one democratically-elected president to another. USAID's Democracy/Governance Strategic Objective (SO) is well-positioned to capitalize on Ghana's continuing democratic consolidation in the coming year and can also point with satisfaction to several positive contributions it made to the successful December 2000 elections. In FY 2001 Development Assistance (DA) funds (\$1.5 million) will be focused on strengthening the effectiveness of civil society and elected institutions at both the local and national levels - not only strengthening their independence, but also enhancing their ability for productive interaction. The primary program objectives are: (1) enhanced effectiveness of Parliament to represent citizen interests; (2) improved effectiveness of local and national civil society organizations to influence policy; (3) local government decision-making processes that are more participatory; and (4) increased citizen access to information for improved education, governance and accountability. USAID achieves these results through: a legislative strengthening program; a local government/civil society program working in 10 project districts; national anti-corruption efforts; and an Information Technology (IT) support project (through the U.S. multi-agency Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI)). In addition to these activities, USAID provides key support to Ghana's Electoral Commission. While the ultimate beneficiary of these activities is Ghanaian civil society on the national level, other beneficiaries are the several hundred civil servants and local civil society leaders in the 10 project districts of the local governance program, the 200 Members of Parliament (MPs), the specific governance institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have been recipients of the IT support program, and local community members benefiting from the Community Computer Learning Centers sponsored by the EDDI program.

The legislative strengthening program is focused on developing a new and functional parliamentary drafting unit; expanding and strengthening the role of parliamentary committees; developing programs for MPs to increase their effectiveness as legislators; and developing an extensive and interactive web site that will help both Parliament staff and the public have easy access to important documents such as pending legislation, parliamentary rules and orders, and the agendas and calendar for the House. The local governance program, while originally working in 20 districts, has been trimmed to 10 districts and has a new emphasis on accountability and transparency. The activity will build the capacity of local civil society organizations, encouraging these groups to ensure that the District Assembly comply with the various oversight mechanisms that exist on paper but are often overlooked. USAID has also started to encourage anti-corruption measures on the national level, including legal reform and ethics training for government officials. In its EDDI-funded Information Technology support program, USAID has funded installation of IT systems and development of web sites for the Electoral Commission and Parliament. Another key governance institution slated to receive support is the Commission on Human Rights and Justice. Three existing Community Computer Learning Centers, which are run by local NGOs and provide inexpensive Internet access and computer training to the community, are being expanded, and new centers will be established in other regions of the country.

In FY 2002 USAID will use DA funds (\$1,213,000) to a) continue initiatives that support local governance by strengthening CSOs as advocates for transparency in government and instituting a new program to monitor anti-corruption and accountability progress; b) assist national efforts at legal reform, including the drafting of a Whistleblower Protection act; and c) sponsor ethics training for government officials. In addition, EDDI will a) establish additional Community Computer Learning Centers throughout the country; and b) assist the Electoral Commission in its mandated redistricting of parliamentary constituencies.

Key Results: Overall, these programs have been meeting expectations. While there are disappointing figures for two indicators of success, remaining indicators are being met or exceeded. In the legislative strengthening program, the indicators "percentage of passed bills amended" and "percentage of passed bills that included civic input" exceeded USAID targets. Further analysis of these indicators also reveals that amendments from the minority party were adopted by Parliament on 25 percent of the passed bills. In addition, the number of civic society organizations providing memoranda and testimony on bills has also increased greatly from the previous year. However, indicators relative to private member bills and motions fell short of expectations. Although, two private member bills were submitted for introduction, there was no administrative procedure for introducing such legislation, and the bills were never introduced. The drop in private member motions may reflect a slow parliamentary session because it was an election year (Parliament often did not have a quorum), and policy discussions occurred more frequently on the campaign trail. In the local governance program, data show that the percentage of local civil society organization (CSO) leaders reporting contact with district assembly officials to advocate on their behalf rose from 84 percent to 89 percent, essentially reaching the FY 2003 target of 90 percent. The indicator, "Percentage of Local Governmental Decisions in Project Districts Reached through Participatory Mechanisms" (which monitors instances of government decisions resulting from civic input) fell short of USAID targets; however, the data collected showed that 62 percent of CSO leaders and 71 percent of district assembly officials reported they were aware of at least one government decision reached with civic input. These results equaled or surpassed last year's figures, which showed 62 percent of CSO leaders and 64 percent of district assembly leaders reporting such input.

Working in close collaboration with other donors, USAID was able to provide key support to the election process with two separate grants to a locally-organized United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Election Support Trust Fund. Such support was critical when a run-off election became necessary with only three weeks of preparation. Since elementary computer literacy is increasingly vital to a well-informed and involved citizenry, it is also of interest that the rates for accessing the Internet at the Community Computer Learning Centers are growing. Figures for the center in Kumasi, Ghana, the oldest of the USAID-supported computer centers, show the number of Internet sessions climbing from a monthly average of 336 in 1999 to more than double that number, 762, in 2000. The center in Cape Coast, Ghana, shows a rise in monthly sessions from 291 in the first quarter of 2000 to 672 sessions in the final quarter of 2000.

Performance and Prospects: With the change in government, prospects for meeting USAID democracy and governance objectives are, as a whole, encouraging, particularly with the legislative strengthening and anti-corruption components of the program. While the previous Parliament was dominated by the Executive Branch, the new Parliament is likely to be a much more active institution, with just 100 out of 200 seats belonging to the ruling (former opposition) party. The current leadership of Parliament, when in opposition, supported the notion of private member legislation, and thus it is hoped that this Parliament will see the first legislation put forth by a "Private Member" in the House. Small cooperative agreements with NGOs will also support the program's objectives. USAID will continue working with Parliament to establish a parliamentary drafting unit (Office of Parliamentary Counsel) which would facilitate these Private Member initiatives. USAID support for a revision of the Standing Orders of the Parliament, which could clarify procedures for private member legislation as well as other issues, is also being considered. The new government has also signaled its support for eliminating deeply-entrenched government corruption. This has coincided with the emergence of anti-corruption, accountability and transparency as a new area of emphasis within USAID's program. On the local level, two USAID-funded activities will shift focus from capacity building of local CSOs to the next step—encouraging these CSOs to play a key role in promoting transparency in local government. On the national level, USAID is supporting efforts at legal reform, including the drafting by a local NGO of a Whistleblower Protection Act. USAID will also sponsor ethics training for government officials, including an ethics-centered retreat for the new presidential administration. The EDDI program plans to expand the current three Community Computer Learning Centers and fund the establishment of additional centers in other regions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

New measures will be developed for the local governance program that will monitor anti-corruption and accountability progress. USAID will work with its implementing partner to revise its Performance

Measurement Plan to be more effective in gathering data on the next phase of assistance. Additional EDDI funds would be used to support, among other items, assistance to the Electoral Commission in its mandated redistricting of parliamentary constituencies.

Other Donor Programs: Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, the World Bank and the European Commission figure prominently among donors involved in democracy and governance activities. Canada, Denmark and Germany are the most active in decentralization and local governance. Germany has also been heavily involved in media training. In Parliament, the World Bank and Danida have complemented USAID with programs of their own. Donor coordination for election assistance, facilitated by regular working group meetings held at the UNDP offices, worked extremely well. Similar working groups in the several democracy/governance thematic areas, including an anti-corruption group that will liase with the broad-based, locally-organized Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, are currently being established.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The grantee for the local governance project is the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA). A local NGO, the Center for Democracy Development (CDD), received a sub-grant from the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) for media monitoring during the election campaign. The Ghana Integrity Initiative is slated to receive a sub-grant from a USAID-funded agreement with Transparency International. Other local NGOs are expected to receive grants for anti-corruption work and for establishing more Community Computer Learning Centers under the EDDI program.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Ghana: 641-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percentage of passed bill amended; Percentage of passed bills that included civic input	a) 56% b) 33%	a) 67% b) 50%	a) 77% b) 62%	a) 92% b) 75%	a) 75% b) 70%	a) 90% b) 80%	a) 90% b) 85%
Indicator 2: Number of private member bills & motions introduced in Parliament	a) 0 b) 0	a) 0 b) 1	a) 0 b) 8	a) 0 b) 2	a) 4 b) N/A	a) 1 b) 3	a) 2 b) 4
Indicator 3: Percentage of Local Participating CSO Leaders who report initiating contact with DA Officials to advocate on behalf of their cause	0.45	0.6	0.84	0.89	0.9	0.95	0.95
Indicator 4: Percentage of Local Governmental Decisions in Project Districts reached through Participatory Mechanisms	a) 4% b) 21%	a) 38% b) 33%	a) 26% b) 39%	a) 19% b) 40%	a) 50% b) 85%	a) N/A b) N/A	a) N/A b) N/A

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percentage of passed bills amended; Percentage of passed bill that included civic input	Review of Parliamentary Records	a) Percentage of passed Bills amended; b) Percentage of passed bills that included civic input.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of private member bills introduced in Parliament; Number of private member motions	Review of Parliamentary Records	a) Number of private member bills introduced in Parliament; b) Number of private member motions
Indicator 3:	IR	Percentage of (CSO Leaders)	IFES surveys, participant observer reports and site visits	A percentage of participant CSO leaders who report in surveys and focus groups that they have approached a government official or office as an advocate for the defined interests of the group or community with the goal of shaping policy to their advantage.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percentage (of respondents in surveys answering that they are aware of three or more policies changed as the result of civic action)	IFES project participant questionnaires, IFES participant observers' monthly reports, and IFES staff field visits and focus groups.	Percentage of civil society leaders (a) and district assembly officials (b) who report three or more district assembly policies that have changed as a result of action by local civic organizations.

Program: Ghana		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input, 641-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	8,955	DA	3,929	DA	5,026	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	2,500	ESF	1,500	ESF	1,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	8,000	DFA	7,971	DFA	29	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,301	DA	2,452	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	300	ESF	1,163	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	14	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	10,256	DA	6,381	DA	3,875	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	2,800	ESF	2,663	ESF	137	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	8,000	DFA	7,985	DFA	15	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	600	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	600	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,213	DA	1,500	DA	14,469	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	3,400	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	8,000	DFA

GUINEA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	9,175	8,634	9,055	9,725
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	7,986	9,930	9,354	10,216
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	3,893	8,965	7,375	4,675
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	21,054	27,529	25,784	24,616

Mission Director, Harry F. Birnholz

GUINEA

Introduction

In the past year, Guinea has assumed major policy significance as the front-line state upon which containing regional instability and conflict depends. The internal and cross-border conflicts that have marked the last decade in the West African sub-region have left a failed state in Liberia, and civil war in Sierra Leone. Rebels from Sierra Leone, directed by Liberian President Charles Taylor and abetted by other West African mercenaries and Guinean dissidents, have opened a new front on the border with Guinea. The United States is working to assist Guinea during the crisis and to mitigate internal and external sources of conflict so that Guinea can continue to promote regional peace.

USAID's development and humanitarian assistance program to Guinea is central to this partnership. U.S. foreign policy goals aim to: a) reinforce Guinea's ability to play a more effective role in regional conflict resolution and peacekeeping; b) promote good governance and establish strong democratic institutions; and c) mitigate human suffering by providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and development assistance in health and family planning, education, and natural resource management.

The Development Challenge

Sustained cross-border attacks, which began in September 2000 and intensified precipitously in December, have seriously destabilized Guinea's southern border regions. Of the 33 national prefectures, eleven situated along the border are now considered zones of insecurity. The attacks threaten some 250,000 refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone who have sought refuge over the last decade in the Forest Region of Guinea and have resulted in the destruction of emergency infrastructure put into place to address their humanitarian needs. The attacks have displaced some 150,000 Guineans from areas bordering Sierra Leone and Liberia, creating a new humanitarian crisis of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Guinea. These attacks have also heightened internal political, socio-economic and ethnic tensions across Guinea. The rise of armed, untrained civil defense groups and militias also threatens fragile domestic stability; Guinea's tense political situation is already marked by insufficient dialogue and a fractured political culture.

Though the quality of life in Guinea is still considered quite low, it has moved up from being the lowest in the world less than a decade ago, based on UNDP's Human Development Index, to 162 out of 174 countries. New and significant windows of opportunity have opened up for Guinea to address the structural constraints of the economy and promote domestic growth through export. Possible relief for Guinea's official debt burden, under the World Bank and IMF coordinated Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Relief Initiative, will provide financial resources to support investment in Guinea's social development. The recent U.S. government determination that Guinea is eligible for benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) also offers the opportunity for increased investment linked to the export sector. However, the security crisis is forcing the government to reconsider its development plan and budget. There are grave concerns that the current crisis, if not resolved quickly, will continue to discourage foreign and domestic investments and stall the implementation of Guinea's poverty reduction strategy.

Other Donors

In 1999, Guinea's largest bilateral donor was France (\$38 million), followed by Kuwait (\$24.9 million), Japan (\$21.5 million), the United States (\$21 million) and Germany (\$15.8 million). Among the multilateral donors, the World Bank (\$47.8 million), the United Nations (UN) Agencies (\$41 million) and the European Union (\$32.6 million) are among the leaders.

FY 2002 Program

USAID-financed natural resource management activities will continue to assist small landholders to conserve the natural resource base by investing in more profitable and less destructive agricultural and natural resource management practices. The approach is to strengthen local organizations that influence smallholders, improve the agricultural practices of farmers, and empower local populations to manage their resources. The desired end products are sustainable increases in farm production and productivity, along with improved, participatory management of forest and other natural resources. Since economic incentives

are prerequisites for inducing behavioral changes in natural resource management, the USAID program will also enhance access to agricultural markets, and help implement progressive resource-related policies at the local level. In FY 2000, USAID implemented agro-forestry and other natural resource management activities in Guinea's environmentally sensitive Fouta Djallon highlands (the watershed for three principal rivers of West Africa), and the Forest Region, including areas where environmental degradation has been accelerated with the influx of refugees. The violent clashes along Guinea's borders with Sierra Leone and Liberia, which started in September of 2000, have forced the suspension of the activities in the Forest Region, but USAID was able to quickly redeploy these project resources to other high priority geographic areas. In FY 2001 and FY 2002, USAID will continue to expand its activities within the Fouta Djallon highlands and possibly to other areas, including Upper Guinea, where UNHCR plans to move 80,000 refugees. As soon as the situation permits, USAID will resume its activities in the Forest Region.

USAID's interventions in health and family planning has improved donor collaboration in both the public and private sectors and developed effective, sustainable responses to the critical health constraints of the country. This strategic objective was instrumental in promoting the government's adoption of a national "Safe Motherhood" strategy (focussing on essential obstetric care), an integrated management of childhood illness action plan, as well as an exhaustive review of the national child immunization program. A wider acceptance of family planning (FP) practices in Guinea is evidenced in the 37 percent client increase of new FP clients at health centers in the USAID target areas. In addition, donor coordination and the successful leveraging of funds resulted in the implementation of a nationwide anemia study, considered to be the most comprehensive of its kind in a developing country.

The Education Strategic Objective continues to use effective low-cost strategies to enhance the quality and accessibility of basic education in Guinea. Interactive radio instruction for all six primary school grades is creating a groundswell of enthusiasm among 800,000 schoolchildren, and is introducing new teaching strategies, gender sensitivity and holistic learning methods to the country's 17,000 teachers in the private and public elementary school systems. At the national level, the Ministry of Education has used the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL) planning tool (developed with USAID assistance) extensively as the basis for primary education reform. Community participation activities also continue to reinforce school management through community training and empowerment in over 200 villages in target regions. These activities show a significant correlation between community empowerment and better school management, as well as an increase in girls' enrollment.

USAID has exercised strong leadership to help reshape the nature of Guinean politics toward more democratic norms at national and local levels, with conflict prevention as a crosscutting theme through its democracy and governance strategic objective. A USAID-sponsored three-day conflict prevention workshop, considered a breakthrough by domestic and international observers, brought together high-level administration, political, military and civil society leaders to openly discuss key problems affecting Guinea. USAID supported inter-party dialogues on national issues, generating a tremendous response by party leaders and members. This led directly to development of a Code of Good Conduct for peaceful legislative elections, the President's personal call for dialogue, and a Guinean-initiated inter-party working group to address issues of conflict. At the local level, training in revenue generation is building sustainable relationships between municipality governments and their communities through greater accountability and transparency.

Program: Guinea		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Summary					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	34,872	DA	19,206	DA	15,666 DA
	26,523	CSD	14,330	CSD	12,193 CSD
	1,250	ESF	727	ESF	523 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	68,406	DFA	66,078	DFA	2,328 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	8,641	DA	8,837	DA	
	9,980	CSD	9,514	CSD	
	500	ESF	207	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	46	DFA	2,228	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	43,513	DA	28,043	DA	15,470 DA
	36,503	CSD	23,844	CSD	12,659 CSD
	1,750	ESF	934	ESF	816 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	68,452	DFA	68,306	DFA	146 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	9,055	DA			
	9,354	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	9,055	DA			
	9,354	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	9,725	DA	0	DA	62,293 DA
	10,216	CSD	16,000	CSD	72,073 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	1,750 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	24,000	DFA	92,452 DFA

USAID/GUINEA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
675-001	Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices				
	- DA	5,000	3,572	5,125	5,880
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
675-002	Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices				
	- DA	2,375	2,800	2,230	2,460
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	3,650	4,925	4,360	4,552
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
675-003	Quality Basic Education Provided to a Greater Percentage of Guinean Children with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,336	5,005	4,994	5,664
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
675-004	Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation				
	- DA	1,800	2,262	1,700	1,385
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		3,893	8,965	7,375	4,675
SO	Totals				
	- DA	9,175	8,634	9,055	9,725
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	7,986	9,930	9,354	10,216
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	3,893	8,965	7,375	4,675

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 675-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,125,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,880,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2005

Summary: Guinean small landholders, who account for 96 percent of the rural population, have increasingly relied on extensive subsistence farming and environmentally inappropriate cropping patterns to satisfy their food needs. More marginal lands are being farmed, more fragile woodlands are converted to agriculture by slash-and-burn practices, and investment in the conservation of the natural resource base is very low. To help Guinea protect its fragile agro-ecological areas against accelerating environmental degradation, USAID initiated this Strategic Objective (SO) in 1998, specifically to extend application of appropriate agricultural and natural resource management practices, increase income-generating opportunities for resource-poor rural households, and help Guinea conserve its natural resource base and biological diversity. This SO is the principal USG contributor to the U.S. goal to encourage environmental stabilization in agro-ecologically fragile zones and in areas of refugee influx.

Thousands of small landholders, agricultural traders and small and micro-entrepreneurs are direct beneficiaries of this SO. Strong emphasis is placed on women, especially the socially and economically disadvantaged, as they play a crucial role in natural resource management. From the regional perspective, residents of neighboring countries whose livelihoods depend on the water flows in the three important rivers—the Niger, the Senegal, and the Gambia—which originate in the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea, can be considered secondary beneficiaries. The success of this SO in improving water levels and river flows in the countries down-stream will contribute to sustainable economic activities in agriculture, livestock and fisheries within the region.

In FY 2001, USAID will obligate (\$5,125,000) Development Assistance funds for ongoing community based natural resource activities to promote long-term investments in conserving the natural resource management, agricultural marketing, and microenterprise development activities.

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing development assistance (\$5,880,000) which will to improve the natural resource management capacity of community-based organizations; increase sustainable farm productivity; develop income-generating non-farm small and micro-enterprises; and establish a policy environment which empowers local populations to manage their natural resources and promotes long-term investments in conserving the natural resource base.

Key Results: The attainment of this objective will result in sustainable management of 100,000 hectares of tropical forests and 30,000 hectares of farm-land by: (1) improving the natural resource management capacity of community-based organizations; (2) increasing sustainable farm productivity; (3) developing income-generating non-farm small and micro-enterprises; and (4) establishing a policy environment which empowers local populations to manage their natural resources and promotes long-term investments in conserving the natural resource base. In terms of expected results, the SO remained on the right track and its rate of progress started accelerating in FY 2000. All major performance targets were met or exceeded. Following are highlights of the achievements:

Two protected forests covering 40,374 hectares (ha) were introduced to co-management through a streamlined, more efficient process empowering local communities to share with the Forest Service the responsibilities for and the benefits of sustainable forest management. Farmers applied improved agricultural practices on over 2,000 ha of land to increase their crop yields, conserve soil fertility and alleviate the pressure on ecologically sensitive lands. Non-farm income-generating opportunities were extended to thousands, providing alternatives to environmentally destructive practices and bringing more income to families. Results will produce more land-short villagers gaining access to land for production as they keep the fruits of their investments through long-term land use contracts with the landowners.

Performance and Prospects: FY 1998 and 1999 were years of transition and restructuring of the Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategic objective portfolio, and FY 2000 saw the launching of a number of important new activities. Most significantly, the centerpiece Expanded Natural Resource Management (ENRM) project initiated field activities in six prefectures of Middle and Forest Guinea. Other new activities included Peace Corps' Environment Initiative, the Sustainable Tree Crops Program, and the P.L. 480 Title II Siguiri Food Resource Improvement project. Unfortunately, towards the end of the fiscal year, a number of violent clashes along Guinea's borders with Sierra Leone and Liberia forced the closing of NRM activities in the Forest Region. This will certainly cause a short-term adverse effect on the achievement of the expected results. USAID has worked with partners to quickly re-deploy project personnel and other resources to other geographic regions in order to minimize the negative impact. Overall, considerable progress was made during FY 2000 regarding increased use of sound NRM practices, as measured by areas of forests and farmland under sustainable management.

A great deal of effort was invested to strengthen and advance the challenging forest co-management work. A number of actions were undertaken to reinforce the existing co-management agreement for the Nialama Classified Forest and to bring new protected forests under co-management. USAID and its partners developed a streamlined process which helped introduce co-management planning to two new classified forests—Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu—covering 40,374 ha, within a one-year timeframe. The total area of natural forests where sustainable management planning has begun increased from 10,266 ha in 1999 to 50,761 ha in 2000. In Nialama, the inter-village Forest Committee and the population it represents were assisted in implementing the technical management plan and improving organizational skills. In the Forest Region of Guinea, USAID adopted the community forest approach that had been successfully initiated under the European Union-funded Haut Niger project. With a grant from USAID, a local NGO helped four local forest groups put 121 ha of communal forests under sustainable management. The NGO also completed the baseline studies and village organization to lay the groundwork for the co-management of the 2,300 ha Sellykoro classified forest.

Using effective new extension techniques, the implementing partners were able to help over 3,200 farmers in target zones apply sustainable practices that improved productivity and conserved the natural resource base on 2,083 ha in FY 2000, both well over targets. This achievement was largely due to the implementation of the ENRM project in the Forest Region. The most common practices applied by farmers were the use of improved seeds and appropriate agronomic techniques such as use of straw mulch, compost, and farm manure. Some rice farmers expected to double or triple their harvests. Unfortunately, no information on yield is available due to security problems in the Forest Region.

Increases in productivity will not be sustained if producers cannot market their surplus produce at profitable prices. Agricultural Marketing Foundation (FICA), an USAID-supported NGO, helped farmers sell about \$400,000 of their produce. FICA also helped its members obtain loans totaling \$25,000 from PRIDE/ Finance and \$277,000 from a commercial bank to finance farming operations and market produce. The repayment rate was almost 98 percent. Although these transactions were small in size, they represented an important step to build the traditionally very low level of confidence between agricultural operators and financial institutions. As credit becomes more accessible to agricultural producers and merchants, more investments in the agricultural sector may be expected. USAID negotiated a ten-year endowment fund agreement with the Government of Guinea (GOG) in October 1999, giving FICA until 2009 to become financially self-sufficient. A series of actions was subsequently launched to delineate a growth and sustainability strategy for FICA—setting the stage for further efforts in FY 2001.

Regarding non-farm income-generating activities, in FY 2000, USAID helped 7,000 micro- and small enterprises expand their operations, exceeding the target by 56 percent. In addition, 16,357 loans worth about \$3.65 million were provided to micro-enterprises. Thus, more economic alternatives were made accessible to resource-poor people. Overall, women accounted for over three-fourths of the results achieved in terms of number and amount of loans. These significant achievements can be attributed largely to the strengthening of PRIDE/ Finance as a nascent microfinance institution. The ENRM project also launched its enterprise development activities in the rural areas with the opening of two Enterprise Development Centers (CDE) and the creation of four community savings and loans associations (C3) that

lay the ground-work for financial intermediation services needed to connect village-based economic interest groups with local financial institutions. Significant results are expected in FY 2001 as the CDEs expand their outreach and more C3 are established. However, the Forest Region conflict and its impact on the economy threaten the future achievements, most notably PRIDE/ Finance's goal of attaining financial self-sustainability by December 2002.

To encourage long-term investments in natural resource management in the absence of an effective application of the Land Code, and to assist women who traditionally have difficult access to land, USAID continued promoting the use of long-term land-use agreements between land-users and landowners through intensified sensitization and training activities at the community rural development (CRD) level. Twenty-six agreements were signed in FY 2000, bringing the cumulative total to 132, 15 percent over the target. In Lelouma Prefecture, the project helped 14 farmer groups, including four women's groups, to secure long-term agreements, with an average term of 10 years.

Starting in FY 2001, the Expanded Natural Resource Management (ENRM) project will expand its activities in its current intervention zones and also to newly selected areas. Results, for the most part, are expected to reflect an accelerating positive trend as sufficient local capacity has been developed.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The only known potential new activity under this SO is a follow-on P.L. 480 Title II Development Activity Proposal expected to be submitted. Due to recent conflict in the Forest Region, UNHCR plans to move 80,000 refugees to the Prefecture of Dabola where there are already 9,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). If no mitigating actions are taken quickly, the negative impact of the refugees and IDPs on the natural resources, especially forests will be disastrous. USAID and international organizations are working on plans to minimize such environmental impact.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union supports Upper Niger and Gambia River projects and a transnational park in Fouta Djallon and Upper Guinea. German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) helps protect two large classified forests in the Forest Region through its Rural Resource Management project.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Winrock leads Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) and Land O'Lakes in implementing the new ENRM project. Opportunities Industrialization Center International (OICI) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) focus on food security and sustainable agricultural production under the P.L. 480 Title II-funded projects. VITA assists PRIDE/Finance in carrying out its microcredit program. Peace Corps implements activities related to agro-forestry and environmental education.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Guinea: 675-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of non-agricultural production enterprises that have expanded in activity zone	1,849	2,817	4,156	7,000	4,500	8,000	9,000
Indicator 2: Area of forests in the zone of activity managed according to a sustainable management plan	10,134	10,148	10,266	50,770	49,000	51,000	79,000
Indicator 3: Number of acceptable Natural resources management plans prepared with assistance of NGOs or GOG agents (cumulative)	61	94	124	156	150	178	228
Indicator 4: Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices in the zone of activity	127	233	373	2,083	639	5,000	7,000
Indicator 5: Number of land use agreements signed between land owners and land users	38	55	106	132	115	162	202

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	ENRM, DNEF, OICI, Peace Corps, ADRA, HEPA (Performance reports, activity reports, etc)	This indicator represents the number of non-agricultural production enterprises that have expanded in the targeted zone. The expansion of activities can be measured in terms of revenue, number of employees, or asset value. A micro-enterprise has no more than three employees. A small enterprise employs between four and ten employees.
Indicator 2:	S	Hectares (ha)	ENRM, DNEF, OICI, Peace Corps, ADRA, HEPA (Performance reports, activity reports, etc)	The total number of hectares of forest land managed by communities, households or State according to a management plan which lays out in detail how the critical natural resources (soil, forest, range, fauna, and water) will be managed. The plan should include the actions and their implementation schedule in terms of time and space, and resources necessary for the implementation. A management plan is deemed sustainable if it conserves the natural resource base while increasing benefits to resource users. The term "community" refers to a village, a hamlet, a group of villagers/farmers, or an association of farmer/villager groups.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number	ENRM, DNEF, OICI, Peace Corps, ADRA, HEPA (Performance reports, activity reports, etc)	A natural resource management plan is a plan that describes in detail how the natural resources (soil, forest, fauna, range and water) are managed. A plan is judged acceptable when it includes actions that lead to sustainable natural resource management, an implementation calendar and the resources necessary for its implementation.
Indicator 4:	IR	Hectares (ha)	ENRM, DNEF, OICI, ADRA, Peace Corps (Performance reports, activity reports, etc)	The total number of hectares on which communities and/or households apply practices which have been shown to have decreased degradation rates of critical natural resources (e.g., soil, forest, range, fauna, and water). Specialists from the GOG and other institutions will identify such practices for each land type. The following practices have been identified to date: rock bunds, contour planting, live fences, mulching, compost application, alley planting, crop rotation, protecting heads of water sources with tree plantation.
Indicator 5:	IR	Number	Winrock, DNEF (Performance reports, activities, reports, Etc)	Land use agreement is a document by which the land owner(s) allow an individual land user or a group of land users to have long-term usage of the land. These agreements give a certain degree of land security to landless people. The work undertaken by Land Tenure Center under the Natural Resources Management Project will serve as a model for this type of land use agreement.

Program: Guinea		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 675-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	14,056	DA	5,366	DA	8,690 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	500	ESF	227	ESF	273 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	33,773	DFA	33,773	DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,574	DA	4,526	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	0	ESF	207	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	46	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	17,630	DA	9,892	DA	7,738 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	500	ESF	434	ESF	66 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	33,819	DFA	33,773	DFA	46 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,125	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,125	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,880	DA	0	DA	28,635 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	500 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	12,000	DFA	45,819 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Family Planning/Maternal Child Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices, 675-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,230,000 DA; \$4,360,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,460,000 DA; \$4,552,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2005

Summary: With the aim of contributing to the stabilization of the world's population and protecting human health, USAID developed a Health Strategic Objective (SO) in 1997 in support of the Government of Guinea's health policy. The goal of the SO is to improve the health status of the Guinean population through increased access to and improved quality of health services and products, along with the promotion of positive behavior change among the population. Furthermore, the Mission strives to improve donor collaboration in both the public and private sectors to develop effective, sustainable responses, given the critical health constraints of the country. The ultimate customers of the health activities are women of childbearing age (15-49) including pregnant women, children under five and sexually active adults and adolescents.

The Health SO is meeting expectations as demonstrated by the positive gains recorded during this reporting period in relation to established benchmarks. In FY 2000, Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds were used to improve the routine immunization program, expand the availability of child survival products and implement the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) strategy. These funds were also used to improve the nutritional status of children, develop a "safe motherhood" strategy, increase the availability of sexually transmitted illness (STI) prevention services, raise HIV/AIDS awareness, and promote the use of condoms for HIV/STI prevention. Development Assistance (DA) funds were used to provide high-quality family planning (FP) services, with a particular emphasis on community-based programs; conduct a media campaign targeting men's involvement in FP decisions; procure contraceptives; and strengthen Guinea's contraceptive logistics system.

In FY 2001, USAID plans to obligate (\$2,230,000) Development Assistance funds for population activities and (\$4,360,000) of Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) of which (\$2,158,000) include Child Survival activities; (\$250,000) Polio activities; and (\$2,202,000) HIV/AIDS activities.

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing (\$2,460,000) Development Assistance funds for population activities and (\$4,552,000) of Child Survival Activities and Diseases. Donor and government coordination resulted in the adoption of a national Safe Motherhood Strategy. USAID assistance will strengthen and develop an action plan for IMCI, implementation of an exhaustive review of Guinea's immunization program, and realization of a nationwide anemia study (CSD) funded.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: USAID's leadership and effectiveness in developing strong donor and government coordination resulted in the adoption of a national Safe Motherhood Strategy (focussing on essential obstetric care), development of an action plan for IMCI, implementation of an exhaustive review of Guinea's immunization program, and realization of a nationwide anemia study (CSD) funded. Guinea became the first country in West Africa to achieve the global targets for polio eradication thanks to USAID's support as the lead donor agency in this activity (CSD) funded. The success of USAID's community-based child nutrition activity (Hearth) led other donors and PVOs to expand this program elsewhere in Guinea (CSD). Increased acceptance of FP resulted in a 37 percent increase in new clients in USAID targeted areas and in couple years of protection (CYP) exceeding expectations (DA) funds.

Performance and Prospect: Toward the end of FY 2000, a significant segment of USAID's health program was affected by border incursions into Guinea by rebel forces from Sierra Leone and Liberia, and the subsequent mass displacement of over 250,000 refugees and 150,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) from the area. The Mission's major implementing partner withdrew its international staff from the zone of conflict and then closed down its Nzerekore regional office, and reduced local staff and activities in the Faranah Region. The social marketing program also suspended activities in the Forest Region, moving staff and equipment to Upper Guinea. USAID and its partners recognize that regular activities in the conflict areas will not likely be resumed soon, and, therefore, is revising plans to reflect new staffing configurations and refocused activities.

In FY 2000, access to FP services surpassed targets. Contraceptive services and/or products are now available in 96 percent of targeted health centers (174 in Upper Guinea and the Forest Region), and through the private sector in 89 percent of sub-prefectures throughout the country. When United Nations Population Activity (UNFPA)'s funding for contraceptives ended in FY 2000, USAID became solely responsible for ensuring the availability of a full range of FP methods for the public health sector. Concerned about the sustainability of the program, USAID is strengthening the Ministry of Health (MOH)'s contraceptive logistics system, tracking contraceptive stock-outs in health centers, and working with the MOH to institute cost recovery mechanisms. Population Services International (PSI)'s partnering with local commercial wholesalers and distributors is expected to increase coverage and condom sales in the private sector in the coming years.

Demand for FP products also continued to show dramatic improvement. CYP surpassed 87,000, and sales of condoms in the private sector increased by over 27 percent in FY 2000, to almost 5.6 million condoms sold. Consequently, USAID is revising targets upward for CYP. USAID's partners also initiated a broad range of creative Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities targeted at youth, including a popular radio call-in show, concerts with local musicians, and soccer games during which abstinence and condom use are promoted. Given their enormous influence in the community, religious leaders continue to be the focus of behavior change activities in the areas of HIV prevention and FP.

While USAID's partners made progress in Maternal Child Health (MCH) at the community level, the Mission determined that complementary targeted interventions were necessary in order to ensure timely strengthening of the regional link in the MCH network. Two factors supporting this determination were: 1) activity implementation at the regional level had been slower than anticipated during the 1997 - 2000 period; and 2) more work needed to be done in the realm of central-level policy development in order for the regional level to be fully effective.

With technical assistance from the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO), USAID worked closely with the MOH to review its Maternal Health (MH) policies and develop the safe motherhood strategy. This strategy will form the basis for USAID's activities to improve the quality of MH services at the community and health center levels. In child health, USAID brought in Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) to coordinate the development of an IMCI strategy and action plan. As a result, USAID, the MOH, UNICEF and other partners will adapt training modules and implement IMCI pilot projects this year. In collaboration with the MOH, USAID through Helen Keller Worldwide (HKI) succeeded in implementing a nationwide anemia study. By successfully leveraging funds from the World Bank and the private sector, HKI was able to expand the age group of the study to include children and youth aged 0-18, making it the most comprehensive anemia study to date in West Africa. Results of this study will be used to strengthen USAID's micronutrient and IEC activities. In September 2000, a yellow fever outbreak occurred in the center of the country, resulting in more than 200 deaths to date. USAID has actively supported the Government of Guinea (GOG)'s immunization campaign, and participates on a technical committee focused on improving Guinea's response to this and other epidemics.

USAID's interventions to reduce HIV infection, including the integration of STI/HIV prevention services at nearly 100 percent of USAID-targeted health centers, IEC activities, social marketing of condoms and increased points of sale, are working to create greater awareness and promote positive behavior change among the Guinean population. However, Guinea's proximity to high prevalence countries, its enormous

refugee and IDP populations, and the instability of the sub-region are critical factors that indicate that the country's HIV problem may be more significant than MOH planners suggest. USAID recognizes that its current activities are not enough to avert a potential AIDS crisis in Guinea. Therefore, USAID is developing a more comprehensive strategy to prevent the spread of HIV. This strategy will intensify the targeting of high-risk populations, such as miners, the military, prostitutes, and adolescents; focus on other high-risk groups like transporters; and expand prevention efforts beyond the health sector and into the education, agriculture, and micro-finance sectors.

This year USAID, the World Bank, UNFPA, and the MOH will fund and implement a sero-prevalence study and will strengthen the national HIV sentinel tracking system. USAID now requires all SO teams in Guinea and their implementing partners to present HIV/AIDS messages or conduct HIV/AIDS prevention activities when sponsoring any USAID-financed event.

Possible Adjustments to plans: USAID has undertaken a strategic planning process, including a Democratic Health Survey (DHS), a diagnostic of the social marketing program, a review of the immunization program, and a health facility survey. This process will continue in FY 2001 with an evaluation of SO2's public sector health activities and an HIV sero-prevalence study. The result of these efforts, along with analysis of the security situation, will form the basis for defining follow-on activities beginning in January 2003 through the end of the country strategic plan (FY 2005).

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF) are important partners in MCH and contribute to improving the routine immunization program. Japan supplies all vaccines. The World Bank and German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) provide STI treatment equipment and pharmaceuticals in health centers, and German Development Bank (KfW) co-funds, with USAID, private sector social marketing activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Management Sciences for Health (MSH) and John Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHUCCP) train health care providers and administrators; implement IEC activities; and provide logistics and management technical assistance to the MOH. PSI is the social marketer for the private sector. Africare trains community members in health promotion.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Guinea: 675-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: DPT3 Vaccine Coverage	NA	NA	46.2%	53%	58%	63%	68%
Indicator 2: % of Sub-prefectures with FP and Health Products Points of Sale	NA	31%	73%	89%	80%	95%	100%
Indicator 3: Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	38,909	44,819	70,045	87,068	80,000	105,000	125,000
Indicator 4: Measles Vaccine Coverage	NA	NA	44.2%	37%	58%	63%	68%

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Numerator: Total number of children received DPT3 vaccination. Denominator: Total number of children ages 12-23 months.	Macro, BASICS, Stat-View or other field support partner	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percentage of all Guinean sous-prefectures that have a point of sale for family planning and/or health products.	PSI points of sales report and sales statistics	Sous-prefectures which contain a functional point of sale for FP and/or health products. Total number of Sous-prefectures.
Indicator 3:	S	The total contraceptive protection provided by family planning programs in Guinea expressed in terms of couples protected for one year.	MOH/PRISM service statistics, MOH/UNFPA service statistics; OSFAM/PSI sales to vendors statistics	Based upon volume of all contraceptive commodities distributed to warehouses, vendors or clients in one year by family planning /social marketing programs.
Indicator 4:	S	Numerator: Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received measles vaccination before one year of age. Denominator: Total number of children of age 12-23 months	Macro, BASICS, Stat-View or other field support partner. Nationally representative household survey such as DHS or KAP, Standard WHO 30 cluster sample survey.	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received measles vaccination before one year of age

Program: Guinea		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices, 675-002					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	10,275	DA	8,700	DA	1,575 DA
	13,739	CSD	12,103	CSD	1,636 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	15,051	DFA	15,051	DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,800	DA	1,499	DA	
	4,975	CSD	2,653	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	13,075	DA	10,199	DA	2,876 DA
	18,714	CSD	14,756	CSD	3,958 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	15,051	DFA	15,051	DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,230	DA			
	4,360	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,230	DA			
	4,360	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,460	DA	0	DA	17,765 DA
	4,552	CSD	6,000	CSD	33,626 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	6,000	DFA	21,051 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children, 675-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,994,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,664,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2005

Summary: Goals of the Government of Guinea's primary education reform program (PASE II) are the improvement of the quality and equity of educational delivery in Guinea, and an increase in the involvement of local communities in school-level educational management. USAID supports PASE II through the SO3 Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL I) activity. The ultimate beneficiaries of SO3 activities are approximately 1.4 million primary school-age children throughout Guinea, especially girls and rural children. Others include individuals and entities at the Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU-EC), primary school teachers, parent/teacher associations (APEAEs), and Guinean NGOs working to support education at the community level.

In FY 2001, USAID plans to obligate (\$4,994,000) Child Survival and Disease funds. USAID provide assistance to the Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU-EC) continued extensive use of the FQEL planning tool to track and assess the minimal standards for primary education reform. USAID will also fund Guinea NGOs who are able to reinforce Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs).

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing (\$5,664,000) Child Survival and Disease funds. USAID assistance will promote community participation, decentralization of decision-making in educational policy, as well as on the two dimensions of equity of access: gender and rural/urban. This activity will continue to promote synergy and donor coordination, which are critical to addressing the teacher shortage.

Key Results: In FY 2000, Guinea completed the launch of its interactive student and teacher radio program, which now covers all six grades of elementary school. The Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU-EC) continued extensive use of the FQEL planning tool to track and assess the minimal standards for primary education reform, a key step to sustainable development in educational reform. As a result of USAID-sponsored capacity-strengthening activities, Guinean NGOs were able to reinforce 207 Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs). In Mandiana, one of the most under-served and poorest prefectures in the Upper Guinea focus area, the last of the planned 20 community schools was completed and opened with a 50/50 girl/boy enrollment ratio. With USAID's assistance, Guinea developed an institutional framework (including Government, private sector and civil society organizations) for the establishment of a girls' education support fund for sustaining initiatives in this area.

Performance and Prospects: The conflict in the Forest Region is affecting Education portfolio activities. Approximately 8.7 percent of school age children live in the hardest hit prefectures where many schools have been closed since January 2001. Two implementing partners have essentially shut down operations in these areas. Last year's upward trend in Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) reflects a strong increase in the demand for teachers, school facilities, and other resources. The GER is currently at 57 percent, nearly four percentage points above the target identified by PASE II planners for the year 2000. Girls' enrollment rates (44 percent GER) continue to lag behind boys' (70 percent GER), but have been rising steadily. Significant urban/rural disparities remain, however, and girls' enrollment rates are extremely low in rural areas. The national rural gross enrollment rate in 2000 was 38 percent, with rural boys' enrollment at 52 percent and rural girls' at only 26 percent. This continuing disparity is driving USAID and other donors to develop specific initiatives for rural children, especially girls. Last year's reported crisis in teacher supply persists despite the World Bank and Government of Guinea intensive teacher-training program (FIMG). So far, the FIMG has trained 5,004 teachers, with a planned recruitment of 6,000 for the entire 1998-2001 period. In the next phase of USAID intervention, the Education SO will concentrate on sustaining the GER trend by placing more emphasis on community participation, decentralization of decision-making in

educational policy, as well as on the two dimensions of equity of access: gender and rural/urban. This strategic objective will continue to promote synergy and donor coordination, which are critical to addressing the teacher shortage.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Implementation of the current USAID/Guinea education activities ends in 2005. To further achieve USAID/Guinea's Country Strategic Objective, a new Strategic Objective Agreement was signed in 2000, and procurement is underway for an expansion of activities in the areas of community participation and girls' and rural children's access to education. USAID will continue FQEL activities including reinforcing education strategic planning and better teaching. USAID/Guinea amended the basic education results framework, splitting the equity intermediate result into two more-focused results: 1) Community participation; and 2) gender and rural/urban equity.

Other Donor programs: In FY 2001 the World Bank is completing appraisal for a major activity in support of the Government of Guinea (GOG)'s Basic Education for All (2001 – 2012). France provides assistance in school administration training, monitoring and evaluation, curriculum reform, school construction, and personnel management. Other donor programs include German, Canadian, European Union, Japanese, UNICEF, UNESCO, World Food Program, and African Development Bank assistance programs, with different focus.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: For planning and quality activities, USAID's contribution is implemented by the Education Development Center and subcontractors, Research Triangle Institute and Creative Associates. Two US NGOs World Education and Save the Children, and the local NGO affiliate of Plan International, "Plan Guinea," implement activities focusing on community participation and equity).

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Grade 2 achievement test results (reading)	NA	NA	56%	58%	62%	62.5%	63%
Indicator 2: Grade 2 achievement test results (math)	NA	NA	49%	NA	50%	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Education Management and Information System (EMIS) data used to plan, analyze, and refine Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL)	Reviewed	Analyzed	In use	NA	Refined	Operational	Operational
Indicator 4: Primary school gross enrollment rate	50.5%	51.0%	53.5%	56.4%	55%	57.5%	59%
Indicator 5: Number of primary schools with increased parental/community support in beneficiary regions	NA	65	203	207	72	207	completed

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	test scores in percent, for French disaggregated by gender and zone.	EDC/MEPU data collected from sample testing in 50 schools nationwide	EDC/MEPU-EC data collected from sample testing in 50 schools nationwide. The French test covers four competencies: handwriting, listening, reading and written expression.
Indicator 2:	IR	test scores in percent, for Math disaggregated by gender and zone.	EDC/MEPU data collected from sample testing in 50 schools nationwide	EDC/MEPU-EC data collected from sample testing in 50 schools nationwide. The math test covers: numeracy, geometry and measurement.
Indicator 3:	IR	N/A - Qualitative	Quarterly reports or annual review SO3 members reports Education staff observing and/or participating in FQEL consultation that EMIS data is playing a role.	The indicator tracks progress toward integrating EMIS data in FQEL framework
Indicator 4:	S	Percent of Guinean Children age 7-12 (percent)	Ministry of Pre-University Education's Annual Report-office of Statistics and planning	Total number of students (boys, girls) enrolled in primary school as a percentage of the total population of children ages 7-12
Indicator 5:	IR	Number of schools in targeted areas	Implementing Partner. Field visits by SO3 team for data verification (reliability and validity)	Number of primary schools, in targeted regions, whose associated parental/community group received support in the following areas: defining PTA roles and responsibilities, mobilizing and managing school resources, school micro-projects, literacy programs, etc.

Program: Guinea		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Quality Basic Education Provided to a Greater Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children, 675-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	12,784	CSD	2,227	CSD	10,557	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	19,482	DFA	17,254	DFA	2,228	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	5,005	CSD	6,861	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	2,228	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	17,789	CSD	9,088	CSD	8,701	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	19,482	DFA	19,482	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	4,994	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	4,994	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	5,664	CSD	10,000	CSD	38,447	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	19,482	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation, 675-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,700,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,385,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2005

Summary: Democracy and governance (D/G) activities at both national and local levels contributed to reshaping the nature of Guinean politics, and creating hope for peacefully resolving internal sources of conflict. The development challenge posed for the D/G strategic objective (SO) is to empower citizens at the grass roots to become accountable for actions governing their lives, at both the local and national levels. To meet this challenge, USAID seeks to improve local and national governance through active citizen participation in order to establish the foundations for political stability and sustainable development. Promotion of national dialogue through political parties reduces tensions and supports more responsive political processes.

The direct beneficiaries of this strategic objective are the local population, local government units, central government technical services at the local level, charged with the responsibility of managing human and financial resources and improving democratic processes, as well as national majority and opposition parties.

In FY 2001, USAID plans to obligate (\$1,700,000) Development Assistance funds. In FY 2001, USAID will continue to support programs in civic education through national non-governmental organizations. This activity strengthens civil society activities in the Guinea Maritime region and continue to build local citizen organizations' and governmental units' capacity to democratically manage their own organizations and to collaborate effectively with each other, reducing local tensions.

In FY 2002 USAID anticipates providing (\$1,385,000) Development Assistance funds. This activity will continue the progress in developing a more credible political process in Guinea by strengthening local governance and civil society.

Key Results: The democracy and governance strategic objective emphasizes the development of more credible political processes in Guinea. There has been steady progress in the opening of political dialogue and reduction of potential internal sources of conflict. Regional political fora profoundly changed the quality of interaction between majority and opposition parties, generating a Guinean-led dialogue on national issues. USAID also engaged opposition and majority parties with the administration in discussions of the planned legislative elections, and coordinating donor response to government requests for assistance. Finally, USAID facilitated a high-level conflict prevention workshop among political, military and civil society actors to address Guinea's most divisive issues. Civil society strengthening activities in the Guinea Maritime region continue to build local citizen organizations' and governmental units' capacity to democratically manage their own organizations and to collaborate effectively with each other, reducing local tensions. More than 220 rural group enterprises and 11 local government units have received training. This has resulted in the generation of local financial resources, transparent management, and joint development projects among them. USAID funding for the African Development Foundation has contributed to 61 infrastructure projects in pockets of poverty, utilizing a participatory decision-making process.

Performance Prospects: Guinean citizens and political parties have taken positive steps toward establishing a democratic society and, with assistance, the prospects for continued progress in this area are favorable. As a result of the D/G activities, significant progress has been made in strengthening local governance and civil society. Many local government units recover high percentages of the local taxes, contract private businesses to manage weekly markets and other revenue-producing activities, and include citizens' participation in making decisions about important governance issues such as planning, budgeting, and infrastructure development. A planned expansion of the D/G activities into the upper Guinea will

contribute to the spread of democratic processes and good governance at the local level. In addition, work with other SO teams for education and environment, has resulted in the incorporation of D/G approaches to working with local government as an essential part of achieving results.

The D/G program has expanded activities to strengthen political parties, developing an inter-party regional dialogue, an electoral code of good conduct as a platform for transparent elections, and programs to empower youth and women in party structures. The program has facilitated dialogue and decreased social tensions.

Possible Adjustments to plans: After a strategy revision and reorientation of the program based on pilot activities, the SO now includes a national focus and conflict prevention and mitigation activities. The D/G program has geared up for a major effort to ensure Guinea's continued internal stability and capacity to stabilize the sub region.

Other Donor programs: 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 provide support to NGOs and civil society strengthening, in material resources and training programs. Germany provides support (conferences and training) to civic advocacy groups, state and independent media organizations, and to the National Assembly. The United Nations Development Program is working on a decentralization program with the GOG and hopes to get co-financing from other donors. The multi-donor funded Village Support Project led by the World Bank and currently being implemented in Coastal Guinea by the African Development Foundation, continues to make progress.

Principal contractors and grantees: The Cooperative League of the United States of America, the National Democratic Institute, International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the African Development Foundation are currently implementing activities. As USAID expands its activities, additional contractors and grantees will be identified.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Guinea: 675-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Extent to which political parties dialogue openly and respectfully on critical public issues.	NA	0/5	1/5	2/5	1/5	2/5	3/5
Indicator 2: Percent of CSOs applying improved democratic governance practices.	NA	0%	83%	69%	70%	50%	60%
Indicator 3: Percent or Number of CSOs and CRDs in which citizens have access on a regular basis to clear information about CSO or CRD financial management	NA	0%	71 CSO/42%	96 CSO/44% CLUSA; 55% ADF	40% CLUSA; ADF 20	190 CSO; 10 CRD	240 CSO; 15 CRD
Indicator 4: Number of times that participatory decision making of target partner organizations leads to tangible result infrastructure or public services in project areas.	NA	NA	31 ADF / 5 CRD CLUSA	61 ADF / 42 CLUSA	27 ADF	20	40

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Scale (1-5) based on qualitative assessment utilizing direct observations and media reports.	NDI reports, DG team reports	"Open and respectful" dialogue, in this case, refers to inter-party communications that display participants' skills at compromise and negotiation.
Indicator 2:	IR	% of targeted CSOs that meet a set standard on an Index	CLUSA reports	Partner CSOs are scored between 1 and 5 on each of five elements defined in an index. The elements of the index relate to the application of various organization bylaws. A minimum of 15 out of 25 points are needed to meet the target level. This indicator was made more rigorous in FY00 and will be further refined in FY01.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent or Number of CSOs or CRDs	CLUSA AND ADF reports	"Access" refers to availability sufficient to ensure that citizens and CSO/CRD leaders may jointly refer to documentation as any questions are asked. Information is expected to be in a language and format readily understood by citizens. Information about financial management includes balance sheets, cash flow statements, etc.
Indicator 4:	S	Number of infrastructures or public services implemented	CLUSA and ADF reports supplemented by MID/DND statistical reports on LGU operations and technical ministry reports on DTS	Participatory decision making refers to a process of social choice in which citizens have the ability to influence decisions made by governance bodies (e.g. government, for-profit or civil society organizations)

Program: Guinea		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation, 675-004					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	10,541	DA	5,140	DA	5,401 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	750	ESF	500	ESF	250 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	100	DFA	0	DFA	100 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,267	DA	2,812	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	500	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	12,808	DA	7,952	DA	4,856 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	1,250	ESF	500	ESF	750 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	100	DFA	0	DFA	100 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,700	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,700	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,385	DA	0	DA	15,893 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	1,250 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	6,000	DFA	6,100 DFA

KENYA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	12,600	21,503	17,997	18,941
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	7,850	11,370	13,272	14,406
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	37,650	700	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	12,396	29,664	35,469	8,908
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	70,496	63,237	66,738	42,255

Mission Director, Jonathan M. Conly

KENYA

Introduction.

Kenya has historically been the most important U.S. development partner in east and southern Africa. Kenya is the dominant economy in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA), with a gross domestic product (GDP) considerably larger than all GHA countries; it is the gateway to a regional market of over 180 million people; and it is the potential growth engine for the entire region. Kenya offers exceptional opportunities to advance US national interests. The most important US foreign policy interests are combating transnational threats to US national security, supporting democratization, promoting economic development, providing humanitarian assistance and fighting HIV/AIDS. USAID/Kenya's strategic objectives fully support USAID's three new priority areas of Economic Growth and Agriculture, Global Health, and Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief.

USAID's democracy and governance program contributes to U.S. national security by strengthening democracy, promoting good governance, and helping to reform the democratic process in Kenya. It specifically strengthens the ability of civil society organizations to effectively advocate for political reform, and supports efforts to make the electoral process more transparent. USAID also promotes broad-based economic development in Kenya by increasing agricultural commercialization and improving natural resource management. Economic policy reform and agricultural market liberalization create opportunities for American business, and sound environmental policies benefit U.S. global interests in preserving biodiversity. USAID programs have effectively supported agricultural price decontrols, and directly contributed to the growth of micro-and small enterprises by 10 percent per year. Mission health programs combat HIV/AIDS, and have played a major role in the dramatic decline in Kenya's population growth rate—in turn establishing a basis for renewed economic growth and reducing pressure on Kenya's world-class natural resources.

Development Challenge.

USAID has a history of major successes with its programs in Kenya, and with a better policy environment, good governance, and limited drought, Kenya could achieve rapid growth on a sustainable basis. Civil society organizations (CSOs) are more active and stronger in demanding political and constitutional reforms, and the government now works more collaboratively with them to develop policies and reforms. USAID agriculture programs have led to greater agricultural liberalization, the development of high-yield seed varieties and more competitive agricultural markets. USAID support to communities living adjacent to national parks and reserves has resulted in greater community investment in nature-related business, and the communities increasingly consider wildlife an asset rather than a liability. Fertility rates have fallen dramatically, easing the pressures of population growth on Kenya's society, economy, and environment. Attitudes toward sexual and reproductive issues and behavior are changing, adding hope that transmission rates for HIV/AIDS will decline.

However, the vast majority of Kenyans remain poor, and in spite of years of donor assistance many have a declining quality of life. About half of all Kenyan's live below the poverty line, and while urban poverty is growing the majority reside in rural areas and use a combination of on- and off-farm activities to make ends meet. The immediate development challenge is poverty reduction. USAID's strategy for agriculture and enterprise development will, therefore, continue to emphasize rural-based economic growth as the basis for addressing Kenya's poverty. To increase rural incomes, USAID focuses on increasing agricultural productivity to increase the profits of smallholder farmers and increasing marketed production. *Since rural incomes are derived partly from off-farm micro and small enterprises, USAID will continue its work in microenterprise development.* In more vulnerable areas, enhancing household food security and minimizing the impact of drought will decrease household expenditure on food, thereby increasing disposable incomes and use thereof for education and health care. USAID will also focus on improving natural resource management in targeted biodiverse areas, with an emphasis on communities living adjacent to national parks to improve their management and wise use of natural resources.

Kenya's political system is characterized by personal rule, rather than the rule of law. This is reflected in the consolidation of power in the executive branch of government. One negative consequence of personal rule has been unchecked corruption. Corruption drains public coffers, reduces the budget available for public services, and makes service providers far less responsive to public demands than to directives from the top political leadership. Until there is a better balance of power among the institutions of governance, including civil society and the media, major improvement in anti-corruption, economic growth, and accountable government will not be realized.

In spite of USAID achievements in the areas of health and population, major challenges remain. AIDS has become a tragedy of devastating proportions in Kenya. HIV prevalence among adults has risen from less than 5 percent in 1990 to over 13 percent in 2000. About 2 million adults and children are HIV-positive, almost a million children have been orphaned, and life expectancy has fallen to 52 years. The economy is severely affected, since infection rates are highest among young, productive members of society and HIV/AIDS cuts into the productivity and profitability of commercial firms. Linked to the AIDS pandemic, important family planning challenges such as increasing use of condoms, breast feeding and improved birth spacing remain at the core of USAID's work in the health sector. Important family planning challenges also remain. A quarter of married women in Kenya wish to stop childbearing or delay their next pregnancy but are not using family planning. Due to the high fertility of the early 1970s, large numbers of young people are entering their reproductive years. Child health has also suffered. Child mortality rates have worsened in the 1990s (largely due to the AIDS epidemic), immunization rates have dropped, and infectious diseases such as malaria have resurged, in part due to breakdowns in health care delivery systems. There remains, in short, a tremendous need for continued USAID investment in the health sector.

Kenya's total debt is about \$7.6 billion, including \$5.0 billion in external debt. In March 2001, the United States rescheduled loans totaling \$19.3 million.

Other Donors.

Bilateral donors that complement the USAID program are Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Multilateral donors and lenders include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Union, and African Development Bank. Among the leading bilateral donors, the United States is ranked seventh.

FY 2002 Program.

The overarching goal of the USAID program is a democratic and economically prosperous Kenya. USAID's program focuses on helping Kenya deal with its most critical development constraints: good governance, poverty reduction, conservation of its biologically-diverse natural resources, reduction of population growth and HIV/AIDS. The USAID program in FY 2002 has four strategic objectives and one special objective. In the democracy and governance program during FY 2002, USAID will continue to support civil society organizations and selected government institutions. The goal is to support demand for sustainable reforms and improved governance in order to improve the balance of power among the institutions of governance.

USAID's sustainable economic growth programs address microenterprise development and declining agricultural productivity, main causes of increasing rural poverty and economic decline. USAID focuses on increasing yields and promoting increased trade in maize, dairy and horticulture products in the high potential areas. In marginal areas, P.L. 480 Title II funds will support activities that increase incomes, initially through increased food security and by helping vulnerable communities mitigate the effects of drought. P.L. 480 Title II will also promote the transition of vulnerable communities from dependency on relief to participation in development. For example, World Vision has helped a community of 7,000 inhabitants increase its household food production through a gravity-fed micro-irrigation system that has enabled households to grow their own food. USAID support to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) will result in more profitable MSEs through better access to credit and savings services, more choice of financial products, and greater access to non-financial services. Businesses will become more efficient

and profitable, while support to smallholder organizations will make them more efficient and responsive to their members.

The natural resources management (NRM) program will focus on reversing the unsustainable use of natural resources by communities near the national parks and in key bio-diverse regions. USAID will strengthen the capacity of environmental NGOs to articulate their positions and to coordinate with others to change unsustainable patterns of resource use. The ability to plan and to mitigate conflict over use of resources will also be strengthened.

In FY 2002 HIV/AIDS activities will continue to comprise the biggest area of emphasis. Realizing that HIV/AIDS is a multi-sectoral crisis and not just a health issue, USAID will work with the National AIDS Control Council to support policy change. Prevention activities will include support for behavioral change and condom promotion, and community and home-based care. Innovative new programs to generate income, provide small loans for families affected by AIDS, and address the problems of children under five will be piloted. Operations research will continue to investigate ways to prevent mother-to-child transmission and to improve the reproductive health of adolescents. In FY2001, the Mission is programming Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) money for care and support programs within its HIV/AIDS programs. Under this activity, children from HIV/AIDS-affected families (including orphans) will benefit from home-based care and other programs.

In FY 2002, USAID will implement new family planning activities with local NGOs and public sector authorities to improve the efficiency of service delivery, ensure community consensus, build NGO and public-sector capacity and improve financial and technical accountability. USAID's new service delivery program includes family planning integrated with HIV/AIDS and child survival services, at both the clinic and community levels. The quality of all services will be improved by training health care workers and by developing national and local training, supervision and logistics systems. In addition, USAID will continue to support the national immunization program and pilot activities in the management of illnesses that disproportionately kill children, especially malaria. USAID will also continue to strengthen the policy environment and help Kenya manage health sector resources. Increasing efficiency in the management of health sector resources will require improved management of the national cost-sharing program, joint GOK/donor planning, rationalized budgeting at the central and decentralized levels, and an increase in complementary donor financing.

Finally, USAID will also continue to implement programs aimed at reducing the economic impact on Kenya of the August 7, 1998, bombing of the American Embassy, helping all of the Kenyan victims injured in the bombing to receive adequate medical care, and strengthen disaster response and preparedness programs.

Program: Kenya		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	73,112	DA	54,473	DA	18,639	DA
	22,626	CSD	12,078	CSD	10,548	CSD
	38,125	ESF	3,765	ESF	34,360	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	57,348	DFA	52,868	DFA	4,480	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	21,403	DA	14,587	DA		
	11,370	CSD	8,451	CSD		
	1,350	ESF	13,681	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	725	DFA	172	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	94,515	DA	69,060	DA	25,455	DA
	33,996	CSD	20,529	CSD	13,467	CSD
	39,475	ESF	17,446	ESF	22,029	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	58,073	DFA	53,040	DFA	5,033	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	200	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	17,997	DA				
	13,272	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	18,197	DA				
	13,272	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	18,941	DA	51,059	DA	182,712	DA
	14,406	CSD	10,284	CSD	71,958	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	39,475	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	58,073	DFA

USAID/KENYA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
615-001	Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitution and Legal Reform Created				
	- DA	2,500	4,500	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	650	700	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
615-002	Increase Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resources Management				
	- DA	4,800	10,703	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	12,396	29,664	0	0
615-003	Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services				
	- DA	5,300	6,300	5,800	5,626
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	7,850	11,370	13,272	14,406
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
615-004	Meet Critical Needs of Kenyans Affected by the Nairobi Bombing and Build Capacity to Address Future Disasters				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	37,000	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
615-005	Improved Natural Resource Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Stakeholders				
	- DA	0	0	3,200	2,980
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

615-006	Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance			
- DA	0	0	1,950	3,000
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
615-007	Increased Rural Household Incomes			
- DA	0	0	7,047	7,335
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	35,469	8,908
SO Totals				
- DA	12,600	21,503	17,997	18,941
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	7,850	11,370	13,272	14,406
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	37,650	700	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	12,396	29,664	35,469	8,908

615-006	Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance				
- DA	0	0	1,950	3,000	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	0	0	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
615-007	Increased Rural Household Incomes				
- DA	0	0	7,047	7,335	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	0	0	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	35,469	8,908	
SO Totals					
- DA	12,600	21,503	17,997	18,941	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	7,850	11,370	13,272	14,406	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	37,650	700	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	12,396	29,664	35,469	8,908	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform
Created, 615-001

STATUS: Ending

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: This strategic objective (SO) pursues two related goals. The first is strengthening of civil society organizations (CSOs) to help them mobilize public awareness and advocate effectively for political reform. Simultaneously, the SO continues its focus on making the electoral process more transparent. The elections in 2002 will require President Moi to step down, marking a critical juncture in the democratic evolution of Kenya. Cross-cutting the SO is an emphasis on increasing women's participation within civil society, in the formal political arena, and in conflict resolution.

Key Results: 1) USAID-funded CSOs bring together opposing parties to negotiate on constitutional reform, and undertake a basic rights campaign against economic injustice. 2) The civic education programs of most CSOs focus on women's issues such as inheritance laws and gender equity. 3) The national budget is amended to include women-sensitive expenditures. 4) The Ministry of Finance adopted a multi-year budgeting approach (the Medium Term Expenditure Framework) to establish a link between the policy framework and the budgetary process.

Performance and Prospects: As a result of USAID assistance, CSOs are now stronger and more active than they were five years ago and they are pressuring the government to respond to their demands for constitutional and legal reforms. CSOs continue to be at the forefront of national debate and to act as key advocates for reform. The USAID-funded Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) has given expert evidence to three important departmental committees (on finance, health and education) in the national assembly. The Center for Governance and Democracy (CGD) has worked with the parliamentary committee against corruption on a new draft anti-corruption and economic crime bill. The draft bill created a fully autonomous anti-corruption authority, but was rejected by Parliament after the Attorney General introduced clauses that weakened the authority and made it subject to control by the executive. As a result of the creation of an autonomous anti-corruption authority is a precondition for the resumption of IMF support to the Government of Kenya (GOK), the prospects for anti-corruption legislation are positive. After successfully lobbying the GOK to adopt the multi-year budget process, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) continues to lobby for more transparency and now routinely works with Parliament and Treasury and promotes private sector participation in policy dialogue. A key part of this program entails enhancing the transparency of the budget process and, for two years now, the IEA has held high-profile pre-budget hearings to identify national priorities.

Women's issues moved center-stage in 2000. Some 62.5 percent of CSOs surveyed identified the campaign for affirmative action and proposals for an equality law as among the most critical advocacy issues of the year. All CSOs said that they took gender into account in designing their programs and recruiting personnel. At least 50 percent set specific gender targets, some in their own employment practices and policies and others in program participation. The USAID-funded CGD has led efforts to mainstream gender in the constitutional review process, the budget, and ordinary legislation. The CGD, the League of Kenya Women Voters and the Federation of Kenya Women Lawyers (FIDA) are working with the Parliamentary committee mandated to draft both the equality and the affirmative action bills. The CGD is also involved in efforts to mainstream gender within the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) and help Treasury develop the technical expertise that it requires to set gender priorities for the budget.

USAID-funded women's organizations have also identified Parliament as an important target for advocacy, and they now routinely advise supportive Members of Parliament (MPs) on gender issues. These organizations are also members of the coalition against violence on women, which has been

running a highly visible media campaign to collect signatures for reform of Kenya's anti-rape and sexual assault laws.

In the final year of this strategic objective, it is worth briefly reflecting on the impressive trends in the indicators that have been reported on during the past five years. There can be no doubt that CSOs have become more capable of demanding reforms. In 1995, USAID's survey results indicated that USAID-funded CSOs almost never initiated debate, quickly responded to adverse GOK action, or formed coalitions. On a scale of one to five, they received an overall rating of one. Today, with few exceptions, USAID's CSO partners regularly engage in all of these activities and today they receive an overall rating of four. There has also been an increase from 44 percent to 80 percent in the percentage of NGOs that offer civic education activities focusing on women's participation. The results achieved in this current strategy lay the foundation for the Mission's new SO 6 in democracy and governance: Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance.

Possible Adjustment to Plans. None

Other Donor Programs: There are about 15 donors in Kenya investing in DG programs. In terms of funds channeled through government institutions, the World Bank, the European Union and the United Nations Development Program lead. The leading bilateral donors are the United States and the United Kingdom. Among the remaining DG donors, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Canada and several German foundations are especially active.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The major Kenyan grantees are: the Kenya Human Rights Commission, Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, Center for Governance and Development, National Council of Women of Kenya, the Anglican Church of Kenya, National Council of Churches of Kenya and the Catholic Church. Marquette University is a major U.S. grantee that has provided a DG training program for Kenyans in Washington, DC.

Kenya: 615-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percent of USAID-funded organizations/activities offering civic education programs focusing on involvement of women	54	51	79	NA	80	90	NA
Indicator 2: Number of NGO issue networks in existence	7	8	13	NA	8<	10	10
Indicator 3: Weighted effective demand index	3.0	3.5	3.7	NA	4.0	4.5	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent	USAID grantees/USAID Survey	Actual number of USAID-funded organizations offering civic education programs focusing on involvement of women
Indicator 2:	IR	Actual count	NGO Council, USAID files	Number of NGO networks created to bring together CSOs and other actors involved in a variety of issues within one geographic/rural area (District or Province)
Indicator 3:	IR	Index	USAID, Print Media, NGO Council	The following factors were used to calculate effective demand index. Weights attached to each factor are shown. The scores ranged between 1-5, with 1 the lowest score and 5 the highest possible score. Factor, Weight; a) Interest groups initiate debate, 35 percent; b) Local groups respond quickly to adverse actions, 50 percent; c) Relevant interest groups form coalitions, 15 percent.

Program: Kenya		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created, 615-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	9,019	DA	5,645	DA	3,374	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	275	ESF	56	ESF	219	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,890	DFA	1,648	DFA	242	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,500	DA	2,180	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	1,350	ESF	135	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	36	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	13,519	DA	7,825	DA	5,694	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	1,625	ESF	191	ESF	1,434	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,890	DFA	1,684	DFA	206	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	13,519	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	1,625	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	1,890	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, 615-002

STATUS: Ending

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: The major challenge facing Kenya is the increasing poverty brought about by a declining economy, falling agricultural production, high unemployment and low incomes. Strong links exist between agriculture and micro- and small enterprises; half of micro-enterprises rely exclusively on domestic agriculture for inputs, while off-farm enterprises are the main suppliers of farm inputs and funds for on-farm investments. SO2 customers are three million smallholder farm households, which constitute 80 percent of Kenyan households and 75 percent of total agriculture production. Customers also include micro and small enterprises (MSEs), and communities located near park and protected areas. Large portions of SO2 customers are women, who manage over 40 percent of smallholder farms and own 47 percent of MSEs. The beneficiaries of the Mission's P.L. 480 Title II activities are pastoral communities residing in Kenya's marginal areas.

Key Results: USAID monitors the proportion of smallholder maize production marketed as the indicator for increased commercialization. USAID also tracks annual growth in MSE employment and annual growth in non-traditional agricultural exports. Performance targets in 1999 were exceeded in all the indicators, except the indicator on maize marketing which fell slightly.

Performance and Prospects: Severe drought, famine and power and water rationing caused agricultural production to drop, food imports to increase, and economic growth to decline in Kenya in 1999-2000. USAID's agricultural policy work in Kenya, however, supported by World Bank and IMF privatization and institutional reforms, has contributed significantly to keeping Kenya's agricultural commercialization process on course. Although maize marketing declined overall, marketing increased where USAID activities occurred and commercialization is more firmly entrenched. Policy work is conducted through USAID-funded Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, a Kenyan think tank. Tegemeo gained notoriety after effectively articulating agricultural policy issues in public debates, television talk shows, the print media and parliamentary meetings, and it now represents the Private Sector Foundation on the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) drafting team.

The Natural Resources Management (NRM) program, under the Conservation of Resources Through Enterprises (CORE) activity, performed better this year. Partnerships established under the Conservation of Biodiverse Resource Areas (COBRA) project were strengthened, as was the capacity of community-based organizations. This resulted in the release of \$365,000 in NRM-related USAID investments at the local level; the incomes of targeted communities increased from \$119,000 to \$277,314, and 367 jobs were created. The CORE work in ten new sites, targeting over 35,000 hectares for conservation, indicates that communities are taking greater interest in conservation.

Last year, P.L. 480 Title II made commendable progress towards enhancing the transition of vulnerable households from relief to development status. Household food production increased and community income sources diversified. Two U.S.-based USAID-funded partners, Technoserve and Heifer Project International, distributed 365 heifers, assisted 225 dairy farmers to sell an average of 752 liters of milk per day, and developed 57 micro enterprises in dairy-related activities. While Kenya's northern communities were receiving 100 percent of their food needs from food aid distribution, 1,528 farmers of a USAID-supported World Vision project in one of the areas hardest hit by the 1999-2000 drought had surplus grain in storage and received no food aid at all. As a result, World Vision/Kenya received a World Food Day award for outstanding performance in food production in 2000.

Agricultural market efficiency also improved in 2000. The farmgate-to-market-price ratio for maize exceeded its target. The recent drought resulted in major livestock losses and drastic reduction in milk production, but average milk production in the American Breeders Service (ABS) areas rose in 1999. Demand for US bovine genetics exports to Kenya and East Africa declined from 93,500 units to 24,500 units, but with the resumption of normal rainfall and aggressive marketing, demand for U.S. genetics is expected to rise in 2001. Through USAID support to a seed multiplication project, Winrock International, the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) and Kenya Plant Health Inspection Service (KEPHIS) helped 69 smallholder farmers multiply and sell 40,450 kg of improved seeds, and trained 1,369 farmers (45 percent women) and 137 private sector agri-input stockists (26 percent women).

Due to the collaborative efforts of USAID and other donors, micro- and small enterprise (MSE) employment grew by 15 percent in 2000. There was a 277 percent growth in the total loan portfolio over the last three years, and growth in average operational self-sufficiency improved from 59 percent in 1998 to 94 percent. Some \$5.8 million was disbursed in loans to 31,100 MSE clients, and \$4.3 million in savings was mobilized by USAID-supported institutions. One organization, the Kenya Rural Enterprise Program (K-REP) Bank, in its first year of operation accounted for nearly half of the total loans, savings and clients in FY 2000. USAID-supported business development services also helped create 4,687 jobs through the sale of 3,310 micro-irrigation pumps and nine cooking oil seed presses.

Horticulture remains one of Kenya's major export commodities, ranking third after tea and coffee. Last year's export volume declined by 12 percent due to severe drought, poor infrastructure, limited cargo space, more strict international phytosanitary standards and high freight costs. The value of the exports remained unchanged, however, due to improved packaging and better awareness of marketing requirements promoted by a USAID-supported exporters association.

Prospects for positive results under the successors to this SO are good. However, recurrent drought, poor infrastructure and insecurity may affect performance. Lack of competitiveness continues to stifle trade within the domestic and export markets. To address some of these problems, USAID, the World Bank, the European Union and bilateral donors will support infrastructure development. USAID will, through Tegemeo and other avenues, provide analytical support to further policy and institutional reforms. The liberalized dairy and cooperative sectors should prove beneficial.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Two new SOs, "Increased Rural Household Incomes" (SO7) and "Improved Natural Resource Management" (SO5), developed from this SO, have been approved and are elaborated upon in separate Activity Data Sheets.

Other Donors Programs:

The World Bank and the European Union are major donors in the agriculture, environment and infrastructure sectors. Britain, Germany, France and Japan support agricultural research and policy analysis, and microenterprise. UNDP, Finland and Belgium support environmental protection.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:

Principal US implementing partners are Winrock International, Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Development Alternatives Inc., Technoserve, American Business Services, Appropriate Technologies, and Heifer Project International. Principle Kenyan implementing partners are Tegemeo Institute, the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, World Vision/Kenya, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program (K-REP) Holdings Ltd., Cooperative Bank of Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Services, African Wildlife Foundation, PACT, Inc., and K-REP Bank.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Kenya: 615-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Smallholder maize production marketed	38	34	33	17	45	45	45
Indicator 2: Ratio of farm-gate price to wholesale market price of selected commodities increased	82	92	90	93	90	92	NA
Indicator 3: Growth in total micro and small enterprise employment	1,740	1,954	2,400	2,760	2,520	3,035	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent	Economic Survey, Special Studies, Ministry of Agriculture Reports	Smallholder maize marketed divided by total smallholder maize output
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	Ministry of Agriculture, Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development (University of Egerton)	The price paid to maize farmers as a percentage of wholesale price at the market points
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of people (in '000)	GOK's Central Bureau of Statistics, Economic Survey 1999	Number of people employed in MSEs

Program: Kenya		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resources Management, 615-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	35,047	DA	26,472	DA	8,575	DA
	100	CSD	100	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	44,842	DFA	40,772	DFA	4,070	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	10,603	DA	7,291	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	45,650	DA	33,763	DA	11,887	DA
	100	CSD	100	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	44,842	DFA	40,772	DFA	4,070	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	45,650	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	100	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	44,842	DFA

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, 615-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,800,000 DA; \$13,272,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,626,000 DA; \$14,406,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health program. Over the last two decades, USAID has provided technical, commodity and financial assistance to the national family planning program. The country's total fertility rate has dropped from an average of eight children born to each woman in the late 1970s to 4.3 children in 2000, the most spectacular decline in fertility ever recorded in Africa. Knowledge of contraception is nearly universal, and 39 percent of currently married women are now using contraception. The population growth rate has decreased from 4.1 percent in 1980-85 to an estimated 2.1 percent in 1999. Had the growth rate prevailing in the early 1980s persisted, by the year 2020 Kenya's population would be 58 million versus the 41 million now projected.

In spite of these achievements, the health sector in Kenya is still faced with major challenges: a large number of women are entering their reproductive years, due to the high fertility rates of the 1970s and 1980s; HIV sero-prevalence among adults 15-49 has risen from under five percent in 1990 to over 13 percent in 2000; under-five mortality rates worsened in the 1990s (largely due to effects of HIV/AIDS), increasing by some 25 percent during the period between the late 1980s and the mid-1990s; immunizations of children aged 12-23 months have dropped to 60 percent in 1998, from 79 percent in 1993; and the re-emergence of infectious diseases such as malaria continue to be major challenges to the program.

These trends can only be reversed through continued vigilance and investments in health. Kenya's technical and financial capacities, in combination with resources provided by the government, clients and other donor partners, are still inadequate to address these problems. There is, therefore, a compelling need for a strong continued USAID presence in Kenya. The beneficiaries of this program are an estimated 14 million men and women of reproductive age and an estimated five million children under five years of age.

In FY 2001 USAID will use \$5.8 million in DA funds in the population sector. It will use \$13.3 million in CSD funds on the following sectors and subsectors: Child Survival (\$1.1 million); HIV/AIDS (\$8.4 million); Vulnerable Children (VC) \$2.1 million, of which \$2.0 million HIV/AIDS Affected Children and \$0.1 million Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF); Infectious Diseases (ID) (\$1.7 million, of which \$1.0 tuberculosis (TB) and \$0.7 Malaria).

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Three linked intermediate results work to achieve this Strategic Objective: 1) Increased sector resources: improved government and donor planning and coordination lead to equitable allocation of financial inputs; 2) Improved financial and management capacity of service providing institutions: increasingly market-oriented and self-reliant service providers are necessary to assure the availability of quality health care; and 3) Increased customer use of integrated family planning, HIV/AIDS, and child survival services: effective supply and demand for services must be guaranteed and sustained.

Performance and Prospects: Performance measures show that USAID's bilateral population and health program continues to generate positive results. The continuing decline in Kenya's previously very high fertility rates reflects improved access to reproductive health information and services through direct USAID support to private sector service providers. Declines in the total fertility rate continued meeting Mission targets. There was a 12 percent increase in annual condom sales from 11.5m in 1999 to 13m in

2000. Through USAID and Embassy advocacy the government of Kenya (GOK) allowed free airing of generic behavior change messages valued at over \$400,000 on the national television station. Cost-sharing revenue collections continue to surpass Mission targets. Further increases in these revenues are expected from the introduction of automated cash collection systems in key health facilities. There is specific evidence of continued dependence of the family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) program on USAID's technical assistance for commodity distribution. In 2000, FP commodities, HIV/STI drugs and testing kits, and Maternal Child Health/FP (MCH/FP) equipment valued at over \$8m were distributed through this system, ensuring that there were no stock-outs of major commodities at the district level.

The HIV/AIDS program continues to expand. Based on a new USAID HIV/AIDS strategy, geographically focused community prevention programs and innovative community-based care and support programs were expanded in 2000. USAID continued to provide HIV/AIDS policy and technical support at the national level. In 2000 the GOK launched a national HIV/AIDS strategic plan and created and operationalized the multi-sectoral National AIDS Control Council. The U.S. Government also provided significant new funding for both USAID/Kenya and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), enabling both agencies to expand and accelerate assistance to the national HIV/AIDS program.

Despite these achievements, many challenges remain. Unabated increases in HIV prevalence among adults, economic hardship, and increasing poverty threaten to reverse gains achieved in improving FP/RH and child survival over the last two decades. Although considerable progress has been achieved in health care financing over the same period, critical issues relating to inefficiency, equity and persistent poor quality of services still need to be addressed. These show that there is still great need for continued USAID investment in the health sector.

In FY 2001, USAID is using Development Assistance (DA)-POP funds to: provide integrated reproductive health services, including family planning, through NGOs; provide technical assistance in contraceptive logistics management; support reproductive health training and improvements in the supervision system; continue the social marketing of hormonal contraceptives; provide contraceptive commodities to the national program; and support applied research and policy formulation activities.

USAID is using Child Survival and Disease (CSD), HIV/AIDS funds to: socially market condoms; continue HIV/AIDS prevention, behavior change, and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) activities; provide technical assistance in logistics management; and support applied research and policy formulation activities. USAID is using Child Survival and Disease (CSD), Vulnerable Children (VC) funding to: continue community-based care and support activities; improve the policy environment; and assist HIV-positive orphans, and their siblings and families, within the community. In FY 2001, USAID is using Child Survival and Disease (CSD), Infectious Disease (ID) funding to: improve the management of childhood diseases in a district public health setting; support health sector financing and sustainability; provide technical assistance in logistics management; socially market bed nets and re-dipping services; establish TB diagnostic centers; and support applied research and policy formulation activities.

USAID's bilateral population and health program is on track and yielding significant results from continuing investments in FP, HIV/AIDS and child survival programs.

In FY 2002, USAID will work with the National AIDS Control Council to support policy change. Prevention activities will include support for behavioral change and condom promotion, and community and home-based care. In addition, USAID will continue to support the national vaccination program and pilot activities in the management of illnesses that disproportionately kill children, especially malaria. USAID will also continue to strengthen the policy environment and help Kenya manage health sector resources. \$14,406,000 in CSD is requested to fund these activities

Using \$5,626,000 requested in FY 2002 DA resources, USAID will implement new family planning activities with local NGOs and public sector authorities to improve the efficiency of service delivery, ensure community consensus, build NGO and public-sector capacity and improve financial and technical accountability.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID's mid-term review, its assessments of the national training and supervision system and the social marketing program, and the Kenya Service Provision Assessment survey, formed the basis for the 2000-2005 Integrated Strategic Plan. The results of these assessments also enabled USAID to consolidate and rationalize its service delivery activities and award a single cooperative agreement to support FP/RH and child survival service delivery in Kenya. The new program adapts a more focused geographic approach and continues USAID's support of FP/RH service delivery through NGOs. It works in close collaboration with provincial and district authorities, hospitals and health centers. It also sets the stage for a new phase of assistance to the MOH in the area of training and supervision.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health program and continues to work closely with other donors. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) provide technical and commodity support to public and private sector RH activities. DfID, UNAIDS and the World Bank support AIDS prevention programs. DfID, for example, provides the condoms and hormonal contraceptives for USAID's social marketing program. USAID also participated actively in the development of a new World Bank program that will provide major HIV/AIDS support. USAID and Japan collaborated on the establishment of a voluntary counseling and testing center at the national referral hospital.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USAID implements activities through the GOK, local NGOs, and U.S. contractors and grantees. Local NGOs include the Family Planning Association of Kenya, Marie Stopes/Kenya, Artnet Waves, the Society for Women and AIDS in Kenya (SWAK), Kenya AIDS NGOs' Consortium and the University of Nairobi. U.S. contractors and grantees include: Engender Health, University of North Carolina, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Family Health International (FHI), JHPIEGO Corporation, John Snow International (JSI), Macro International, Management Sciences for Health, Pathfinder International, Population Council, Population Services International (PSI), Research Triangle Institute (RTI), and The Futures Group International.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Kenya: 615-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Total fertility rate	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2
Indicator 2: National Couple-Years of Protection (CYP) increased	1.88	1.99	2.29	2.12	2.83	3.35	3.87
Indicator 3: TRUST condom sales increased	652,000	857,000	1,013,000	1,103,000	1,119,000	1,231,000	1,345,000
Indicator 4: Annual Ministry of Health cost sharing revenue increased	8.5	8.7	10.0	12.0	10.0	11.0	12.0

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey	Number of children that would be born per woman if she were to pass through the childbearing years bearing children according to a current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number (millions)	Family Planning Logistics Management data and SPECTRUM modeling	The indicator measures the estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one year period, based upon volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed during that period. CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of condoms sold per month (rounded to the nearest '000)	PSI Reports and Service Statistics	Average monthly number of condoms sold through the social marketing program
Indicator 4:	IR	\$ Millions	Ministry of Health Annual Reports	Total collections of cost sharing as reported by government facilities to the National Health Care Financing Secretariat

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Meet Critical Needs of Kenyans Affected by the Nairobi Bombing and Build Capacity to Address Future Disasters 615-004

STATUS: Ending

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: None

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: USAID/Kenya has a special objective (SPO) designed to meet the critical needs of Kenyans affected by the Nairobi bombing and to build Kenya's capacity to address future disasters. This SPO directly supports the Agency's former goal of "Lives saved, suffering associated with natural or man-made disasters reduced, and conditions necessary for political and/or economic development reestablished." The SPO pursues three tracks: The first is to reduce the economic impact of the bombing by helping affected businesses, including rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. The second is to make it possible for all victims injured in the bombing to receive adequate medical attention by reimbursing Nairobi area hospitals for the treatment costs incurred but not otherwise recoverable, and to coordinate and finance medical follow-up and rehabilitation. The third is to strengthen disaster response and preparedness programs by providing funds and/or technical assistance to local organizations. Support for follow-on medical care includes reconstructive surgery (mainly cranial and facial), ophthalmic surgery, orthopedic treatment, long-term psychosocial counseling, and rehabilitation. Blood transfusion services and the capacity of GOK and local institutions in disaster planning, coordination, and emergency medical response will also be strengthened. The beneficiaries of this special program are the victims requiring medical, rehabilitation, and trauma counseling services. Other beneficiaries are: the GOK; the businesses with damaged buildings, equipment and infrastructure; and institutions that provide emergency response and blood transfusion services.

Key Results: USAID has made good progress in: 1) Reducing the economic impact of the bombing by helping private businesses affected by the bombing, including rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. 2) Making it possible for all injured victims to receive adequate medical attention. 3) Financing medical follow-up, including mental health counseling. 4) Paying school fees for primary and secondary school children of deceased or disabled bomb victims. 5) Strengthening disaster response and preparedness programs by providing funds and/or technical assistance to local organizations.

Performance and Prospects: The bombing response program is progressing well and producing results far beyond expectations. USAID partners counseled and medically treated over 2,000 adults and children last year, and they continue to provide counseling and stress management training to businesses, child counseling in schools, and hospital-based counseling for those requiring follow-up psychiatric treatment and reconstructive surgery. USAID funds a program that treats all medical ailments resulting from the bomb blast, and helps pay primary and secondary school fees for over 850 children of those killed or severely disabled by the bombing. USAID has provided grants to over 260 small and medium-sized businesses to help them replace damaged fixed assets and stock, and to restart their operations. A new building has also been bought for the Ufundi Cooperative to replace the building that collapsed during the bombing, and rehabilitation of Co-operative Bank House is ongoing.

USAID is working with Family Health International to improve blood safety in Kenya through training and the provision of equipment. USAID has completed the construction of two blood safety centers as part of this program and plans to construct three more centers throughout Kenya. In July 2000, the International Medical Corp (IMC) was given a grant to implement a Disaster Preparedness and Community Education program to increase the ability of Kenyan organizations and hospitals to respond to disasters. Over 100 organizations have received first-responder training. IMC will provide emergency medical services training, as well as work with the government and local institutions to develop effective logistical and coordination capacity for emergency response.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID requested and was granted a one-year extension, to September 2002, for completion of the Bomb Response Program. The rationale for the extension was threefold. First, the mental health counseling grant was not signed until May 1999, leaving insufficient time to provide adequate counseling to traumatized bomb victims. Second, the education program required an additional year to provide a better opportunity for surviving parents to recover economically to a point where they can adequately finance their children's education. And third, business training and loan programs for those disabled by the bombing require an additional year to be productive. The extended time will give those affected by the bombing a better chance at fully recovering.

Other Donor Programs: This activity complements the smaller humanitarian and reconstruction efforts undertaken by private and public hospitals, the private sector, NGOs and the Government of Kenya.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Principal grantees include the American-based organizations: Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), International Medical Corp, Family Health International and Ernst & Young.

Kenya Contractors and Grantees: The African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), National Council of Churches of Kenya, AMANI Counseling Center, Mugoya Construction, Matrix Consultants and Kenyatta National Hospital.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Kenya: 615-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of businesses which have re-started operations with USAID assistance	NA	0	150	140	140	3.5	0
Indicator 2: Number of victims receiving counseling and follow-up medical services	N/A	0	7,524	2,000	2,000	1,000	600

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of businesses damaged by the bomb that have restarted operations	Grantee Reports	Indicator measures businesses which received grants from USAID and as a result were able to re-commence operation.
Indicator 2:	IR	Actual count of people receiving counseling services	Grantee Reports	Indicator measures bombing victims seeking follow-up services such as reconstructive surgery, etc.

Program: Kenya	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Meet Critical Needs of Kenyans Affected by the Nairobi Bombing and Build Capacity to Address Future Disasters, 615-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	37,850 ESF	3,709 ESF	34,141 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	13,546 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	37,850 ESF	17,255 ESF	20,595 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	37,850 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Natural Resources Management (NRM) in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Stakeholders 615-005

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,200,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,980,000 DA

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

Summary: Kenya's natural resources, including wildlife, are among the country's greatest biological and economic assets. Land degradation, loss of wildlife habitat and human encroachment are posing a serious strain on the resource base, and wildlife numbers are declining in the northeast areas due to rangeland degradation. However, the numbers appear stable on the savannas, particularly where community-based conservation activities have been taking place. USAID assistance will support activities that will protect and improve management of Kenya's natural resource base in targeted biodiverse areas through profitable community management. Specific activities include: 1) development and adoption of new NRM technologies/tools/initiatives; 2) creation of nature-based businesses; 3) improvement of decision-making based on monitoring and analysis; and 4) strengthening the capacity of environmental advocacy groups.

The program will work with communities outside of protected areas to effect positive changes in stakeholders' behavior and management of natural resources. It will adopt an integrated approach as a means to income and employment generation. It builds on USAID's past experience in natural resources management and addresses emerging challenges to the environment. The new strategy is consistent with USAID's current NRM best practices and policies of empowering local communities and the private sector to participate in, and benefit from, the wise use of natural resources.

Key Results: There are four results necessary to achieve this objective: 1) Site-specific initiatives for NRM implemented outside protected areas. Specific NRM initiatives will be tailored to local needs and conditions, including the needs of women in targeted areas. Such initiatives may include use of agroforestry to restore soil fertility, reforestation and range rehabilitation program. 2) Encroachment and subdivision reduced. USAID will support activities that enhance greater community participation in land use planning. 3) Improved management of protected areas. USAID intervention will improve the availability and quality of important natural resource data that are used to make natural resource decisions in the areas adjacent to protected areas. 4) Environmental advocacy strengthened. Civil society groups will be strengthened to create more effective advocacy groups for NRM conservation.

Performance and Prospects: Community-based efforts for wildlife conservation have been implemented under the SO2 program, Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, for the past five years. Performance of the objective was affected by 1) election-related violence in parts of Kenya in 1997 and its negative impact on tourism; 2) competition from the new tourism destinations in South Africa; 3) improved tourism products from neighboring countries; and 4) the depreciation of the Kenya Shilling. These difficulties contributed significantly to Kenya's tourism slump and a decline in investment in NRM-related businesses in 1999. However, the situation is showing signs of improvement. Private sector-community partnering have enhanced community benefits. Income to communities increased after Amboseli, Kimana and Lomu Community Wildlife Sanctuaries were leased to Abercrombie and Kent and the Kilimanjaro Safari Club, two major private sector tour operators. Cropping of wildlife for food became an increasingly important source of income, as communities in targeted areas earned \$700,000 from wildlife cropping and \$300,000 from the game farming trade. As a result of wildlife-based benefits accruing to the community, wildlife conflicts such as crop raiding dropped significantly in these areas, and 480 square kilometers of land were brought under conservation in 1999. There is a growing popular demand in Kenya for improved NRM and better governance of natural resources. At local levels, communities are realizing the benefits of active participation in wisely managing their resources. Local constituencies for wildlife conservation have grown. There are signs that the tourism sector,

particularly inland wildlife tourism, is also slowly recovering. All of these developments are fundamental building blocks for the new environment strategy.

In FY 2001, USAID will use the \$3.2 million in Development Assistance funds in the environmental sector to fund the following activities: 1) initiate site-specific activities for NRM that will be implemented outside the protected areas; 2) reduce encroachment and subdivision; 3) improve management of protected areas; and 4) strengthen the environmental advocacy groups.

In FY 2002, \$2,980,000 DA is requested to fund the NRM program, focusing on reversing the unsustainable use of natural resources by communities near the national parks and in key bio-diverse regions. USAID will strengthen the capacity of environmental NGOs to articulate their positions and to coordinate with others to change unsustainable patterns of resource use. The ability to plan and to mitigate conflict over use of resources will also be strengthened.

Possible adjustments to plans: The most significant change is the separation of the NRM activities from the Mission's existing agriculture and natural resources management strategic objective. This change is based on the critical importance of natural resources to the Kenyan economy and past USAID success and experience.

Other Donors Programs: USAID is a small donor in the environment sector in Kenya. The European Union, the lead donor, has been participating with USAID in community wildlife conservation programs. Other donors include The World Bank, United Kingdom, Japan, European Union and the Netherlands. The UNDP/Global Environment Fund supports a program to reduce loss of biodiversity and to build institutional capacity in biodiversity conservation. Finland and Belgium both work in forestry, and the Netherlands is working on wetland preservation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Government of Kenya through Kenya Wildlife Services, African Wildlife Foundation, PACT, Inc., Mpala Research Centre, and University of Rhode Island. Other grantees and contractors will be brought on board as implementation proceeds.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new SO and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Kenya		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Improved Natural Resource Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Stakeholders, 615-005				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,200 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,200 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,980 DA	12,800 DA	18,980 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance, 615-006

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,950,000 DA

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

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

Summary: USAID/Kenya's democracy and governance (DG) program contributes to U.S. national security by strengthening democracy and governance and promoting democratic reform in Kenya. The new strategy both reaffirms and extends the DG strategy pursued by the Mission from 1996-2001. This is a follow-on to 615-001, the Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created strategic objective.

USAID/Kenya's new DG strategy, approved in June 2000, addresses the fundamental need for structural change in Kenya's political system. For the last five years, the Mission has worked solely on the demand side of the political development equation in Kenya, strengthening the ability of civil society to effectively demand political, constitutional and legal reform. That work has succeeded and will continue with an added focus on improving media coverage of political, economic and other governance issues.

However, Kenya's constitution mandates elections no later than December 2002, and as the Moi era draws to a close it is time to help strengthen Kenyan reformers, make more independent those institutions of governance that can check abuses of power, and promote popular participation in economic and political decision-making. It is also time to promote the diffusion of power and authority from the executive branch to other branches of government. In this respect, USAID will work with Parliament to improve its operational effectiveness, increase its independence from the executive branch, and make it a stronger branch of government in the post-Moi era. The new strategy will also improve linkages between Parliament and civil society, including improvements to the parliamentary committee system.

Key Results: USAID/Kenya's new DG strategy focuses on achieving three intermediate results:

1) a more effective civil society that effectively demands reforms and monitors government activities; 2) the increased independence and improved functioning of Parliament; and 3) greater transparency and participation in elections.

Performance and Prospects: USAID assistance is one reason why civil society organizations in Kenya are now more active and stronger than they were three years ago, and why the government of Kenya now works more collaboratively with these organizations. Since January 1999, civil society organizations have: 1) helped enact a parliamentary services commission bill that reduces the President's arbitrary powers over parliament and gives it greater independence; 2) supported member organizations of the Women's Political Caucus, a coalition active in influencing national budget priorities; and 3) helped ensure adoption of the medium term expenditure framework, a Ministry of Finance multi-year budgeting tool that links the policy framework and the budgetary process. The results expected from the new DG strategy continue in the vein of this earlier work.

USAID will work to improve the technical and advocacy skills, management and conflict prevention and resolution capacity of civil society organizations and improve the quality of information available to public and political actors. This will necessitate improving media's ability to accurately report and analyze objectively political and economic issues. Further, USAID will assist in the formation and strengthening of linkages between civil society and selected government institutions like the parliament in order to improve response to demand for reforms.

USAID will seek an improved enabling environment for an independent Parliament, a well functioning parliamentary committee system, exposure of parliamentarians to alternative practices, improved

parliament's technical capacity for analysis, investigation and decision making, and the quality of information available to lawmakers. Finally, USAID will promote greater transparency and participation in electoral processes by improving the enabling electoral environment, electoral administration, election monitoring, political party competition, and the quality of information available to Kenyan electorate on electoral issues.

USAID/Kenya also intends to address the more crosscutting problem of corruption by improving the balance of power among the institutions of governance. Specifically, it will strengthen the ability of civil society to be a more effective watchdog on corruption, work with parliamentarians on integrity and accountability issues, and support both the media and electoral monitoring groups to make the entire election process more transparent.

Prospects for performance of the new strategy are good. While the performance of some individual activities will depend in large part on how the political environment unfolds over the next two years, the strategy itself is based on the underlying problems confronting democratic governance and not on Kenya's short-term political environment.

In FY 2001, USAID will use the \$1.95 million of DA democracy and governance funds to: (a) strengthen the ability of civil society groups to demand reforms and monitor government activities; (b) increase the independence of the Kenyan parliament so that it can effectively respond to reforms and serve its oversight functions more effectively; and (c) increase the transparency of the 2002 general elections.

During FY 2002, USAID will use \$3,000,000 in DA to continue support for civil society organizations and selected government institutions. The goal is to support demand for sustainable reforms and improved governance in order to improve the balance of power among the institutions of governance.

Possible Adjustment to Plans. USAID/Kenya broadened its strategy in FY 2000 to include support to the Parliament. This was in addition to continuing support to civil society organizations, which has been the focal point of the DG strategy for several years. A review of the strategy conducted in 1998 indicated that it had achieved demonstrable results in pushing for legal and constitutional reforms. Given the increased pressure from civil society for reforms, however, support to Parliament is necessary to enhance its ability to respond more effectively to those demands. Parliament is a key institution in USAID's strategy, as it will represent civil demands for reform, generate reform legislation that can affect other key institutions in the executive, judiciary and local governments, and provide effective oversight of the executive branch.

USAID/Kenya's DG program will concentrate on support to one public sector institution: Parliament. Should significant progress be made in the economic and political environment, however, USAID, in consultation with Washington partners, may consider conditional support of additional institutions such as the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) and the Electoral Commission (EC).

Other Donor Programs: USAID/Kenya's DG activities fully complement other DG activities implemented by other development partners. Major partners include the United Nations Development Program, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Canada and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (a German foundation). These donors coordinate their activities through regular meetings and sub-meetings of the Donor Democracy Development Group, the Economic Governance Group and the Like-Minded Donor Group, whose forums are convened monthly.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The main contractor for USAID/Kenya's DG activities is the International Development Group of the State University of New York (SUNY), which is implementing the legislative strengthening program. Major Kenyan grantees include the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR), Center for Governance and Development, Transparency International (local Kenyan Chapter), the Green Belt Movement, the Anglican Church of Kenya, National Council of Churches and the Catholic Church.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new SO and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Kenya	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance, 615-006			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,950 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,950 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,000 DA	8,250 DA	13,200 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Household Incomes, 615-007

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,047,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,335,000 DA

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

Summary: Kenya is currently facing declining economic growth, falling agricultural production, high unemployment and low incomes, leading to increased poverty throughout the country. Smallholder farmers are predominantly subsistence-based households constituting the majority of Kenya's poor. They constitute 80 percent of Kenyan households and account for 75 percent of total agricultural production. Under the new strategic objective (SO) for agriculture and enterprise development, USAID/Kenya will fund activities to expand rural-based economic growth in order to increase rural household incomes and reduce poverty. Of the total \$7,047,000 in DA resources in FY 2001, \$1,800,000 is for economic growth and \$ 5,247,000 is for agriculture.

Key Results: The basic concept of this SO is to both increase food grown by and for the household and expand income opportunities so that rural households need to expend less and earn more. Key results expected are: 1) increased agricultural production and decreased household food expenditures resulting in higher household incomes; 2) greater output and trade in agricultural sub-sectors with high potential for productivity and technology use; 3) a greater number of jobs created in the micro- and small enterprises (MSE) sector (through investment in policies that promote MSE growth), and innovative financial services that increase involvement of grassroots and informal financial services; and 4) increased number of smallholder group organizations showing profitability in targeted sub-sectors. About 78 percent of all MSEs are located in rural areas and more than one-half of them are directly related to agriculture so there is potential for improving income generation activities. Women own approximately one-third of Kenya's smallholdings and constitute nearly half of micro- and small enterprises sector employees.

Performance and Prospects: This new strategic objective builds on SO 615-002, "Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resource Management," which contributed significantly to agricultural commercialization. Private sector participation in the agricultural markets increased so dramatically that by 1999 the role of the once dominant and monopolistic National Cereals and Produce Board had diminished. The significantly liberalized dairy sector has recorded over forty new private sector milk processors. The markets have become more efficient and competitive; the farmgate-to-market-price ratio for maize improved to 90 percent in 1999. The value of horticulture exports, such as vegetables and cut flowers, now a major foreign exchange earner in Kenya, grew by 28 percent in 1999. At the same time, the MSE sector has become a major player in job creation, employing a total of 2.4 million people in 1999.

Based on past experience and wide consultations, prospects for this new strategic objective are good. Experience has demonstrated that assistance to communities in arid and semi-arid marginal areas results in sustainable on-farm activities that enhance their ability to cope with drought, thereby increasing the proportion of food obtained directly from family plots. Also, the government has implemented market-oriented policies over the past decade, improving the environment for private sector participation in agricultural markets. Increased costs of transportation and slow pace of infrastructure rehabilitation have slowed gains. The government has, however, expressed commitment to reforms in its Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Of the total \$7,047,000 in Development Assistance, \$1,800,000 will be used in the economic growth sector to: 1) increase access to business support services for micro and small enterprises, and 2) to increase effectiveness of smallholder organizations to provide business services to members and represent their interests. The balance of \$5,247,000 will be used in the agriculture sector to: 1) increase productivity of targeted agricultural subsectors; and 2) increase agricultural trade.

In FY 2002, the \$7,335,000 USAID is requesting will enable sustainable economic growth programs to continue to address microenterprise development and declining agricultural productivity, focusing on increasing yields and promoting increased trade in maize, dairy and horticulture products in the high potential areas. In marginal areas, P.L. 480 Title II funds will support activities that increase incomes, initially through increased food security and by helping vulnerable communities alleviate the effects of drought. P.L. 480 Title II will also promote the transition of vulnerable communities from dependency on relief to participation in development.

Possible adjustments to plans: No adjustments are envisaged since this new strategic objective was only recently approved.

Other Donors Programs: The World Bank, the European Union, Swedish International Development Agency and German Technical Cooperation are major donors in agriculture. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Japan support applied agricultural research, agricultural policy analysis, infrastructure development, macroeconomic stabilization, biodiversity and microenterprise. USAID is the leading donor in the microenterprise sector and ranks third in agriculture.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: US implementers include Winrock International, Food for the Hungry, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, CARE, Adventist Day Relief Agency, Technoserve, American Business Services, Appropriate Technologies for Enterprise Creation, Heifer Project International, Land O'Lakes, Nutribusiness/University of Pennsylvania. Kenyan implementers include the Sustainable Community-Oriented Development Program, Tegemeo Institute, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program, Cooperative Bank of Kenya and Kenya Plant Health Inspection Services.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new SO and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Kenya	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Increased Rural Household Incomes, 615-007			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	200 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,047 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,247 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,335 DA	23,153 DA	37,735 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

LIBERIA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	5,000	4,140	4,720	3,765
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	2,771	2,552	1,350	1,500
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	500	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	12,538	3,272	1,850	1,000
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	20,809	9,964	7,920	6,265

Mission Director, Rudolph Thomas

LIBERIA

Introduction.

Political, economic, and social conditions in Liberia remain in a state of transition. Following the end of the civil war in 1997, USAID has sought to help Liberia progress through the development continuum from crisis, to recovery, to sustainable development. From 1997-2000, the USAID program strategy has straddled this continuum through a modest, but successful program focusing on the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, and a modest, but less successful democracy and governance program. Program efforts addressed constraints to development at the community and public sector levels. During this period, the United States Government (USG) envisioned Liberia transitioning from an emergency/relief/recovery program mode to a more sustainable development mode, especially during the past two years (1999-2000). Serious political backsliding, resulting in a stagnation of progress on the democratic governance front, unfortunately, has clouded this vision. However, throughout the country, at the individual and community levels, people are trying to improve their lives. USAID has made significant progress in addressing children's health needs, helping families feed themselves, and working with local communities to take care of the other basic needs of life. However, the oppressive and unresponsive Charles Taylor government has overshadowed these achievements and alienated its citizens and the donor community. The situation has further deteriorated, as Taylor's role in fueling and maintaining the war in Sierra Leone has become more evident.

In an effort to continue assistance for the civilian population, USAID has developed a new three-year strategy (2001-2003) that will continue the humanitarian programs and activities of the current strategy. USAID will continue to support the delivery of basic health care services in targeted areas and help improve food security in those same communities. Without this critical assistance, the possibility of refugee outflows to neighboring countries already struggling to obtain or maintain stability increases. There will be, however, a fundamental shift in approach and direction. The strategy aims to increase the involvement and capacity of local non-government organizations in order to help move Liberia closer to a stage where sustainable development can occur. An important result of building this capacity, through international organizations, will be the development of civil society's ability to organize itself, to acquire skills and experience in democratic governance at the local level, and to increase its voice in a broader range of civic actions.

The USAID program (2001-2003) supports U.S. national interests through promoting economic growth, rule of law and democracy, reducing human suffering, and promoting regional stability. Given the current socio-political environment, support will be directed at strengthening the role of Liberia's civil society in democratic governance.

The Development Challenge

Liberia continues to face overwhelming challenges. The country faces an 80 percent illiteracy rate, 80 percent unemployment in the formal sector, a low revenue base, significant and ongoing destruction of public and private institutions and facilities, extremely limited public utilities, and widespread corruption. The annual population growth rate of 3.3 percent offsets efforts to improve the standard of living. Although most health facilities that were looted and vandalized during the war have been renovated or replaced, much of the population still lives without access to primary health services. The national HIV/AIDS infection rate is 8 percent and rising. The problem of Liberia's low productive capacity and small revenue base is compounded by the government's debt burden, which includes foreign debt of nearly \$3 billion and domestic debt of \$124 million.

U.S. assistance has been critical to maintaining internal stability to mitigate a return to a complex humanitarian crisis, the last of which resulted in widespread displacement. This can best be done by making social services available to the resettled population, training ex-combatants, reestablishing health and educational institutions, and feeding vulnerable groups. Over 135,000 farm families benefited from agricultural activities and over 300,000 primary school children participated in school feeding programs since 1999. In FY 2000, USAID provided basic health care services to 1,307 remote communities with an estimated population of 1.5 million inhabitants in seven of Liberia's 13 counties. An estimated 126,861

children under five of age are receiving child survival services and 149,249 families are receiving maternal health services. USAID was the largest contributor to Liberia's highly successful Polio Eradication Program, which vaccinated more than 832,477 children throughout the country.

Despite the significant accomplishments, FY 2000 was a year filled with major obstacles, which impeded progress in planning and implementing USAID activities. Incursions by dissidents in Lofa County continued, which has thus far resulted in the loss of vehicles, equipment and 1,200 tons of food aid, and the complete withdrawal of donors and NGOs from the county. The persistent insecurity in Lofa County and nearby counties has forced USAID and other donors to rethink their assistance strategies and redirect their assistance to other geographic areas.

Other Donors

The European Union is Liberia's largest donor, followed by the United States, which provides one third of the total assistance provided to Liberia. The two largest donors accounted for almost two thirds of the assistance being provided for Liberia's civilian population. Other major bilateral and multilateral donors include Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Donor activities include assistance to improve food security, democracy and governance, income generation, and basic health care.

FY 2002 Program

The USAID Liberia program will continue to implement activities that improve the food security and health status of the Liberian people. USAID will also continue to provide training in literacy, numeracy, life and vocational skills for war-affected youth, including ex-child soldiers, using funds available through the Leahy War Victim Fund and Displaced Children and Orphans Fund. USAID activities in FY 2001 are funded with resources from the Development Assistance Fund, P.L. 480 Title II, and Child Survival and Disease Fund.

Beginning in FY 2000, Liberia was subjected to sanctions under the Brooke Amendment. Consistent with available legal authorities to provide continued assistance, USAID Liberia will be focusing the program on ensuring no further slippage in food security and health standards, while also strengthening the voice of civil society non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Implementation will be carried out entirely through international and local NGOs which will have an additional benefit of strengthening the voice and role of civil society in local governance. USAID believes that continuing to challenge the present government through civil society strengthening will be critical in developing a culture of tolerance, an informed electorate, viable political parties, and an enabling environment that may positively affect the nature and outcome of Liberia's presidential and general elections in 2003.

Program: Liberia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Summary					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	21,101	DA	13,251	DA	7,850 DA
	4,806	CSD	2,454	CSD	2,352 CSD
	2,205	ESF	1,481	ESF	724 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	10,002	DFA	3,408	DFA	6,594 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,419	DA	6,492	DA	
	2,940	CSD	1,826	CSD	
	0	ESF	724	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	1,500	DFA	5,547	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	25,520	DA	19,743	DA	5,777 DA
	7,746	CSD	4,280	CSD	3,466 CSD
	2,205	ESF	2,205	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	11,502	DFA	8,955	DFA	2,547 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	1,000	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,720	DA			
	1,350	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,720	DA			
	1,350	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,765	DA	0	DA	35,005 DA
	1,500	CSD	0	CSD	10,596 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	2,205 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	11,502 DFA

USAID/LIBERIA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
669-001	Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections				
	- DA	2,000	1,000	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
669-002	Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program				
	- DA	3,000	3,140	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	2,771	2,552	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	500	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
669-003	Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) Services Through Civil Society				
	- DA	0	0	850	500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	1,350	1,500
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
669-004	Increase Food Security in Targeted Areas				
	- DA	0	0	3,270	2,665
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
669-005	Increased Role of Civil Society Role in Democratic Governance				
	- DA	0	0	600	600
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

P. L 480 Title II Programs		12,538	3,272	1,850	1,000
SO	Totals				
	- DA	5,000	4,140	4,720	3,765
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	2,771	2,552	1,350	1,500
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	500	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	12,538	3,272	1,850	1,000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections, 669-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: After seven years of civil war, 1990 to 1996, Liberia successfully conducted presidential and general elections in 1997. Given its history of military/dictatorial rule over most of the past 20 years, Liberia faces substantial challenges in institutionalizing its democracy. The country does not have a tradition of political tolerance, clear separation of powers among the three branches of government, respect for the rights of the individual, independent political parties, or an informed and active electorate. The Government of President Charles Taylor, which assumed the Presidency in August 1997, has exhibited all of the weaknesses emerging from Liberia's past experience. The Executive Branch has exerted significant influence over the Judiciary and Legislative Branches of government. The Executive Branch has not been tolerant of real opposition and direct criticism of the Government or President Taylor. Those who criticize the Government have either been forced to leave the country, harassed, threatened, and/or faced with possible treason charges. The ruling National Patriotic Party has a strong majority in the Legislature, more than 70 percent, and there is no viable and adequately funded opposition party that could effectively challenge the Government. Government expenditures are not transparent and the Executive Branch continues to have access to substantial off-budget resources. The Human Rights Commission is not operational and the Elections Commission is chronically under-funded and unable to effectively carry out its duties of organizing and overseeing local and national elections. Both the Judiciary and the Legislature suffer from inadequate funds, and untrained and poorly educated staff and members.

In FY 2001 and FY 2002 USAID will not obligate funds for this activity.

Key Results: The results achieved under this strategic objective include: (1) assistance to Liberia in conducting free and transparent presidential and general elections in July 1997; (2) the Independent Election Committee succeeded in running a national election; (3) the provision of vital assistance to over 20 local NGOs on the election process; (4) the Elections Commission carried out a successful voter registration program and held by-elections in Lofa County in May 1998; (5) USAID supported two independent and objective news radio stations (Radio Veritas and Star Radio); (6) USAID sponsored a successful high-level roundtable discussion on the relationship between the media and security institutions; and (7) USAID sponsored a national seminar on the Liberian Economy and the way forward.

Performance and Prospects: The activities supported under this Strategic Objective have facilitated the national dialogue on democracy and governance issues, strengthened the elections process, helped to inform the electorate, and improved local capacity to monitor human rights incidents. The need for continued democracy and governance work is critical. USAID plans to close out the SO but will continue to support civil society's voice and civil society strengthening more generally.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: This Strategic Objective ended in September 2000. There are therefore no anticipated adjustments planned.

Other Donor Programs: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in collaboration with the Office of the Director General of the President's Cabinet, sponsors a series of Good Governance workshops and seminars for government officials, civil society, and the business community to identify and discuss good governance issues and develop recommendations to be implemented by concerned parties.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: Implementing partners include the U.S. Department of Justice, International Foundation for Election Systems, the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Liberia: 669-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Improved capacity for holding elections	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Actual number	IFES quarterly Reports and Mission oversight	National elections held in July 1997

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program 669-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: The devastation of the civil crisis affected every fabric of the Liberian society. Academic and health institutions were either vandalized or massively looted. The fluid security situation that existed in other parts of the country necessitated the migration of Liberians into neighboring countries as refugees and the massive influx of people into Monrovia as internally displaced persons. The gradual improvement in the security situation (following the presidential election and subsequent installation of a constitutional Government) facilitated the repatriation of Liberian refugees from neighboring countries and the return of the internally displaced to their original places of residence. The focus of USAID's assistance was accordingly shifted from emergency humanitarian relief to rehabilitation, recovery and ultimately sustainable development. Rural revitalization primarily through investments in community-based micro-projects is crucial to peace, stability, and recovery. Support for the resettlement, reintegration, and economic recovery will continue to be the main thrust of USAID programs for FY 2001 and the medium term thereafter.

In FY 2001 and FY 2002 USAID will not obligate funds for this activity.

Key Results: The results achieved under this strategic objective include: (1) resettlement of 672,000 internally displaced persons; (2) repatriation of 250,000 refugees from Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria; (3) renovation of 120 health facilities and 88 schools; (4) provision of vocational skills to more than 9,000 war affected youths; (5) distribution of 2,856.6 metric tons of seed rice benefiting over 123,000 farm families; (6) distribution of more than 600,000 pieces of assorted farming tools to 135,000 farm families; (7) 75 percent increase in rice production above the 1997 harvest; and (8) coverage above the expected level for the 2000 National Immunization Days for the eradication of Polio in Liberia.

Performance and Prospects: The activities in support of this strategic objective are crucial to the recovery process and will facilitate the return of former combatants, refugees, and the internally displaced to their villages. The Mission is confident that it will continue to make significant progress in facilitating the recovery process. Rehabilitation assistance will focus on sustaining conditions for resettlement and building the capacity of local organizations to help deliver assistance, working primarily through international PVOs and NGOs. The Government of Liberia's budget constraints will also virtually eliminate the possibility that it will be able to absorb the cost of providing assistance for these activities in the near future.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: This Strategic Objective ended in September 2000. There are therefore no anticipated adjustments planned.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union is carrying out primary health care services and food security initiatives in the southeastern region of Liberia. Additionally, the European Union and the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) are supporting the National Drug Service to ensure the availability of essential drugs in public health institutions. UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) are providing vaccines and supplies for the Expanded Program for Immunization as well as technical and logistical support to the Ministry of Health for health services revitalization. Other major bilateral and multilateral donors include the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Donor activities include assistance to develop fiscal and monetary policies, food aid, food security, community-based projects, and public works activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Grantees and contractors included: Africare, Catholic Relief Services, Center's for Disease Control, International Foundation for Education and Self Help, International Rescue Committee, Lutheran World Service, Opportunities Industrialization Center, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Save the Children Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Program, World Health Organization, United Methodist Relief Organization, and World Vision International.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Liberia: 669-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Completed Resettlement	800	12000	3600	1900	NA	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Actual Number	UNICEF, Phelps-Stokes Fund and OICI quarterly reports and USAID oversight.	Vocational, skills, literacy and numeracy, training for ex-combatants and other affected by the war to help them return to civilian life and generate income

241

Program: Liberia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Successful Transition From Relief To Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program, 669-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	12,977	DA	6,427	DA	6,550	DA
	4,806	CSD	2,454	CSD	2,352	CSD
	500	ESF	0	ESF	500	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	8,200	DFA	2,567	DFA	5,633	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,139	DA	5,192	DA		
	2,940	CSD	1,826	CSD		
	0	ESF	500	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	1,500	DFA	4,586	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	17,116	DA	11,619	DA	5,497	DA
	7,746	CSD	4,280	CSD	3,466	CSD
	500	ESF	500	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	9,700	DFA	7,153	DFA	2,547	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	17,116	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	7,746	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	500	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	9,700	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) Services Through Civil Society - 669-003

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$850,000 DA; \$1,350,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$500,000 DA; \$1,500,000 CSD

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

Summary: This special objective will contribute directly to USAID's goal of promoting a greater role for civil society in a successful transition towards improved social, economic, and political conditions in Liberia. The objective integrates and supports maternal, reproductive and child health services, including HIV/AIDS. USAID will engage the participation of Liberian partners, especially civil society in the development and implementation of critical health services. This approach to improving access, demand and quality of these services will encourage international organizations to promote a greater role for indigenous organizations. As participating organizations become more empowered, more civic-action oriented, and strong advocates for demanding health care services from the government, a platform for influencing broader democratic governance at the national level becomes more likely.

In 1989, only 35 percent of the population had access to health services. Maternal mortality is among the highest in Africa, with the current maternal mortality estimated at 780 per 100,000. Immunization rates for children below two years of age for all childhood diseases were 21 percent in 1997, while only about 28 percent of women 14-49 years old had received tetanus vaccination. Regarding malnutrition, the problem seems to be that of stunting rather than wasting, with moderate malnutrition at 56 percent, severe malnutrition at 6.1 percent and stunting at 18.5 percent (1997). There is also a growing concern that given the upward trend in prostitution and child sexual abuse, coupled with the high population mobility, especially during and since the civil war, HIV/AIDS prevalence may be a time bomb waiting to explode.

In FY 2001, USAID plans to obligate (\$850,000) Development Assistance population funds and (\$1,350,000) Child Survival Program funds (\$500,000 polio). USAID assistance will fund International and non-government organizations to integrate and support maternal, reproductive and child health services, including HIV/AIDS.

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing (\$500,000) Development Assistance population funds and (\$1,500,000) Child Survival Program funds (\$500,000 polio) for this objective. USAID assistance will fund International and non-government organizations by integrating and supporting maternal, reproductive and child health services, including HIV/AIDS.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: The results achieved under the FY 1997-2000 Transition Strategy include the provision of basic health care services to 1,307 remote communities with an estimated population of more than 1.5 million inhabitants in seven of Liberia's counties. Under this new special objective an estimated 269,782 children under age 5 continue to receive child survival services; 317,391 women of child-bearing age are targeted for reproductive (family planning)/maternal health services; and about 249,152 adolescents, 13-24 years of age, have been targeted for sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS prevention and control services.

Performance and Prospects: The activities in support of this strategic objective are crucial to the recovery process and will facilitate the delivery of basic health care, primarily in rural areas. Assistance will focus on sustaining conditions for resettlement and building the capacity of local organizations to help deliver assistance, working primarily through international organizations. Activities will be selected as those that will have the greatest immediate impact on the health of the Liberian people while also developing the needed capacity and infrastructure to deliver these services.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: Under the new Transition Strategy (2001-2003), activities will be designed so that they complement and add value to activities planned under the democracy/governance (D/G) and agriculture special objectives. This means that the focus will be on working with the organizations that develop radio programs on D/G and health activities including HIV/AIDS prevention and control to facilitate community empowerment and partnership. It is anticipated that during the transition period, each international organization will build the foundation for Liberian ownership of health interventions and strengthen the prospects for sustaining the program in spite of future uncertainties.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union is revitalizing primary health care services in the southeastern region of Liberia. The European Union and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are supporting the National Drug Service to ensure the availability of essential drugs in public health institutions. UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) are providing vaccines and supplies for the Expanded Program for Immunization as well as technical and logistical support to the Ministry of Health for health services revitalization. Other major bilateral and multilateral donors include the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include Africare, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and World Vision International.

Liberia: 669-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased Access to Selective PHC Services	0	0	0	0	0	TBD	TBD

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	percentage	Baseline information currently being collected	Points of service delivery where selective PHC services are available.

245

Program: Liberia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Increased Use Of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) Services Through Civil Society, 669-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	850 DA		
	1,350 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	850 DA		
	1,350 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	500 DA	0 DA	1,350 DA
	1,500 CSD	0 CSD	2,850 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Food Security in Targeted Areas - 669-004

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,270,000 DA

PROPOSE FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,665,000 DA

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

Summary: Of Liberia's estimated 2.6 million people, 55 percent live in rural areas, and 70 percent of the total labor force works in the agricultural sector. Total land area is 9.8 million hectares, while total arable land is estimated at 4.6 million hectares, with abundant water and natural resources. Before the civil war began in 1989, only about 634,000 hectares of the arable land were cultivated- mainly with rice and cassava (the two staple foods of Liberia). Liberians have other employment options, such as mining, logging, and rubber plantation work. However, the potential for increasing agricultural production is vast.

In FY 2001 USAID plans to obligate (\$3,270,000) Development Assistance, agriculture sector. USAID assistance will alleviate food insecurity and promote effective food utilization. Assistance will increase the production and availability of diversified food crops and improves the marketing and distribution of local food products.

In FY 2002 USAID anticipates providing (\$2,665,000) Development Assistance, agriculture sector. Assistance will increase the production and availability of diversified food crops and improves the marketing and distribution of local food products.

Key Results: During the period from 1997 to 1999, more than one million internally displaced persons and refugees permanently resettled in their home areas. USAID's focus on supporting agricultural sector recovery under the previous special objective was key to achieving this resettlement. According to a recent Food and Agriculture Organization assessment, rice production in 1999 was projected to be 85 percent of pre-war levels (up from just 30 percent in 1996). This implies a 20 percent increase over 1998, a 40 percent increase over 1997 and over 400 percent the level of rice production in 1996. This increased domestic food production implies reduced food aid needs and reduces the need for commercial imports, thus saving scarce foreign exchange.

Performance and Prospects: Under this objective, USAID will increase Liberia's food production by replenishing the seed supply, introducing improved farming practices, re-supplying the country's depleted poultry and livestock supply, improving the availability of agriculture inputs and services, and using food for work activities to rehabilitate infrastructure. This will lead to an increase in food security and employment opportunities and will decrease the dependency on international food aid programs. 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. USAID is confident that it will continue to make significant progress under this Objective in supporting the recovery of agriculture in Liberia and increasing food and cash crop productivity.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: Under the new transition strategy (2001-2003), activities will be designed so that they complement and add value to activities planned under the democracy/governance (D/G) and agriculture special objectives. The Objective continues the basic agriculture related program elements of Transition Strategy 1 special objective - Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program 669-002 - in seeking to increase productivity and improve the quality of life. Doing so will contribute to USAID's goal of promoting the engagement of civil society in successful transition toward improved social, economic, and political conditions in Liberia. The Objective will also support US national interest by helping to alleviate food insecurity and promote effective food utilization. This will be achieved by increasing the production and availability of diversified food crops and improving the marketing and distribution of local food products.

Other Donor Programs: USAID and the European Union carry out similar activities and work closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization to mitigate the food security and other problems facing the newly resettled people in the rural areas. Other major bilateral and multilateral donors include the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Taiwan, and Canada.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include World Vision International, Lutheran World Federation, and Catholic Relief Service.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Liberia: 669-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased production of Diversified Food Crop	0	0	0	0	0	TBD	TBD

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	units	estimated number of farming communities to be assisted	Increased productivity of improved staple crops in the target area.

Program: Liberia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Increased Food Security in Targeted Areas, 669-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,270 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,270 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,665 DA	0 DA	5,935 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Role of Civil Society in Democratic Governance Strengthened, 669-005

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$600,000 DA

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

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

Summary: After seven years of civil war, 1990 to 1996, Liberia successfully conducted presidential and general elections in 1997. Given its history of military/dictatorial rule over most of the past 20 years, Liberia faces substantial challenges in institutionalizing its democracy. The country does not have a tradition of political tolerance, clear separation of powers among the three branches of government, respect for the rights of the individual independent political parties, or an informed and active electorate. The Government of President Charles Taylor, which assumed the Presidency in August 1997, has exhibited all of the weaknesses emerging from Liberia's past experience. The Executive Branch has exerted significant influence over the Judiciary and Legislative Branches of government. The Executive Branch has not been tolerant of real opposition and direct criticism of the Government and President Taylor. Individuals who criticize the Government often find themselves threatened, beaten, charged with treason and jailed. The ruling National Patriotic Party has a strong majority in the Legislature, more than 70 percent, and there is no viable and adequately funded opposition parties that could effectively challenge the Government. Government expenditures are not transparent and the Executive Branch continues to have access to substantial off-budget resources. The Human Rights Commission is not operational and the Elections Commission is chronically under-funded and unable to effectively carryout its duties of organizing and overseeing local and national elections. Both the Judiciary and the Legislature suffer from inadequate funds, and untrained and poorly educated staff and members.

In FY 2001, USAID will provide \$600,000 Development Assistance democracy and governance funding. USAID assistance through NGOs will strengthen the capacity of civil society and the media to promote decentralization, and to sensitize the population of their human rights, and their civic responsibilities. Assistance will challenge the present government through civil society strengthening will be critical in developing a culture of tolerance, an informed electorate, viable political parties, and an enabling environment that may positively affect the nature and outcome of Liberia's presidential and general elections in 2003.

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing \$600,000 Development Assistance democracy and governance funding. USAID assistance through NGOs will strengthen the capacity of civil society and the media to promote decentralization, and to sensitize the population of their human rights, and their civic responsibilities. Assistance will challenge the present government through civil society strengthening will be critical in developing a culture of tolerance, an informed electorate, viable political parties, and an enabling environment that may positively affect the nature and outcome of Liberia's presidential and general elections in 2003.

Key Results: The activities supported under the 1997-2000 transition strategy, Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections, 669-001, facilitated the national dialogue on democracy and governance issues, strengthened the election process, helped to inform the electorate, and improved local capacity to monitor human rights incidents. The need for continued democracy and governance work is critical. In response to Brooke sanctions' prohibitions against assistance to the government, USAID proposes to increase and expand support in strengthening civil society's voice and role in local level governance.

Performance and Prospects: There are significant prospects for strengthening the print and electronic media, informing the electorate, promoting decentralization and sensitizing the population about their rights and responsibilities. USAID assistance will take advantage of the narrow political opening that the

government has tolerated and will assist Liberia to meet minimal standards of democratic governance to keep the slow pace of momentum from stalling completely.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: In an effort to continue assistance for the civilian population, USAID has developed a new three-year (2001-2003) strategy that will continue programs and activities of the current strategy. There will be, however, a fundamental shift in approach and direction. The strategy will aim to increase the involvement and capacity of local non-governmental organizations in order to help move Liberia closer to a stage where sustainable development can occur. An important result of building this capacity will be the development of civil society's ability to organize itself, to acquire skills and experience in democratic governance at the local level, and to increase its voice in a broader range of civic actions.

Other Donor Programs: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) continues to sponsor Good Governance workshops and seminars for government officials, civil society, and the business community to identify and discuss issues and develop recommendations to be implemented by concerned parties.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: Implementing partners include the International Foundation for Election Systems, and the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, Search for Common Ground, and the American Bar Association.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Liberia: 669-005

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Community Organizations Strengthened	0	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	units	Assessment being carried out to determine type and organizations to be assisted.	Technical, administrative/organizational, and implementation capacity of Liberian NGOs improved

Program: Liberia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Role of Civil Society in Democratic Governance, 669-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	600	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	600	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	600	DA	0	DA	1,200	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

MADAGASCAR

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	11,925	12,916	15,158	13,995
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	4,001	4,050	4,185	4,510
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	3,000	14,300	0
Economic Support Funds	0	132	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	7,058	7,102	5,048	8,311
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	22,984	27,200	38,691	26,816

Mission Director, Karen Op

MADAGASCAR

Introduction

The principal U.S. interests in Madagascar are humanitarian and environmental. U.S. bilateral programs are helping the Malagasy people break out of poverty; recover from the devastating cyclones of 2000; deepen democracy; strengthen trade links with the United States; and manage effectively one of the earth's most extraordinary sources of bio-diversity. The United States is particularly influential with the Government of Madagascar (GOM), other donors, and private foundations on issues such as HIV/AIDS prevention, the integrated management of childhood illnesses, bio-diversity conservation, and poverty analysis. Madagascar's strategic objectives support USAID's three new priority areas in economic growth and agriculture; global health; and conflict prevention and developmental relief.

The Development Challenge

Seventy-one percent of Madagascar's people were living in poverty in 1999. Poverty in Madagascar is more widespread in rural areas (77 percent) than in urban areas (52 percent). This situation is mainly due to low economic growth and a rapidly increasing population against the backdrop of the country's twenty years of failed socialist economic and regulatory policies that discouraged private sector investment and growth. Madagascar also suffers from intensive deforestation and soil erosion, declines in soil fertility, declines in health status (particularly among children), and weak political and social institutions.

There is general agreement in the donor community that the country is now more positively positioned for future growth and development. Following Madagascar's transition to democracy in the early 1990s, the GOM stabilized the economy. In 1996, to reverse its economic decline, launch sustained growth, and reduce poverty, the GOM negotiated an ambitious Structural Adjustment Program with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. U.S. leadership is credited with having brought the international financial institutions, donors, and the GOM together on completion of this key step. In December 2000, Madagascar adopted an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) and reached the decision point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Madagascar's debt service ratio, which had reached 46 percent in 1996, will decline to 5.3 percent by 2003 with the HIPC initiative.

To respond to Madagascar's compelling needs and promote U.S. interests, USAID pursues three objectives: Improved Environment for Private Initiative; Smaller, Healthier Families; and Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones. Through a well-established dialogue with the GOM, there is strong Malagasy ownership of, and support for, the USAID program and its objectives. Although U.S. resources are modest, USAID's program is a premier lab in Madagascar for new models of development that leverage resources from other donors, private businesses, and foundations for scale-up. This is reflected in the fact that, in the face of limited funding, all three of USAID's objectives are on track to achieve the results expected by the end of the current strategic planning period in FY 2003.

Madagascar received approximately \$13 million in FY 2000 and FY 2001 in International Disaster Assistance for the repair of cyclone-damaged agriculture facilities and farm-to-market road, port and rail infrastructure. Repair work will conserve biodiversity as it restores cash crop farmers' market access, thereby forestalling slash-and-burn farming. The new investment stream will deepen Madagascar's understanding of the links between forest conservation, agricultural productivity, and economic growth; however, it does not directly address Madagascar's long-term need to alleviate poverty and conserve biodiversity effectively. Another \$4 million provides safe water and essential drugs, cholera and malaria prevention to victims, and is improving disaster preparedness.

The key to reducing poverty in Madagascar is the establishment of a legal, policy, and institutional environment that promotes private initiative and contributes to sustainable economic development. With USAID support, business codes are being modernized and judicial reform is underway to protect and promote the right of economic participants to invest and employ their resources productively. USAID provides a critical contribution to efforts to expand access to the poor to sustainable micro-finance services and to the implementation of supportive financial policies. Working with civil society, USAID also supports greater public participation in economic and legal issues, accountability, and the rule of law. In

addition, USAID is helping to improve Madagascar's trade and investment regime and its effective integration into the global economy.

Conserving Madagascar's environment is one of the Goo's highest priorities. With USAID's assistance, Madagascar is finding ways to meet the resource needs of an expanding population while better conserving its unique bio-diversity: 80 percent of its species are found nowhere else on earth. Assisting in preserving this unique biodiversity heritage offers unparalleled opportunities to stem the mass extinction of species and environmental degradation that is now underway globally. However, continued high levels of poverty represent the single biggest threat to these global treasures. To face this challenge, USAID, a major contributor to the 15-year Malagasy Environmental Action Plan, is working with the GOM, U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and other donors to increase the plan's effectiveness. USAID's support improves the country's ability to manage its bio-diversity by expanding natural resource management responsibilities of Malagasy institutions, transferring management to local communities, and increasing ecotourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises within bio-diversity-rich ecological regions.

Madagascar's high rate of population growth is a major contributor to the country's low standard of living as its population growth outpaces economic growth. USAID is the main donor for family planning, child survival, and food aid, and supports the enhancement of the country's overall polio eradication and immunization program. USAID's highly successful family planning and condom promotion program is complemented by HIV/AIDS prevention activities targeted at high-risk populations. USAID is also helping to define policies for effective nutrition programs while encouraging communities and families to play an active role in disease recognition and prevention. To provide information to improve the use of scarce resources in the health sector, USAID supports the improvement of health, nutrition, and demographic data.

Over half of Madagascar's children are malnourished. USAID has laid a strong foundation for the alleviation of food insecurity. The P.L. 480 Title II program accelerates the transition from food distribution through clinics to integrated community-based food distribution. A portion of the donated food is sold through local channels to support activities that improve the food security of Madagascar's most vulnerable citizens. USAID works in collaboration with other donors to enhance the planning and targeting capacity of the National Disaster Committee through mapping which identifies areas of Madagascar where the most vulnerable populations reside and highlight ways to mitigate that vulnerability.

USAID also continues to play a catalytic role in bringing the benefits of the Internet to this once-isolated island nation. With past funding from the Leland Initiative, direct Internet connectivity has now been extended beyond the capital to two of Madagascar's most important secondary cities, the port of Toamasina and the industrial center of Antsirabe. These successes, and Madagascar's demonstrated commitment to continuing to expand Internet access, have attracted additional resources from the Africa Regional Education for Democracy and Development Initiative. USAID is using these resources to connect Malagasy civil society, universities, and other partner organizations to the Internet and to help develop networks between groups in Madagascar and other nations that share common interests and objectives.

Other Donors.

The key donors in rank order are the World Bank, France, the United States, the European Union, and Japan. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper has become the focal point of GOM and donor collaboration on policy change and development programs. Transportation and communications, health and education, environment, and agriculture remain the priority investment areas for donor support. Donor unity is well established on disaster relief, HIV/AIDS prevention, structural reform, improved governance and transparency in natural resource management, and strengthening civil society.

FY 2002 Program.

The FY 2002 program will focus on: supporting private initiative; rural development; health (including important child survival programs) and HIV/AIDS prevention; family planning; food security, disaster

preparedness and cyclone rehabilitation; and conserving Madagascar's unique biological diversity. The requested P.L. 480 Title II resources for FY 2002 are critical to assuring that USAID's food security strategy reaches vulnerable populations. PVO partners will use proceeds from the Title II monetization program to increase food availability, access, and use. They will continue to work among populations living in disaster-prone areas to build local capacities for cyclone and drought preparedness, mitigation and response. USAID will build upon its sound relationships with U.S. PVOs, faith-based organizations, private foundations and private enterprises to leverage resources and expand advocacy for shared development priorities.

Program: Madagascar		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	53,807	DA	28,397	DA	25,410	DA
	9,401	CSD	2,839	CSD	6,562	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	104,040	DFA	101,615	DFA	2,425	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	13,415	DA	17,321	DA		
	4,050	CSD	4,799	CSD		
	400	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	1,528	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	67,222	DA	45,718	DA	21,504	DA
	13,451	CSD	7,638	CSD	5,813	CSD
	400	ESF	0	ESF	400	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	104,040	DFA	103,143	DFA	897	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	15,158	DA				
	4,185	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	15,158	DA				
	4,185	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	13,995	DA	0	DA	96,375	DA
	4,510	CSD	0	CSD	22,146	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	400	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	104,040	DFA

USAID/MADAGASCAR
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
687-001	Improved Environment for Private Initiatives				
	- DA	1,400	1,760	1,738	1,885
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	132	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
687-002	Smaller, Healthier Families				
	- DA	3,325	3,600	4,237	4,110
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,001	4,050	4,185	4,510
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	7,058	7,102	5,048	8,311
687-003	Biologically Diverse Eco-systems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones				
	- DA	7,200	7,556	9,183	8,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	11,925	12,916	15,158	13,995
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,001	4,050	4,185	4,510
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	132	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	7,058	7,102	5,048	8,311

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Environment for Private Initiative, 687-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 1,738,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,885,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID initiated support to improve the environment for private initiative in response to Madagascar's commitment to restore macroeconomic balance following a period of instability associated with the transition to a democratic government. Economic and political initiative had been severely stifled under the previous socialist regime, resulting in a dramatic decline in the nation's per capita gross domestic product (GDP). USAID's economic growth and democracy/governance program supports key objectives of the country's Structural Adjustment and Poverty Reduction Program in concert with other donors. To achieve sustained economic growth and to reduce poverty, Madagascar must create legal, policy, and financial conditions that promote increased private investment. USAID contributes to: 1) promoting broad-based GDP growth to raise standards of living and reduce poverty; and 2) strengthening Madagascar's democratic institutions and practices, the rule of law, good governance, and respect for human rights.

In FY 2001, Development Assistance (DA) Economic Growth funds of \$1,080,000 will continue support for financial policy and commercial law reforms. DA Democracy and Governance funds of \$658,000 will promote more informed public participation in the economic and legal reform process. All Malagasy households and businesses will benefit from an improved environment for private initiative, a more responsive public sector, and increased confidence to invest and employ resources productively.

In FY 2002, \$1,885,000 from DA will be used to continue private sector support in Madagascar. USAID activities will include efforts to disseminate knowledge about new business codes and better enforcement, ensuring that the partial privatization of a key savings bank succeeds as planned, and strengthening the country's democratic transition working closely with civil society.

Key Results: Two results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) improved legal, policy, and financial conditions for trade and investment, and 2) more informed public participation in economic and legal issues. Achievement of the first is measured by (a) the adoption of four major commercial and financial law reforms since FY 1997, and (b) the growth of clients at the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM). Progress includes four additional reforms in draft and CEM client growth from 366,000 in 1996 to over 570,000 in 2000, of which 48 percent are women. Achievement of the second is demonstrated by over 20 clearly identifiable actions taken by Malagasy powerholders to increase communication and dialogue with civil society, and the critical contributions of economic analysis to policy decisions and dialogue, notably the contributions of poverty analyses to Madagascar's Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Performance and Prospects: The prospects for USAID's program improved over the past year with adoption of an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), the approval of debt relief under the Highly-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, and satisfaction of conditions to benefit from the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act. U.S. assistance helped strengthen Malagasy capacity to analyze poverty trends and determinants, and thus laid the foundation for the preparation of the I-PRSP and gaining HIPC eligibility. Economic performance continued to improve in 2000, with GDP growth at 4.8 percent. The number of new firms in the formal sector grew by an estimated 9.5 percent, indicating that the environment for private initiative continues to improve.

In the area of legal reform, four key business laws were drafted with USAID technical assistance: the laws on bankruptcy, leasing, secured transactions, and the companies code (comprised of the laws on general partnership, limited partnership with shares, limited partnership without shares, limited liability companies, and public corporations). The companies code gives entrepreneurs greater flexibility in choosing their organizational form and methods of finance and, for the first time, enables the

establishment of a single proprietorship with limited liability. The draft laws are expected to be adopted in the next session of the National Assembly in May 2001.

U.S. assistance supports the development of alternative dispute resolution in Madagascar. The establishment in June 2000 of the Malagasy Arbitration and Mediation Center (CAMM), a private organization that promotes and facilitates the use of arbitration and mediation to resolve commercial disputes, has already led to the insertion of arbitration clauses in private contracts. CAMM is expected to make dispute settlement faster and less expensive through the use of arbitration and mediation services, thereby lessening reliance on an overburdened court system.

Over the past several years, USAID support for expanded access to financial services has helped the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM) strengthen its institutional capacity to service its large and growing client and deposit base. The CEM now has over 570,000 clients representing more than 6 percent of the adult population of Madagascar. This past year, USAID financed technical assistance to strengthen the institution's financial management and to support privatization efforts. In the year ahead, support will help expand and enhance the CEM's existing savings services and lay the ground for future micro-lending.

USAID-funded research has produced a wealth of analyses on poverty trends and is the analytical cornerstone of the GOM's I-PRSP. Collaborative economic analyses done by U.S. and Malagasy researchers have strengthened Madagascar's capacity to conduct analysis needed for informed policy debate and decision-making. For example, one study examined the impact of different interventions aimed at easing the impact of seasonal shocks on poor households. According to the report, increasing productivity of rice, cassava, and other tubers by 22 percent would enable one million Malagasy to be lifted out of poverty during the lean season. The study stimulated journalists' interests in economic analysis and reporting, and the findings have important policy implications for food security. USAID-supported poverty analysis is helping to leverage increased GOM and donor attention to rural development issues, and modest FY 2000 ESF resources are enabling more informed public participation in the elaboration of Madagascar's I-PRSP.

In collaboration with the U.S. Embassy and other donors, USAID has supported Malagasy efforts to fight corruption. The newly registered national chapter of Transparency International (TI) is preparing to conduct major survey and analytical work and to continue its awareness building program. Other local organizations are also engaged in the struggle. Signs of the GOM's increased commitment include the design of public procurement reforms following a USAID workshop on the subject. An anti-corruption law was drafted last year and now needs to be submitted to the National Assembly and vetted publicly. Training in budget management for officials of all the nation's courts helped advance best practices in public financial management, as did training in U.S. Government Auditing Standards for Malagasy audit institutions, technical ministries, local accounting firms and USAID partners. Plans for FY 2002 activities include workshops on rule of law, increased support to the national chapter of TI and support to GOM supreme audit institutions. These activities will build on the momentum underway and further strengthen Malagasy citizens' capacity to fight corruption and improve public accountability.

Using Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) money, USAID was able to respond to a request by an important Malagasy civil society organization to support observation of the provincial elections. U.S. support strengthened national capacity to conduct election monitoring, and informed USAID's assessment of the critical need for civic education and voter registration to further strengthen democratic processes and institutions. ARDF/ESF funds will support efforts to strengthen citizen participation in electoral preparations at a critical juncture in Madagascar's democratic development, the run-up to the presidential elections to be held in November 2001.

USAID's support for improved public information and dialogue has continued to foster a more participatory dialogue between citizens and their local governments. In the provincial capitals of Mahajanga and Fianarantsoa, the municipalities demonstrated their commitment to citizen outreach by increasing their communications budgets appreciably. The city of Fianarantsoa established a new municipal information center to provide citizens with greater access to public information, including the city budget. Open dialogue with citizens' groups is a sea change in local government behavior towards its constituents, following a long

tradition of secrecy and unilateral decisions during the failed socialist experiment. Civil society organizations have helped give their constituents greater voice as evidenced, for example, by upgrades to Fianarantsoa's transport system that resulted from the joint actions of a local consumers group and the transport owners' association. Additional funding will further strengthen the capacity of citizens' organizations to advocate on issues of importance to their families' livelihoods, such as reversing the forest depletion which threatens the water source for one secondary city, and promoting greater transparency in the treatment of land tenure issues.

USAID support through the Leland Initiative for the enhancement of the national telecommunications system to accommodate up-to-date Internet technologies was augmented by Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) funding. In collaboration with the national telecommunications office and private sector partners, USAID is extending the infrastructure required for direct Internet access to the regions of Mahajanga and Fianarantsoa. In addition to a basic network for the University of Fianarantsoa library and research laboratory, with EDDI resources, the municipal information center will be equipped with computers, Internet connectivity, and training to advance the goal of increased communication among civil society partners. Leland's opening of the telecommunications sector to increased competition continues with two new companies offering satellite up-link services, challenging the market dominance of the first provider.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Some results indicators may have to be changed because of decreased budgets. In particular, lack of program funding for continued support for legal reform will preclude assistance for additional business law reforms. A new indicator measuring "more informed public participation in economic and legal issues" will be reported next year to reflect the emphasis on civic education and encouraging more open public dialogue on key issues.

Other Donor Programs: USAID resources supporting the economic growth sector are modest compared to those of UN agencies, Germany, France and the World Bank. The World Bank is midstream in a four-year, \$23 million project supporting the private sector and privatization and, in 1999, it committed \$16.4 million for a five-year micro-finance project. Close collaboration with other donors is a hallmark of USAID's program. USAID led the multi-donor-funded production of a CD-ROM containing 300 business laws and other relevant legal texts. French assistance for legal and judicial reform amounts to approximately \$140,000 per year, and the World Bank committed \$500,000 to this effort in 1999.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Associates in Rural Development and Checchi Consulting, Jureco (a local law firm), Pact, Cornell University, Chemonics International, Transparency International, World Learning, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, and the General Services Administration.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Madagascar: 687-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Issues addressed through an open, informed and participatory process	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	4	6
Indicator 2: Key actions taken by powerholders to increase communication and dialogue with civil society on economic and legal issues	3	7	7	3		N/A	N/A
Indicator 3: Laws modernized in major areas of business law	0	1	3	0	4	3	0
Indicator 4: Number of clients at the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM).	420,602	471,245	517,414	573,113	545,000	595,000	650,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of documented issues meeting indicator criteria	USAID and Democracy & Economic Growth partners	An issue is a series of related questions arising from, relating to public policy, programs or practice, or relating to a specific situation within the public sphere.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of discrete, visible or documented actions	Pact Madagascar	* Revised/replaced by Indicator 1.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of laws modernized in major areas of business law	Business Law Reform Commission, Ministry of Justice, Official Gazette	NA
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of clients : Total	Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM)	NA

264

Program: Madagascar		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Improved Environment for Private Initiative, 687-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,300	DA	2,161	DA	4,139 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	7,000	DFA	5,587	DFA	1,413 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,760	DA	1,747	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	400	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	961	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	8,060	DA	3,908	DA	4,152 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	400	ESF	0	ESF	400 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	7,000	DFA	6,548	DFA	452 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,738	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,738	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,885	DA	0	DA	11,683 DA
		CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	400 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	7,000 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

TITLE AND NUMBER: Smaller, Healthier Families, 687-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,185,000 CSD; \$4,237,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,510,000 CSD; \$4,110,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Madagascar's population of nearly 15 million is growing at about 3 percent a year. The percentage of eligible women using modern contraceptives has risen from 5 percent in 1992 to 10 percent in 1997. However, there is a significant unmet demand for family planning services. The 1997 Demographic Health Survey showed little improvement in child mortality rates: of every 1,000 children born, 162 died before the age of five, and over half were stunted from malnutrition, the highest proportion among countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, the number of children fully immunized was an unacceptably low 36 percent in 1997. While HIV prevalence was less than 1 percent, the rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) were among the highest in the world (25-45 percent syphilis rates), thereby creating ideal conditions for a potential explosion of HIV. Regular natural disasters—cyclones and drought—exacerbate health and demographic pressures and draw scarce resources away from development efforts.

USAID has four key health objectives in Madagascar: (1) increasing the use of priority child survival interventions through support to the national immunization program including polio, promotion of breastfeeding, strengthening the vitamin A program, and curriculum update for the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses program; (2) increasing STD/HIV/AIDS prevention interventions through social marketing of condoms, public education, and strengthening STD testing and treatment; (3) expanding the use of family planning services by increasing the number and quality of sites where couples can have access to reproductive health and family planning services and contraceptives; and (4) improving the use of data for decision making and policy development through health sector training for journalists and policy makers, and support to national health surveys. This holistic family-health effort links a number of approaches to improving access to critical maternal, child and reproductive health services; attention to food security and nutrition; a focus on community mobilization, behavior-change interventions and quality STD management; and disaster preparedness. Improvements in data collection, analysis and use in decision-making are also areas of emphasis. The families of Madagascar, particularly women of reproductive age, children, and those at risk of sexually transmitted diseases, are the direct beneficiaries of U.S. support.

In FY 2001, Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) resources will help improve the health and nutritional status of children age five and under (\$2,700,000, of which \$75,000 is designated for polio surveillance); prevent STD/HIV/AIDS through activities with high-risk populations (\$1,485,000); and increase the dissemination and use of quality demographic and health data by decision-makers. Development Assistance (DA) funds will support the increased use of modern contraceptives and improve the quality of family planning services (\$4,237,000).

In FY 2002, USAID requests \$4,510,000 in CSD funds for Madagascar to continue innovative programs that are engaging communities, supporting local leadership, and promoting partnership in programs that support maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. DA funds—\$4,110,000—are requested to continue support for family planning services and contraceptive procurement.

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: The number of sites where couples can have access to reproductive health and family planning services has grown from less than 150 in 1992 to over 1,000 in 2000; couple-years of contraceptive protection have increased from 72,000 in 1992 to 301,000 in 2000; condom sales through social marketing have increased from 1.1 million in 1996 to 5.2 million in 2000; and the number of children

receiving diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT3) immunizations has increased from 48 percent in 1997 to 55 percent in 2000.

Performance and Prospects: USAID efforts over the last five years to improve the national immunization program have started to pay off. Improved DPT3 coverage resulted from the application of lessons learned from USAID-funded models (1996-1998), the national polio campaign (1998-1999), the mobilization of communities, and child-to-child approaches. DPT rates are expected to reach 58 percent in 2001.

With USAID support, contraceptive use continues to increase in Madagascar. There are 1,023 medical sites providing services, and an increasing number of couples are procuring condoms, injectables and oral contraceptives through the commercial sector. Of the approximately 350,000 couple-years of protection (CYP) provided by the family planning program, about 20 percent are sold through social marketing. Around 12 percent of married women are now using modern contraceptive methods, compared with only 5 percent in 1992. Family planning sites are expected to increase to 1,100 in 2001 and CYP to 380,000.

Recognizing that now is the time to act to slow the epidemic, USAID is at the forefront of an aggressive STD/HIV prevention program. Model interventions have been put in place, which, if expanded nationally, could go a long way toward limiting the epidemic. These include operations research among high-risk groups, expansion of condom social marketing, development of a behavior change communications tool kit, and expanding partnerships with the World Bank, the U.S. Embassy, the Peace Corps, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UNAIDS, the European Union and the media. Condom sales reached 5.3 million in 2000. Through expanded social marketing and applied operations research, condom sales should reach 6 million in 2001.

USAID took the lead in developing a "Nutrition Profiles" economic model to inform key decision-makers of the high childhood malnutrition rates and to analyze nutritional status in relation to health, education, and economic development in Madagascar. Surveys in 1999 and 2000 revealed little progress in improving the nutritional status of infants and young children and identified many areas where interventions are needed. Experimental approaches and pilot projects are now underway to alleviate malnutrition. For example, behavior change communication strategies significantly improved the percentage of mothers with infants exclusively breastfed during the first six months of life. A national vitamin A and iron baseline survey was conducted in 2000 to identify deficiencies and prepare future interventions to improve the situation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None planned this year.

Other Donor Programs: USAID led donors in attracting funding for a high profile, multi-sectoral AIDS program in the context of debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries program. The Government of Madagascar (GOM) initiated an inter-sectoral HIV/AIDS/STI committee at the Prime Minister's level and earmarked \$1.5 million in debt savings in 2001 for HIV/AIDS prevention. The World Bank agreed to provide \$10 million to support new GOM initiatives channeled through the Prime Minister's committee, funds that will help expand the size and geographic focus of HIV/AIDS activities. A World Bank commitment of \$2 million for contraceptive procurements is allowing USAID to focus on other areas to improve family planning services. The United Nations Population Fund contributes about \$500,000 annually. UNICEF provides approximately \$400,000 per year for child survival activities. The World Bank, France and the European Union provide about \$5 million per year for health system development and national drug policy. With \$15 million from the Gates Foundation's Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, new vaccines will be introduced and routine coverage expanded over the next five years, building on USAID's successful models and partnership with UNICEF.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: John Snow International, Peace Corps, Care International, Catholic Relief Services, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, 15 local non-governmental organizations, UNICEF, Linkages, MOST (Micronutrient Operational Strategies and Technologies), the Futures Group, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Macro International, the Population

Reference Bureau, Commercial Market Strategies, the Academy for Educational Development, Medecins du Monde, and the Environmental Health II Project.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Madagascar: 687-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Children receiving 3 doses of Diptheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (DPT3) coverage - percent	48	NA*	57	55	56	58	60
Indicator 2: Condom sales through social marketing	2,950,000	3,392,862	4,492,325	5,280,720	7,000,000	6,000,000*	7,000,000*
Indicator 3: Total number of clinical sites providing FP services nationwide	751	820	999	1,023	1100*	1,100*	1,200*
Indicator 4: Couple Years of Protection (CYP) provided by contraceptive methods	240,000	280,000	320,000	301,000	340,000	340,000*	380,000*

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving 3 doses of Diptheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (DPT) immunizations before 1 year of age. Consequently, information collected by surveys in 1999 refer to the situation in 1998.	1992 and 1997 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); the INSTAT, Priority Household Survey (EPM) preliminary results are used for 1999. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted by INSTAT with UNICEF support, will provide data for 2000. An additional Priority Household Survey (EPM) will be conducted in 2001 with World Bank support, and a DHS in 2002. *No national surveys were conducted in 1998.	Information based on nationally representative sample surveys which look at the child's immunization card or ask the mother or guardian for information. (*) No national surveys were conducted in 1998.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of condoms sold through social marketing program	Social marketing program monthly reports	Units sold. (*) Based on discussions with Commercial Marketing Strategy (CMS), more realistic targets are set for 2001 and 2002.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of fixed health sites with trained health workers, contraceptives and other needed elements to provide family planning (FP) services.	Family Planning Management Information System (FP/MIS).	Fixed public and private clinical facilities (e.g. hospitals, health clinics, dispensaries, doctors offices, and other facilities that dispense health services) providing Family Planning services on a regular basis, e.g. 5-6 days/ week. (*) Due to setbacks in 2000, targets for 2001 and 2002 are revised downward.
Indicator 4:	IR	Couple Years of Protection (CYP) is calculated by multiplying the quantity of contraceptives methods distributed by a standard conversion factor.	Family Planning Management Information System (FP/MIS)	The CYP is defined as the estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that period. The CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by a conversion factor, which yields an estimate of the duration of contraceptive protection provided per unit of that method. The conversion factors used in Madagascar include: injectables, number of doses divided by 4; barrier methods, number of units divided by 150; oral contraceptives, number of cycles divided by 15, IUD, number of insertions multiplied by 3.8; Norplant, number of insertions multiplied by 3.5; surgical contraceptives, number of interventions multiplied by 12. (*) Based on current levels, targets for 2001 and 2002 have been revised.

Program: Madagascar		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Smaller, Healthier Families, 687-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	15,660	DA	8,174	DA	7,486	DA
	9,401	CSD	2,839	CSD	6,562	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	26,750	DFA	25,790	DFA	960	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,600	DA	5,068	DA		
	4,050	CSD	4,799	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	529	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	19,260	DA	13,242	DA	6,018	DA
	13,451	CSD	7,638	CSD	5,813	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	26,750	DFA	26,319	DFA	431	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,237	DA				
	4,185	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,237	DA				
	4,185	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,110	DA	0	DA	27,607	DA
	4,510	CSD	0	CSD	22,146	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	26,750	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

TITLE AND NUMBER: Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones, 687-003

STATUS: *Continuing*

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,183,000 DA

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

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2003

Summary: Madagascar is often characterized as a world apart. Its separation from the mainland of Africa some hundred thousand years ago engendered an evolution of flora and fauna found nowhere else on earth. However, Madagascar is also the world's 13th poorest country, a fact that places enormous pressure on these globally important biodiversity treasures. Madagascar has been cited as Africa's highest biodiversity priority and one of the top three global "biodiversity hotspots" by international conservation organizations. Assisting in preserving this unique heritage offers an unparalleled opportunity to stem the mass extinction of species and environmental degradation that is underway globally.

The USAID objective of "Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones" constitutes the Environment goal of the U.S. Mission's Performance Plan. USAID has been a lead donor to Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) since 1990. In FY 2001, Development Assistance (DA) Environment funds of \$8,683,000 will continue to support biodiversity conservation, forest management planning, environmental policy development, and environmental institution strengthening. An additional \$500,000 in DA Agriculture funds will finance supportive rural development activities. The second five-year phase of Madagascar's NEAP (EP2, 1997-2001) focuses on the transfer of natural resource management responsibility from central to regional and local institutions and communities. USAID's support reinforces Madagascar's strong commitment to manage and develop its protected area network; increase local participation in natural resources management; develop and implement eco-friendly agricultural technologies; increase eco-tourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises; and establish enabling conditions for environmental organizations and policies. EP2 emphasizes linkages among actors within larger landscapes, or eco-regions, to reduce pressures on environmentally significant and sensitive areas.

In FY 2002, USAID proposes to use \$8,000,000 in DA funds to reinforce earlier investments promoting a National Park system to ensure its financial sustainability and ensuring that village management of select classified forests moves apace. Attention will be given to forest conservation, especially improved governance, and creating more opportunities for rural income to increase through agriculture appropriate to these biodiverse-rich forest corridors.

Key Results: The focus is on two broad results: (1) biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management within ecologically significant landscapes; and (2) sustainable environmental organizations and policies necessary for biodiversity conservation efforts. USAID contributed to increasing the size of the national park system from 1.1 million hectares in 1996 to 1.75 million hectares in 2000. Under USAID programs, 380 villages in priority zones are now participating in community-based conservation activities. In the second area, USAID encourages the integration of environmental issues into national, regional, and local planning, policy, regulation, and decision-making. This will help ensure ecologically sustainable development, effective use of environmental impact assessments, and sustainable biodiversity conservation funding. The USAID-assisted environmental review process has enabled the number of projects reviewed to increase from four in 1997 to 15 in 2000, while reducing the processing time from two years to under 60 days. In addition, financing provided for local environmental activities by an independent Malagasy foundation, initially funded by USAID, has increased six-fold since 1997.

Performance and Prospects: Over the past year, USAID has made significant progress in advancing biodiversity conservation in Madagascar. USAID leadership raised improved natural resource management to the forefront of the donor-government debt reduction dialogue. A commitment by the Government of Madagascar (GOM) to improve governance in fishing, logging and mining exploitation

became a trigger for debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries program. The GOM created a new, semi-autonomous observatory to enhance improved governance and transparent natural resource management. It established a public-private sector forum to integrate the national environmental program into planning for rural development, food security, and poverty alleviation. Decentralized and participatory planning committees now integrate environmental dimensions into regional development planning by using USAID-supported analytical techniques and information. Decentralizing rural development and environmental planning has greatly enhanced the contributions of local communities. USAID will continue to work with Malagasy institutions to make these reforms effective.

USAID quickly responded to cyclone damage with rehabilitation assistance that concurrently conserves biodiversity in threatened forest areas. Early 2000 cyclones and floods damaged crops, infrastructure, and rural livelihoods. About 100,000 people were direct victims, while another 700,000 people had their livelihood compromised. USAID quickly distributed 250 tons of short-cycle seed, repaired damaged irrigation systems and farm-to-market roads, and reopened a rail line so farmers could sell cash crops and buy food. Farmers who produce and sell cash crops are less likely to use slash and burn farming, which degrades forests, reduces soil fertility and contributes to landslides and flooding that destroy roads and rail lines. As part of its support for road and rail rehabilitation, USAID helped to develop user associations to ensure maintenance.

More recently, USAID enhanced the National Parks Service's capacity by contributing to the development of a protected area management plan. The plan provides a cohesive strategy for park network management to supplant ad hoc decision making. It identifies and prioritizes the biodiversity areas of the network; outlines research, ecological monitoring, ecotourism, and park development management objectives; and creates systems for achieving national park system financial sustainability. As half of all park revenues are shared with adjacent communities, financial sustainability has a direct impact on rural families. The plan will create a more cohesive and better functioning protected area authority, increase community involvement in park management, ensure financial sustainability, and better integrate national parks into ecoregional planning.

USAID support has resulted in 2,275 farmers forming 144 producer organizations (PO) in unprotected, biodiversity-rich forest areas. To participate in POs, farmers formally abandon slash-and-burn farming practices. Fifty-two percent of participating farmers have now adopted improved agricultural practices. As a result, and despite droughts and cyclones that ravaged these forest corridors last year, many of these farmers almost doubled rice yields, while off-season crop yields (potatoes, beans, etc.) increased by as much as 120 percent. Twenty-six POs contracted with agribusinesses to sell fruit, essential oils, spices, and field crops for better prices and more certain markets. POs also work with private businesses in eco-tourism, beekeeping and fish farming and have emerged within their communities as examples of how good environmental stewardship contributes to more food and cash. The cyclone recovery program has reached another 2,243 farmers who will participate in sustainable agricultural practices, bringing to 4,518 the number of farmers assisted by USAID in 228 villages.

Madagascar's tourism revenue showed an average 14 percent annual increase over the last five years. A new eco-tourism investment zone (EIZ) in southern, dry forest areas shows additional progress. EIZs encourage eco-lodge and tourism investments near protected areas with spin off employment, handicraft, and farm revenue benefits for local communities. Dry forests are the most fragile of the country's numerous terrestrial ecological zones. USAID support also resulted in a more efficient environmental impact assessment (EIA) system, a critical component of EIZ start-up. One hundred and fifteen Malagasy professionals have been trained and now produce more timely and accurate EIAs. The average time for EIA review has dropped from two years to 60 days over the last four years. In 2000, 15 EIAs (out of 21 submitted) were finalized, facilitating sustainable investment of over \$180,000.

With better forest management governance, debt forgiveness, environmentally-friendly farming practices, expanded small farmer-agribusiness linkages, higher quality road and rail infrastructure, burgeoning national park revenues, eco-friendly tourism investments and participatory regional planning, Madagascar's biodiversity-rich forest areas are poised for a sustainable economic take-off that will concurrently alleviate poverty and conserve precious biodiversity. FY 2002 Environment and Agriculture

resources will help Madagascar seize this opportunity to become a show-case where poverty alleviation, economic growth and biodiversity conservation go hand in hand.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Adjustments may be indicated as new public-private sector partnerships are pursued to generate new investment and ideas on international market access, technology transfer, sustainable natural resource management financing, and private sector-community forest management partnerships.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is the second largest donor after the World Bank (\$30 million), followed by Germany, Switzerland, France, and UNDP. The European Union is planning their next investment program, which will include complementary investments in rural development. Other donors include the International Fund for Agricultural Development, World Wide Fund for Nature, Conservation International, CARE, and the Netherlands. The GOM strongly supports the NEAP, providing \$31 million (approximately 20 percent of total EP2 costs) through operating cost contributions and tax reductions. The World Bank supports NEAP institutions and projects that address soil and water conservation. It is planning a multi-million dollar rural development project with strong environmental considerations. Switzerland supports forest policy development and, with Germany, policy implementation. Also, USAID investments in rural road and rail rehabilitation leveraged over \$1 million in used rail equipment from private Swiss railroads and, from the African Development Bank, \$1 million to repair cyclone damage to the rail line and its inclusion in a transport sector loan. The World Bank adopted USAID's model for road rehabilitation in its transport sector loan. The World Bank's Global Environment Facility supports biodiversity priority setting and coastal and marine management. France supports effective environmental information management and land-tenure system development. USAID has been the lead donor in establishing Madagascar's national park system. USAID support provides \$22 million to the \$150 million, five-year EP2, and \$18 million for ecologically friendly rural development and the promotion of sustainable environment financing.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Participating Agencies Cooperating Together (PACT), World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, Chemonics, International Resources Group, International Rice Research Institute, Peace Corps, United States Geological Survey, Montana State University, and Cornell University.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Madagascar: 687-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of investment projects passed through environmental review	4	5	7	15	6	8	8
Indicator 2: Natural habitat contained in Madagascar National Park System	1,715,569	1,715,469	1,718,544	NA	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Indicator 3: Financing provided for local environmental actions by the Malagasy Environmental Foundation "Tany Meva"	801	2,327	3,354	5,200	4,000	4,750	5,500
Indicator 4: Number of villages in priority zones participating in community-based conservation activities	144	160	222	380	300	400	500

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of investment projects	National Office for the Environment (ONE)	Investment projects approved by the Technical Evaluation Committee (CTE), under the National Program, to make investments compatible with the environment (MECIE). Starting with 1999 reporting cycle, data are validated by receipt of official letters of determination delivered by ONE.
Indicator 2:	IR	Hectares	Ministry of Water and Forests; Published Decrees for National Parks	Cumulative figures are reported for this indicator which show the number of hectares of natural habitat designated within the protected area network, which include National Parks, Special Reserves, or Special Nature Reserves (all are IUCN protected area category I or II). Preliminary figures are initially reported when dossiers are forwarded to the National Assembly and finalized (validated) after publication of decrees in the Official Journal of Madagascar. Validation of information is based on the Malagasy legal definition of protected area status as gazetted in the Official Journal.
Indicator 3:	IR	Current Million Malagasy Francs (FMG). The current exchange rate is 6500 FMG to 1 US dollar.	Tany Meva Financial Reports and annual external financial audits of the Foundation	Cumulative amount of grants disbursed to date by Tany Meva. Final data are validated by annual external financial audits of the Foundation.
Indicator 4:	IR	Total number of villages	Project-Activity and Field Reports	Villages are the smallest geographically discrete rural settlements (Fokontany) that are mapped and/or identified in the national census. Community-based conservation activities are those activities undertaken at the community level directed at the sustainable management and use of natural resources for local development. Sustainable management means the wise use of natural resources such that the productive capacity, health and vitality of the natural resources contained in a predefined management area can be maintained for an indefinite period of time.

Program: Madagascar		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Biologically Diverse Eco-Systems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones, 687-003					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	31,847	DA	18,062	DA	13,785 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	70,290	DFA	70,238	DFA	52 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	8,055	DA	10,506	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	38	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	39,902	DA	28,568	DA	11,334 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	70,290	DFA	70,276	DFA	14 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	9,183	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	9,183	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	8,000	DA	0	DA	57,085 DA
		CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	70,290 DFA

275

MALAWI

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	23,161	19,048	13,150	10,006
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	9,924	11,856	14,862	14,755
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	513	4,003	0	3,988
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	33,598	34,907	28,012	28,749

Mission Director, Kiertisak Toh

MALAWI

Introduction

The United States' national interests in Malawi are the promotion of sustainable development through market-based economic growth and the support for democratic governance. Malawi has gone through a political transition from decades of one-party autocracy to multi-party democracy. Fundamental economic liberalization and structural reforms have accompanied this political transformation. Efforts now center on the consolidation of these political and economic gains. Malawi's economic growth and democratic development are closely linked. USAID activities concentrate on key aspects of policy and institutional change to enhance the efficient delivery of goods and services and foster continued democratic progress. Assistance also helps address significant health and social problems to further enhance the environment for democracy. Promoting broad-based economic growth and development will improve stability in the country and the region and in the long-term, Malawi will be better able to attract U.S. economic investment.

The Development Challenge

Malawi's political and economic development has been impeded by its landlocked and narrow economic base, concentrated ownership of assets, limited foreign and domestic investment, the legacy of authoritarian leadership, high population growth, and low human capacity levels. Malawi's social indicators are among the worst in the world, with life expectancy under 40 years, an infant mortality rate of 104 per 1,000, a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (16 percent of the adult population), and malnutrition among the most severe in Africa. Compounding these problems, the World Bank has estimated that Malawi's per capita gross domestic product in 2000 was \$180.

External debt in December 1999 was \$2.6 billion, with debt servicing absorbing more than a quarter of the Government of Malawi's (GOM's) budget revenue. The debt was owed primarily to multilateral institutions. In December 2000, Malawi was approved for debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC). This is expected to eventually reduce Malawi's average annual debt service.

Other Donors

Overall development assistance to Malawi totals about \$400 million per year, excluding debt relief. Donor coordination is relatively good. The United Kingdom and the United States are among Malawi's largest bilateral partners. Other major bilateral donors include Germany, Japan, Canada, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands. Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank. The May 2000 Consultative Group meeting brought together the GOM, donors, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss Malawi's economic progress and outline a strategy for future growth. The process is continuing with the Poverty Reduction Strategic Planning process.

FY 2002 Program

USAID's FY 2001- 2005 program builds on the lessons learned during the implementation of the 1995-2000 program. USAID will continue to implement activities that increase food security and reduce poverty through broad-based, market-led economic growth. The USAID program focuses on human productivity by addressing the critical constraints impeding the workforce's health and education. The FY 2002 program responds to the need to create employment and income opportunities by addressing the constraints to increased productivity within the agricultural sector as well as the need to expand off-farm employment. The program recognizes that efforts to increase on-farm productivity must incorporate practices that improve the use, management and conservation of Malawi's renewable natural resources. USAID has become increasingly aware that broad-based economic growth is not enough to increase food security and reduce poverty. USAID is working with the GOM and other donors to identify and assist those segments of the population that are not benefiting from the economy's growth. One dimension of this strategy is the pilot P.L. 480 Title II activity which is fully integrated into these activities.

USAID's program maximizes the synergies between natural resources, on-farm production, and rural off-farm employment. Other areas of emphasis include increasing civic involvement in the rule of law; developing approaches for adopting behaviors that reduce fertility and risk of HIV/AIDS and improve child health; and improving the quality and efficiency of basic education. The program reflects Malawi's

developmental needs, USAID's expertise in the targeted areas, and Malawi's positive record as a development partner.

USAID's economic growth program increases income-generating opportunities for smallholder farmers, develops market-based service institutions, improves the sectoral policy environment, and introduces low-cost agroforestry practices to improve soil fertility and increase crop yields. In FY 2002, USAID will support the development of markets for agricultural inputs and outputs, encourage smallholder enterprise development, promote crop diversification and sustainable agroforestry technologies, and strengthen food security monitoring. USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth and development, building the capacity of business associations to work with the government and the legislature to develop trade and investment-friendly regulations. This effort contributes directly to the aims of the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) and promotes tax, tariff and trade reform. Activities to improve communications and information access in Malawi will continue through the Leland Initiative.

In 1999, Malawi successfully completed its second national election following the transition to multi-party democracy in 1994, and in 2000 successfully conducted local elections. A viable decentralization policy was developed which empowers citizens to become more engaged in local government. In FY 2002, USAID will focus on helping inform Malawian citizens about the structures, purposes, and role of government, the importance of the rule of law, and good governance.

USAID is helping to lower the population growth rate by encouraging the adoption of modern contraceptive methods and promoting technologies to reduce infant and child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. USAID is also encouraging behavioral change to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. FY 2002 funding will focus on activities which assist Malawi's National AIDS Secretariat to develop and expand HIV voluntary counseling and testing services, including setting standards and guidelines, developing training materials, and establishing a system for monitoring and evaluation.

Malawi's economic growth potential is constrained by limited human capacity. The country's basic education system is weak; schools are overcrowded; teachers are not adequately trained; and teaching materials are inadequate. A community-level social mobilization campaign supported by USAID has resulted in a marked increase in female enrollment at the primary level and a dramatic increase in the number of girls entering secondary school. FY 2002 funds will address the quality of education, which declined as a result of the policy decision to promote universal enrollment. Activities will improve teachers' professional skills; develop schools' ability to respond to the needs of the student population; and implementation and monitoring of key reform policies.

Program: Malawi		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Summary					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	97,988	DA	32,338	DA	65,650 DA
	29,262	CSD	11,209	CSD	18,053 CSD
	700	ESF	500	ESF	200 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	158,831	DFA	136,444	DFA	22,387 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	22,048	DA	23,795	DA	
	16,230	CSD	17,705	CSD	
	0	ESF	200	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	12,351	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	120,036	DA	56,133	DA	63,903 DA
	45,492	CSD	28,914	CSD	16,578 CSD
	700	ESF	700	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	158,831	DFA	148,795	DFA	10,036 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	13,150	DA			
	14,862	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	13,150	DA			
	14,862	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	10,006	DA	80,117	DA	223,309 DA
	14,755	CSD	20,521	CSD	95,630 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	700 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	158,831 DFA

USAID/MALAWI
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
612-001	Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis				
	- DA	10,011	8,379	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	513	4,003	0	0
612-002	Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation, and Management of Renewable Natural Resources				
	- DA	7,900	6,387	3,500	2,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
612-003	Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices				
	- DA	3,000	2,800	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	5,060	8,300	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
612-004	Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,864	3,556	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
612-005	Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened				
	- DA	2,250	1,482	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

612-006	Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes				
- DA	0	0	6,170	5,698	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	0	0	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	3,988	
612-007	Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law				
- DA	0	0	1,200	808	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	0	0	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
612-008	Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health				
- DA	0	0	2,280	1,500	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	10,651	10,308	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
612-009	Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education				
- DA	0	0	0	0	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	0	0	4,211	4,447	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	
SO Totals					
- DA	23,161	19,048	13,150	10,006	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	9,924	11,856	14,862	14,755	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	513	4,003	0	3,988	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis, 612-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The majority of the rural population in Malawi lives at the subsistence level. The challenge is to reduce widespread poverty and move the rural sector towards self-sustaining growth. To achieve this objective, rural agricultural incomes must be improved and household level food concerns addressed. This activity is primarily focused on agricultural productivity and household food security, with an emphasis on crop diversification away from tobacco and maize and into other high value crops. Inherent in this approach is the understanding that sustainability is dependent on improved land use and management practices. USAID funding for this program was completed in FY 2000 but expenditures will continue through FY 2002.

Key Results: Three results are crucial to the achievement of this objective. They are the development of rural businesses, the improvement of market efficiency, and an increase in crop diversification. Development in Malawi must occur in the rural areas through increases in productivity, job creation, and a rise in rural incomes from farm and non-farm businesses. The diversification of crops is essential to increase incomes by reducing dependence upon one or two commodities for both cash and food requirements. Productivity is tied to an improvement in market efficiency.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports private farmers' cooperatives that sell seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs to farmers and buy their crops. The objective of increasing agricultural incomes has been on track. The per capita income of the targeted farm households increased by 13.58 percent, going from \$92.92 in 1998 to \$105.54 in 1999. Policy reform initiatives continue to have a positive impact on privatization and market development. Through the effects of the program small farmers are expanding the production of cash crops and foodstuffs, selling their crops to non-state controlled marketing boards and able to retain more profits from the sale of their commodities. Women farmers have benefited from the program by increased access to markets for their goods and by more food being available to their families. Proceeds from P.L. 480 monetization support local agricultural production and food security efforts at the village level. (Monetization is the process of selling U.S. agricultural commodities in order to obtain foreign currency to support P.L. 480 development and emergency assistance programs.) Beneficiaries of these interventions are the estimated 1.75 million small family farms, including 475,000 households headed by women.

The Government of Malawi (GOM) has recently commercialized operations of the Agricultural Development and Marketing Cooperation (ADMARC). Previously, Malawian farmers received state-subsidized fertilizer and seed, and in exchange were required to sell all of their crops through ADMARC. The GOM's actions will create a more dynamic agricultural sector, as the number of private farmer cooperatives is expected to rise from 17 in 1997 to 96 by completion of the program in 2002. The diversification of agricultural food products away from maize has shown impressive increases as a result of support provided by USAID through the Africa Food Security Initiative and other sources. The initiative, through a partnership of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector, has expanded farmers' access to new technology; increased sustainable land use management; increased farm household income; and promoted direct food security activities.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None

Other Donors: Other major donors include the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom, and Denmark. The EU and United Kingdom have provided major support to food security related activities, including the expanded use of improved seeds and fertilizers and land conservation programs. Denmark has taken the lead in the livestock and irrigation sectors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the U.S. organizations: Agricultural Cooperative Development International; Associates in Rural Development; Barents Group; Catholic Relief Services; Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere; Land O' Lakes; the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture; and the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics.

Malawi: 612-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Value of goods marketed through agribusinesses: Outputs - US \$Million	0	0.3	0.185	0.318	0.2	0.3	0.35
Indicator 2: Value of goods marketed through agribusinesses: Inputs - US \$Million	0	1.5	1.245	1.512	1.3	1.5	1.7
Indicator 3: Real per capita rural incomes: U.S. Dollars	NA	92.92	105.54	NA	111.03	116.53	118
Indicator 4: Profitable agribusiness and cooperatives: Total membership	21,759	41,821	57,179	81,440	65,840	83,000	85,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	US\$ value(mil dollars)	Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)	The indicator measures the values, not volume, of both inputs (mostly fertilizer) and outputs sold through agribusinesses, giving farmers lower input costs and higher output prices.
Indicator 2:	IR	US\$ value(mil dollars)	ACDI	The indicator measures the values, not volume, of both inputs (mostly fertilizer) and outputs sold through agribusinesses, giving farmers lower input costs and higher output prices.
Indicator 3:	S	Real Malawi Kwacha, 1994 (nominal prices deflated by inflation to 1994 constant). 1994 Real Malawi Kwacha are converted to U.S. Dollars at the Average 1994 Exchange Rate of 8.736 Kwacha = \$1: U.S. Dollars	Bunda College Agricultural Policy Research Unit: Rural per Capita Income study commissioned by USAID	Measures income of all rural households in Malawi using a representative sample covering most districts in Malawi.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number (cumulative)	ACDI, Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives and Land 'O' Lakes	The indicator measures the number of associations and cooperatives and their total membership.

Program: Malawi		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a per Capita Basis, 612-001					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	34,482	DA	5,399	DA	29,083 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	57,298	DFA	39,531	DFA	17,767 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	8,379	DA	4,075	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	10,772	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	42,861	DA	9,474	DA	33,387 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	57,298	DFA	50,303	DFA	6,995 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	42,861 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	57,298 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation, and Management of Renewable Natural Resources (NPA), 612-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,500,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID is assisting the Government of Malawi (GOM) with the comprehensive reform of its natural resource management policies and agencies in the country. Other aspects of this program are teaching civic responsibility by monitoring the use and abuse of natural resources and creating organizations to establish privately managed endowments to promote environmental initiatives. Eighty-five percent of Malawi's population are expected to be the primary beneficiaries of this program. It is expected that improvements in the management of natural resources will contribute to agricultural productivity by raising rural incomes for farm families and increasing families' accessibility to foodstuffs. Non-project assistance (NPA) will continue under this program in FY 2001 and FY 2002. Project assistance will be under a new program which addresses sustainable increases in rural incomes. In FY 2001, environmental funds of \$3,500,000 from the Development Assistance Account will support this activity.

In FY 2002, USAID will fund its last contribution to the policy-based sectoral program under this strategic objective. New environmental activities will be a part of an integrated economic growth, agriculture and environment program.

Key Results: A key outcome of this program is that the Malawian people, both in the private business sector and the civic community, are involved in the management and control of the country's natural resources. To make this possible USAID will work with the GOM to ensure that the necessary policy and legislature reforms are in place, which encourage local participation, management, and ownership of natural resources. An endowment will be established to ensure Malawi's natural resources are well-managed and conserved beyond the completion of the current strategic objective. Finally, through community implementation and coordination the Malawian people will take ownership and feel responsible for the monitoring of the environment.

The Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) was established as part of the requirement under a tranche of a NPA component of this activity. A Board of Trustees, Board of Governors and MEET Management Unit are in place. Completion of these activities will result in the Danish government providing a small grant facility of nearly US\$ 1 million.

Performance and Prospects: Policy reviews for the environment and natural resource sectors are virtually complete. A key land reform and management policy is under review by the Cabinet. New Forestry and Fisheries Acts have been enacted, and five other policy reforms (parks and wildlife, irrigation, land resources and conservation, water and land) are at different stages of completion and will be concluded before the end of 2001. A strong network has been established between the government and local communities for the promotion of community-based natural resource management practices.

Varieties of diverse conservation practices have been disseminated through the extension of successful land management practices to rural farmers. About 32,300 farm families are participating in a grass/shrubs program aimed at controlling soil erosion. Adoption of soil-improving practices (e.g., planting varieties of multi-purpose trees on farms, under-sowing tephrosia for improving soil nutrients) is very successful. Approximately 87,000 farm families are participating in these efforts. In 19 of the 24 natural resource management areas, activities are being implemented by community organizations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank, European Union, United Nations, Germany, the United Kingdom and Denmark are implementing assistance programs to address environmental constraints that complement the USAID program

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: For this activity USAID has partnerships with Washington State University and Development Alternatives, Inc. A small grants program is administered through a local non-governmental organization.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Malawi: 612-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: New policies and legislation enacted: Policies	0	5	5	5	5	1	NA
Indicator 2: Increased adoption of community based natural resources management (CBNRM) practices in target districts: Number of communities	NA	NA	NA	171	100	200	300
Indicator 3: Adoption of improved soil conservation practices: no. of hectares	506	2,872	6,154	9,375	14,000	15,000	18,000
Indicator 4: Adoption of improved soil conservation practices: no. of farm families (FF)	1,272	6,464	19,594	32,301	60,000	50,000	57,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of national and/or sectoral policies which have been enacted	University of Arizona reports; GOM documents	National Policies/Legislation include the National Environmental Policy (NEP) and Environmental Management Act (EMA). Sectoral Policies/Legislation are those in forestry, fisheries, parks/wildlife, land use, agriculture and water/irrigation sectors.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of communities	Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi (COMPASS), GOM, and donor reports	CBNRM practices may include adoption and or implementation of a CBNRM action plan, best practice in forest management, wildlife conservation, soil management, sustainable agriculture etc.
Indicator 3:	S	Number of hectares	Washington State University (WSU) and partner institution reports	Improved soil conservation practices with contour strips of grass/shrub species. Note: Previous data has counted physical contour ridging. Because the integration of dense vegetative barriers on the ridges is vital for the reduction of erosion and soil runoff, simple contour ridging is no longer being included as an improved soil conservation practice.
Indicator 4:	S	Number of farm families (FF)	Washington State University (WSU) and partner institution reports	Improved soil conservation practices with contour strips of grass/shrub species. Note: Previous data has counted physical contour ridging. Because the integration of dense vegetative barriers on the ridges is vital for the reduction of erosion and soil runoff, simple contour ridging is no longer being included as an improved soil conservation practice.

Program: Malawi		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation & Mgmt of Natural Resources, 612-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	28,070	DA	7,604	DA	20,466	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	5,456	DFA	5,455	DFA	1	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,387	DA	6,151	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	34,457	DA	13,755	DA	20,702	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	5,456	DFA	5,455	DFA	1	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,000	DA	0	DA	39,957	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	5,456	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices, 612-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1991

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: Malawi's fertility, HIV infection, and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the world. Reduction of the high infant mortality rates is critical because of the negative impact infant deaths have on the adoption of family planning methods. Mothers and children under five years of age are the primary beneficiaries of this objective. USAID obligations under this program were completed in FY 2000 but expenditures will continue through FY 2002. New family planning and health interventions will be funded through a new health program which will be Strategic Objective 612-008, "Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health."

USAID is coordinating with other donors and the Government of Malawi (GOM) in the development of a national HIV/AIDS policy. USAID activities support the creation of a monitoring and evaluation system for HIV/AIDS to assist health care workers in the diagnosis and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STI). The program funds activities that encourage Malawians to reduce high risk activities, encourage voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS, and support the marketing and distribution of condoms as a method of reducing HIV/AIDS. Development Assistance (DA) funds have provided support for a variety of family planning activities through the updating of the reproductive health curriculum that is being taught to health care workers. Health care workers have been trained to provide a range of contraceptive methods and improve the delivery and supervision of family planning services. Family planning and HIV/AIDS activities are linked through training on STI prevention. Finally, DA funds support community mobilization to increase the number of families using family planning services.

USAID also focuses on increasing the quality of maternal and child health (MCH) care services at health centers and communities in target districts. USAID works directly with District Health Office staff in targeted areas to improve management, support systems, and health care service delivery. This includes supplying water sanitation as well as nutritional care. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds support the Ministry of Health's planning and health care reform activities, as well as training and expanding the services related to malaria and the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in target districts. Monitoring and evaluation activities, including the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey of 2000, are supported under all accounts.

Key Results: *The results that remain crucial to the achievement of this objective are the improvement of access to, and quality of, family planning services, STI/HIV/AIDS information and services, and child health care services.*

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, access to family planning services increased, with a total of 29 hospitals across the country providing comprehensive services. Population funds supported the improvement of the curriculum, training materials and reproductive health training at all health care training institutions in Malawi. Training improvements in the areas of health care delivery, clinical family planning methods, and the prevention of infections are increasing the quality of health care services in Malawi. The Ministry of Health's logistics system for contraceptives is being expanded to include other reproductive health products beginning with drugs to treat STIs.

By focusing on improving infection prevention practices, the quality of health care delivery increases. Maternal and child health services have improved in both quantity and quality in seven target health districts. The IMCI program is fully operational in one district while four others have already launched baseline studies and training activities. USAID has supported social marketing of condoms and oral hydration salts (ORS). As with other health products, condom and ORS sales are influenced by the

general state of the economy, which suffered badly in 2000. The price of condoms was increased by 67 percent while that of ORS went up 37 percent. This coupled with increased costs for other necessities had a negative effect on annual sales for both products, although ORS met 90 percent of the target. While condom sales have been below anticipated levels for the past two years, there has been a significant increase in the distribution of free condoms through the public sector (5 million in 1999, and 5.4 million in 2000). The overall increase in condom distribution nationwide went from 10.5 million in 1998, to 11 million in 2000.

USAID continues to work with Malawi on the development of a national HIV/AIDS policy and district implementation plan. USAID provides HIV voluntary counseling and testing services—introduced new protocols for providing same-day test results and significantly increased the number of clients from 5,663 in 1999, to 21,483 in 2000. Due to this significant increase in demand, remaining funds for this component will be used to support the same day, voluntary counseling and testing services through non-governmental faith-based, and government health care services.

CSD funds support activities at central, district, and community levels. At the district level, the partnership between private voluntary organizations and District Health Offices in seven districts is expanding their health care services at the community level. Training and follow-up has helped district hospitals and health care centers to implement quality assurance techniques. Health workers work with staff at the community level to organize village health committees to deliver health messages, and train community members to improve health services within villages. The Malawi Demographic and Health Survey of 2000 fieldwork was completed and preliminary data made available in March 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Baseline studies and training for child health activities for the IMCI program are being expanded from one to four districts applying lessons learned and sharing training opportunities and materials. The district level focus for health service delivery is being maintained and adapted.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors include the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Health Organization, Japan, Germany and the Netherlands. Germany co-funds the condom social marketing program with USAID, and also works in two districts to strengthen management and services delivery. The Netherlands and the European Commission coordinate closely and complement USAID's activities in the areas of health planning and district strengthening of basic health services. The United Kingdom and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities finance comprehensive reproductive health activities through government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and in partnership with USAID, provide contraceptives and support for the logistics management system. The World Bank supports a family planning community-based distribution program in three districts.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through the Malawi Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education. U.S. organizations include Save the Children (U.S.), International Eye Foundation, Project Hope, Africare, and Population Services International. U.S. cooperating agencies include the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, the Johns Hopkins Program for International Reproductive Health, and the Center for Human Services. U.S. firms include The Futures Group, Macro International, John Snow International, and Abt Associates. Other U.S. government partners include the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Malawi: 612-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of Ministry of Health (MOH) and Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) hospitals providing comprehensive family planning services, including mini-laparotomy	23	23	28	29	33	33	33
Indicator 2: Number of condoms sold to wholesalers and retailers	5,752	7,158	4,507	5,727	6,000	6,000	6,300
Indicator 3: CYP- Couple-Years of Protection	190,306	242,188	309,298	397,760	349,125	457,907	520,180

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of hospitals	Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) and Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC) reports.	Comprehensive family planning services include the following: condoms, vaginal foaming tablets, orals (pills), injectables (Depo Provera), IUDS, Norplant implants, and mini-laparotomy under local anaesthetic (ML/LA)
Indicator 2:	IR	Thousands per calendar year	Population Services International/Malawi sales records	Chishango Condoms sold to wholesale and retail outlets
Indicator 3:	S	Number of couples per year protected from pregnancy, based on reported consumption of contraceptive products and number of surgical procedures	Contraceptive Distribution Logistic Management Information System (CDLMIS) (which provides data on consumption of commodities) and the nationwide assessment of surgical family planning services carried out in November 1999 by MOHP and AVSC	Couple-Years of Protection (CYP) are calculated as follows: 13 cycles of pills equal 1 CYP; 120 condoms equals 1 CYP; One IUD equals 3.5 CYP; 4 Depo-Provera injections equals 1 CYP; 1 Norplant equals 3.5 CYP; One sterilization equals 8 CYP

Program: Malawi		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission, Including Child Health Practices, 612-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	18,049	DA	10,084	DA	7,965	DA
	15,844	CSD	8,876	CSD	6,968	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	38,760	DFA	35,212	DFA	3,548	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,800	DA	6,715	DA		
	12,674	CSD	10,679	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	1,148	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	23,849	DA	16,799	DA	7,050	DA
	28,518	CSD	19,555	CSD	8,963	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	38,760	DFA	36,360	DFA	2,400	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	23,849	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	28,518	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	38,760	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to, and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls, 612-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Since 1992, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has adopted policies that positively impact on the access of girls to primary education. Malawian children of both sexes now have access to school. USAID's overall goal is to support the development of education reform to address quality and access to primary education. The beneficiaries are the 3.2 million boys and girls attending primary school. USAID funding for this program was completed in FY 2000 but expenditures will continue through FY 2002. New education activities will be addressed in a separate strategic objective.

Key Results: USAID support was instrumental in Malawi's move to make free primary education available to all students in 1994. Once this policy was in place, USAID supported a highly successful mobilization campaign to inform the public about this important change. This campaign is widely credited with contributing to the increase in primary school enrollment. However, it has been a challenge for Malawi to maintain the quality of education offered to all students as many facilities and institutions could not meet the dramatic growth in enrollment. Since the implementation of the new policy, USAID's program has focussed on increasing financial resources allocated for primary education, increasing the availability of teachers and teaching materials in primary schools and improving overall efficiency in the primary school system.

Performance and Prospects: Since 1999, USAID has engaged in an intensive dialogue with the GOM to discuss ways to improve the quality of education. Building upon Malawi's highly successful campaign to increase educational access, especially for girls, a mobilization campaign stressing the quality of education was launched. USAID's program will involve teachers and communities to identify methods to improve educational quality keeping policymakers informed so that they can influence policy reform. The main target groups are local leaders, parents, school committee members, and school personnel.

The campaign for educational quality is implemented in three districts and uses innovative techniques ranging from drama presentations to media broadcasts. To date, 16 performances illustrating the necessity for community involvement in education has reached a total of 127 villages in the targeted districts. The effort also includes a weekly radio program dealing with primary education issues, which is broadcast throughout the country. Initial results are positive showing a change in attitudes and behaviors as well as empowering parents to demand quality education. USAID and other donors are encouraging the Ministry of Education's efforts to develop a policy investment framework that will guide investment and set program and budgetary priorities in the education sector.

The GOM maintains its commitment to basic education. The education budget as a share of government budget remains high, at 24.1 percent in 1997-1998. Within the education budget, the budget for primary education was 65 percent in 1998, an increase from 44.7 percent in 1992. The fact that 16 percent of all GOM expenditures are invested in primary education is an indication of the GOM's commitment to improve the education of Malawian citizens.

Despite determined efforts, nearly 40 percent of students are in classes with 60 or more pupils. Net enrollment rates continue to increase. In 1999, enrollment rates for boys increased by 3.5 percent while the rate for girls increased by 2.36 percent. Early marriage, pregnancy, and poverty are key factors associated with girls' attrition in the upper grades.

While the GOM made significant progress in allocating increased budget resources for primary education, the declining quality of education and inefficiency impede progress toward national educational goals.

The challenges for the GOM and USAID are to improve the quality of teaching for all children at the classroom level by developing long-term quality and efficiency throughout the educational system.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: In addition to USAID, major donors include the World Bank, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark. All provide support for the development of the policy investment framework. The World Bank provides sector credit support for primary and secondary education. Germany provides support to teacher development centers, where the focus is on mother tongue instruction in primary school. The United Kingdom has shifted its focus to primary education with support for resource centers and community schools. Denmark supports secondary education through distance education centers in three districts. The European Union supports the education sector with resources for building classrooms in community-initiated projects.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the U.S. organizations Creative Associates International, Save the Children (U.S.), and the American Institute for Research. Malawian institutions include the Malawi Institute of Education and the Creative Center for Community Mobilization, a local private voluntary organization.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Malawi: 612-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Repeater rates for boys and girls in standard 1 and 3: Standard 3 Boys	NA	16	17	16	16	15	15
Indicator 2: Percentage schools with functional school management committees	NA	13.2	77.6	91.4	90	95	100
Indicator 3: Repeater rates for boys and girls in standard 1 and 3: Standard 3 Girls	NA	17	16	15	15	15	15
Indicator 4: Policy Investment Framework (PIF) implemented and monitored	NA	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Percentage: Standard 3 Boys	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	The indicator gives the number of pupils repeating a standard at year t expressed as a percentage of that standard's enrollment in year t-1.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percentage	Creative Center for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM) reports	The indicator gives total number of primary schools with school committees composed of community representatives and school teaching staff, organized to provide site based management of the school expressed as a percentage of total number of primary schools in the targeted areas.
Indicator 3:	S	Percentage: Standard 3 Girls	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	The indicator gives the number of pupils repeating a standard at year t expressed as a percentage of that standard's enrollment in year t-1.
Indicator 4:	IR	Yes/No	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	The indicator describes the process involving PIF adoption by GOM and implemented through Education Management Information Systems/Monitoring and Evaluation plan

Program: Malawi		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls, 612-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	5,760	DA	2,226	DA	3,534	DA
	13,418	CSD	2,333	CSD	11,085	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	36,248	DFA	35,703	DFA	545	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	3,346	DA		
	3,556	CSD	7,026	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	225	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	5,760	DA	5,572	DA	188	DA
	16,974	CSD	9,359	CSD	7,615	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	36,248	DFA	35,928	DFA	320	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	5,760	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	16,974	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	36,248	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened, 612-005

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1994 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: USAID programs work to establish and consolidate democratic and civic institutions in Malawi through efforts that strengthen participatory and accountable governance. USAID's strategy has incorporated diverse activities aimed at developing indigenous organizations important to civil society. These organizations promote human rights, civic education, and provide social services (primary education and basic health care) to small family farmers. USAID played a significant role in supporting the remarkable political transition that began in 1992 and resulted in successful multiparty democratic elections in 1994. Following the elections, USAID supported a variety of organizations, from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), parliament, the judiciary, and the electoral commission. Though there is considerable progress, many challenges remain, and sustained support to Malawian democratic and civic institutions is needed. In addition, USAID provides technical and financial assistance for the electoral process through civil society and the electoral commission. All Malawians benefit from a more transparent and responsive political system. Direct beneficiaries include court users, the judiciary, citizens, parliament, and local NGOs. USAID funding for this democracy program was completed in FY 2000 but expenditures will continue through FY 2002.

Key Results: The USAID program works in four principal areas to bolster democracy in Malawi. It seeks to increase participation of civic society in economic and political decision making and debate, works with the Malawian parliament to promote its role as an independent, accountable and responsive institution, supports the electoral commission to ensure that elections are conducted in a free and fair manner, and helps the legal system to strengthen the rule of law in Malawi.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's support for newly-formed democratic institutions greatly advanced the role of civil society and parliament. For example, USAID's work with a local human rights organization that offers free legal assistance and rights education to the public pioneered the use of paralegals to address legal needs unmet by over-extended personnel in the Ministry of Justice. USAID financed other local organizations to promote their participation in the political systems and to encourage participation of all citizens, especially women in decision-making processes. The foundation laid by USAID's support to the second national elections in 1999 through activities such as voter education and election administration led to continued efforts for further civic education and increased political debate at both the national and local levels. In addition, USAID provided assistance for newly elected members of parliament as they became familiar with their new roles and responsibilities. Continuing work with the high court is necessary to ensure the uniform and equitable dispensation of justice.

While Malawi has been quite successful in establishing democratic institutions, the bureaucratic obstacles to their development remain. USAID continues to support selected government institutions achieve increased capacity of these institutions to carry out their oversight roles in a consultative and informed way through constant engagement with civil society and government. One significant contribution by USAID has been the provision of a full computer network to the National Audit Office which will significantly increase the number of audits it is able to carry out annually.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Donor coordination has been effective in promoting political liberalization in Malawi. Major donors include the United Nations Development Program, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID activities are implemented the National Democratic Institute, World Learning International, local NGOs, and key government institutions including parliament, the judiciary, and the electoral commission.

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Occasions on which parliamentary committees consulted with non-governmental and private sector associations	5	9	12	12	8	18	25
Indicator 2: Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation: Committee or Caucus debates	1	26.6	67	55	30	55	60
Indicator 3: Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation: 21 days' notice	3	89	100	87	100	100	100
Indicator 4: Cases advised upon by the Center for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (CARER)	1,356	4,268	3,750	6,906	6,000	7,400	9,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Number per annum	Parliament through National Democratic Institute (NDI)	Number of times Parliamentary committees met with NGOs or private sector associations to discuss any legislative matter
Indicator 2:	IR	Percentage per annum: Committee or Caucus debates	NDI/Parliament	Specified conditions include: a) 21 days' notice; b) Committee or Caucus debates; c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor
Indicator 3:	IR	Percentage per annum: 21 days' notice	NDI/Parliament	Specified conditions include: a) 21 days' notice; b) Committee or Caucus debates; c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor
Indicator 4:	IR	Number per annum	CARER	Indicates the impact which CARER is having and the levels of information which citizens have about their rights.

Program: Malawi	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Institutional Base For Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened, 612-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	11,627	DA	7,025	DA	4,602	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	700	ESF	500	ESF	200	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	21,069	DFA	20,543	DFA	526	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,482	DA	3,508	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	200	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	206	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	13,109	DA	10,533	DA	2,576	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	700	ESF	700	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	21,069	DFA	20,749	DFA	320	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	13,109	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	700	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	21,069	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes, 612-006

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,170,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,698,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: A key element of USAID's program in Malawi is to transform the rural economy and reduce the number of people living in poverty. This strategic objective addresses the country's greatest development challenge - its limited economic productivity. The success of this objective is dependent upon several factors, including the better utilization of land, increasing agricultural yields; shifting to higher valued commodities, and increasing the number of employment opportunities for the average Malawian. By building upon USAID's earlier work in agriculture, the environment, trade and investment, the program will increasingly focus on reaching emerging small farm families and private entrepreneurs who have the potential to increase their productivity.

The transformation of the country's rural agricultural sector including crop diversification and a more active integrated agricultural sector offers the best potential for increased productivity. USAID's assistance emphasizes the adoption of improved low cost technologies and practices. USAID increasingly focuses on the expansion of rural employment opportunities to absorb surplus labor and integrate the farm and market. Employment other than subsistence farming is often hampered by inadequate technical, management practices, and lack of capital. USAID's intervention with government and non-governmental institutions is aimed at providing basic business administration, marketing, and product development. In FY 2001, USAID will use Development Assistance funds for this program, of which \$4,493,000 is from the agricultural sector, \$810,000 from the economic growth sector, and \$867,000 is from the environment sector.

In FY 2002, USAID will introduce low-cost agroforestry practices to improve soil fertility and increase crop yields. Specific efforts will include the development of markets for agricultural inputs and outputs; encouraging smallholder enterprise development; promoting crop diversification and sustainable agroforestry technologies; and strengthening food security monitoring.

Key Results: Important outcomes of this program will be the sustainable increases in agricultural productivity; raising the incomes of rural households by providing more employment opportunities; and increasing local participation in natural resources management. USAID believes that transformation of Malawi's rural economy can be achieved through increased productivity, job creation and increased incomes from both farm and non-farm business.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's program for rural development builds on successes and lessons learned in previous programs which addressed rural income enhancement and environmental management concerns separately. During the past year, the government has undertaken several significant policy actions that are contributing to improving the rural economy. These actions include the elimination of: (1) pricing policies for crops which do not take into account differences in transport or growing season; (2) generalized subsidies on fertilizer inputs and maize outputs; (3) subsidies to parastatals and the introduction of a new policy that all parastatals including the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation operate on a commercial basis. In addition to these reforms within the agricultural sector, the government is undertaking measures to reduce the fiscal deficit and lessen the burden of the state on the economy. The implementation of this improved policy environment will be addressed by the current strategic objective. It is expected that these developments will provide the opportunity for increased economic diversification and growth.

The environmental sector policy reforms initiated under USAID's previous program are being implemented. New natural resource management legislation will help to inspire local community participation in the environmental and natural resources sectors. At present, the forestry and fisheries

acts have been enacted with good results. Five additional pieces of legislation which focus on parks and wildlife, irrigation, land, water, and land resources and conservation are at different drafting stages and should be concluded before the end of 2001. A good network has been established between the government and local communities for the promotion of community-based natural resource management practices.

In the agriculture sector, USAID has focused on strengthening individual farmer capacity and encouraged the participation of farm households in group business endeavors. The goal was to improve the quality and quantity of cash crops for sale and to reduce the costs of production and marketing. The policy reforms of the early 1990s, encouraged and supported by USAID, have had a positive impact on privatization and free market development of the agricultural sector. Smallholder farmers can now grow cash and food crops, market them freely and, in turn, realize increases in annual net returns. Remarkable progress has been made in terms of increasing participation in business associations. In one year, between 1999 and 2000, 30 additional farmer-owned agribusinesses and cooperatives formed. The target for 2000 had been 45 associations, but was exceeded by 24 for a total of 69 associations with 81,480 members.

Malawi's participation under the Africa Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP) was aimed at promoting the formulation and implementation of reforms vital for growth of private sector trade and investment and was essential to stimulating economic gains. For example, support provided under ATRIP resulted in formulating a new policy that requires the government to issue temporary work permits for expatriates within 40 working days where before it took months. Similarly, USAID-supported Budget Breakfasts, which brought together critical decision-makers in the government, private sector, and civil society resulted in a debate on a government budget for the first time ever in 1999. Follow-on discussions on economic issues are now slowly being regularized, entrenched and accepted by government, private sector, and the public. USAID is supporting the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry to expand its geographical coverage and membership.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank, European Union (EU), United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, and Norway remain USAID's major partners in addressing Malawi's agricultural, environmental and employment challenges. The EU and United Kingdom provide substantial support to food security related activities. Denmark takes a lead role in the institutional development of livestock and irrigation sectors. Danish support for district level capacity-building to support the environment is complementary to USAID's on-going community-based natural resource management activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners in rural activities including Land O' Lakes, the Agricultural Cooperative Development International, Washington State University and Development Alternatives, Inc. USAID will select new implementing agencies for activities related to off-farm employment, market development and agricultural information.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Malawi		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes, 612-006				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0	DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0	CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0	ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0	SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0	FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0	DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0	CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0	ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0	SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0	FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	6,170 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	6,170 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,698 DA	62,194 DA	74,062 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law, 612-007

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,200,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$808,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: With this strategic objective, USAID has altered its focus from institutional strengthening to increasing civic involvement of citizens. While clear gains in strengthening democratic institutions were made with USAID support, these gains will never be permanent if ordinary citizens are not involved. This new program seeks to increase citizens' knowledge, information, and understanding of how the political system operates.

USAID will continue to work with local organizations that have shown promise under activities carried out in the previous strategic objective. Improved access to justice for ordinary people will be promoted through the High Court of Malawi and civic groups. Activities that improve the efficiency of the formal court system and make available advice on how to access the formal system as well as avoid it through alternative methods of dispute resolution will be supported. USAID will also support local initiatives which promote a greater flow of information on rights and responsibilities and lead to greater citizen engagement in the rule of law. USAID will also provide technical assistance to improve the interaction between civil society and government. Parliament, together with other accountability institutions such as the National Audit Office, will play an important role in this interface and USAID will continue programs with these groups. All Malawians will benefit from a more transparent, responsive political system. Direct beneficiaries include court users, civic organizations, the judiciary, women, parliament, disadvantaged citizens, and accountability institutions.

Key Results: USAID's program will focus in three areas: (1) improving access to justice; (2) increasing support for the rule of law; and (3) building the capacity of institutions, such as the National Audit Office, to respond to citizens' concerns.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, democracy and governance funds of \$1,200,000 from the Development Assistance account will support this program. Increased civic involvement as defined by the Malawi Constitution will benefit all Malawians. Continued support to local human rights and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) promotes their participation in the political system and encourages the participation by all citizens, especially women, in the decision-making process. The foundations laid by USAID's support to the country's second national elections in 1999, through activities such as voter registration and election administration, have been consolidated by continued support to local groups for civic education and have increased participation in decision-making at both the national and local levels. USAID will continue support to local human rights groups involved in advocacy and legal advice. It will judiciously provide support to the High Court by working with other donors to encourage much needed judiciary reform over the next five years. In addition, it will continue its relationship with parliament, supporting institutional reforms as well as working with parliamentary committees to carry out their oversight roles in a consultative and informed way through constant engagement with civil society and government. Other watchdog institutions, such as the National Audit Office, will benefit from USAID technical assistance and support. The participation of women will be a cross-cutting theme in all of these interventions.

In FY 2002, USAID will focus on helping to inform Malawian citizens about their government: its structures, purposes and their role within it. The program will help increase mass awareness of the rule of law, improve access to justice and enable key government institutions to become more responsive to citizen's needs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Donor coordination has been effective in promoting political liberalization in Malawi. Key donors in the area of democracy and good governance are continuing close coordination with the aim of achieving the best possible impact. The United Nations Development Program provides support through its democracy consolidation program, with funding from the British, Norwegian and Danish governments. Support is provided to the parliament, as well as civic education and electoral support. The European Union supports a rule of law program with an institutional focus. The United Kingdom is about to launch a program to improve the efficiency of the administration of justice and is providing support for police reform. Germany is providing support for civic education and government decentralization.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID activities will be implemented by the National Democratic Institute (with shared funding from both the British and Danish governments); local NGOs; and key government institutions including parliament, the judiciary, and selected accountability institutions such as the National Audit Office.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Malawi		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law, 612-007						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,200	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,200	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	808	DA	10,587	DA	12,595	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health, 612-008

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$10,651,000 CSD; \$2,280,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 10,308,000 CSD; \$1,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2006

Summary: In spite of improvements made over the past five years, Malawi's fertility, HIV infection, and child and infant mortality rates are still among the highest in the world. This program builds on and continues support for USAID-funded activities aimed at reducing the transmission of HIV infections, reducing infant and child mortality, and increasing the rate of contraceptive prevalence. USAID's work supports both government and private sector HIV/AIDS, child survival, and family planning programs to accomplish this objective. Reducing the high infant mortality rates is key because of the negative impact infant deaths have on the adoption of family planning methods. Mothers and children under five are the key beneficiaries. In FY 2001, Child Survival and Disease funding consists of: \$1,331,000 in child survival funds of which \$75,000 are polio funds; \$5,739,000 of HIV/AIDS funds; \$1,247,000 of vulnerable children funds; and \$2,334,000 of infectious disease funds. DA funded population is \$2,280,000.

In FY 2002, USAID funding focuses on activities which assist Malawi's national AIDS program to develop and expand voluntary HIV counseling and testing services. This includes establishing standards and guidelines, developing training materials, and establishing a monitoring and evaluation system.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: USAID will use a number of approaches which meet Malawi's needs for increased information, improved access and distribution of products, expanded delivery of basic health services and test new approaches for AIDS orphans. It will support social marketing efforts and the delivery of an appropriate range of health interventions. USAID will promote increased health and nutrition practices and will provide support for HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing. In addition, USAID will explore innovative techniques to increase community participation in health care, including care for orphans, and will help expand the range and quality of health services for mothers and children under five in key districts.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports activities to increase the quality of and access to essential health services, focusing on maternal and child health and infectious diseases. In seven target districts, USAID works directly with relevant health officials to improve management and support systems to better deliver antenatal care, and to train health workers in integrated approaches to improve nutritional and sanitation practices. The program supports Malawi's planning and health reform activities related to quality assurance, decentralization and hospital autonomy. USAID will also support social marketing of insecticide-treated nets to reduce malaria infection in young children and women of childbearing age. In addition, USAID will provide national level technical assistance and other support in targeted districts to improve tuberculosis detection, treatment and prevention programs. HIV/AIDS remains a critical issue for Malawi and USAID will expand a successful pilot project in voluntary counseling and testing. This extended effort will include tuberculosis screening for clients who test positive for HIV. USAID will continue to incorporate monitoring and evaluation activities into the program, including support for the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey.

USAID's work in the population sector focuses on training, service provision, logistics and management systems for family planning and reproductive health. The program includes all contraceptive methods of family planning, infection prevention, as well as diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections. Under this new health SO, USAID is placing greater emphasis on increasing the quality and quantity of human resources and training activities at all health training institutions in the country. The focus on training will translate into higher reproductive health services. The training will emphasize infection prevention,

counseling and informed consent, and competency-based approaches to teaching and facilitative supervision. USAID support will also strengthen and expand clinical services for long-term and permanent family planning methods such as tubal ligation, vasectomy and implants through in-service training, supervision and monitoring activities. The contraceptive logistics management and information system developed under USAID's previous health activity will be upgraded to include other reproductive health commodities, such as diagnostics and drugs for sexually transmitted infections. USAID will also support initiatives by local organizations to mobilize villagers and increase the numbers of family planning community-based distribution agents who provide information on reproductive health and core family planning services.

According to the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey of 2000, the contraceptive prevalence rate has risen from 14 percent in 1996 to 26 percent in 1999, significantly surpassing the five-year, 1995-2000 target of 20 percent. New non-governmental family planning service providers, funded by the United Kingdom, contributed to this higher than expected contraceptive prevalence rate. The USAID 2000 target for nearly 350,000 couple-years-of-protection (CYP) was exceeded by more than 10 percent. Of the 33 hospitals in Malawi, 29 now offer a full range of family planning services.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors include the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the Fund for Population Activities, the World Health Organization, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany and the Netherlands.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through the Malawi Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education. Key U.S. organizations include Save the Children, International Eye Foundation, Project Hope, Africare, and Population Services International. U.S. cooperating agencies include the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, the Johns Hopkins Program for International Reproductive Health, and the University Research Corporation Center for Human Services. U.S. firms include The Futures Group, Macro International, John Snow International, and Abt Associates.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Malawi	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS & Improve Child Health, 612-008						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,280	DA				
	10,651	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,280	DA				
	10,651	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,500	DA	7,336	DA	11,116	DA
	10,308	CSD	9,168	CSD	30,127	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, 612-009

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,211,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,447,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2006

Summary: Malawi's education sector has chronically suffered from poor human and capital resources; a further strain was caused by the introduction of free primary education in 1994. This enormously popular policy resulted in massive increases in enrollment from 1.9 million pupils to 2.9 million in a year. There were not enough classrooms or teachers to handle such an influx. This condition still persists, even though many donors have come forward with programs and funds to support the expansion.

Consequently, the quality and efficiency of Malawi's primary education has deteriorated to a critically low point. Fewer than half of the children who enter primary school make it through sixth grade, and a recent analysis of reading standards for sixth graders reveals that almost 80 percent of students at this stage cannot comprehend texts targeted for this level of education.

There is a dire shortage of trained and qualified teachers. During the past several years, the Ministry of Education (MOE) with donor assistance has adopted urgent measures to provide in-service training to teachers. The curriculum of teacher training colleges has been condensed into a three month 'crash course' followed by close to two years of on-the-job supervision. This minimal level of training and the burden on overloaded supervisors continues to result in issues of quality in educational instruction. While 16,000 teachers have received this training, there are at least another 16,000 teachers who need it urgently. As of 1998, roughly 40 percent of the country's primary schools had classrooms with at least sixty pupils, and at the lowest grade levels the number of students in each class is often much higher.

Key Results: USAID's education program supports Malawi's efforts to address these critical constraints and will work to improve teachers' professional skills, create more effective schools which encompass community involvement, and support Malawi's sector-wide policy reform programs which include improved management and allocation of resources and better planning, especially at the central level.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, USAID will use \$4,011,000 in basic education sector funds and \$200,000 in HIV/AIDS sector funds, all from the Child Survival and Disease account for this program. The HIV/AIDS funds will be used to incorporate HIV/AIDS education in curricula and teacher training programs. Performance for this strategic objective over the next year will be critical. The MOE realizes the relationship between education quality and policy development and continues to demonstrate its commitment by analyzing successes and failure in the approved policy framework. This review gives the MOE the opportunity to identify and address previously unforeseen gaps in policy. Similarly, the timely development by the Government of Malawi (GOM) of a national teacher education and development strategy will result in improved teaching and learning at the classroom level.

The GOM will continue to work on key reform policies during FY 2001. Some of the areas of policy reform include: 1) teacher education, such as recruitment, deployment and promotion; 2) revision of current curriculum to update the educational needs of Malawian children for participation in the global economy; 3) development of an HIV/AIDS policy for the education sector; and 4) implementation of an education information management system which will provide data for monitoring and for decision makers.

In FY 2002, USAID will continue to address the quality of education in Malawi. Activities to promote educational quality will include improving teachers' professional skills; developing schools' ability to respond to the needs of the student population; and reforming implementation and monitoring of key policies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: There continues to be a high degree of donor coordination in the education sector in Malawi. Major donors are the World Bank, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, the European Union, Japan, Canada, the African Development Bank, the German Development Cooperation, and the United Nations agencies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through private voluntary organizations such as the Save the Children Federation (U.S.) and the American Institutes for Research. Malawian partners include the Creative Center for Community Mobilization, the Malawi Institute of Education, local firms and two government ministries.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: Malawi	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, 612-009			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	4,211 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	4,211 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	4,447 CSD	11,353 CSD	20,011 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

MALI

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	24,649	22,370	21,246	20,292
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	10,702	12,878	12,433	12,717
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	1,500	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	1,558	3,905	1,487	336
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	38,409	39,153	35,166	33,345

Mission Director, James Hradsky

MALI

Introduction

Assistance to Mali is concentrated in five strategic areas: additional access to improved health care and basic education, increased economic opportunities and income, strengthened civil society through community organizations, improved access and use of development information, and lasting establishment of national and regional stability. These key objectives are closely integrated with the U.S. Mission Performance Plan wherein many political and economic interests of the United States match with those of Mali. Mali continues to be a politically and economically sound partner with the United States, striving for regional stability and expansion of trade in West Africa. Malian President Konare has accepted the chairmanship of the Economic Community of West African States for an additional year through 2001, with conflict mitigation and enhanced regional trade as top priorities. Mali actively participates in the Leland Initiative, the Africa Food Security Initiative, the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, the Micro-enterprise Initiative, the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Debt Reduction Initiative, the Internet for Economic Development Initiative, and the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program.

The Development Challenge

Mali is a poverty-stricken nation, without significant natural or economic resources. The infrastructure is very limited, per capita income is about \$250 per year (6 million people, equal to 60 percent of Mali's population, are living under the poverty line), and literacy is roughly 30 percent. About 80 percent of the populace lives in rural areas and engages in subsistence agriculture. However, the democratically elected Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) continues to implement forward-looking policies that are liberalizing the economy and the political system, and are expanding programs in education and health. Advances are hampered by the population growth rate, which continues to increase the burdens on social services and the economy. Over 60 percent of the population, equal to more than 6 million youth, are under 25 years of age. Access to primary education is now being rapidly expanded but still only reaches a total of 58 percent of the school age population (48 percent for girls) at the primary school level. Food production during the last two years has exceeded national requirements, but Mali remains vulnerable to unreliable rainfall for most agricultural activities. Decentralized decision-making and influential civic action are progressing steadily, with communal councils operating nationwide. Access to development information through rural radio and Internet has made great strides since 1997 (when USAID supported introduction of the Internet in Mali), but does not approach that of more developed nations. Stability in the North, both political and economic, is still tenuous, although improvements can be noted.

Other Donors

In 1999, bilateral, multilateral and bilateral donors provided an estimated \$370 million in assistance to Mali. The United States is a major donor, having provided roughly 10 percent of Mali's total donor assistance. Other major donors (in order of importance) include: European Union, France, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Japan, United Nations agencies, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, and Belgium.

FY 2002 Program

Mali continues to make steady progress in education and health, in economic growth, and in democratic governance. Building on this progress, USAID's support under Strategic Objectives defined in the Country Strategic Plan period (1996-2002) is helping: 1) to improve access to, demand for and quality of services to help youth become more productive citizens; 2) to increase economic growth through investment in major economic subsectors; and 3) to help community organizations work with the government to enhance the quality of life in Mali. USAID also supports a cross-cutting Special Objective that improves access to and use of development information, generating increased impact of these three objectives. Certain activities related to the three objectives are part of a second Special Objective that focuses on northern Mali work to improve political and social stability through integration of northern ethnic groups into Mali's political, economic and social structures. During 2000, USAID met or exceeded most performance targets set in the Mission's performance measurement plan and is currently on track to reach the goals laid out in the Mali Country Strategic Plan. A Food for Peace P.L. 480 program is not being conducted in Mali, although "monetized" Food For Peace resources (generated elsewhere from Title II commodity sales) are used to finance Malian development activities.

Mali's current Country Strategic Plan (CSP 1996-2002) is nearing completion and USAID is in the process of designing a new Country Strategic Plan for the 2003-2012 period. Building on the lessons learned and successes of those activities supported under the CSP 1996-2002, the new strategy, entitled **Promoting Economic Growth and Combating Poverty Through Development Partnerships**, will continue its strategic focus on the sectors of health, education, economic growth, and democratic governance. Key lessons learned highlight the importance of giving development programs the appropriate implementation time needed to demonstrate their full potential benefits and outcomes. Most notably, the success of many grassroots activities is a direct outcome of long-term investments. The timing is appropriate for transitioning into a new strategic plan, moving into areas of focused needs where USAID can have the greatest impact.

Global Health

USAID's assistance emphasizes expansion and improvement of community health services, improvement of family planning practices, and greater access to health facilities. As the major donor in Mali, USAID has a direct positive impact in family planning assistance. Programs in child survival and reproductive health are contributing to reductions in child mortality and decreases in the population growth rate. Access to health care and availability of family planning services continues to improve, but the population growth rate and mortality figures are still distressingly high. The GRM's National ten-year Health Plan for improved health delivery has now been operating for just two years, with demonstrated improvement in the management of health services resources.

Economic Growth and Agriculture

USAID's sustainable economic growth activity identifies and addresses the obstacles to increasing the value added of production, processing and marketing in some of the country's most important economic subsectors. Overall economic growth for 2000 has exceeded 5 percent, with USAID-supported sectors matching that growth target. USAID supports rice production, which has increased 20 percent since 1996. Cattle offtake has better than doubled since 1996. The democratic governance activity is helping over one thousand community organizations advocate for improved policies and infrastructure. In 2000, USAID supported activities met or exceeded most of their performance targets for community organizations. By facilitating the use of information resources, e.g. the Internet and community radio stations, the information and communication activity is increasing Malian access to development and business-related information. In 2000, the information and communication activity exceeded all information access and coverage performance targets (radio coverage and number of institutions assisted with Internet connections). The North assistance activities, working towards economic and social parity of the North with the southern regions of the country, have also made positive progress: 547 new income-generating activities were started, 26 new schools were built with over 2,700 children enrolled, and 66 water points were established or renovated.

All of USAID's objectives contain activities for building human capacity. Along with other donors, USAID is working within the framework of the GRM's new ten-year Education Development Plan (1998-2007). USAID's activities in establishing community-managed and community-financed primary schools contribute significantly to increasing primary school enrollment. Through activities implemented by U.S. private voluntary organizations, over 1,500 classrooms have been built since the inception of the strategic plan in 1996, pushing primary school enrollment up by more than an additional 10 percent, a gain largely attributable to USAID's support. All activities are ahead of performance targets. All USAID-supported grants and contracts contain training components. USAID's efforts have now helped bring radio coverage to over 75 percent of the populace. Additionally, USAID's support of Internet user training and the doubling of the number of Internet service providers have brought a new wealth of information to thousands of Malians.

USAID is working with Malian communities in the agricultural sector to become more efficient producers and to increase farmer incomes through agricultural best practices and better management of their natural resources. USAID continues to expand its Integrated Pest Management activities and to promote better management of forests and other natural resources by local communities. Adoption of improved agricultural practices grew, with 1,900 farmers adopting better farming and forestation practices in 2000.

Conflict Prevention and Development Relief

In 1999, communal elections were held throughout Mali for the first time ever. Newly elected local leaders are assuming decision-making responsibilities in partnership with citizens, community associations and civic action groups. Various activities for strengthening the capacity of local organizations to operate effectively for the benefit of their members continues to be the central focus of the Democratic Governance Objective. Over 1,000 community organizations were assisted and the majority operates effectively and democratically. Foods For Peace commodities are monetized in Chad by an U.S. private voluntary organization that uses part of those funds to support food security initiatives in Mali.

Program: Mali		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	95,058	DA	44,756	DA	50,302	DA
	34,502	CSD	9,772	CSD	24,730	CSD
	300	ESF	300	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	172,296	DFA	164,125	DFA	8,171	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	22,766	DA	36,461	DA		
	12,878	CSD	17,060	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	1,281	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	117,824	DA	81,217	DA	36,607	DA
	47,380	CSD	26,832	CSD	20,548	CSD
	300	ESF	300	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	172,296	DFA	165,406	DFA	6,890	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	21,246	DA				
	12,433	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	21,246	DA				
	12,433	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	20,292	DA	223,808	DA	383,170	DA
	12,717	CSD	136,225	CSD	208,755	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	172,296	DFA

USAID/MALI
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
688-001	Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth				
	- DA	5,118	4,721	5,995	3,300
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	9,702	12,178	12,433	4,061
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-002	Increased Value-Added of Specific Economic Sectors to National Income				
	- DA	12,281	10,829	5,345	1,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-003	Community Organizations in Target Communes Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance				
	- DA	3,400	3,820	4,687	500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	1,500	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-004	Improved Access to and Facilitated Use of Information				
	- DA	1,250	1,200	1,500	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-005	Development in The North				
	- DA	2,600	2,800	3,719	800
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	1,000	700	0	381
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

688-XXX	Reproductive and Child Health				
	- DA	0	0	0	2,321
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	5,967
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-XXX	Expanded and Improved Basic Education				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	2,308
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-XXX	Shared Governance				
	- DA	0	0	0	2,592
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-XXX	Accelerated Economic Growth				
	- DA	0	0	0	5,998
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-XXX	Information Technologies				
	- DA	0	0	0	831
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
688-XXX	North Integration				
	- DA	0	0	0	2,450
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		1,558	3,905	1,487	336

SO Totals				
- DA	24,649	23,370	21,246	20,292
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	10,702	12,878	12,433	12,717
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	1,500	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	1,558	3,905	1,487	336

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth, 688-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,995,000 DA; \$12,433,000 CSD;

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,300,000 DA; \$4,061,000 CSD;

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of the youth activity is to improve the basic education and life skills of youth 15 years and younger; and to improve the health of Malians of all ages, with a focus on those ages 25 years and younger. Better-educated and healthier youth are more productive citizens, and can contribute to a more stable, progressive Mali. These objectives are being accomplished through improving national and community interventions in the areas of basic education, child survival, and reproductive health. The youth activity targets two results: better educated children, with emphasis on increasing girls' education and life skills relevant to Mali's market economy; and healthier children and parents capable of making responsible decisions about child survival and reproductive health.

The FY 2001 planned obligation will fund: Development Assistance (DA) Population (\$5,995,000) to expand family planning activities and contraceptive procurements; Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) Children's Basic Education (\$5,266,000) to support community schools and basic education reform; CSD Child Survival (\$4,000,000) to improve maternal and child health programs; and CSD HIV/AIDS (\$3,167,000) to increase HIV/AIDS prevention.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for: Development Assistance (DA) Population (\$3,300,000) to fund family planning activities and contraceptive procurements; Child Survival and Disease (CSD) Children's Basic Education (\$2,861,000) to support community schools and basic education reform; CSD Child Survival (\$1,000,000) for improving maternal and child health programs; and CSD HIV/AIDS (\$200,000) for HIV/AIDS prevention.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: The youth activity is on track. Most targets are being met and some are being exceeded. Key results include: access to child survival services in targeted areas has increased to 20 percent; primary school construction through USAID support now totals 1,542 schools, for an added enrollment of 114,000 children; and national enrollment in primary schools rose to 58 percent, a gain of 2.2 percent in one year.

Performance and Prospects: USAID encourages U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) partnerships that support community establishment and maintenance of basic health centers. USAID's PVO partners focus increasingly on village-based and mobile outreach efforts. Through standardization of procedures for an integrated approach to prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses, USAID's PVO partners are able to improve health services. At the regional level, health care providers are better equipped, from design through to management of health care, as a result of USAID-sponsored training and systems improvement.

USAID is engaged in policy dialogue on community-based efforts and their integration into the Ministry of Health's package of basic health services. This includes child survival services and innovative approaches involving USAID's PVO partners that would bring greater health information and deliver better services to Malian communities. USAID is the primary donor funding the Demographic Health Survey for 2000-2001.

The growth of peer education programs offers further promotion of reproductive health services, including participation by vulnerable groups such as adolescents and young adults aged 10 to 25 years. In 1999, our implementing partners trained several hundred peer educators. Subsequently, thousands of

adolescents benefited from reproductive health information and products. USAID's implementing partners are seeing positive results from their strategies that focus on the special needs of these adolescent and young adult groups.

The need for improved contraceptive availability through both public and private outlets, social marketing agents, and an expanding network of peer educators has resulted in an agreement with the Ministry of Health on a new approach. This includes the selection of a new Malian private sector wholesale distributor for direct provision of contraceptives to both public and private sector distributors, and the exploration of further cost recovery options, a major step towards improving and expanding the supply of contraceptives in Mali. In FY 2000, USAID provided further assistance to the Ministry of Health regarding contraceptive security for Mali, including development of a long-term vision, a strategy, and short and medium-term action plans.

In FY 2000 USAID developed an HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Strategy (2001-2005) that incorporates efforts with the Ministry of Health, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and Population Services International, the latter a new partner to be contracted in early 2001. This strategy advocates a multi-sectoral approach, and the new partner activities are designed to improve the existing systems and fill gaps in the areas of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, including counseling.

On the education front, USAID continues to support efforts to expand primary school access and to make the curricula more relevant to young Malians. USAID's PVO partners continue to strengthen the capacity of communities to manage these schools through on-going training and supervision activities. USAID funding supported the development, production and distribution of local language materials for use in schools. These materials are designed to enhance relevance of the classroom lessons. Malians responsible for the reform of basic education curriculum (begun in 2000) received additional training.

FY 2000 was the first full year for USAID's interventions under the Strategies for Advancing Girls' Education (SAGE) activity. The SAGE is testing a life skills manual of 100 topics for use in Mali's primary schools. To improve the enabling environment for girls' education in Mali, the SAGE activity trained female members of school management committees and also supported the Ministry of Education's curriculum reform and teacher training, and promotion of the value of girls' education.

The youth activity expects to achieve the following by 2002: 1) 22 percent access to child survival services and 50 percent access to family planning services; 2) primary school enrollment rates of 62 percent total and 49 percent for girls; and 3) 9.5 percent contraceptive prevalence rate among women of reproductive age. The timing for completion of the Youth activities by December 2002 fits well with the advent of the new health and education strategies, as the stage will be set for the initiatives of the next decade.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works with the World Bank, Canada, UNICEF, and the Netherlands. Other donors that support education and health and activities include Japan, the European Union, Germany, France, and Switzerland.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's development partners include AFRICARE, CARE, Centers for Disease Control, Center for Development and Population Activities, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), John Snow Incorporated, Save the Children USA, World Education, and Population Services International.

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased gross student enrollment rate: Total percentage	46.7	50.0	53.9	57.8	56.0	59.0	62.0
Indicator 2: Couple years of protection (CYP) for modern methods, women of reproductive age *2000 figure is for partial year and only regional results are shown (1999 was national)	135,870	153,453	190,543*	146,940*	195,000	220,000	245,000
Indicator 3: Increased gross student access rate: Girls percentage	34.1	41.0	42	45.3	47.3	51.5	54.9
Indicator 4: Increased gross student access rate: Total percentage	45.6	47.1	52	53.8	54.0	57.0	59.0
Indicator 5: Increased gross student enrollment rate: Girls percentage	36.5	41	44.4	46.3	44.0	46.0	49.0
Indicator 6: Increased access to child survival services: percentage	6.6	10.9	18.6	20.1	17	20	22

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percentage: Total	GRM Education Statistics	Number of girls and boys of any age enrolled in primary school (1st cycle, grades 1-6) as a percentage of total population (girls and boys) aged 7-12 years
Indicator 2:	IR	Couple years protection	SOMARC, PVO/AMPPF and MOH (DSFC, PLNS) contraceptive distribution statistics	CYP is calculated by method as follows: 15 cycles oral = 1 CYP; IUD = 3.5 CYP; 120 Condoms = 1 CYP; 120 foaming tablets = 1 CYP; 4 Depo/injectable = 1 CYP; 1 Norplant = 3.5 CYP (N.B. there are new conversion factors effective 1997)
Indicator 3:	IR	Percentage: Girls	GRM Education Statistics	Number of students (girls) of any age newly enrolled in first grade of primary school as a percentage of total population (girls) aged 7 years
Indicator 4:	IR	Percentage: Total	GRM Education Statistics	Number of students (girls and boys) of any age newly enrolled in first grade of primary school as a percentage of total population (girls and boys) aged 7 years.
Indicator 5:	IR	Percentage: Girls	GRM Education Statistics	Number of girls of any age enrolled in primary school (1st cycle, grades 1-6) as a percentage of total population (girls) aged 7-12 years
Indicator 6:	IR	Percent of population within 15 km of a child survival service delivery point in PVOs intervention geographic areas	PVO progress and annual reports: SCF, Groupe Pivot, AFRICARE, CARE, Population Council, World Education, CEDPA	Percentage of population within 15 km of a fixed health facility, CBD or community agent/site offering child survival (CS) services

Program: Mali		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth, 688-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	26,489	DA	13,347	DA	13,142	DA
	30,202	CSD	8,597	CSD	21,605	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	61,086	DFA	57,403	DFA	3,683	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,117	DA	14,268	DA		
	12,178	CSD	15,630	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	1,180	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	30,606	DA	27,615	DA	2,991	DA
	42,380	CSD	24,227	CSD	18,153	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	61,086	DFA	58,583	DFA	2,503	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,995	DA				
	12,433	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,995	DA				
	12,433	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,300	DA	0	DA	39,901	DA
	4,061	CSD	0	CSD	58,874	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	61,086	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Value-Added of Specific Economic Sectors, 688-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,345,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of the sustainable economic growth (SEG) activity is to increase the value-added or profits of specific economic activities in the cereals, livestock and non-traditional agricultural subsectors. This is being accomplished by increasing access to financial services and boosting Mali's competitiveness in producing, processing and marketing cereals, livestock, and non-traditional products. USAID is supporting interventions that improve private sector marketing policy, stimulate better use of technology, improve job and marketing skills, increase access to both technical and market information, and increase access by Malian entrepreneurs to credit.

In the cereals sector, USAID supports interventions that improve land tenure policy, promote investments in irrigated production, improve natural resource management practices, develop cereal-based products and promote cereal export. For livestock, USAID supports interventions that improve production through animal feed processing facilities; encourage the use of cattle by-products, improve meat, hides and skins processing and marketing, and increase commercial transport of live animals and meat for local marketing and export. For financial services, USAID supports the development of a uniform, transparent regulatory framework, establishment of sustainable micro-finance institutions, and increased access to financial services. For non-traditional products, USAID supports interventions that improve storage and processing for certain fruits and vegetables; that improve access by exporters to market information; and that help develop new markets and products. The SEG activity has had its greatest impact in rural areas, where 80 percent of Mali's population lives. It is also helping to increase employment and income in urban areas, particularly by supporting microenterprise activities of women and artisans.

The FY 2001 planned obligation will finance: Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$1,368,000) to support increased production, processing and marketing of selected products and micro-credit and income-generating activities; and DA Environment (\$3,977,000) for supporting natural resource management activities.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for: Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$500,000) to support increased production, processing and marketing of selected products; DA Other Economic (\$500,000) for micro-credit and income-generating activities; and DA Environment (\$500,000) for supporting natural resource management activities.

Key Results: The SEG activity has exceeded most performance targets for this reporting period. Through USAID support, the livestock sector continues to grow with livestock exports increasing 100 percent over last year's target (279,000 head). USAID's livestock sector interventions include the continued support to privatize livestock health services, improvement of market infrastructure at key collection points throughout the country, and the initiation of concerted efforts with private sector partners to combat illicit export taxes. Rice production grew another 4 percent over last year's all-time high. Savings mobilized through micro-credit programs increased 15 percent to \$1,130,000.

Performance and Prospects: The SEG activity continues to support improved agricultural market information services, covering an array of commodities (cereals, livestock and alternative commodities), involving domestic, regional and world markets. The second West Africa Market Outlook Conference was held in Mali, with participants from all countries in the region. The new market information system at both the national and local levels is fully operationalized, ensuring more frequent reporting over a larger network of markets. The electronic data management and transmission systems are being used for frequent marketing reports on prices and quantities.

The SEG-targeted sectors performed well during a year of below-normal rainfall. The achievements of the SEG activity are essentially due to sustained support for policy initiatives, particularly in the cereals sector, support to the livestock sector in both improving production and marketing efficiencies, more targeted support to micro-finance institutional partners to improve management and institutional capacity, and sustained, long-term support to natural resource management initiatives in the target zone. Gender concerns are integrated in all SEG activities: 95 percent of all beneficiaries of the SEG micro-finance program are women. The Office du Niger (Malian government partner) is implementing a program to develop fruit and vegetable production and marketing with women's farming groups, and SEG agro-processing interventions are focused mostly on women entrepreneurs. Sustainability of micro-finance institutions, as measured through operational and financial self-sufficiency, will increase as further management skills are developed among micro-finance personnel.

This past year, the SEG activity began a program of highly targeted, demand-driven technical assistance for partner micro-finance institutions, in response to the need for a stronger focus on the professionalization of the micro-finance sector. USAID support has helped several individual institutions, as well as the Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions, in strategic planning, business plan development, designing and installing management information systems, and accounting and financial management training. On the agribusiness front, the SEG activity will be starting in 2001 a Development Credit Authority loan guarantee program to provide financing for agribusiness investments, in response to the lack of medium-sized financing in the agribusiness sector.

With SEG activity support, over 11,000 ceramic-lined stoves were sold in 2000, an increase of 38 percent over record sales in 1999. The estimated reduction in carbon dioxide emissions due to the use of the ceramic-lined stoves is 94,500 metric tons cumulatively.

SEG activities will expand Mali's rice production base by 25,000 hectares by completion in 2002. Rice production in 2001 is targeted to increase by a further 100,000 metric tons. The companion natural resources management program will also continue promotion of farmer investments in production practices that increase yields while decreasing degradation. By 2002, it is expected that over 32,000 farmers will be participating in natural resource management activities.

USAID expects a continuing strong performance for the SEG activity through completion in FY 2002. At that time, USAID will be ready to start implementation of the new economic growth activity, into areas of natural outgrowth from the current strategy.

Possible adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: France is the largest donor in agriculture and natural resources. Other major donors and international financial institutions include Germany, the Netherlands, the European Union, Denmark, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and Japan.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's development partners include: CARE, Chemonics, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), Enterprise Works, Michigan State University, Save the Children USA, and World Education.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Mali: 688-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Net Amount of Outstanding Loans (Less portfolio at risk)	294.7	1,516	2,275	2303	825.5	2,400	2,540
Indicator 2: Absolute value-added of cereals, livestock, and alternative commodities subsectors at the national level: Cereals	148,869	157,463	167,887	195913	187,697	197,082	206,936
Indicator 3: Absolute value-added of cereals, livestock, and alternative commodities subsectors at the national level: Alternative commodities	67,827	69,221	90,773	71423	77,064	80,917	84,963
Indicator 4: Absolute value-added of cereals, livestock, and alternative commodities subsectors at the national level: Livestock	90,464	92,105	93,342	103030	116,492	122,316	128,432
Indicator 5: Total volume of alternative commodities sold in domestic and export markets	24,100	28,295	31,178	34194	27,100	35,900	37,700
Indicator 6: Total area under alternative commodities for at least 4 months/year in targeted areas	12,000	18,670	19,034	20579	10,780	21,600	22,700
Indicator 7: Volume of rice (paddy) production in targeted areas	576,000	688,000	717,856	745100	676,365	782,000	821,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	FCFA (millions)	USAID-supported PVOs	This indicator reflects the level of viable loan activity in MFIs and is measured as the difference between total loans outstanding and the amount of loans (portfolio) at-risk. Loans at risk are considered to be those that are more than 90 days past due.
Indicator 2:	IR	Constant CFA (millions) on a 1987 base: Cereals	Annual "Comptes Economiques du Mali" produced by the Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique (DNSI), available February or March for the preceding year. To meet the 1998 R4 reporting schedule the 1996, 1997 and 1998 "Actuals" are the DNSI. "revised 1996 series," the "1997 provisional data" and the "1998 preliminary estimates" from the March 1998 publication.	The value added to the subsectors (1. Cereals, 2. Livestock, and 3. Alternative crops) annually compared with a base year (1996) estimate derived from the long-term trend [1984-1996].
Indicator 3:	IR	Constant CFA (millions) on a 1987 base: Alternative commodities	Annual "Comptes Economiques du Mali" produced by the Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique (DNSI), available February or March for the preceding year. To meet the 1998 R4 reporting schedule the 1996, 1997 and 1998 "Actuals" are the DNSI. "revised 1996 series," the "1997 provisional data" and	The value added to the subsectors (1. Cereals, 2. Livestock, and 3. Alternative crops) annually compared with a base year (1996) estimate derived from the long-term trend [1984-1996].

			the "1998 preliminary estimates" from the March 1998 publication.	
Indicator 4:	IR	Constant CFA (millions) on a 1987 base: Livestock	Annual "Comptes Economiques du Mali" produced by the Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique (DNSI), available February or March for the preceding year. To meet the 1998 R4 reporting schedule the 1996, 1997 and 1998 "Actuals" are the DNSI. "revised 1996 series," the "1997 provisional data" and the "1998 preliminary estimates" from the March 1998 publication.	The value added to the subsectors (1. Cereals, 2. Livestock, and 3. Alternative crops) annually compared with a base year (1996) estimate derived from the long-term trend [1984-1996].
Indicator 5:	IR	Metric Tons	DNAE exports plus SIM Rapports Mensuels, when it begins to report on alternative commodities (est. 1998)	Sum of total volume of alternative commodities sold in given year in domestic markets (as defined by SIM market studies) and exported (as recorded by DNAE Statistics) from SEG targeted areas.
Indicator 6:	IR	Hectares	Rapports Annuels of ODRs. Planned data are based on projection from the 1996 actual figure.	Total area expressed in hectares producing horticultural crops (fruits, vegetables, ornamental flowers) described as Cultures Maraicheres in ODR reports
Indicator 7:	IR	Metric tons	DNSI, Enquete Agricole de Conjoncture, DNSI/DNA, produced annually for previous year. In order to meet the 1998 R4 schedule, provisional data have been obtained from MDRE for this year's "actual" report.	Absolute volume of paddy produced in given year in SEG targeted areas.

Program: Mali		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Value-Added of Specific Economic Sectors to National Income, 688-002					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	55,769	DA	24,644	DA	31,125 DA
	2,300	CSD	42	CSD	2,258 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	106,274	DFA	102,136	DFA	4,138 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	10,829	DA	15,657	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	0	ESF	0	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	101	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	66,598	DA	40,301	DA	26,297 DA
	2,300	CSD	42	CSD	2,258 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	106,274	DFA	102,237	DFA	4,037 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,345	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,345	DA			
	0	CSD			
	0	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,500	DA	0	DA	73,443 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	2,300 CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	106,274 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Community Organizations in Target Communes are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance, 688-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,687,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of the democratic governance (DG) activity is to assist community organizations to become effective development partners in targeted local government entities, called "communes". Effective democratic governance also aims at strengthening community organizations' capacity to influence public decision-makers in the planning of development activities. USAID focuses on two major areas of intervention in Mali: helping targeted community organizations to engage in democratic governance and civic action, primarily at local levels; and helping to put in place an enabling environment that empowers community organizations, non-governmental organizations, and federations to carry out civic actions and to actively participate in determining public decisions.

USAID continues to encourage Mali's decentralization. Targeted community organizations, local non-governmental organizations, and federations, are receiving assistance through USAID-supported U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs). Major beneficiaries are the people involved in community organizations at the village and at the "commune" levels of local government.

The FY 2001 planned obligation will finance Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$2,687,000) to provide training and technical assistance that increases the capacity of community organizations to operate effectively and efficiently; and DA Democratic Governance (\$2,000,000) to provide to identify, analyze and address constraints in existing laws, regulations and policies that affect community organizations, larger civic action groups, and federations; to support civic education campaigns on decentralization, as well as laws and policies that empower community organizations.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for Development Assistance Democratic Governance (\$500,000) to fund training and technical assistance that will increase the capacity of community organizations to operate effectively and efficiently and will support civic education campaigns on decentralization, as well as laws and policies that empower community organizations.

Key Results: The DG program exceeded its FY 2000 targets in 80 percent of its selected performance measures this year. Implementing partner U.S. PVOs are working with over 1,000 community organizations in 214 communes. The performance measure, "community organizations expanding their development services and activities," exceeded the planned level by 19 percent (69 percent achieved versus 50 percent planned). Even with the drop in community organizations forming good partnership with local government (31 percent versus 40 percent planned), we still believe this was a good effort, since before mid-1999 there were no communal authorities in place to work with and new links needed to be forged.

Performance and Prospects: Concerning the performance measure "target community organizations are engaged in democratic self-governance and civic action", performance met the target level (45 percent) in all community organizations, while participating women's groups exceeded their 45 percent performance target by 35 percent. The percentage of target community organizations who "practice sound management within their organizations" met the planned 40 percent level for all organizations and the performance target for women's organizations (45 percent). Performance on the percentage of community organizations "pursuing issues with systematic civic was exceeded (54 percent achieved versus 50 percent planned).

Following the 1999 local elections, all municipal and *Cercle* councils, mayors and communal boards, and Regional Assemblies were installed and are in various states of operations. Several laws and regulations

concerning delegations of authority and resources to decentralized entities were approved in FY 2000. Decisions regarding the criteria for allocating financial resources to existing communes were made, with all communes receiving their appropriate shares. Now, 95 percent of Mali's new communes now have a General Secretary and 86 percent has tax managers (personnel critical to the management of the communes). The government established Centers for Technical Assistance to Communes that provide assistance for selecting, designing, implementing and follow-up of communal projects.

To ensure the sustainability of the decentralization process, USAID supported advocacy campaigns through a Cooperative Agreement with an U.S. PVO who operates a grants program to local non-government organizations. Although just launched in FY 2000, USAID had already funded 14 proposals focused on helping community organizations and federations identify, analyze, resolve constraints in existing laws, regulations and policies affecting their smooth operation and functioning. The awardees are encouraged to work with federations and collaborate with non-government organizations.

Another noteworthy accomplishment for FY 2000 was USAID's support of the connection of Mali's National Assembly to the Internet. This activity has made the vast resources of the Internet, including website development and access, e-mail communication, list servers, etc, available to Mali's parliamentarians, thereby linking Mali's National Assembly to the global information infrastructure. Today, 105 parliamentarians have e-mail accounts and the National Assembly has its own website.

In addition to another successful year of program implementation, several specific studies, evaluations and monitoring activities were conducted. A fourth independent democratic governance performance survey was performed that measured a reduced number of indicators, revised the non-target or control group, and added questions to measure "spread effects". USAID also funded an analytical study to assess quantitative instruments for measuring commune effectiveness. The findings from these studies are providing a methodological blueprint that enhances monitoring those key indicators linked to promoting Mali's "communes" as effective arenas of democratic local governance.

By the end of 2002, the DG activity's development partners will have a fully expanded set of activities supporting decentralization and the principle of "shared" governance. Many implementation issues will have been addressed, resulting in effective partnerships between civil society and communal governments. Transition to the new DG activity, with new partnerships and working nationally, should be smooth.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The DG activity is developing transitional (to the new strategy) interventions that will bring more strength to the program and enhance overall achievement. One is training of newly elected leaders in financial management and transparency rules to enhance effective resource mobilization. Another is assistance to the newly formed Association of Municipalities of Mali in representing the interests of communes vis-à-vis central government. Additionally, a pilot activity will be developed to strengthen women's participation in decision-making at the local level.

Other Donors Programs: Other donors and international financial institutions actively involved in democratic governance activities include the United Nations Development Program, France, Germany, the European Union, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada and the World Bank.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's development partners include: CARE, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), Save the Children USA, and World Education.

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: COs pursuing issues with systematic civic action: % of all target women COs	42	52	55	52	50	55	60
Indicator 2: Target COs have sound management practices: % of all target women COs	8	34	29	42	40	60	75
Indicator 3: % of target COs forming good partnership with local government in delivering public services: % of all target women COs	5	22	18	8	30	40	60
Indicator 4: COs pursuing issues with systematic civic action: % of all target COs	38	51*	72**	54	50	55	60
Indicator 5: Target COs have sound management practices: % of all target COs	5	19*	29**	31	40	60	75
Indicator 6: COs govern themselves democratically: % of all target women COs.	0	21	38	61	45	55	65
Indicator 7: COs govern themselves democratically. % of all target COs	0	5*	33**	45	45	55	65
Indicator 8: % of target COs forming good partnership with local government in delivering public services: % of all target COs	21	30*	42**	31	40	60	75

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	% of all target women COs (30)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs for which there is evidence that for any single issue: a. The problem was analyzed; b. A position was developed; c. An action plan was formulated; d. The government, population and other COs or intermediary NGOs or federations were contacted; e. The membership was involved in civic action.* Evaluation standard of 3 and above count as systematic.
Indicator 2:	IR	% of all target women COs (30)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs with sound management practices as judged by the management index: a. Legal recognition; b. COs maintain adequate financial systems & records that are reviewed by NGO & PVO & published in general assembly; c. 50% of the board members are functionally literate; d. Dues collected according to by-laws. (All yes or no questions). Evaluation method: Target groups must receive a yes response on at least 3 of the 4 criteria above to be counted as having sound management practices.
Indicator 3:	IR	% of all target women COs (30)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs which can demonstrate growing or high levels of cooperation with the government in the provision of services. Cooperation can be financial, material or technical. Financial support can include the provision of personnel, such as schoolteachers for community schools. Desegregated by % of total CO and % of women's COs.
Indicator 4:	IR	% of all target COs (1055)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs for which there is evidence that for any single issue: a. The problem was analyzed; b. A position was developed; c. An action plan was formulated; d. The government, population and other COs or intermediary NGOs or federations were contacted; e. The membership was involved in civic action.* Evaluation standard of 3 and above count as systematic.

Indicator 5:	IR	% of all target COs (1055)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs with sound management practices as judged by the management index: a. Legal recognition; b. COs maintain adequate financial systems & records that are reviewed by NGO & PVO & published in general assembly; c. 50% of the board members are functionally literate; d. Dues collected according to by-laws. (All yes or no questions). Evaluation method: Target groups must receive a yes response on at least 3 of the 4 criteria above to be counted as having sound management practices.
Indicator 6:	IR	% of all target women COs (30)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs that meet the following criteria: They are voluntary in membership; a. The leadership is elected in accordance with by-laws and for a specific time period that allows alternation; b. Availability of written by-laws; and c. Demonstrate at least 60% membership attendance at the general assembly. Evaluation method: Target groups must receive a yes response on at least two standards to be counted as governing themselves democratically.
Indicator 7:	IR	% of all target COs (1055)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs that meet the following criteria: They are voluntary in membership; a. The leadership is elected in accordance with by-laws and for a specific time period that allows alternation; b. Availability of written by-laws; and c. Demonstrate at least 60% membership attendance at the general assembly. Evaluation method: Target groups must receive a yes response on at least two standards to be counted as governing themselves democratically.
Indicator 8:	IR	% of all target COs (1055)	Annual survey of COs and tracking system (COs logbook) conducted by the four PVOs: World Education, Care, Save the Children U.S. and CLUSA. Interview of COs (spot check) conducted by DG SOT.	% of target COs which can demonstrate growing or high levels of cooperation with the government in the provision of services. Cooperation can be financial, material or technical. Financial support can include the provision of personnel, such as schoolteachers for community schools. Desegregated by % of total CO and % of women's COs.

Program: Mail	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Community Organizations in Target Communes and Effective Partners in Democratic Governance, 688-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,400	DA	2,236	DA	4,164	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	300	ESF	300	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	4,936	DFA	4,586	DFA	350	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,820	DA	3,141	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	10,220	DA	5,377	DA	4,843	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	300	ESF	300	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	4,936	DFA	4,586	DFA	350	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,687	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,687	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	500	DA	0	DA	15,407	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	4,936	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Access to and Facilitated Use of Information, 688-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,500,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The information and communication activity improves access to, and facilitates the use of, development information through the Internet and private community radio stations. The activity expands dissemination of existing information by: (1) promoting open, liberal policies in the information and communication sector; (2) increasing the number of Malians who obtain and use current development information; and (3) enhancing modes of communication.

The FY 2001 planned obligation of Development Assistance Economic Growth (\$1,500,000) will finance management training to community radio station staff and representatives of the federation of private radio stations; limited amounts of spare parts and maintenance equipment; expansion of rural radio broadcasting capacity; and local language radio program development. To enhance sustainability, USAID is helping community radio stations develop broadcasting programs that responds to people's development needs. Environmental radio programs have been developed and broadcast to address local environmental interests and concerns. Assuming the planned level of FY 2001 resources is provided, this activity will require no additional funding in FY 2002.

Key Results: This was another banner year for the Information & Communications Special Objective. The University of Mali received a wireless link to the Internet. The first partnership between an U.S. private sector firm (Cisco Systems), and the University of Mali became a reality, as well as community radio became a significant tool that enhanced Mali's development efforts.

Performance and Prospects: The year 2000 saw significant progress toward the integration of the Internet in Mali's economic and educational sectors. During this reporting period, the University of Mali, which consists of ten physically separate institutions, received a high-speed, wireless modem system that connects each institution to each other and to the national Internet gateway. Also, a network consisting of separate facilities for students and for teachers at each of the University's ten sites was designed and equipment is being procured.

The number of private sector Internet service providers increased from five to eight. Eight new local institutions were connected to the Internet. With USAID encouragement, Cisco Systems established a regional training academy, housed at the University of Mali, offering courses in computer networking. The National Assembly was provided with an Internet network, under an initiative of the women parliamentarians. The Malian government established a new, high-level directorate within the Prime Minister's office devoted to promotion of information technologies. Customs duties on computer equipment were reduced from 67 percent to 12 percent. The Mali Chapter of the Internet Society (ISOC Mali) took on an important role in setting policy, guiding the evolution of the Internet in Mali, and in training.

In 2000, Mali became a participant in the U.S. Presidential "Internet for Economic Development" initiative. With material and financial support from USAID, Mali hosted an international meeting on information and communication technologies, the first of its kind in West Africa. About 1,250 people from various groups in society participated. Fifty countries were represented.

The information and communications team provided Internet training, through Mali Chapter of the Internet Society, for government officials (including ministers, mayors and regional governors), primary and secondary school students (of which half were girls), and others from the private sector (including over 250 women). Moreover, USAID provided training for Malian pesticide specialists under a joint program

with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Malian Volunteer Corps trainers who in turn trained volunteers and their partners; and researchers and archivists.

The percentage of Mali's citizens having access to one or more community radio stations increased to 77 percent (compared to 70 percent in 1999 and 64 percent in 1998). USAID provided equipment for a community radio station in Kati, which covers 12 communes with a population of 344,000 people. USAID also equipped the association of private radio stations in Mali (URTEL) with studio equipment for producing radio programs, and provided equipment for radio program production for Peace Corps Volunteers. Through a USAID grant, the association of private radio stations in Mali offered training for staff of its member stations in radio station administration and management, production of radio programming for women, and training for radio technicians. USAID also funded specialized training in radio production and communication techniques for Peace Corps Volunteers and non-governmental organization participants, education radio programmers, and health radio programmers. A special radio campaign on Mali's new education reform program was designed, and 684 programs were disseminated over 38 radio stations.

By FY 2001, at least ten local non-governmental organizations and associations will have on-site Internet access and the connection of the University of Mali to the Internet should be complete. Training of University of Mali teachers and students will continue through FY 2002. The target for training radio station staff in FY 2000 was not met (158 versus the target of 200), as the grant providing funding for this training was not signed until November 2000. However, we expect that all training scheduled to take place under this grant will be completed by the middle of FY 2001.

Adjustment to Plans: As the Mali Chapter of the Internet Society (ISOC Mali) enhanced its capacity to provide Internet training, the information and communications activity transferred responsibility to ISOC Mali, enhancing the sustainability of this appropriate approach to training. In 2002, the information and communication activity will be introducing new Internet technologies as a bridge to the new strategy and that will establish linkages between the activity's radio and Internet interventions. This might require readjustments in training and equipment investments to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the new technologies.

Adjustments are being made in the indicators for measuring Internet use in Mali. As Internet service providers become more competitive, they are unwilling to report on the number of accounts and clients they have. Thus, the activity has established a new performance indicator that measures the overall amount of "traffic" that flows through the national Internet gateway. Also, with the creation of a Radio Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist position on the activity team in 2001, the information and communication activity is now able to gather data that will measure the impact of improved information dissemination using radio broadcasting.

Other Donor Programs: To expand Internet services, USAID is collaborating with Canada and other donors, whose efforts focus on financing telecommunications infrastructure to enhance availability nationwide. In the community radio sector, several donors joined USAID to create an inter-donor coordination committee to ensure positive synergy and to avoid duplication of services.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or agencies: USAID's development partners include eight private Internet service providers and several local private voluntary organizations, as well as Pathfinder Foundation (a new U.S. Private Voluntary Organization), the Mali Chapter of the Internet Society, and the Federation of Private Radio Stations.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Mali: 688-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Connect selected partner institutions to the Internet: Annual	0	9	15	8	5	5	5
Indicator 2: Promote internet resources and use in Mali: Annual	1000	1000	800	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Radio station staff training in sectoral development topics: Annual	0	220	260	158	200	150	150
Indicator 4: Radio station staff training in sectoral development topics: Cumulative	0	220	480	638	680	788	938
Indicator 5: Population covered by community radio	45	64	70	77	72	79	81
Indicator 6: Promote internet resources and use in Mali: Cumulative	1000	2000	2800	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 7: Connect selected partner institutions to the Internet: Cumulative	0	9	24	32	29	37	42

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of institutions connected using USAID funding (A: annual, C: cumulative): Annual	SOTELMA (annual report) and private ISPs	This indicator tracks the number of partner organizations who receive technical assistance and/or equipment from the InfoComm program for a direct, on-site connection to the Internet
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of Internet "accounts": Annual	Indicator dropped, as no longer highly relevant and as ISPs no longer willing to share info.	The total number of Internet accounts with the five, local Internet Service Providers
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of radio station program producers and staff trained: Annual	URTEL annual reports, and InfoComm participation in training sessions	The number of community radio staff trained in the production of programs in public service topics such as health, family planning, education, democracy and governance, market price information, natural resources management
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of radio station program producers and staff trained: Cumulative	URTEL annual reports, and InfoComm participation in training sessions	The number of community radio staff trained in the production of programs in public service topics such as health, family planning, education, democracy and governance, market price information, natural resources management
Indicator 5:	IR	Percentage of population	GIS map based on URTEL reports	The percentage of Mali's total population having access to at least one private, community-based FM radio station
Indicator 6:	IR	Number of Internet "accounts": Cumulative	Indicator dropped as per I 2.	The total number of Internet accounts with the five, local Internet Service Providers
Indicator 7:	IR	Number of institutions connected using USAID funding (A: annual, C: cumulative): Cumulative	SOTELMA (annual report) and private ISPs	This indicator tracks the number of partner organizations who receive technical assistance and/or equipment from the InfoComm program for a direct, on-site connection to the Internet

Program: Mali		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Improved Access to and Facilitated Use of Information, 688-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	1,800	DA	951	DA	849	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,200	DA	527	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	3,000	DA	1,478	DA	1,522	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	4,500	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Development in the North, 688-005

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,719,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$800,000 DA, \$381,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The Development in the North activity supports the people of the three northern regions of Mali in acquiring the capacity and confidence to maintain stability through broad-based and sustainable local development. The activity will strengthen civil society's ability to operate as an effective partner with government in planning and decision-making, increase economic activity and income, and increase the availability and access to basic social services. The stability of the northern regions is dependent on the reintegration of northern ex-combatants and refugees into Mali as productive elements of civil society, and is important to U.S. interests in peace and economic development.

In collaborative efforts with other donors, USAID has concentrated on three priorities: (1) helping civil society become an effective partner with central and local government in development planning and decision-making; (2) ensuring that economic activity and income from productive sectors are increased significantly; and (3) working towards the goal that access to basic social services (education and health) approach parity with southern Mali.

The FY 2001 planned obligation of: Development Assistance (DA) Economic Growth (\$2,500,000) will finance management training of community organizations, associations, government officials and elected representatives and development of community schools and community health centers; DA Agriculture (\$1,219,000) will fund improvements in small irrigation, livestock, micro-finance, and environmental protection; and fund additional potable water resources for humans and livestock.

The FY 2002 resources requested are: Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$150,000) to support production and marketing of selected products; DA Other Economic Growth (\$150,000) in support of micro-credit and income-generating activities; DA Environment (\$400,000) for support of natural resource management intervention and conservation initiatives; DA Democratic Governance (\$100,000) for supporting capacity development of community organizations and other representative groups; and Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) Basic Education (\$381,000) for support of community school development;

Key Results: The Development in the North Special Objective is making a steady progress towards meeting its long term strategic goal and short term intermediate results.

Although no case of armed rebellion was reported during 2000, the number of incidents reported during the year show that banditry is still rampant and conflicts between rival communities are frequent. Many carjacks of four-wheel-drive vehicles were reported, including an incident where one USAID/Mali vehicle was attacked and stolen by a group of armed bandits on January 24, 2000. Numerous internal clashes were also reported. Representatives of 128 community organizations attended training sessions intended to improve their management skills and clarify their roles and responsibilities. The USAID's private voluntary organization (PVO) partners have created a total of 547 income generating activities to date, guided by the financial and or technical assistance made available by each implementing PVO. Additionally, USAID's PVO partners organizations have established 26 community schools, expanding enrollment by 2,471 students. They also constructed or renovated 66 water points.

Performance and Prospects: Overall performance of the North activity is satisfactory. No case of armed rebellion was reported in FY 2000 and Mali is still enjoying a period of peace. The total area of land developed for cereal and forestry production (1,291 hectares) is almost double the initial performance target (682 hectares). The market value of the cereal, forestry, and garden production for FY 2000 is estimated at \$300,000 (compared to \$330,000 planned). Savings mobilized were almost double the planned target. Loans of \$660,000 were granted, almost triple the planned amount. Registered visits

to health centers created/renovated with USAID support totaled 435 in FY 2000 (out of a planned 4,000 visits). This low performance could be linked to the nomadic migration patterns of the people in the North and the basic difficulties of access to transport over vast distances.

By 2002, USAID will have trained 339 community organizations in basic management/civic education. Likewise, about 755 small income-generating activities will have been initiated with the financial and/or technical assistance of USAID supported private voluntary organizations. A sizeable portion of these small businesses will be owned and/or managed by women entrepreneurs. A total of 68 primary schools will be created and will enroll approximately 7,130 students. The overall gross student enrollment rate in primary school in the three northern regions is expected to increase to 41 percent. Another expected result is the construction or renovation of 128 water points.

Building on the progress made, assistance for the establishment of basic social services will be included in the new health and education strategic objective activities when the new strategic plan is implemented in 2003, rather than as separate parts of a special objective strategy. Income generating activities and civic education activities will be undertaken more intensively as northern initiatives under the new strategic plan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None Anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: Locally elected bodies, the key GRM ministries of health, education and agriculture are all participants in this program. Collaboration and close coordination with other donors, especially the World Food Program, the United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and bilateral organizations active in the north, are already underway.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's development partners include: Action Against Hunger, AFRICARE, CARE, Medical Care Development International, and World Vision.

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Schools created/renovated: Cumulative	NA	0	16	NA	38	57	68
Indicator 2: New cases of armed rebellion reported	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 3: Income Generating Activities (IGAs) created with the assistance of USAID-funded PVOs: Cumulative	NA	9	144	547	222	651	755
Indicator 4: Income Generating Activities (IGAs) created with the assistance of USAID-funded PVOs: Annual	NA	9	144	403	105	104	104
Indicator 5: Water points constructed/renovated: Annual	NA	3	33	30	33	25	20
Indicator 6: Community organizations trained in basic management/civic education: Annual	NA	0	100	28	96	56	56
Indicator 7: Schools created/renovated: Annual	NA	0	16	10	19	19	11
Indicator 8: Community organizations trained in basic management/civic education: Cumulative	NA	0	100	128	197	253	309

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of schools: Cumulative	Annual performance reports from USAID-funded PVOs - CARE, IARA, and WV	Number of primary schools created or renovated with the assistance of USAID-funded PVOs
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of reports	Official reports from the GRM (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security)	Armed rebellion is defined here as a concerted violent action from a group of people to oppose the Government's authority to rule, that is to enforce law and order
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of IGAs: Cumulative	Annual performance reports from USAID implementing PVOs - IARA, WV, AFRICARE	Number of new income generating activities started with the financial and/or technical assistance of USAID funded PVOs
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of IGAs: Annual	Annual performance reports from USAID implementing PVOs - IARA, WV, AFRICARE	Number of new income generating activities started with the financial and/or technical assistance of USAID funded PVOs
Indicator 5:	IR	Number of water points: Annual	Annual performance reports from USAID-funded PVOs - AAH, AFRICARE	Number of water points created or renovated with the assistance of USAID-funded PVOs
Indicator 6:	IR	Number: Annual	Annual performance reports from USAID implementing PVOs - WV, AFRICARE, CARE	Number of community organizations that receive training in basic management and/or civic education offered by USAID funded PVOs.
Indicator 7:	IR	Number of schools: Annual	Annual performance reports from USAID-funded PVOs - CARE, IARA, and WV	Number of primary schools created or renovated with the assistance of USAID-funded PVOs
Indicator 8:	IR	Number: Cumulative	Annual performance reports from USAID implementing PVOs - WV, AFRICARE, CARE	Number of community organizations that receive training in basic management and/or civic education offered by USAID funded PVOs.

Program: Mali	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Development in the North, 688-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	4,600	DA	3,578	DA	1,022	DA
	2,000	CSD	1,133	CSD	867	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,800	DA	2,868	DA		
	700	CSD	1,430	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	7,400	DA	6,446	DA	954	DA
	2,700	CSD	2,563	CSD	137	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,719	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,719	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	800	DA	0	DA	11,919	DA
	381	CSD	0	CSD	3,081	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Reproductive and Child Health, 688-XXX

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,321,000 DA, \$5,967,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

Summary: The purpose of the responsible reproductive and child health strategic objective will be to increase the use of selected health services. Achieving this objective will require a strong commitment by the Government of the Republic of Mali and donor community.

The activity will: stabilize the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Mali; increase contraceptive use; and alleviate priority child health problems. Interventions that help ensure the availability of quality reproductive health and child survival services and products, and that consolidate USAID investment in family planning into a Mali-owned long-term strategy for contraceptive security, are central to the program. All vulnerable populations will be targeted, nationwide, unlike the current strategy. For reproductive health, this includes sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, and family planning interventions that will specifically target high-risk groups, and adolescents within the general population. Child survival activities will target the individuals and systems responsible for ensuring appropriate child health interventions.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for: Development Assistance (DA) Population (\$2,321,000) to fund family planning activities and contraceptive procurements; Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) Child Survival (\$2,900,000) for improving maternal/child health systems; and CSD HIV/AIDS (\$3,067,000) to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and enhance health care for those already inflicted. Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Prospects: Priority activities for reproductive health are HIV/AIDS and family planning. For child survival, priorities are malaria prevention, immunizations, nutrition status improvement, and safe motherhood and prenatal care. These correspond with Ministry of Health priorities as embodied in the GRM's ten-year Health Program and with areas of USAID comparative advantage. Interventions will address policy dialogue, strengthening of service provision, and promotion in use of services.

USAID has a long history of investment in family planning in Mali. However, contraceptive prevalence remains low, and the GRM maintains a reactive role to USAID commodity supply and program efforts. As an important aspect of poverty reduction and long term economic stability, and a major contributor (via condom use) to HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning efforts will be continued and expanded in Mali. USAID needs to encourage and witness more proactive, high level political commitment from the Government of the Republic of Mali for family planning objectives, and for long-term efforts for ensuring contraceptive security in Mali. Food for Peace is interested in providing resources for mitigation activities, should they become available.

Efforts to stabilize the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Mali will require the availability of standardized test kits, voluntary counseling and testing center services, and standards for care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, all of which are currently virtually nonexistent. As the nature of HIV/AIDS and its impact goes well beyond the health sector, a multi-sectoral approach must also be implemented that encourages the private sector to invest in public health interventions.

Community-based outreach programs in family planning will be expanded to include: availability of child survival products such as prenatal vitamins and iron, chloroquine and oral rehydration salts; and services such as information, education, and referrals. "Positive deviance" community programs for nutrition will be established. By developing the capabilities of service managers and providers for identifying needs and planning commodity procurement (essential drugs and rapid test kits), USAID will strengthen the essential drug provision program, including the contraceptives logistics system. To stimulate possible resource

alternatives, USAID will encourage the private sector to invest in public health interventions and to form partnerships between the public and private sectors in health care delivery. We will also pursue long-term efforts to establish a supportive supervision system that addresses established norms and procedures in reproductive health and child health client counseling, diagnosis, treatment and referral.

Operations research on such issues as mothers' perceptions of health services, equity considerations, and determinants of behavior will form the basis of information, education and communication content and media for target populations. Peer education will be expanded to cover high-risk groups and work establishments, e.g., the mining and cotton industries. School health activities such as referral services, life skills curriculum, and peer education will be developed and expanded.

The new reproductive health activity is focused on the entire sexually active population and on HIV/AIDS prevention. The child health activity concentrates on certain interventions, not on the whole panorama of child health needs. While building on certain aspects of the current youth activity, the new program is more concentrated, with measurable, national results.

Performance measures could include increased community health center use; decreased sexually transmitted infections prevalence; increased condom use; expanded voluntary counseling and testing center use; increased use of family planning methods and increased couple years of protection for the general population and youth ages 15 to 24 year olds; improved nutritional practices; increased assisted deliveries; and expanded immunization coverage.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: N/A

Other Donor Programs: Our efforts will complement and support those of other donors working in reproductive health and child survival, specifically United Nations agencies (UNICEF and UNFPA), the Netherlands, the European Union, the World Bank, and World Health Organization. All donors work together within the context of the Government of the Republic of Mali's ten-year Health Program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: TBD

Selected Performance Measures: This activity will be under a new country strategic plan with the first obligation proposed in 2002. Baselines and targets will be developed.

Program: Mali	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Reproductive and Child Health, 688-XXX						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,321	DA	54,679	DA	57,000	DA
	5,967	CSD	77,033	CSD	83,000	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Expanded and Improved Basic Education, 688-XXX

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,308,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

Summary: The purpose of our new education strategic objective will be to improve the quality of and expand access to basic education nationwide, including the three northern regions. Major systemic changes are necessary to improve quality, including better teacher training, learning materials, and assessment of student achievement. USAID has a significant comparative advantage and considerable experience in Mali in education, and will continue to play a leading role in curricula development and teacher training. To expand access, USAID will support efforts by national non-governmental organizations to mobilize and train community groups to create and manage new schools in under-served parts of Mali.

USAID will promote a common vision of basic education and basic standards of achievement. Continuation of USAID's coordination with other donors is especially critical. Of particular interest is the World Bank loan-funded activity that expands access and provide learning materials. The education donors, including the World Bank, have joined with the Ministry of Education to support the various components of the Government of the Republic of Mali's ten-year education program (called PRODEC). Through leveraging World Bank loan funds to address infrastructure needs, USAID will be able to devote proportionately more funding to community capacity building for managing schools and addressing other access and quality needs.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) Basic Education (\$2,308,000) to support improving access to and quality of community schools, training of teachers and increasing availability of local language learning materials and school supplies needed in the classroom.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's Education activity will build on the success of the community school program and target specific technical and material needs at various levels within the education system, both to further expand access to basic education, and to improve the quality of classroom education. These actions will support the Ministry of Education's efforts to achieve Mali's national objective of attaining universal primary education by 2015.

Improving access, quality and capacity require political commitment to implementation and sustainability. The Government of the Republic of Mali will have to strengthen its commitment to the continuation of the decentralization of the Ministry of Education and greater participation in the education sector by communities, civil society, and elected communal councils. A policy agenda supportive of these systemic changes exists and will be updated as changes occur. Measurement of performance could include progress towards full implementation of targeted policy reforms.

In addition to the reform and upgrading of pre-service and in-service training to develop and retain a competent teaching corps, issues of teacher recruitment and management must be addressed. USAID will approach teacher training within this context of system needs. Partnerships with the private sector will be sought for new interventions, such as the introduction of new training involving distance learning and utilizing radio and information technology. Performance measures could include: educational level of new teachers; level of teacher training and use of that training in the classroom; and effective application of local languages in school.

USAID will continue to expand and improve the community school program, particularly in under-served areas such as Kayes, Mopti and the northern regions, and to provide technical assistance to target specific and strategic technical needs of its education partners, including the Ministry of Education, non-governmental organizations and community organizations. By focusing on curriculum reform, improved

teacher training and supervision, and ensuring the provision of learning materials in the classrooms, the quality of education will improve. Use of PL 480 resources may be an option, thus Food For Peace could possibly provide Title II resources for a school feeding program. Measures of progress could include: improved access and enrollment for targeted regions; level of financial viability of targeted schools and ability of communities to properly manage them; availability of teaching materials; and ability to recruit qualified teachers.

A new area for this strategy period is a sector-specific HIV/AIDS approach, including participation of parents and teachers at the community level in the development and implementation of community-based activities involving children. USAID will provide support to the Ministry of Education for conducting HIV/AIDS interventions in education at the national, regional, and local levels of administration in close collaboration with the Responsible Reproductive and Child Health Strategic Objective. Performance measures could include: effectiveness of national, regional and local level education institutions to carry out and implement HIV/AIDS action plans; and increased knowledge of sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS prevention methods by target school populations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: N/A

Other Donor Programs: A constant factor in the design of USAID's education activity is its fit with what other donors are doing to support implementation of Mali's nation-wide education program. A collaborative approach was agreed to during FY 2000 between the Ministry of Education and key bilateral and multilateral donors (World Bank, USA, Canada, France, Germany, European Union, and the Netherlands). USAID support for the community school program, for example, will be coordinated with Ministry of Education plans to integrate these schools, which now number more than 2,000, into the national education system. USAID will continue to be actively involved in promoting donor collaboration and will continue support in other areas such as curriculum development, teacher training, and textbook production.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: N/A

Selected Performance Measures: This activity will be under a new country strategic plan with the first obligation proposed in 2002. Baselines and targets will be developed.

Program: Mali	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Expanded and Improved Basic Education, 688-XXX						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	3,500	DA	3,500	DA
	2,308	CSD	59,192	CSD	61,500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Shared Governance Through Decentralization, 688-XXX

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,592,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

Summary: The purpose of the shared governance through decentralization strategic objective is to foster and strengthen effective partnerships between civil society and local government to attain sustainable development. This is defined as the establishment of effective partnerships for accomplishing common goals and programs by all relevant actors—local government (including state representatives), civil society and local entrepreneurs—working together to undertake a wide range of functions under democratic communal governance.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for: Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$1,000,000) to support the democratic development of farmer groups; DA Other Economic Growth (\$500,000) to assist income-generating groups to function democratically; DA Democratic Governance (\$1,092,000) to support capacity development of community organizations and local government to operate effectively in partnership.

Performance and Prospects: There is a need to establish mechanisms and processes to enhance and strengthen the notion of "shared" governance at the commune level. Activities in shared governance would include mechanisms and processes that will help newly elected leaders create associations to represent their interests and advocate on such as tax revenues, control over communal resources, and soliciting private sector participation in development. Elected local leaders could be assisted in forming strategic alliances with civil society and private sector institutions vis-à-vis the central government. Additionally, processes to promote inter-communal cooperation, linking communes to *Cercle* (political/geographic area), regional, and national government structures could be developed. Discrete activities will be conducted to support policy reform relating to the transfer of responsibilities to the communes and to institutional reforms at the national level to ensure effective communal governance.

Support will be provided to establish systems that incorporate citizens' and communities' inputs in the decision-making process, including institutionalization of transparent, accountable processes. Such processes could include public budget vetting structures, media dissemination of relevant information, and public access to documents. Also, activities will be considered that disseminate civic education information and provide for direct, face-to-face contacts between citizens and local officials. Interventions will be undertaken for conflict resolution (processes that include traditional mechanisms, as well as contemporary Alternative Dispute Resolution).

Performance measures could include: number of inter-communal fora held that brings communes together to address shared development problems; and number of local conflicts that are equitably resolved through established processes and mechanisms incorporating participation of local citizens. Additional measures could include: number of targeted communes that have formulated local development plans and budgets jointly prepared by local government and civil society organizations; and Communal Councils and local community organizations jointly engaging the regional/national government on development issues or problems reaching beyond the commune.

Although the decentralization code provides a national framework for the roles and responsibilities of actors in communal governance, communes need to create their own rules of social contract between citizens and political actors in order to legitimize the process of local democratic self-governance. This will amount to a legal code of conduct at the commune level that will define the role and responsibilities of civil society, local government and the market (private sector) in a democratic process. The result could be that each targeted commune has codified laws and rules that define and articulate the roles and responsibilities of legitimate communal actors and their relations regarding participation in local

governance matters. A possible performance measure could be establishment of internal operating procedures developed that define and allocate roles and responsibilities among legitimate actors concerning communal governance.

Mechanisms for public participation in planning and budgeting need to be created and installed, as do transparent procurement practices. Public-private partnership in tax collection can also help in efficiency and accountability in revenue mobilization. In addition, a systematic framework should be established for improved fiscal planning, revenue forecasting, budgeting, expenditure control, accounting and auditing. Finally, publication and application of contracting and procurement practices will contribute to better resource allocation and fewer opportunities for corruption. USAID will support processes that will develop the capacity of civil society and local government actors (including public accountants) to undertake their responsibilities in financial management, accountability and transparency. A performance measure could be the number of target communes with sound financial management and internal control systems.

A structure and a mechanism to promote women's full participation in a wide range of local democratic governance processes, including active and visible political representation and influence in formal decision-making will be discretely promoted in our new strategy. The activity will promote women's participation and leadership in communal governance. The activity will fund training to enhance leadership skills for women mayors, councilors, and civil society leaders. The activity will publicize successes of women as leaders while creating linkages between women leaders at the local level and national level. The activity will also support policy reforms that encourage women to participate in communal governance. Performance measures could include number of women in key positions in communal governance; number of women's issues addressed by local government; and number of decisions affected by women's groups.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: N/A

Other Donor Programs: Major donors with complementary efforts include the Netherlands, France Germany, European Union, Switzerland, Canada, and the United Nations Development Program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: N/A

Selected Performance Measures: This activity will be under a new country strategic plan with the first obligation proposed in 2002. Baselines and targets will be developed.

Program: Mali	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Shared Governance Through Decentralization, 688-XXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
			Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,592 DA	39,908 DA	42,500 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Accelerated Economic Growth, 688-XXX

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,998,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

Summary: The purpose of the accelerated economic growth (AEG) strategic objective is to accelerate economic growth of selected economic subsectors in Mali. The activity will largely build on the current strategy, but will expand support for agribusiness finance, production of selected commodities for further diversification in response to investment opportunities, continue targeted assistance to agro-processing and marketing, and will focus support to micro-finance through expanded technical assistance, training and institutional financing. Creating an enabling policy environment conducive to growth will support all these efforts.

The activity will strengthen the competitiveness of the Malian private sector to take advantage of the opportunities made possible through sectoral policy reforms. The activity will also improve the processing of selected commodities, will improve management of agro-enterprises, agricultural resources and micro-finance institutions, and will support establishment of beneficial regional and world trade agreements.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for: Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$2,300,000) to support increased production, processing and marketing of selected products; DA Other Economic (\$1,500,000) for micro-credit and income-generating activities; and DA Environment earmark (\$2,198,000) for supporting natural resource management activities and resource conservation interventions.

Performance and Prospects: With the progress made in macroeconomic structural adjustment reforms, the new strategy will focus on efforts devoted to lower-level reforms that can effectively operationalize the macro-economic reforms. The need to operationalize policy change will intensify with the conditionalities of Heavily Indebted Poor Country and the new opportunities that this will offer. Elements of policy reform support will be to continue provision of analytical assistance to the Government of the Republic of Mali and private sector and devote attention to strengthening policy advocacy within private sector groups. Performance measures could include: strengthened private sector capacity to participate in policy analyses and dialogue; and growth of targeted sectors as a result of improved policies.

Using USAID's experience and specialized credit programs, one potential approach that will be pursued is use of the Development Credit Authority program, which provides loan guarantee funding to local banks. Activities will also include assisting borrower groups in business plan development, feasibility studies, and loan management. Performance measures in the area of finance could include: strengthened relationships between agribusiness investors and financial institutions; amount of formal lending to the AEG activity's clients; and business growth and expansion as a result of formal bank financing.

The activity's micro-finance priority will be to increase the "professionalization" of the sector, with the objective of developing the institutional capacity within sustainable micro-finance groups. Interventions will include strategic planning, business plan development, installation of management/financial systems, and training in an array of skills for better management. Performance measures in the area of micro-finance could include: number of micro-finance institutional clients achieving financial and operational self-sufficiency; increased credit and savings portfolio of client groups; and increased management and skills development of micro-finance managers.

The activity will focus on the development and/or introduction of new processing technologies by assisting Mali's public research system to be more responsive to private sector needs. An emphasis will be placed on the development of food norms and quality standards in conformance with the new regional trade agreements, as well as those of the World Trade Organization. Performance measures in the area of agro-processing could include: number of new processing technologies developed and/or adopted by the

private sector; number of new processing enterprises and measures of business growth; and a system of food quality standards developed.

The activity will focus on increasing flows of market information, supporting industry associations and other commercial groups for joint export efforts, reinforcing existing market infrastructures and developing new ones, and introducing new and improved technologies. Special emphasis will be placed on linkages with the USAID West Africa Regional Program (WARP) in expanding markets. Performance measures in the area of market development could include: number of Malian agribusiness's using market information services; and increased exports of agro-industrial products by client agribusiness's and other groups.

Improved Environment and Natural Resource Management (E/NRM) practices have a beneficial impact on agricultural production and incomes for rural families, and are fundamental to sustaining rural income streams. E/NRM programs will use community-level management and provide opportunities for promoting a decentralized resource management process. The activity will expand the successful participatory E/NRM program on a nation-wide basis. Activities will seek to improve food quality and safety by ensuring increased use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for crop production. Performance measures could include: increased number of the AEG activity's clients employing improved E/NRM practices; increased knowledge and application of E/NRM legislation; and increased use of environmentally safe technologies for crop production and processing.

The Mission has considered the role of Food For Peace PL 480, and does not exclude the possibility of its use. However, Mali's cereal production and marketing system is functioning well, so that the Malian Government and the Mission feel that food aid need not be a front line resource for the present time. Monetized food aid may also be used as a resource to finance interventions consistent with the overall strategy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: N/A

Other Donor Programs: The proposed AEG activity will be implemented in close collaboration with other donors/development partners in the economic growth sector to achieve results. Donor organizations working in the same economic growth areas as the current SEG activity include: the World Bank, Canada and French Cooperation; in the area of micro-finance development and agribusiness development; the European Union; Livestock sector development, irrigation and marketing policy reform; France; Marketing policy reform, micro-finance and rural development; Netherlands; marketing policy reform, agricultural research, alternative commodities development and irrigation; Canada; micro-finance, marketing policy reform and tax policy reform; World Food Program: marketing policy reform and food security.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: N/A

Selected Performance Measures: This activity will be under a new country strategic plan with the first obligation proposed in 2002. Baselines and targets will be developed.

Program: Mail		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Accelerated Economic Growth, 688-XXX						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,998	DA	109,002	DA	115,000	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Information Technologies, 688-XXX

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$831,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

Summary: The information technology (IT) strategic objective can be defined as follows: "Bridges the digital divide in Mali to make information available and useful by introducing innovative, appropriate tools". The IT activity will create opportunities for Mali to participate in the Information Technology Age as it applies to development. This next step in Mali's information systems move beyond the current strategic thrust of establishing Internet and rural radio.

The essence of the information-driven economic and social transformation is its power to help individuals and communities to use knowledge and ideas, resulting in a society that better enables people to fulfill their potential and realize their aspirations. Information technologies are fast becoming an essential engine of growth for the world economy. The activity provides a mechanism to continue to provide direct technical support to the other USAID activities while simultaneously pursuing newer, more cost-effective ways of disseminating information.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for: Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$231,000) to support increased production, processing and marketing of selected products; DA Other Economic (\$500,000) for micro-credit and income-generating activities; and DA Democratic Governance (\$100,000) for supporting information technology application by community organizations.

Performance and Prospects: Using newly-emerging digital technologies, the information technology activity will provide information, training, and possibly low-cost Internet access for radio stations, thus greatly enhancing their capacity to produce high-quality and timely radio programs using the latest information on a wide range of development topics, and providing a mechanism for rapidly distributing radio programs for broadcasting. A performance measure could be the establishment of a radio Internet network, linking radio stations to each other and providing Internet services for use in developing programming material.

The United States has one of the worlds most dynamic telecommunication sectors, due largely to its liberalized regulatory and policy environment and an innovative private sector orientation. Thus, USAID may help guide Mali in the privatization and deregulation of its telecommunications sector, through technical assistance and training. This policy and regulatory support activity also provides synergistic opportunities under the West Africa Regional Program, and the Mission's twinning responsibilities. A performance measure could be Mali's adherence to a regulatory policy developed by and for Africans.

Newly developed and affordable technologies for connecting communities to information networks are becoming available for bridging the digital divide between lesser developed countries and more developed nations. The activity will introduce and promote these technologies, helping communities to identify appropriate systems based on their needs, including relevant technical assistance and training. The activity will also assist communities in setting up and managing their community-owned radio stations, and will provide training in the use of information networks for producing radio programs. Performance measures could include the numbers of communities capable of managing their own small-scale information and communication systems, including radio stations.

USAID can play an important role in encouraging partnerships (and perhaps joint ventures) between Malian and U.S. information technology firms, and in leveraging funding from U.S.-led initiatives. This could be done through assistance with trade missions and fairs, technical assistance for program design, and guarantee mechanisms. A performance measure could be the number and size of partnerships forged between U.S. and Malian institutions.

E-commerce in Mali is constrained by the almost total lack of mechanisms for trading and paying for goods and services. The activity will demonstrate and promote new technologies for logistical and financial management of e-commerce and trade over the Internet, especially in such niche markets as handicrafts and tourism. The activity also will provide technical assistance and training in new technologies. A performance measure could be the creation and establishment of systems and mechanisms for the payment and trade of goods and services over the Internet.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: N/A

Other Donor Programs: United Nations agencies, Canada, and the Netherlands are all active donors in the sector. USAID has established and works closely with a committee of donors, international organizations and local institutions that support community radio for development activities. The committee now comprises 19 member organizations, and has been replicated in other countries in the region. This grouping of partners, especially in collaboration with the association of private radio stations, results in accomplishments that would be beyond the reach of any single organization.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: N/A

Selected Performance Measures: This activity will be under a new country strategic plan with the first obligation proposed in 2002. Baselines and targets will be developed.

Program: Mali	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Information Technologies, 688-XXX			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	831 DA	4,169 DA	5,000 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: North Integration, 688-XXX

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,450,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

Summary: The purpose of the North integration strategic objective is stated as follows: "Peace and stability are sustained in the North through expanded economic opportunities and mass civic education". The purpose of the new strategy is to contribute to peace and stability in the North, thus minimizing the prospects of a third armed rebellion and a failed state in Mali. The new strategy intends to build on, and ultimately sustain, the results achieved under the current program. It will help to lay the foundation for political stability and sustainable local development in the North so that the three northern regions can be fully integrated in the Mission's overall portfolio after a five-year transition period.

The activity includes:

- Development of viable and self-sustaining economic activities adapted to the realities of the North will give more opportunities for the people of the North and contribute to alleviate their extreme poverty, the root cause of social and political instability;
- Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaigns on people's rights and obligations in the context of a democratic system of governance will contribute to the emergence of a more engaged, peaceful and responsible citizenry in the North; and
- Capacity-strengthening initiatives for Community Organizations (COs) to enable targeted groups to operate democratically, manage operations, and carry out civic actions.

The FY 2002 resources requested are for: Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture (\$1,000,000) to support agriculture-related income generating activities; and DA Other Economic Growth (\$850,000) for micro-credit, small business development; DA Environment (\$500,000) to support environmental interventions and DA Democratic Governance (\$100,000) to support civic education activities.

Performance and Prospects: USAID will support the development of small-scale business enterprises to provide opportunities for people to meet their basic human needs and improve their standards of living (i.e., access to potable water, access to basic education and basic health care services). To insure the viability of the activities implemented, the target areas, the type, and the size of economic activities will be determined through assessment of existing and potential economic opportunities. In that regard, the sedentary communities living along the Niger River will undoubtedly take advantage of this natural resource to expand or start activities in agricultural production, while nomadic communities living in remote areas will be assisted in improving livestock and handicraft activities.

USAID's support of the expansion of income-generating activities will probably consist of creating credit mechanisms (micro-finance facilities) and of technical assistance, basic training in management, literacy and numeracy, and specialized training in the type of activity to be undertaken. To monitor and measure performance during the implementation of economic activities, the following indicators could be used:

- Number of income generating activities created with USAID support ;
- Amount of savings mobilized ;
- Number/amount/repayment rate of loans distributed ;
- Total area of land developed for cereal, forestry and vegetable production; and
- Market value of cereal, forestry and vegetable production.

Income generation activities will be complemented by civic education campaigns aimed at promoting the principles and values of a democratic system of governance and by capacity development initiatives focused on community organizations. Civic education campaigns will be built around messages be designed and broadcast in local languages through local radio stations in touch with the intended larger public. The civic education will enhance education of the people of the North about their rights and

obligations in a democratic system, in order to convince them to fully participate in the political and decision-making processes at the local level. The civic education will also stress the importance of security and stability as pre-conditions for development in the North. Selected community organizations will also be the focus of civic education and capacity building. The objective of the focused civic education intervention will be to establish a critical mass of community organizations with the necessary knowledge and skills that will permit them to engage in civic action and partnership with local authorities and development institutions. Topics for the civic education campaign could include:

- Basic principles of a democratic system of governance and rule of law;
- Conflict resolution;
- Security and development assistance;
- Concepts of civil society, advocacy, and civic action;
- Citizens' rights and obligations;
- Elections and political parties;
- Women in politics;
- Decentralization and local government; and
- Local resource mobilization / taxes, etc.

Knowledge, attitude, and practice surveys will be conducted before and during implementation to monitor and measure performance of the civic education campaigns and community organization capacity development, showing the extent to which target groups have learned from the messages and changes in their behavior. Additionally, possible measurements could include a determination as to whether targeted community organizations operate democratically, are properly managed, and have carried out civic actions. These interventions would contribute to the achievement of sustained peace and stability. Performance could be measured by two key factors: the absence of armed rebellion and the increased integration of the North into Mali's mainstream social and economic affairs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: N/A

Other Donor Programs: The North Integration activity will be implemented in close collaboration with other donors and development partners present in the North. A relatively small number of donor-funded development programs are being implemented in the regions of Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal. These programs are funded through multilateral institutions (United Nations agencies), bilateral agreements with cooperating countries (France, Germany, Canada, Norway) and loans from international banking institutions. With the end of the armed rebellion and the return of refugees, most donors are moving progressively from relief to sustainable local development programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: N/A

Selected Performance Measures: This activity will be under a new country strategic plan with the first obligation proposed in 2002. Baselines and targets will be developed.

Program: Mali	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: North Integration, 688-XXX						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,450	DA	12,550	DA	15,000	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

MOZAMBIQUE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	35,475	37,569	29,469	29,224
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	11,520	11,950	12,653	11,936
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	20,000	116,474	0
Economic Support Funds	1,000	500	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	22,912	23,627	21,795	15,981
P.L. 480 Title III	6,000	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	76,907	93,646	180,391	57,141

Mission Director, Cynthia Rozell

MOZAMBIQUE

Introduction

Mozambique's continued political stability and economic growth are essential to U.S. interests in Southern Africa. As a large and growing economy, Mozambique provides a growing market for U.S. exports, and continues to attract significant U.S. investment in agriculture, fisheries, minerals, and natural gas reserves. The country also is increasingly important for U.S. commercial interests elsewhere in this region as it provides ocean access for landlocked countries and the industrial heartland of South Africa.

While still one of the world's poorest countries, Mozambique is a major democratic success story in sub-Saharan Africa. USAID was vital to the success of the 1992-95 peace process, and continues to be a leader among Mozambique's international partners. USAID plays a pivotal role as the country continues its remarkable democratization and economic revival. In the aftermath of severe flooding in February and March 2000, and as part of the Southern Africa Flood Reconstruction supplemental appropriated by Congress, USAID assistance is reducing the severe economic impacts of the flooding disaster, as well as assisting thousands of families to recover their livelihoods.

After annual 10 percent-12 percent gross domestic product (GDP) growth and low inflation over 1997-1999, GDP growth in 2000 slipped to 3.8 percent and inflation grew to 11.8 percent, largely as a result of the flooding in southern and central Mozambique. Still, fundamental legal and regulatory reforms continued, making the country attractive to domestic and foreign investors. During 2000, significantly simplified procedures for business registration and operations, including imports, were further refined. Mozambique joined the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Area and the old agricultural marketing parastatal was dismantled. In addition, a second-round red tape reform agenda was established with broad private and public sector participation. Investment incentive policies were further refined and promulgated. Business, civil society, and the media played important roles in these changes as broad public debate on major reforms continues to expand. In 2000, Mozambique qualified for the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt forgiveness initiative and debt payments were reduced or eliminated.

The Development Challenge

Mozambique faces many challenges to eradicate poverty, reduce mortality, increase incomes, and establish democratic institutions and practices. Eighty percent of the population is rural, two-thirds live in abject poverty, and 88 percent depend on agriculture and fisheries. Slash-and-burn agriculture and indiscriminate logging are leading to erosion and soil loss, sedimentation of waterways, and destruction of the marine ecosystem. Over 45 percent of Mozambicans are less than 15 years old, and the population growth rate, although reduced to 2.3 percent per annum, still is high enough to erode improvements in the standard of living. Health facilities have expanded, but 40 percent of the population still live without access to health services, and 50 percent of child deaths result from common treatable diseases. Only 23 percent of adult women are literate, and a meager 4 percent have attended secondary school. While 63 percent of children aged seven-to-ten years old are now in school, qualified teachers and classrooms are not available to meet current or projected demand. HIV infection is estimated at 10 percent-20 percent and growing, with frightening implications for social stability and economic development.

Sound policies are essential for both rapid economic growth and democratization, and USAID has influenced and supported Mozambique's reforms. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) has achieved ambitious financial sector reforms and promoted privatization and decentralization; the economy averaged 8.7 percent growth annually during 1993-99 and achieved currency stability and low inflation. However, Mozambique is still vulnerable to debt problems, and domestic revenue increases achieved to date still are insufficient to finance urgent public sector investments.

An immediate challenge facing the country is the reconstruction of public infrastructure destroyed by floods in 2000. In the south-central provinces, the challenge will be to rapidly implement the projects included in the GRM's reconstruction program. This includes four road segments, one major bridge, and one of Mozambique's principal railroads, all under construction with USAID supplemental funding. Much of the infrastructure in the north-central provinces most-affected by the civil war remains in severe need of

reconstruction, including roads, bridges, and another major railroad system. The 2001 flooding of the Zambezi River has, in fact, reversed some of the progress made in this regard. Much of the reconstruction of public sector infrastructure will require significant funding from the public budget.

Mozambique's transition to democracy is still fragile. The difficult relationship between the executive branch and the main opposition party, the National Resistance for Mozambique (RENAMO), is having a detrimental impact on the functioning of Parliament. The executive branch and RENAMO are now engaged in an expanded dialogue aimed at reducing tensions that were a by-product of the 1999 elections. Relations between the major parties will continue to require patience and continued political commitment. Municipal governments created following the 1998 local elections are extremely fragile. The 1999 presidential and legislative campaigns demonstrated the *weak constituency outreach of all political parties*; improvements will be essential to sustain the dynamic multiparty character of Mozambique. Effective and transparent debate and passage of important new laws in the areas of constitutional reform, judicial reform, and financial sector reform are urgently needed to support the pace and sustainability of *economic growth*.

Other Donors

Overall development assistance to Mozambique totals about \$500 million per year, excluding debt relief. The United States is the largest bilateral donor in Mozambique, providing over \$76 million in grants and food aid in FY 2000 and \$132 million in supplemental flood reconstruction grant aid between July and December 2000. Other major contributors include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations, the European Union, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, France and Norway. Portugal, South Africa and the United Kingdom are major investors in private enterprises in Mozambique.

FY 2002 Program

The USAID program will continue to focus on the agricultural provinces in north-central Mozambique, which have 55 percent of the country's population. Democracy, private sector, health and HIV/AIDS programs are national in scope.

Income growth will stimulate on-farm investment and expand rural enterprises. In FY 2002, USAID will continue its programs to rehabilitate farm-to-market roads, expand farmer business associations and rural enterprises, and increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide core public services. The contributions of P.L. 480 Title II-generated local currency in support of food security and sustainable agriculture will continue to be crucial to this program. USAID will continue to support the multidonor sector investment program to enhance the effectiveness of public sector support for private sector-led agricultural development, as well as a major new program effort to *expand commercial financial services* to more rural areas.

In the democracy and governance area, USAID will continue programs to build the capacity of the *national legislature*; develop civil society advocacy; develop more effective judicial processes; and strengthen political dialogue through public debate and party development.

In the health sector, USAID will continue to build the local capacity of both public and non-governmental institutions to provide sustainable access to basic services, especially those related to child survival, malaria, polio immunization and family planning. The program to combat HIV/AIDS will expand throughout the country, with an emphasis along the Maputo Corridor, a major transit line linking South Africa with the region, where infection risk is growing rapidly. Activities will be implemented through an important alliance between a major Mozambican non-governmental organization, a U.S. foundation and USAID.

USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth and development, building the capacity of business associations to work with the government and the legislature to develop trade- and investment-friendly regulations. This program covers *major tax, tariff, and trade reform*, and support the establishment of a nongovernmental alternative dispute resolution system designed to relieve an overburdened civil court system and address contract disputes. Activities to promote improved

communications and access to information in Mozambique will continue, with coverage expanding to provincial capitals and other cities.

Program: Mozambique		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)				
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	126,355	DA	52,734	DA	73,621	DA
	31,676	CSD	14,628	CSD	17,048	CSD
	6,250	ESF	5,678	ESF	572	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	226,867	DFA	221,860	DFA	5,007	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	37,569	DA	37,063	DA		
	13,310	CSD	8,019	CSD		
	800	ESF	546	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	2,393	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	163,924	DA	89,797	DA	74,127	DA
	44,986	CSD	22,647	CSD	22,339	CSD
	7,050	ESF	6,224	ESF	826	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	226,867	DFA	224,253	DFA	2,614	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	29,469	DA				
	12,653	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	29,469	DA				
	12,653	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	29,224	DA	31,200	DA	253,817	DA
	11,936	CSD	12,000	CSD	81,575	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	7,050	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	226,867	DFA

**USAID/MOZAMBIQUE
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)**

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
656-001	Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas				
	- DA	21,535	25,177	21,838	22,302
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II				0
656-002	Government and Society are Effective Partners in Democratic at the National and Local Levels				
	- DA	2,700	1,872	1,912	1,350
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	1,000	500	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
656-003	Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas				
	- DA	4,800	6,100	5,250	5,103
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	11,520	11,950	12,653	11,936
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
656-004	Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development				
	- DA	6,440	4,420	469	469
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		22,912	23,627	21,795	15,981
SO	Totals				
	- DA	35,475	37,569	29,469	29,224
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	11,520	11,950	12,653	11,936
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	1,000	500	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	22,912	23,627	21,795	15,981

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas, 656-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$21,838,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$22,302,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Two-thirds of Mozambique's people live below the absolute poverty line. After a 16-year civil war and a lost decade of failed economic policies, the application of comprehensive structural reforms led Mozambique's economy to begin growing in the 1990s, and real gross domestic product growth consistently reached double digit levels. With great optimism, foreign and domestic investors began businesses in Mozambique. This fueled an economic boom in the southern part of the country where infrastructure and access to economic services are best. For the rural populations of the center and north agricultural areas of the country, where infrastructure destruction left from the civil war and Portuguese abandonment still scars the landscape, investment levels are still too low to fuel the kind of growth seen in the south. This USAID program seeks to unleash economic growth potential by increasing income and investment levels among the nine million inhabitants of Mozambique's central agricultural breadbasket through a comprehensive program of infrastructure improvement, increased agricultural production, enterprise expansion, and increased access to agricultural services from both the public sector (research and extension) and the private sector (financial services and commodity marketing). It addresses U.S. national interests of improving economic prosperity by reducing abject poverty and increasing national and regional food security. The program combines development assistance, P.L. 480 Title II and P.L. 480 Title III resources. In FY 2001, USAID will use Development Assistance funds of \$6,573,000 in the economic growth sector, \$9,798,000 in the agriculture sector and \$5,467,000 in the environment sector to support this program.

Key Results: USAID helps poor rural households to raise their incomes through: (1) increased access to markets, through road rehabilitation and market information; (2) expanded rural enterprises, through access to financial and business services; and (3) increased sustainable agricultural output, through access to technology, improved land tenure security, and effective and appropriate public sector investments.

The success of the program in FY 2000 helped Mozambique's economy offset some of the economic impact of the floods that devastated the southern part of the country. A survey of participating farm families indicates agricultural production continued to grow over the year, and remained at much higher levels than that of non-participating families in spite of adverse weather. This was clearly a result of crop diversification efforts in production and increased influence of group enterprises to negotiate and contract services such as transport and input supply.

A total of 27,483 farm households were members of rural group enterprises (RGEs) in FY 2000. With USAID support, these enterprises promote diversification to marketable and nutritious oilseed and leguminous crops while expanding production and export of non-traditional crops. Membership includes 20 percent women, and an increasing number of women-only enterprises (65 in FY 2000) have emerged. Participation in group enterprises, on average, raised household income by 18 percent in FY 2000.

Access to markets is key to increasing incomes, and solid progress was made in FY 2000. USAID funding helped to extend the network of improved feeder roads by 369 kilometers, 9 percent over USAID's annual performance target. A USAID-assisted information system provides market data and analysis to users in the focus area. Roads and market information have expanded business and trade linkages between producers and agribusinesses across vast central provinces of Mozambique. For example, price differentials between origin and destination points for white maize continued to decline due, in part, to a reduction in transport costs, a result of better road maintenance and lower secondary road maintenance costs. USAID-financed local road contractors have developed into fully licensed, rural businesses able to

bid on contracts on their own because of the experience and advisory services received under the program.

USAID's support to the restructuring of the government's agriculture services began to bear fruit in FY 2000. The Ministry of Agriculture is completing a comprehensive transformation from a fragmented collection of projects to an integrated public investment program of appropriate public services. The Ministry played a critical mediating role to ensure private investment-friendly policies were adopted for three export commodities. The Ministry sponsored a revision of the forestry law to improve private investment and worked to establish regional land commissions to streamline fair access to land for all investors. The Ministry of Agriculture also set the stage for a pilot plan to contract out extension services, and is completing an analysis to reconfigure the research system.

Performance and Prospects: Mozambique's rural economy continued to grow in FY 2000. Agricultural production, marketing and the expansion of the private commercial sector supported this growth. Where USAID field-based activities are underway (such as road rehabilitation, producer association development, agricultural extension and basic research), per capita incomes rose faster than other areas, increasing an average of over 8 percent annually since 1996.

Market access, crucial to increasing income, depends on improved roads, efficient ports and reduced hauling costs. USAID is financing a major portion of the final segment of Mozambique's north-south national highway. When construction is complete in 2002, households and businesses over a wide area will have access to central and southern Mozambican ports, export markets, and major urban markets. In FY 2000, this project alone created 1,000 jobs for local residents, while USAID's labor-intensive road and bridge activities provided part-time employment for an additional 58,000 rural Mozambicans.

There is a rapid, visible transition from subsistence to commercial production, marketing and trade in agriculture in Mozambique. Responsibility for sales, credit and servicing of agricultural equipment and supplies has shifted from international humanitarian organizations to competing Mozambican agro-industrial and agro-chemical companies. A privatized seed company, with USAID-financed technical advice, produced 132 tons of certified sunflower and sesame seed to sell to small- and medium-sized producers. Another recently privatized firm performed all oilseed bagging and sales in FY 2000, and opened branch stores that sell improved seed, implements and other inputs. It now manages the for-profit manufacture, sales and maintenance of various models of oilseed hand presses, a function once performed by humanitarian groups.

Incomes are increasing from new cash crops promoted under the USAID program. The value of white sesame produced in FY 2000 exceeded \$2 million, up from \$100,000 just two years ago. Smallholder producers realized an increment of almost \$50 to their annual incomes, and a growing number of businesses are profiting from their involvement in commercialization. USAID spearheaded a program to promote production and sales of pigeon pea, leading to exports of over 6,000 tons to India in 2000. Buoyed by this resurgence in production and heightened prospects for international sales, offshore investors are investigating the feasibility of building a pigeon pea processing plant in north-central Mozambique.

USAID technical advisors designed an innovative bank program for enterprise expansion. A commercial bank will administer a guarantee fund to improve cashew processing. If successful, this model can be applied to modernize other local industries. To improve quality and revenue from cashews, USAID programs worked with the national research institute, the cashew promotion agency, and private agro-chemical companies to promote disease control and the production of disease-tolerant plants. Planting of faster maturing varieties promises higher production of quality nuts and contributes to reducing greenhouse gases.

The continuation of institutional reforms in the Ministry of Agriculture is important to expand public sector services that support private initiative and investment in agriculture. Working through a coalition of donors and government leaders, USAID is influencing and accelerating capacity building and institutional reform. Strong Ministry leadership and increased awareness of appropriate roles of the public sector are leading

to prioritized public budgets. This year, a functional analysis will determine the extent of reorganization needed, as staff profiles and a coherent recruitment, retrenchment and compensation policy become final.

In FY 2002, USAID will continue its program to rehabilitate farm-to-market roads, expand farmer business associations and rural enterprises and increase the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity to provide core public services in the agricultural provinces in north-central Mozambique. USAID will also continue to participate in a multi-donor sector investment program to enhance the effectiveness of public sector support for private sector-led agricultural development, as well as a major new program effort to expand commercial financial services to more rural areas.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the European Community provide complementary financing.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. private voluntary organization partners include ~~World Vision, CARE, Africare, Food for the Hungry, National Cooperative Business Association, Save the Children, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and Technoserve.~~ U.S. university partners include Michigan State University and University of Nebraska. The International Fertilizer Development Center provides assistance in supply liberalization. Key government partners are the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Mozambique: 656-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Spatial retail price margins for maize -- Chimoio to Maputo (C-M)	95	78	61	32	56	51	46
Indicator 2: Average annual return per household participating in rural group enterprises in target areas -- new enterprises	25.25	16.09	23.15	28.5	30	33	36
Indicator 3: Net per capita average real income per year (based on household assets index as proxy) -- central Zambezia Province	40	NA	62	NA	NA	58	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent	Ministry of Agriculture/MSU Market Information System (SIMA)	The mean trend margin between prices in origin and destination markets: price difference (destination market minus origin market), divided by price in origin market. Tracks the evolution of the reduction in price differentials.
Indicator 2:	IR	U.S. dollars	PVO partners, principally CLUSA, CARE, WV, and FHI; annually reported	Net receipts per member household, disaggregated on basis of existing or new; "new" RGEs have had a first year acting as a business in agricultural marketing activities.
Indicator 3:	IR	U.S. dollars	MSU correlation studies for assessing income using proxies, and PVO/MSU proxy data, 97-99-01-03	Simplified data collection process relies on physical evidence rather than on recall of agricultural production, sales, MSE earnings, wages. Data are disaggregated geographically.

Program: Mozambique	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas, 656-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	93,914	DA	32,370	DA	61,544	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	130,812	DFA	127,275	DFA	3,537	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	25,177	DA	23,786	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	1,739	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	119,091	DA	56,156	DA	62,935	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	130,812	DFA	129,014	DFA	1,798	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	21,838	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	21,838	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	22,302	DA	23,500	DA	186,731	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	130,812	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Government And Civil Society Are Effective Partners In Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels, 656-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,912,000 DA

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

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Mozambique is a model of democratic success in Africa, albeit a new and fragile one. With multi-party democracy only eight years old, the immaturity of democratic institutions is widely evident in the executive branch, the justice sector, the legislature, the media, political parties and civil society. USAID provided critical support for the 1994 and 1999 national elections, but focuses its assistance on building the key institutions required to sustain democratic governance. Training and institution building for the nation's first multi-party parliament, civil society and political parties are primary democracy-building projects. This USAID program supports U.S. national interests of maintaining peace and democracy by promoting pluralism, transparency, rule of law and accountability. USAID activities build the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civic movements to engage government in substantive dialogue on key issues such as constitutional reform, political issues, judicial reform and economic policies. In FY 2001, democracy and governance funding of \$1,912,000 from the Development Assistance account will support these activities.

Key Results: This program is achieving two results: (1) effective civil society participation and leadership in legislative debates, political decisions and public dialogue; and (2) increasingly capable and accountable government institutions in the legislative, executive and judicial branches, focused on service delivery, representation and citizen interests.

Performance and Prospects: In December 1999, 75 percent of registered voters cast ballots in the second national election, under the watchful eyes of over 2,000 domestic observers mobilized by Mozambican NGOs. USAID was the principal supporter of the domestic observation effort as well as a campaign finance fund established by parliament and funded by the Government of Mozambique. With USAID technical advice, the two major political parties accounted for 100 percent of monies received from the fund, a sharp improvement in accountability from the 1994 election fund.

With USAID assistance, the major political parties improved their campaigning with better organizational skills and issue-based campaign platforms. As a result, both parties gained votes in traditional strongholds of their opponents. The main opposition party, the National Resistance for Mozambique (RENAMO) successfully formed in 1999, and sustained throughout 2000, an electoral coalition with 10 smaller parties. This opened up its policy formulation process and leadership to women and youth members, and initiated steps towards the election of party officials and candidates. The ruling party, the Liberation Front for Mozambique (FRELIMO), demonstrated highly inclusive policy formulation processes, maintained an active member outreach program throughout the country, and held elections for party leaders and the selection of party candidates.

USAID is a major contributor to the parliamentary modernization program. The new parliament presented many challenges, with a 36 percent turnover in legislators and RENAMO delegates' refusal to participate in constructive parliamentary activity in protest of the 1999 election results. Civil society testimony on pending legislation in parliament declined at the end of the 1999 legislative cycle when attention in parliament turned to the election and legislation was postponed. However, civil society participation in policy analysis through the media and executive branch continued strong through the election and post-election period. Despite the opposition protest, the parliament continued to provide substantive input into legislation proposed by the executive branch, demonstrating increased assertiveness in fulfilling its oversight function. The legislature's increased confidence and independence was demonstrated in its sharp criticism of government inaction in a major bank fraud case, which prompted the President to replace the Attorney General and his deputies. A well-respected Attorney-General was appointed.

A new activity began in FY 2000 to address the high profile problem of corruption that negatively impacts both democratization and economic growth. The activity supports the creation of a civil society watchdog organization and a corruption investigation unit within the Attorney General's Office. Two additional activities began in FY 2001 to support civil society initiatives to foster political dialogue among government, political parties, private sector, and civil society. In the short run, these activities will help mend political relationships and reduce political tensions. Over the longer term, they will firmly establish the role of civil society in political decision making.

Progress indicators show that citizens, through civil society organizations and the media, are increasingly successful in instigating investigations of government misconduct. USAID's FY 2000 target of 25 such investigations was met, reflecting the increasingly assertive posture of the independent media, watchdog and human rights groups. Investigations in FY 2000 found misuse of public funds, abuse of power by elected officials, and human rights violations. In comparison with previous years, there were fewer cases of abuse of power, but a slight increase in human rights violations by the police, including six cases of election-related violence, pointing to the need for comprehensive justice sector reform.

With USAID support, the ability of civil society organizations to form coalitions and effectively press for both reform and government accountability has strengthened and shows that citizens' expectations of their elected government are increasing. There is more freedom for citizens to criticize failures in transparency, accountability and representation. Political parties are more focused on issues and responsive to citizens. Even with the post-elections political turmoil, there is no evidence of increased authoritarian or military tendencies in either the government or the opposition. Despite signs of turbulence in the process of democratization in Mozambique during 2000, the level of political competition and tension that goes with it are indicative of healthy democratic development. At the same time, the fragility of key institutions, witnessed by the frequent paralysis in the legislature this year due to elevated political tension, demonstrates the ongoing need for external assistance to build strong democratic foundations.

In FY 2002, USAID will continue programs to work with the national legislature; develop civil society advocacy; develop more effective judicial processes; and strengthen political dialogue through public debate and party development. These democracy and governance programs are national in scope.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors include the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, the European Union, the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank. USAID chairs the technical working group on parliamentary assistance and the democracy and governance donor working group.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementing partners are the State University of New York Research Foundation, the Center for the Study of Democracy and Development and the National Democratic Institute. Small grants and contracts to local organizations are being used to build Mozambican participation and leadership.

Mozambique: 656-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Citizens perceive that public issues are addressed in a participatory manner involving local governments, civil society, and traditional authorities -- Mission focus area	36	NA	50	NA	NA	60*	NA
Indicator 2: Civil society initiated investigations of alleged government misconduct at local and national levels	12	19	23	25	25	30	35
Indicator 3: Increased effectiveness of civil society organizations' management	5	6.3	6.5	8.8	8	9	9.5

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent	USAID-commissioned public opinion survey every two years.	Answer to question: "Have citizens participated in decision making on public issues (e.g. health, education, water, roads, etc.) with government, traditional authorities, NGOs, or other associations?" Mission focus area includes Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Manica provinces. Margin of error is 8% at this level.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	Annual assessment based on media reports: at least 2 media reports must be cited, of which at least 1 indicates an investigation has been launched by an appropriate government institution	Number of investigations, disaggregated by type of organization initiating investigation and type of misconduct. For this indicator, civil society includes human rights and "watchdog" groups, and the media.
Indicator 3:	IR	Score: 0-12	Annual assessment by MER contractor and implementing partner	Average score for 6-12 CSOs on criteria such as: existence of organizational chart; annual plan of activities disseminated to members; annual financial report; annual external audit; percent of staff with written job descriptions; up-to-date inventory of assets; up-to-date legal registration; and percent of members who paid dues in preceding year.

375

Program: Mozambique		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels, 656-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	11,555 DA	8,087 DA		3,468 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD		0 CSD
	6,250 ESF	5,678 ESF		572 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED		0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA		0 FSA
	18,200 DFA	18,200 DFA		0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,872 DA	3,800 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	800 ESF	546 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	13,427 DA	11,887 DA		1,540 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD		0 CSD
	7,050 ESF	6,224 ESF		826 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED		0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA		0 FSA
	18,200 DFA	18,200 DFA		0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,912 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,912 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,350 DA	2,000 DA		18,689 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD		0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF		7,050 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED		0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA		0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA		18,200 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas, 656-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,250,000 DA; \$12,653,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 5,103,000 DA; \$11,936,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The health status of Mozambicans falls below that of average Africans and far below international standards. Destroyed by the civil war, the rural health care network is struggling to rebuild. Both infrastructure and an effective management system are gradually reappearing. However, progress is constrained by high levels of infectious disease, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, and an extremely limited number of trained health personnel. Through its program, USAID ensures that basic health services are available to the maximum number of rural poor, who make up more than 80 percent of the population. USAID strengthens the ability of the Ministry of Health (MOH) to deliver essential primary health care at fixed facilities, and enables U.S. and Mozambican non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to complement MOH services through community-based programs. USAID activities reach 11.3 million people in eight provinces, including over 2.1 million women of child bearing age and 900,000 children under five years of age. Over 60 percent of Mozambicans in these areas now have access to health services, compared to only 30 percent in 1992. Quality of service is minimal, however, since staff in many rural facilities have only rudimentary education, trained managers are rare, and basic equipment and supplies are scarce. Still, results are extremely positive. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds of \$12,653,000 are increasing immunization coverage, preventing and treating diarrhea, malaria, acute respiratory infections and vaccine preventable diseases. The program finances improvements in child nutrition, maternal health services and HIV/AIDS prevention. Child survival resources total \$4,072,000; polio resources are \$100,000; HIV/AIDS levels are \$6,136,000; vulnerable children funding is \$499,000 and funding for infectious diseases is \$1,846,000. Development Assistance funds (Population \$5,250,000) finance quality family planning and reproductive health services, particularly through the integration of services into community-based outreach programs, which in turn contribute to HIV/AIDS prevention.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Preliminary data from a 2000 national survey indicate significant improvement in immunization coverage; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and malaria, reproductive health services, HIV/AIDS awareness, and use of condoms. All program targets were met or exceeded in the eight-province program area.

Progress in immunization is measured by diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus coverage in children under five years of age. The increase from 45 percent in 1997 to 51 percent in FY 2000 exceeded all targets. Vaccination rates for poliomyelitis continue to increase, with 70 percent of children under two years of age receiving at least one vaccination. Tetanus toxoid (TT) coverage in mothers significantly exceeded the target, increasing from 19 percent in 1997 to 32 percent in FY 2000, while the percentage of women receiving two or more TT vaccinations nearly doubled from 29 percent to 57 percent. These results are yielding major improvements in child health in rural areas, which will be quantified in a 2001 survey.

This program supports large-scale efforts to reduce severe dehydration and death in young children through prevention and treatment of diarrhea. A measure of success is oral rehydration therapy use, which increased 11 percent since 1997. Breastfeeding rates remain at an extremely high level (94 percent in 1997 and 95 percent in FY 2000). As well, the median age at introduction of supplemental feeding (3.3 months) suggests that mothers are exclusively breastfeeding for at least three months. This again bodes well for reducing diarrhea and consequent dehydration. While 12 percent of children were reported to have had malaria in the two weeks preceding the survey, 61 percent of them were prescribed

treatment, of which 96 percent took the treatment. USAID's efforts have resulted in better treatment-seeking behaviors and improved rural health care access.

USAID also strengthens clinic-based services, which in turn improves demand for care. Progress is reflected in the percentages of women seeking antenatal care and the increasing number of births assisted by a trained attendant. Women making at least one antenatal care visit increased slightly from 1997 to FY 2000 (71 percent to 73 percent) with a median number of 3.3 visits. However, assisted deliveries remained unchanged, underscoring a need to continue building capacity to increase the number of trained attendants.

The growing HIV/AIDS epidemic presents a major challenge to Mozambique. Since 1994, USAID programs have educated urban and rural Mozambicans about HIV transmission, the value of youth abstinence, and the use of condoms for prevention. USAID's key indicator is condom use during sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner. Data for 2000 show a dramatic increase in condom use over the 1997 figure, from 27.7 percent to 41.4 percent. Related data show that persons with two or more partners (i.e., at greater risk) were more likely to use condoms, compared to those with single partners (50 percent vs. 36 percent). USAID-supported condom social marketing sales were steady—8.8 million in FY 2000 vs. 8.9 million in FY 1999—despite transport and income constraints exacerbated by the floods. A new information campaign piloted in Maputo in 2000 included billboard, radio and television advertising, and messages painted on buses. This will expand to provincial capitals and other towns in 2001. USAID is collaborating with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the MOH to expand HIV surveillance from five to 22 sites, and to develop standards for voluntary counseling and testing.

Performance and Prospects: During FY 2000, USAID completed a two-year transition from internationally-driven service delivery programs to Mozambican-led local capacity and institution-building. USAID technical and management assistance is improving facility-based services while international private voluntary organizations (PVOs) continue to provide selective support to outreach and service delivery. This approach integrates the strengths of Mozambique with those of international organizations in line with Mozambican priorities and timetables. In FY 2001, USAID will begin implementing an AIDS prevention program along the Maputo Corridor, a major transit line for goods, as well as an expanded malaria initiative. The initiative is designed to increase prevention through a national program, and will include promoting insecticide-treated bed nets and other environmentally sound interventions.

During 2000, the MOH completed a rigorous review of financial management and compliance systems needed to improve the health care system. Institutional capacity building programs will address a myriad of identified weaknesses. Two USAID-supported expenditure reviews revealed that insufficient provincial and district financial management capacities—rather than problems of remote access or lack of banking facilities—remain the principal cause of poor budget execution and under-expenditure. USAID will begin activities in FY 2001 to enhance MOH capacity to effectively lead, prioritize and manage expenditures according to accepted policy and financing guidelines.

With USAID assistance, the province of Cabo Delgado's pharmacy department has adopted a more efficient system for distributing contraceptives. Formerly, contraceptive reorder requests from facility-based nurses were difficult to manage and frequent stock-outs occurred. With the new system, provincial store workers are distributing commodities based on previous contraceptive utilization and demographic figures. Provincial MOH staff report that this simple change has largely eliminated district-level contraceptive stock-outs.

With other donors, USAID is supporting the first national reproductive health survey of young adults in Mozambique, to be undertaken in 2001. This standardized sampling, developed by the National Statistics Institute, will significantly improve the comparability of data across surveys, and over time will reduce the cost and increase the utility of health data. USAID will also support the second national demographic and health survey in 2002.

In FY 2002, USAID's health program will work with both public and non-governmental institutions to provide sustainable access to basic services, especially those related to child survival, malaria, polio

immunization, and family planning. The program to combat HIV/AIDS will expand throughout the country, with a major emphasis on the Maputo Corridor, a major transit route with neighboring countries, where infection risk is growing rapidly.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors include Canada, the Netherlands, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, United Nations' agencies and the World Bank.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USAID's contract with John Snow Incorporated includes sub-grants to World Vision, Save the Children, Pathfinder, CARE, Health Alliance International, Medical Care Development International and Project Hope. Population Services International is a direct grantee.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Mozambique: 656-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: DPT3 immunization coverage	45	NA	NA	51	50	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Tetanus toxoid immunization coverage	19	NA	NA	32	30	NA	NA
Indicator 3: ORT use	36	NA	NA	40	40	NA	NA
Indicator 4: Condom use	28	NA	NA	41	40	60	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent	DHS and statistically comparable surveys	Children 12 to 23 months of age who have been vaccinated with DPT3; rural population of six-province focus area.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	DHS and statistically comparable surveys	Women 15-49 who received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during or before their most recent pregnancy; rural population of six-province focus area.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent	DHS and statistically comparable surveys	Cases of diarrhea in children under age two treated with oral rehydration salts or recommended home fluid.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent	Implementing partner KPC surveys	Respondents (male and female) aged 15-49 reporting the use of a condom during the most recent act of sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner.

280

Program: Mozambique	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas, 656-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	13,859	DA	11,678	DA	2,181	DA
	31,676	CSD	14,628	CSD	17,048	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	77,020	DFA	76,208	DFA	812	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,100	DA	5,642	DA		
	11,950	CSD	7,587	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	654	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	19,959	DA	17,320	DA	2,639	DA
	43,626	CSD	22,215	CSD	21,411	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	77,020	DFA	76,862	DFA	158	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,250	DA				
	12,653	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,250	DA				
	12,653	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,103	DA	5,200	DA	35,512	DA
	11,936	CSD	12,000	CSD	80,215	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	77,020	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector-Led Growth and Development, 656-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$469,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$469,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Through the economic restructuring success of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM), Mozambique has achieved economic growth while maintaining a stable currency, dramatically lowering inflation and interest rates, and increasing fiscal allocations for social sector investments. Gross domestic product growth has been strong since 1993, and remained positive (3.8 percent) in 2000 despite devastating floods in south-central Mozambique. Economic stability has generated foreign investment totaling about \$8 billion (1998-2001) in planned projects, including significant U.S. investment. Nevertheless, "mega-investments" are proving more elusive, and domestic private investment has been steady but at a very low level. In short, much work remains to be done before Mozambique can claim a truly open economy. Antiquated regulations, an outdated tax system, trade barriers, inadequate telecommunications and transport infrastructure, and underdeveloped capital markets all urgently require attention before Mozambique can generate and attract the levels of investment required to accelerate growth. To meet these challenges, the active leadership of an informed private sector is the linchpin to implement reforms that best promote trade, investment, commercial and productive interests. USAID will use \$469,000 of Development Assistance funds for the economic growth sector in FY 2001 to support this initiative.

Key Results: The overall objective of this program is to improve the enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development. To achieve this, USAID focuses on: (1) increasing the role of the private sector in the development of economic policy, legislation and regulations and (2) improving policies and facilities to encourage trade and investment. Activities under the first area include institutional and technical services for the Confederation of Mozambique Business Associations (CTA), a private sector group dedicated to improving policy and eliminating red tape. CTA serves as the principal private sector interlocutor on policy and reform issues and expansion of Internet services throughout the country by the private sector. USAID recently initiated support for a nascent private sector organization that promotes environmentally-sound business and investment as well. Under the second area, USAID promotes tax system reforms, reduction of red tape, trade openness, telecommunications policy reform, the establishment of an alternative dispute resolution center, and the completion of the privatization of Mozambique's three main rail corridors, which serve much of the eastern area of southern Africa.

Performance and Prospects: USAID provides a combination of technical assistance resources to the private and public sectors and budget support to compensate for temporary revenue shortfall resulting from institutional, tax and tariff reforms. These efforts are partly financed through the Africa Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP) and the Leland Initiative.

USAID's assistance has enabled CTA to engage the government on barriers to investment, i.e., issues of importance to the private sector. In 2000, these included trade, labor law, fiscal policy, introduction of a value-added tax (VAT), and changes to the regulatory framework governing imports and exports. In 2000, CTA consolidated its position as the main civil society advocate for free market approaches to Mozambique's economy and regulatory framework. During the year, it conducted analyses of the fiscal regime (particularly VAT and reform of tax administration), trade issues, particularly the Southern Africa Development Community Free Trade Area (SADC FTA) and the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA), and conducted a quarterly business confidence index.

In FY 2000, to meet the expectations of the business community and government, CTA developed a professional staff with legal, economic and administrative capabilities. This has permitted engagement on an expanding range of issues, and the pursuit of an in-depth dialogue with several key ministries. CTA

can take much of the credit for Mozambique's full commitment to the regional FTA envisaged by the SADC protocol, a major policy transformation achieved in a very short period. CTA was also instrumental in conducting a follow-up red tape survey (with USAID funding) which should re-invigorate the process of removing petty administrative constraints to business activity beginning in early 2001.

In 1997, under the Leland Initiative, competitive private-sector Internet services were introduced in Maputo. Access expanded considerably during 1999; there now are more than 10,000 subscribers in the capital city, from a baseline of 250 in 1997 and 3,347 at the end of 1998. In late 2000, USAID supported the expansion of full Internet services by private providers to three provincial capitals. In 2001, this program will provide coverage to all major secondary cities and will also add a policy focus to support efforts to modernize the regulatory framework and ensure the rapid spread of Internet through the competitive private sector.

The government made several important policy and institutional changes during 2000, including the successful consolidation of the VAT, a review of red tape, a reduction in staff at the agricultural marketing parastatal (from about 200 to under 20), and the successful completion of the SADC Free Trade Area negotiations. For the agricultural marketing parastatal, USAID will follow up with an FY 2001 program to sell the company's assets (mostly rural warehouses) to private agricultural traders. In addition, support to trade reform will continue, and will include an AGOA component.

Finally, USAID supports the restructuring and privatization of Mozambique's three main rail lines, which directly link Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Malawi to Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports. The first major concessions, for the northern rail and port that serve Malawi and the port of Maputo, will become operational in September 2001.

In FY 2002, USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth and development, building the capacity of business associations to work with the government and the legislature to develop trade- and investment-friendly regulations. This program covers major tax, tariff and trade reform. It is also assisting in the establishment of a non-governmental alternative dispute resolution system to relieve an overburdened civil court system. Activities to promote improved communication and access to information will continue, with coverage expanding to provincial capitals and other cities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest source of direct assistance to CTA and to the public-private sector dialogue in general. The International Monetary Fund supports the introduction of the VAT and related reforms. Sweden assists CTA and other business associations to improve their organizational sustainability. The World Bank provides support to the private sector unit of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism, which works with CTA and other ministries on red tape reduction. The United Kingdom has provided a modest level of support to CTA for analysis of issues on trade and the informal sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: A long-term U.S. institutional contractor for policy analysis will be selected in 2001. Nathan Associates provides trade support.

Mozambique: 656-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Private sector perceptions of the effects of dialogue between government and economic associations	NA	2.2	3.61	2.86	4	4	4.25
Indicator 2: Internet subscribers -- full-service	250	3,347	4,830	6100	5300	6800	7000
Indicator 3: Analyses of proposed policies or legislation performed or contracted by CTA annually	0	4	5	8	5	8	8

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Scale of 1 (negative) to 5 (positive)	Quarterly Business Confidence Index, third quarter of each calendar year	Responses of a sample of Mozambican and foreign business operators to the question, "To what extent do you anticipate the following governance factor will affect your business in the next quarter: Government/Economic associations dialogue?"
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	Ongoing activity monitoring and review of data from ISPs (Internet Service Providers)	Subscribers as of October each year.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number	Ongoing activity monitoring	Qualitative review of activities of the Federation of Mozambican Business Associations (CTA).

884

Program: Mozambique		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development, 656-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	7,027	DA	599	DA	6,428	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	835	DFA	177	DFA	658	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,420	DA	3,835	DA		
	1,360	CSD	432	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	11,447	DA	4,434	DA	7,013	DA
	1,360	CSD	432	CSD	928	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	835	DFA	177	DFA	658	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	469	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	469	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	469	DA	500	DA	12,885	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	1,360	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	835	DFA

NAMIBIA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	6,650	7,237	7,198	4,432
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	2,000	4,002	3,483	4,494
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	434	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	8,650	11,673	10,681	8,926

Mission Director, Diana Swain

NAMIBIA

Introduction

Namibia, an arid and sparsely populated country, about twice the size of California, is located on Africa's South Atlantic coast. It has a population of approximately 1.8 million people and boasts a rich diversity of ethnic and cultural groups who speak 12 different languages. Namibia emerged from a legacy of nearly 100 years of both German colonial rule and administration under a minority-ruled South African government. Namibia gained its independence from South Africa in 1990. In many respects, Namibia is uniquely positioned in the region to serve both as an example of political stability and to play a vital role in the economic development of southern Africa. Namibia's political stability and continuity has helped maintain a highly favorable business climate, which includes incentives and strong protection for foreign investors.

The U.S. Government's national interest in Namibia is based principally on the United States' desire to support the consolidation of democracy, to promote economic sustainability, and to stem the devastating spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID focuses on supporting U.S. interests through five development initiatives: increasing private sector growth and greater employment opportunities; transforming Namibian education; increasing the benefits from better management of natural resources; improving the functioning and democratic accountability of parliament; and demonstrating viable approaches for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. USAID believes that through these initiatives, Namibia can serve as a model of successful U.S. development policies. Success in these areas will build support for the United States in Namibia and lead to further positive cooperative relationships.

The Development Challenge

Although Namibia's per capita income of approximately \$1,400 is almost three times higher than other sub-Saharan African countries; the legacy of more than 40 years of apartheid policies has resulted in a highly unequal income distribution. About 60 percent of the majority black population live in communal lands in rural areas, surviving on annual incomes of \$100 to \$200, with limited access to social services.

Since independence the government has embarked on a major program of expanding education in order to widen access and correct the inequalities of the apartheid era. In addition, health expenditures have grown substantially as primary health care services were extended to all Namibians. At present, the greatest challenge for Namibia is from HIV/AIDS. Namibia is one of the five countries in the world most seriously affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. AIDS is the leading cause of death in the country, claiming more lives annually than tuberculosis and malaria combined. Conservative estimates of the financial costs of the pandemic are staggering. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that real gross domestic product in 2010 will be 20 percent lower because of HIV/AIDS. Development achievements in a number of areas, where USAID support has been highly successful, including basic education and natural resource management could be severely compromised unless programs are targeted toward alleviating this situation.

Since independence, Namibia has faced a number of economic obstacles to maintaining a positive rate of growth and arriving at an equitable redistribution program that will neither hobble the economy nor deter possible foreign direct investment. The unemployment and underemployment rate is near 60 percent, and only one-fifth of the 20,000 annual graduates from Namibia's educational system can find jobs. The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) is looking to create more employment opportunities and raise incomes for the average Namibian. USAID is a lead partner in these efforts focusing on small business and rural communities to increase not only the number of jobs but also incomes.

Other Donors

USAID remains the second largest bilateral donor in Namibia, after Germany. Despite its relatively modest size, USAID's program is visible, strategic, and results-oriented. USAID leads donor efforts in its areas of focus, specifically in basic education and natural resource management. USAID coordinates its programs closely with other donors through Namibian chaired steering committees. United Nations agencies have played an important role in catalyzing the response to the HIV/AIDS crisis.

FY 2002 Program

USAID's program responds directly to Namibia's highest development priorities, and its effectiveness has been widely acknowledged by Namibian policymakers and leaders. Cooperation with the Namibian government in reforming basic education has not only contributed to the upgrading of teaching skills and improved curriculum design, but shows a positive impact on students in the first through fourth grade levels. Assistance to the Parliament through legislative advocacy to encourage Parliamentarians to be responsive to constituents has resulted in a greater public debate and a higher level of citizen input on pending legislation. Presently, Parliament's committees, as a matter of course, hold public hearings and *solicit public response to the major issues and legislation affecting the country*. USAID's leadership in promoting income-generating activities in Namibia's fragile, drought-prone environment has won praise as a model for development success. The initial legal and policy framework for rural communities to better manage their natural resources is in place with 14 nature conservancies formally established and over \$500,000 of income generated for Namibia's communal ethnic groups in those areas. Over 50,000 community members will benefit from this support over the next few years.

The FY 2002 program continues to support USAID's goal of strengthening Namibia through the economic, social, and political empowerment of its black and mixed race population. Program funds will assist Namibia's indigenous population in the small and medium enterprise sector in order to create more jobs and meaningful employment. USAID is providing direct assistance to firms, entrepreneurs, and business service organizations and is working with the GRN and the private sector to improve the country's competitive advantage in the region and internationally.

USAID will continue the implementation of its HIV/AIDS prevention and care program to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission in Namibia. In view of the current situation in Namibia, this activity is crucial to ensuring the success of USAID's other development interventions.

USAID's continuing support for Namibia's education program will build upon the solid infrastructure established through the first phase of the program in which teachers were trained, and curriculum was developed and adopted. The final phase of the program is focused on improving the quality of education at the primary level, improved budgeting and resource allocation methods, and facilitating stronger community and parental involvement.

FY 2002 funds for the environment will allow for the establishment of additional conservancies and generate benefits for Namibians through sustainable management of local natural resources. The requested funding will also permit continued capacity building of the GRN and Namibian conservation non-governmental organizations to sustain the program after USAID's assistance has ended.

USAID will continue its work with the parliament until 2003. The USAID program will ensure the continued development of the legislature, its members and staff, and USAID will support the work of Namibian civil society to effectively promote the needs and priorities of Namibian citizenry.

Program: Namibia						
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	26,877	DA	13,175	DA	13,702	DA
	5,900	CSD	3,988	CSD	1,912	CSD
	2,151	ESF	2,151	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	24,664	DFA	20,400	DFA	4,264	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,236	DA	5,080	DA		
	4,002	CSD	2,371	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	34,113	DA	18,255	DA	15,858	DA
	9,902	CSD	6,359	CSD	3,543	CSD
	2,151	ESF	2,151	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	24,664	DFA	20,400	DFA	4,264	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	40	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,198	DA				
	3,483	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,198	DA				
	3,523	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,432	DA	7,269	DA	53,012	DA
	4,494	CSD	6,151	CSD	24,070	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	2,151	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	24,664	DFA

USAID/NAMIBIA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
673-001	Economic Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians through Accelerated Private Sector Growth				
	- DA	3,900	2,760	1,800	1,800
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
673-002	Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Namibian Learners in Grades 1-4 in the Most Disadvantaged Schools				
	- DA	0	1,000	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	2,000	2,502	1,998	2,784
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
673-003	Increased Benefits to Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from Sustainable Local Management of Natural Resources				
	- DA	2,000	2,619	3,800	2,632
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
673-004	Increased Accountability of Parliament to All Namibian Citizens				
	- DA	750	858	1,598	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
673-005	Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission is Reduced Through a Model Prevention Program in a Key Region				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	1,500	1,485	1,710
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

P.L. 480 Title II Programs		434			
SO	Totals				
- DA	6,650	7,237	7,198	4,432	
- DFA	0	0	0	0	
- CSD	2,000	4,002	3,483	4,494	
- FSA	0	0	0	0	
- SEED	0	0	0	0	
- ESF	0	0	0	0	
- P.L. 480/II	0	434	0	0	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Economic Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians Through Accelerated Private Sector Growth, 673-001

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,800,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,800,000 DA

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: In 1992, the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) estimated that five percent of the population earned more than 70 percent of national income; the poorest 55 percent of the population earned only three percent. By October 1999, the richest one percent of households continued to earn more than the poorest 50 percent of households. Thus, although there has been some improvement in income distribution progress has been slow and unremarkable.

Few of Namibia's primary economic sectors generate enough new jobs to employ the available labor force. This results in an unemployment and underemployment rate of about 60 percent, with only 4,000 of the 20,000 graduates from the educational system finding jobs each year. The Government of Namibia is looking for ways to accelerate income growth and job creation in order to alleviate this problem. This is not only an economic issue; it is a political concern as well. USAID shares the government's assessment that broad and accelerated development of small and medium-scale enterprise offers the best hope for improving incomes and job prospects for the majority black and mixed population. Subsequently, USAID has, over the last year, refocused its earlier human resource development objective to incorporate a more direct focus on fostering private sector development—particularly small and medium-scale enterprises.

To achieve success in this objective USAID began in FY 2000 the implementation of three types of activities. First, USAID is working with local businesses that provide training and business management skills development to other Namibian firms. Second, USAID is working to promote small and medium size businesses by supporting networking and business relationships with larger firms to encourage a range of sub-contracting, outsourcing, and joint venture opportunities that otherwise would not occur. Third, USAID supports a technology and business information network to promote U.S.-based trade arrangements with Namibian businesses effectively creating a market for greater U.S. Namibia commercial relationships. USAID will also continue to work proactively with the private sector to respond positively to recent legislation for employment equity in the workplace. This legislation supports good business practices for successful competition, expansion into niche markets and national and regional market integration.

Key Results: By the end of FY 2000, over 1400 Namibians, across all sectors, had received USAID-funded managerial and technical training. Most of the training was provided to clusters of trainees from mainly three fields:

The first area of focus was competency-based organizational development training for human resources managers of different private sector companies. This activity led to a number of specific innovations being adopted in different institutions: the adoption in several private firms of new personnel assessment approaches; recruitment tools to counter racial and gender bias; a Public Service Commission directive to introduce training and management tools; and methods to maximize hiring and promotion of people from disadvantaged groups.

The second area focused on increasing and updating technical skills for already employed indigenous Namibians. The long-term result will be to accelerate movement of these individuals into positions of increased responsibility. In FY 2000, as part of the transition to a new strategic focus on employment opportunities, USAID phased out these activities and started to implement business development activities.

The final area focused on business management skills training for entrepreneurs. Several activities were aimed at establishing linkages between Namibian entrepreneurs and their counterparts in the Southern

African Development Community and around the world. Several business deals were successfully concluded from these networking opportunities including the establishment of a South African-Namibian battery plant in Namibia and the development of two proposed Malaysian-Namibian joint ventures to create dry port facilities along the Trans-Kalahari highway.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001 economic growth funds of \$1,800,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to implement two activities. One of these activities focuses on strengthening the capacity of Namibian organizations that provide services for business to better address the needs of small and medium enterprises. The other activity focuses on creating trade linkages between Namibian and U.S. companies that will encourage U.S.-Namibian joint ventures and create a market for U.S. technology. USAID's core assistance activity will begin implementation in FY 2001 to provide direct assistance to Namibian small businesses and work toward increasing Namibia's competitiveness regionally and globally.

In FY 2002 program funds will assist Namibia's indigenous population in the small and medium enterprise sector in order to create more jobs and meaningful employment. USAID will continue to provide direct assistance to firms, entrepreneurs, and business service organizations and the private sector to improve the country's competitive advantage.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: While USAID's new small business support program will be the largest donor effort in this area, Germany has helped establish a Small Business Credit Guarantee Fund. The German program enlists commercial banks in credit extension and in collaboration with non-financial service providers. The European Commission has also provided funding to underwrite this nascent credit guarantee scheme. Austrian, British, and Italian-funded activities have assisted microenterprises through locally or regionally-based service providers. The United Nations Development Program and U.K.'s Department for International Development have supported the Namibia Enterprise Foundation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Institute for International Education implemented all the USAID-funded training until April 2000. The International Executive Service Corps began business service organization strengthening activities in September 2000. Local partners include the Namibian Government, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, private sector companies, and several non-governmental organizations, including the Indigenous People's Business Council and the Institute of Management and Leadership Training. In FY 2001, USAID will competitively select a prime implementing organization that will be responsible for achieving the results set out under the new small business competitiveness strategy.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Namibia: 673-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of SME firms provided with in-house consultation and mentoring services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	90
Indicator 2: Targets organizations internally producing enhanced roles for Historically Disadvantaged Namibians (HDNs)	13	23	24	26	72	Concluded	concluded
Indicator 3: Number of export-oriented offshore direct investment and joint ventures	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
Indicator 4: Growth of USAID-assisted firms (30% to women-owned)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of firms provided with service (total # of women-owned firms). Cumulative.	USAID-supported Business Services Organization (BSO) records	Indicator looks at spread of service delivery as a measure of BSO capacity. (New for FY 2001)
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of organizations providing opportunities for HDNs	USAID projects Monitoring and evaluation unit	Number of organizations recruiting HDNs, including HDNs in selection committees, and providing career development and training opportunities for HDNs. (Cumulative) Activity concluded in FY 2000
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of joint ventures, direct investments and capital partnerships. (annual)	USAID/Global Technology Network (GTN) records on contracts and activities by Namibian firms	Number of direct investments and joint ventures and their values from assisted Namibian firms
Indicator 4:	IR	Total number of SMEs -cumulative (total # of women-owned SMEs)	BSO service statistics and SO-sponsored SME survey responses	Growth in terms of enterprise size, number of new jobs created by SMEs that were assisted through USAID-support. (Specific criteria TBD)

Program: Namibia		U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Economic Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians through Accelerated Private Sector Growth, 673-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	16,497	DA	10,250	DA	6,247	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	2,151	ESF	2,151	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	7,714	DFA	7,572	DFA	142	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,759	DA	431	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	19,256	DA	10,681	DA	8,575	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	2,151	ESF	2,151	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	7,714	DFA	7,572	DFA	142	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,800	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,800	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,800	DA	2,940	DA	25,796	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	2,151	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	7,714	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Namibian Learners in Grades 1-4 in the Most Disadvantaged Schools, 673-002

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,998,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,784,000 CSD

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: The education system inherited by the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) in 1990 was fragmented along racial and ethnic lines, with vast disparities in the allocation of resources. Since independence, Namibia has given high priority to the reform and restructuring of the entire educational system. USAID has been assisting Namibia's educational reform initiatives at the most neglected, lower primary level. Assistance initially focussed on support for curriculum and materials development and assessment of students in the lower primary level, while improving student performance in the most disadvantaged schools of the country. USAID currently works to improve the quality of Namibian leadership, management and teaching methods at the regional and individual school level, which is in line with Namibia's decentralization plan to empower local communities to become actively involved in their children's education. USAID assistance in Namibia also supports the professional development of teachers, higher degree programs for education officials involved in policy development, research, management, and administration, as well as desperately needed support for the management of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Key Results: USAID made major achievements in its efforts to achieve success in this program. Through USAID training activities, a majority of the country's unqualified teachers learned new teaching strategies and how to use new instructional materials in five of Namibia's major indigenous languages. These materials are available in grades one through four in over 500 black schools. These formally unqualified teachers have become qualified teachers through an interactive computerized correspondence teachers' certificate program. Due in large part to USAID's efforts Namibian students show a substantial improvement. On average, schools with USAID-produced materials perform better in math and environmental studies than schools without these materials. USAID's activities have increased the civic awareness of the parents in their children's education. Consequently, there is increased community level action by parents concerning the quality of education with government education officials. Through this program, improvement in the quality of the teachers colleges is increasing the quality of new teachers. Finally, through USAID assistance, the Ministry of Education now has the ability to collect, analyze and disseminate information through a series of web sites. This increased capacity now allows the government to develop a strategic vision for planning and policy.

Performance and Prospects: Performance and progress over the past year has met expectations stemming from the completion of USAID's first five-year project. In FY 2001, basic education funds of \$1,998,000 from the Child Survival and Disease account will continue to support the GRN in education policy reform and planning. As a result, there are new policies guiding the development, translation, distribution and assessment of teaching materials for all primary grades as well as a new assessment policy for learner achievement throughout the system. In 1999-2000, USAID supported additional research and statistics training programs for ministry officials involved in education leadership, planning, and research. A series of USAID-funded dissemination seminars conducted throughout the country created a forum to discuss education sector data and its implications for new policies. In FY 2000, the USAID-supported strategy "The President's Commission for Education, Training and Culture" was approved by President Nujoma and the National Assembly.

USAID is currently supporting the improvement of indigenous lower primary schools in four of Namibia's seven education regions. The program serves more than one-half of the lower primary school learners in the populous northern regions and 40 percent of all indigenous students in Namibia. Activities in 1999-2000 focused on the classroom and school as the unit of positive change by further assisting teachers in the delivery of improved curriculum and teaching strategies, improvement of school leadership, and

strengthened community involvement. USAID through its partnership with the Peace Corps has also assisted unqualified teachers in becoming certified primary school teachers.

With USAID support, Namibia established a nationwide monitoring and evaluation system for tracking results at the primary school level in 1997. This unit continues to expand its services to provide the necessary data to planners and policy developers not only at the national level but now to regional and local authorities, as well.

During 1999-2000, both the Ministry of Basic Education and the Ministry of Higher Education established HIV/AIDS Task Forces to address the AIDS pandemic. USAID is responding with technical assistance and management tools to address the impact of AIDS throughout the education system, which will help Namibia plan for and calculate the cost of an effective strategy. During the coming year, USAID will hold workshops to highlight the problem nationally and assist the ministries with a series of implementation plans for addressing the problem in both management and budgetary terms.

As part of USAID's effort to sustain reforms in primary education, 32 key policymakers who are involved in the areas of curriculum development, assessment, policy planning and research are pursuing graduate studies in the economics of education, school mapping and data collection. Two participants completed their graduate degrees while others will be completing studies in 2001.

In FY 2002 USAID's continuing support for Namibia's education program will build upon the solid infrastructure established in the first phase of its educational program in which teachers were trained, and curriculum was developed and adopted. The final phase of the program is focused on improving education at the primary level, improving budgeting and resource allocation methods, and facilitating stronger community and parental involvement.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID continues to be the primary donor providing assistance at the lower primary level. Other donors supporting Namibia in complementary areas include several United Nations agencies, the United Kingdom, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and the European Union.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Key partners include the Academy for Educational Development, the University of Montana, Harvard University, the University of Western Cape, the University of Namibia, the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, Teacher's for Africa Program, and the Rossing Foundation, a local Namibian non-governmental organization.

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: An effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to monitor the lower primary reform, established and operational	Course for 25 staff completed, data analysis completed.	Education stats & certificate program evaluation. compiled, distributed.	Six studies produced	Annual school census completed and data analyzed; Southern Africa Consortium for Measuring Educational Quality data collection completed	Analytic reports published, reviewed. Data process	Activity completed	Activity completed
Indicator 2: Number of trained Namibians acquiring skills to sustain and manage instructional improvement activities	Professional Enhancement Program designed	Formal ties established	4 Ministry of Basic Education and Culture (MBEC) officials finish U.S. course, 6 attend intl. conferences	Two completed MA studies; 12 planners completed workshops; 19 officials attended curriculum instructional workshops. Minister on individualized program.	12 planners complete w/shops, 19 MBEC officials attend w/shop	8 officials will complete studies	Remaining 19 officials will complete studies - bringing the total to 32.
Indicator 3: Number of Principals, Inspectors, Advisory Teachers, Parents involved in professional development for School Improvement Planning	0	0	0	385	200	600	900

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Developed M&E system	NA	A M&E system--comprising an authorized unit with budget, personnel and mandate--collects data, regularly produces and disseminates descriptive statistical and analytic reports on status of system, school, teacher and student performance to monitor the lower primary reform.
Indicator 2:	IR	Cumulative number	NA	Selected Namibians receive advanced training in skills and areas of expertise in MBEC's Directorates of Planning and Development, Namibian Institute for Education Development, Educational Program Implementation, National Examinations and Assessment, and the regional offices. Better trained principals, inspectors, advisory teachers and parents will lead to better managed and improved schools.
Indicator 3:	IR	Cumulative number	NA	NA

Program: Namibia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Namibian Learners in Grades 1-4 in the Most Disadvantaged Schools, 673-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	2,430	DA	1,255	DA	1,175	DA
	5,900	CSD	3,988	CSD	1,912	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	15,250	DFA	11,128	DFA	4,122	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,000	DA	0	DA		
	3,002	CSD	1,615	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	3,430	DA	1,255	DA	2,175	DA
	8,902	CSD	5,603	CSD	3,299	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	15,250	DFA	11,128	DFA	4,122	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	1,998	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	1,998	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	3,430	DA
	2,784	CSD	3,436	CSD	17,120	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	15,250	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Benefits Received by Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from Sustainable Local Management of Natural Resources, 673-003

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 3,800,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,632,000 DA

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: After independence in 1990, the new Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) inherited a government system designed under apartheid policies. A large proportion of the country's natural resources and most social services such as education and health care have been directed to support a minority population. To help address this inequity and to conserve Namibia's resource base, since 1992 USAID has supported Namibia's national community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program, a joint effort between the U.S. and Namibian governments, non-governmental organizations and other USAID partners.

USAID's objective is to increase benefits to historically disadvantaged Namibians who live in communal areas by ensuring their rights to manage natural resources and to receive benefits from those resources. The key to the program is the establishment of "conservancies" in rural regions that provide for sustainable use and management of wildlife and other environmental resources. Each conservancy selects a representative management committee and develops a sustainable management plan for the use of natural resources in the area, which includes actively seeking joint ventures with private sector and community campsites/tourist villages. Income from these activities is distributed to the community according to an agreed upon benefit distribution plan. Some conservancies opt for a system of direct payment to individuals, while others support community projects such as schools and health centers. All groups use some of the financial income to support the administrative and operational costs of the conservancies and to reinvest in the natural resource base.

The ultimate beneficiaries of USAID's assistance are historically disadvantaged Namibians located in the rural areas of the country. USAID partners and other beneficiaries are the Namibian NGOs and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), that work together to carry out conservancy development in specific communal areas.

In FY 2001, USAID will also undertake a complementary activity component that will support the efforts of the Cheetah Conservation Fund, a Namibian organization, to protect and preserve the cheetah population of the country. This program will achieve significant benefits for cheetah conservation and members of the local communities.

In FY 2002 funds for the environment will allow for the establishment of additional conservancies and generate benefits for Namibians through management of natural resources by communities. The requested funding will support USAID's work with local organizations and Government of Namibia entities which focuses on sustainability issues to ensure the continuation of natural resource management activities beyond the life of this program.

Key Results: USAID has achieved outstanding results under this program over the past five years. With USAID assistance, Namibia has created one of the most progressive policy environments for CBNRM in southern Africa. To date, 14 conservancies have been formally recognized by the Namibian Government, and 16 others are under development. The 14 conservancies have put over 3.85 million hectares of communal land under the direct control of conservancy management committees. Over 26,911 individuals living in these areas will receive benefits. USAID-funded activities in the conservancy areas have generated over \$559,000 in new income from conservancy-managed enterprises such as tourism campsites, craft sales, thatching grass and employment at tourist lodges. This income is expected to increase substantially when conservancies enter into contracts with additional private sector tourism owners and operators.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001 environment sector funding of \$3,800,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to support USAID's CBNRM focus. Performance under this program has been excellent, as all result indicators met or exceeded expectations. The impact of this successful activity is expanding as ministries other than the Ministry of Environment and Tourism are developing policies related to user rights in communal areas, e.g., land, grazing, and fisheries. Through careful monitoring, Namibians can ensure that these activities comply with the new policies and other regulations already in place. Therefore, policy development and implementation will continue to be a concern of USAID's program.

One conservancy, the Torra Conservancy in Northwest Namibia, is the first financially self-sustaining conservancy. It now can cover 100 percent of its expenses from self-generated funds. Over the past year, this single conservancy has earned nearly \$52,500 in income from tourism joint ventures and is using about half those funds to cover its operational expenses, including all salaries and the costs of vehicle operation.

Other conservancies are also searching for ways to become self-sustainable, both financially and institutionally. Business skills and entrepreneurial support will continue to be made available to conservancy management committees as they move toward sustainability. Ongoing support from the Namibian government and local groups is key to the sustainability of the natural resource management program. Improving the capacity of these institutions to carry the CBNRM program forward as USAID support is completed is a key challenge for the next few years.

To ensure that this challenge is met the CBNRM program has included sustainability strategies from its inception. Inherent in USAID's strategy was the need to secure other institutional support for CBNRM to carry on once USAID support ceases. During the last year, great strides were realized in building this institutional support. After almost two years of discussions and false starts, the establishment of the Community Based Natural Resource Management Association of Namibia (CAN), the CAN secretariat, and a grant-making capacity under the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) have been achieved. Although this is a relatively new operational system for CBNRM, it appears to have the requisite support and technical backing from all the key stakeholders in the country and is expected to be able to continue to carry out the natural resources management mandate after the end of USAID assistance. USAID is also promoting sustainability through linkages between its small business development activities and the CBNRM program. These joint programs are designed to attract more private sector investment as well as to build the business and entrepreneurial skills of conservancy members.

Despite the successes to date, challenges remain for this program. The ongoing Angola conflict situation, as well as the current problems in Zimbabwe, still impact negatively on tourism in East Caprivi, a key region for the program, given its abundant wildlife and attractive landscape. The devaluation of the Namibian dollar, pegged to the South African Rand, is creating economic problems in Namibia by affecting prices for goods and services. HIV/AIDS is also having an impact on program activities and results in East Caprivi. In 1998, the HIV prevalence rate in that area was 34 percent and researchers expect a drastic rise in the 2001 surveillance survey. Conservancies in Caprivi and elsewhere suffer through the loss of trained and experienced managers and workers to HIV/AIDS.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: A total of approximately \$6.5 million has been leveraged from other donors to support Namibia's CBNRM program. USAID intends to intensify this effort in the coming two years. Sweden, the second largest donor in this sector after USAID, continues to support the Namibian Community-based Tourism Association in its training for enterprise development. The United Kingdom and New Zealand also support the natural resources management sector. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism's Game Products Fund are an additional source of support. This array of donor funding has enabled communities in areas covered by the USAID program to gain access to resources and benefits, while emerging conservancies have been able to broaden their programs beyond the scope of the USAID-supported activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID activities are implemented by the World Wildlife Fund, a U.S. NGO, that has subcontracts with the U.S. organizations World Learning, Inc. and Management Systems International. A wide range of Namibian non-governmental organizations are also critical sub-grant implementers, including the Rossing Foundation, the Namibian Nature Foundation and the Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Namibia: 673-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Total community income from natural resource-based activities	148,522	210,505	406,637	NA	350,137	443,733	547,167
Indicator 2: The number of individuals in registered conservancies that benefit from program supported CBNRM activities	NA	9,300	13,946	26,911	23,250	32,550	32,550
Indicator 3: Number of hectares of land managed by communal area conservancies	0	1,654,300	2,523,700	NA	4,135,750	5,790,050	5,790,050

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	U.S. Dollars (annual)	Conservancy accounts/USAID project records	Gross income earned by registered conservancies, in Namibian dollars, between Oct 1 and September 30. This amount is calculated by conservancy, and equals the sum of: gross conservancy income earned from private sector partnerships/contracts, for example from lodges & trophy hunting; net income from conservancy-managed enterprises, such as campsites; non-conservancy employment income, such as employment at lodges; & income earned from household-level natural resource-based activity, e.g., craft sales and thatching grass.
Indicator 2:	IR		Conservancy registry documentation/USAID project records	The number of registered adults is available as a requirement of the conservancy process. The total number of individuals belonging to a conservancy is calculated, based on census data that estimates average household size at 6.2 persons, and that single-headed households constitute about 15% of all households. Future projections are consistent with the expectations for the number of new conservancies that will be registered during the second phase of program with an average population of 2,325 persons (based on the average populations of the 4 conservancies that were approved in 1998).
Indicator 3:	IR	hectares (cumulative)	Conservancy registry documentation/USAID project records	The number of hectares of land of registered conservancies. Projections are based on an average conservancy size of 413,575 hectares, which was based on the average size of the first four conservancies registered.

Program: Namibia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Benefits Received by Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from Sustainable Local Management of Natural Resources, 673-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	3,450	DA	104	DA	3,346	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,619	DA	2,663	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	6,069	DA	2,767	DA	3,302	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,800	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,800	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,632	DA	4,329	DA	16,830	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Accountability of Parliament to All Namibian Citizens, 673-004

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,598,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: USAID began to work on legislative strengthening with the Namibian Parliament in 1995. At that time, the Namibian Parliament was a new institution with limited experience, resources, and capacity. To ensure that Namibia's political system develops the healthy set of checks and balances established under the country's constitution, USAID's democracy program focuses on strengthening the legislative branch of government. USAID's programs have a specific emphasis on building the institutional capacities of the Parliament and working with Parliamentarians to analyze legislation and understand their role as legislators in the democratic process. Under USAID's program, there has been considerable success in assisting Parliament's reforms and development. The Namibian Parliament has been working to make its operations clear and assessable to the Namibian people through legislative review committees and a formal forum for public discussion on various legislative issues. In addition, the Namibian government has made the process of national budget formulation evident to the Namibian people. The professionalization of the Parliament also has led to an increase in internal debate and opportunities for public input. Namibian citizens have not only gained experience in voting, but have started to bring their concerns to their elected representatives.

USAID support to Parliament has resulted in the Parliamentarians acquiring the knowledge and skills to review legislation under debate. Prior to USAID assistance to Parliament, very few bills were tabled in Parliament and there were no committees to review legislation and call for public hearings. Namibian citizens had no means of providing input into the review of legislation process and legislation was often "rubber-stamped." USAID assistance to the Parliament has resulted in the formation of several effective standing committees on the budget, natural resources, and economics that review pending legislation. During this year's budget debate, the legislators raised substantive issues and arguments on budget allocations - a major shift from the previous practice of making political statements alone.

Along with the relative young age of the Parliament, many of the Namibian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) created before independence lost their purpose in the 1990s and consequently did not survive. Civil society in Namibia today remains weak but there is a steady growth of local organizations that represent the needs and aspirations of the citizens more effectively. USAID's democracy and governance activities strengthen the legislative structures and institutional capacity of both houses of Parliament, and support stronger linkages between citizens and their elected representatives through support to Namibian civil society. The direct beneficiaries of these activities are Parliamentarians, Namibian citizens, NGOs, civic groups and the media.

Key Results: Major accomplishments of USAID's democracy program in FY 2000 include: (1) 40 activities undertaken to encourage debate and citizens involvement in the democratic process; (2) 20 bills, representing 77 percent of the total, received public comment through hearings in Parliament and outside the capital; (3) a new code of conduct implemented for legislators in the lower house of Parliament; and (4) the Parliament made space available on its premises for Katutura Community Radio (KCR), whose broadcasts have improved citizen awareness of parliamentary actions and have elicited public discussion on these issues.

Performance and Prospects: Now in its sixth year of implementation, this USAID democracy and governance program has met expectations and achieved planned results. In FY 2001 \$1,598,000 of democracy and governance resources from the Development Assistance account will be used to ensure the sustainability of USAID's assistance and continue to strengthen the Namibian Parliament as an institution. The Parliament is beginning to provide greater oversight of the executive and offering more opportunities for citizen participation in the legislative process. Civil society is also beginning to engage

405

the Parliament on key legislation, such as education, rape protection, land reform and decentralization. Members of both houses of Parliament continue to strengthen their capacity as legislators and representatives of citizens. Committees of the National Assembly, the house of Parliament with elected representation, have become more adept and sophisticated in conducting their business. They are also conducting a larger number of public hearings and are developing good working relationships with the ministries under their jurisdiction.

Through USAID assistance, the Namibian Parliament has made important gains that include establishing a functioning committee system; conducting hearings on important legislation and issues of public interest; and establishing a parliamentary research center with a local area computer network. USAID support has enabled the parliamentary staff to carry out more outreach with the media and public, ensuring greater information flows and dialogue.

The increasing number of opportunities created by interaction between the Parliament and civil society is possibly the most encouraging result of USAID's program. USAID has helped to promote use of these openings through a small grant facility linked to the legislative strengthening program. One of the organizations benefiting from this facility is the USAID-supported Namibian Women's Manifesto Network. By helping to bring other women's organizations together under an umbrella organization concerned with the welfare of women and children, the group is achieving success in its primary goal—to have more women in positions of authority in the public and private sectors. The network has developed offices in all 13 of Namibia's regions and is in continuous contact with government, political parties, other civil society organizations, and international bodies through its activities. It has achieved recognition through its organized marches and rallies at the Parliament; presented petitions to Parliamentarians; and reached out to the public through press conferences in order to express its position.

Increased responsibility for and ownership by the Parliament for the skills building program for its members was particularly notable during the Parliamentary Induction II program held in FY 2000. The National Assembly committed a substantial amount of funds to the Induction program initially started and funded by USAID.

The Namibian media continues to mature in its reporting as demonstrated in the longer substantive segments on the Parliamentary actions and interviews of Parliamentarians regarding their statements made in the Chamber. Parliamentary activities, Parliamentarians' statements on policy issues, and committee actions are covered more routinely in print and broadcast. The public is becoming more aware of the distinctive role that Parliament is expected to fulfill.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: USAID remains an important donor in the democracy and governance arena. Complementary to USAID's program is the United Nation's democracy effort, which will fund an assessment of Regional Councils in Namibia, generating valuable data for Parliament. The United Nations continues to be a leading donor in an initiative to build the capacity of Regional Councils for governance and decentralization. The German Friedrich Ebert Foundation continues to work with trade unions and government to develop a more constructive relationship. The European Union supports civic and voter education. The Embassy of Finland works with Sister Namibia, a local women's NGO on capacity building, as well as works with the Namibian Law Association and police in child protection training. The United Kingdom funded a study tour for prosecutors in sexual offenses and the courts. The Netherlands sent a nine person Namibian team to South Africa to start up an innovative pilot program on child witnesses and closed circuit TV.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs is the principal implementer of this activity, focusing on parliamentary strengthening with media and advocacy to a lesser degree. The other key USAID partner is a Namibian NGO, the Namibian Institute for Democracy, which will implement USAID's advocacy support program for the next two years.

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of issues on which public hearings, including committee hearings, are held	7	14	17	20	30	30	40
Indicator 2: The extent to which the legislative process meets established criteria for representing the concerns of different citizen groups: Responsive and deliberative budget process	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Indicator 3: Number of campaigns/efforts by non-government organizations (NGO) and interest groups to influence pending policy or legislation	12	13	26	41	20	30	50

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	# of issues	Committee reports and schedules. contractor Project reports, contractor media analysis.	# of issues on which hearings are held
Indicator 2:	S	Index indicator (See PMP): Responsive and deliberative budget process	Bill analysis, Review of Parliament official documents. Key informant interviews.	Established criteria - The indicator has been revised to more accurately capture progress in incorporating citizen input into all facets of the legislative process. Ratings are based on the level of citizen input as follows: 1 = no representativeness; 2 = limited representativeness; 3 = some representativeness, not institutionalized; 4 = full representativeness. The benchmark for each component is more fully described under comments.
Indicator 3:	IR	# of campaigns (annual)	NGO and interest group surveys, bill analysis, semi annual joint strategic objective team review	Campaigns by NGOs and interest groups to influence pending legislation through petitions, providing documentation to MPs, and/or providing testimony

Program: Namibia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Increased Accountability of Parliament to All Namibian Citizens, 673-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	4,500 DA	1,566 DA	2,934 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,700 DFA	1,700 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	858 DA	1,986 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	5,358 DA	3,552 DA	1,806 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,700 DFA	1,700 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,598 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,598 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	6,956 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	1,700 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Reduced through a Model Prevention Program in a Key Region, 673-005.

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,485,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,710,000 CSD

STATUS: Continuing

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

Summary: Namibia is one of the five countries most affected by HIV/AIDS. While the first four cases of HIV infection in Namibia were reported as early as 1986, the vast majority of cases have been reported in the last three years. Recognizing that cases of HIV infection and AIDS deaths are significantly under-reported, the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the World Health Organization (WHO) estimate that by the end 1999 the actual number of Namibians aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS was 160,000.

In 1998, sentinel surveillance of pregnant women at antenatal clinics indicated HIV prevalence in excess of 20 percent. Prevalence in the Namibian population and commercial centers of Walvis Bay was almost 30 percent. Preliminary year 2000 sentinel surveillance data suggests that the epidemic is spreading and worsening. By 2010, infant mortality in Namibia is expected to be at least 63 percent higher than it would be without AIDS. Approximately 30 to 40 percent of infants born to HIV-positive mothers will also become infected with HIV. As of 1999, approximately 69,000 Namibian children had lost at least one parent to AIDS.

AIDS continued to be the number one killer in 1999 causing more deaths than tuberculosis and malaria combined. Hospitalizations due to AIDS-related conditions have also increased dramatically in recent years, with over 5,100 reported in 1998, an increase of more than 30 percent.

The pandemic is having profound social and economic impact on the country. All over Namibia, families are losing their primary income earners from either debilitating HIV/AIDS related diseases or death. Grandparents often have to take on the responsibility of raising their grandchildren, and older siblings are forced to drop out of school to support and care for younger children. The total number of orphans due to AIDS is expected to increase from about 69,000 in 2000 to 118,000 in 2006. By that year, 13 percent of all children under 15 years are expected to be orphans. These children are likely to be uneducated, with limited economic options, and therefore, will be at increased risk for perpetuating the epidemic.

The Namibian government calculates that the nation can expect to lose as much as \$1 billion, in direct and indirect costs, to the epidemic by 2003. This is a substantial challenge to a newly formed country with a fragile economy and a relatively untrained human resource base for essential skills and occupational areas.

Key Results: While the USAID program has just started, there have been some early successes in terms of keeping orphans in school as well as in heightening awareness of the epidemic. With USAID assistance for school fees and uniforms, 100 orphans were newly placed in schools in the Windhoek region. USAID assistance also resulted in the publishing of a newspaper insert on home-based care of AIDS patients, which was published in the main daily newspaper in both English and in Oshiwambo, a predominant African language in Namibia. This pamphlet reached a target audience of 160,000 readers across the country. USAID's early support has also gone toward training additional youth peer counselors.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001 USAID will use \$1,485,000 in HIV/AIDS resources from the Child Survival and Disease account to focus on a multi-sector response to counteract the geographic spread of the disease throughout Namibia. Despite the soaring rate of the epidemic a recent increase in Namibia's political commitment, as well as the increasing positive effects of certain Namibian non-governmental organization-led education and prevention programs, has improved the long-term outlook for successful USAID and other donor interventions.

In late FY 2000 USAID launched a new program designed to assist Namibia in its multi-sector HIV/AIDS prevention and care efforts. The USAID program will counteract the burgeoning spread of HIV/AIDS throughout the country and will target four key municipalities that have very high prevalence rates. By targeting these four municipalities, USAID will have an impact in three primary regions of the country with high population and economic activity. USAID is initially targeting youth, the group most vulnerable to HIV infection and also the greatest potential change agents for breaking the cycle of infection because an educated, healthy and productive workforce is essential for economic growth and political stability. USAID will also focus on labor groups in order to reduce the economic impact of increased infection. Ultimately, USAID will strengthen linkages among youth, labor and other sub-groups, enabling an integrated, community-based response to the epidemic.

USAID has also added another critically important dimension to the program which is designed to address the challenge of adequately caring for orphans and vulnerable children. Through this activity, USAID is specifically supporting the expansion of educational opportunities for these children. Program elements include assistance in identifying needy orphans, developing a voucher system for paying school fees and reducing stigmatization, and for strengthening school boards' and communities' capacity to ensure the proper education of these groups.

In FY2002 USAID will continue the implementation of its HIV/AIDS prevention and care program to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. USAID will increase efforts to support the care of orphans and vulnerable children and will focus on behavior change and other related activities on the target populations of youth and labor in four municipalities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Major donors include the United Nations agencies and the World Health Organization. The United Nations supports Namibia's decentralization efforts through assistance to its strategic planning. Sweden is supporting a program for high school youth, called "My Future is My Choice." The European Commission (EC) has been providing support for the clinical management and surveillance of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS since 1993. The EC provides direct co-funding to Namibian NGOs such as the Namibian Red Cross. Germany, France, Spain, the United Kingdom, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands are all active in HIV/AIDS prevention activities. USAID coordinates current and future activities with these donors directly and through UNAIDS.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Family Health International was selected as a primary implementation partner for USAID's program. Other partners that have been supported with sub-grant funding include UNICEF, Catholic AIDS Action, AIDS Care Trust and the Namibia Chamber of Mines.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Namibia: 673-005

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of schools in each region reached by youth forum activities	NA	NA	NA	NA*	NA	TBD	TBD
Indicator 2: Number of people receiving HIV/AIDS services from USAID assisted workplace interventions	NA	NA	NA	NA*	NA	TBD	TBD
Indicator 3: Number of orphans and vulnerable children placed in school within target communities	NA	NA	NA	NA*	NA	TBD	TBD

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent increase	NA	NA New SO and indicators
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent increase	NA	NA New SO and indicators
Indicator 3:	IR	percentage points	NA	NA New SO and indicators

Program: Namibia		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission is Reduced Through a Model Prevention Program in a Key Region, 673-005				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA		
	1,000 CSD	756 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	1,000 CSD	756 CSD	244 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	40 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA			
	1,485 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA			
	1,525 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	1,710 CSD	2,715 CSD	6,950 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

NIGERIA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	10,000	20,500	31,541	30,305
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	6,815	17,000	23,363	23,695
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	6,900	20,000	24,914	25,000
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	23,715	57,500	79,818	79,000

Mission Director, Thomas Hobgood

NIGERIA

Introduction

Nigeria is of great strategic importance to U.S. national interests. It is the eighth largest oil producer in the world, and the largest in Africa. Nigeria is the fifth largest supplier of oil imports to the United States and is expected to supply an increasing share of oil imports to the U.S. in the coming years. It is Africa's second-largest economy, the second largest U.S. trading partner on the continent, and a huge potential market for American products. Current U.S. investments in Nigeria are estimated at \$8 billion. Nigeria remains an important guarantor of regional stability through its economic influence and diplomacy and through its participation in peacekeeping operations in Liberia and Sierra Leone and significant contributions to the Economic Community Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG).

Nigeria is in the midst of a difficult political transition after 40 years of ineffective and often corrupt military dictatorships and civilian regimes. With the May 1999 transition from a military to an elected civilian government, Nigeria took a major political step. Military rule is discredited among the majority of Nigerians, but the transition to a stable, democratic civilian government is far from complete. Years of neglect have left all government institutions in tatters. So far, the majority of Nigerians have yet to see significant changes in their daily lives as a result of democracy, but most still seem willing to allow the new government time to redress the problems of the past.

During 2000, progress toward the consolidation of the democratic transition continued. There is increasing respect for fundamental human rights, particularly regarding freedom of speech and association. The National Assembly has shown little hesitation in assuming its constitutional role of oversight of the executive. There is great consensus among Nigerians on the need to sustain the new democracy, including recognition of the independence of the judiciary, and there have been some notable efforts by the government to be more consultative and transparent. Specific milestones in 2000 include: the passage of an anti-corruption law and the naming of the Anti-Corruption Commission promised by President Obasanjo at the beginning of his tenure in office; the inauguration of the Niger Delta Development Commission, which will begin to address the myriad problems of the country's oil-producing areas; and re-invigoration of the National Revenue Mobilization and Allocation Commission, which for the first time in ten years was empowered to establish a national standard for revenue allocation across tiers of government and to set a nation-wide scale for salaries of public elected officials. While these steps are small relative to the challenges at hand, undoing four decades of misrule cannot be done in just a few years.

The Development Challenge

Despite these accomplishments, the government of President Obasanjo faces a daunting set of political, social and economic challenges. Economic mismanagement, lack of good governance, weak fiscal discipline and inefficient government-owned enterprises have inhibited growth. Nigeria has had a poor economic record since the late 1970s, resulting in declining growth and increasing poverty. GNP per capita in 2000 was \$300. Over two-thirds of the population live below the poverty line. Political instability, corruption, endemic violence, and the high costs of doing business in Nigeria have discouraged private investment and undermined public confidence. Decades of neglect have led to a dilapidated and unreliable infrastructure and a sharp deterioration in health, education and other public services.

With a population of 120 million, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the third-fastest growing population in the world, after India and Pakistan. Life expectancy at birth is only 54 years for women and 52 for men, and over one third of Nigerians will not live to 40 years of age. Nigeria's annual population growth rate is nearly 3%, a rate that is undermining the country's development and affecting the entire region. At this rate, Nigeria's population will double to 240 million in 25 years. Health crises, such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic, are worsening rapidly without an effective response at hand. The Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) ranked Nigeria as the fourth-worst affected country in the world in 1999, based on the number of HIV infections. Nigeria is rapidly becoming the epicenter in West Africa for the AIDS pandemic. Schools lack basic infrastructure and supplies, and teachers are under-trained. Approximately 50% of the population is under the age of 15. Literacy rates for this cohort are below 40%.

In order to restore and maintain public confidence in the new democracy, the challenge for the government is to show sufficient improvement in several key areas: economic policy reform; provision of social services; resolution of internal conflicts; redress of the inequitable distribution of power and resources; reduction of endemic corruption and mismanagement; and other key development issues. The stakes are high; Nigeria's regional neighbors, the international donor community, and—most importantly—Nigerians themselves are all watching. Nigerians clearly do not want a return to the depredations of military rule, but they must see concrete results on many fronts soon or their faith in the benefits of democratic government may quickly wane.

Other Donors

As a result of the return to democracy, many donors have resumed or increased their assistance programs to Nigeria. The World Bank leads the umbrella Economic Management Capacity Building program (EMCAP) which is aimed at macroeconomic reform. USAID is one of the largest donors in the area of macroeconomic reform and capacity building of key economic institutions. USAID and the World Bank are the largest donors in the education sector, followed by UNESCO and UNICEF. USAID remains the largest bilateral donor in the health sector. Other donors active in child survival are UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and Rotary International. The British Department for International Development (DfID), UNAIDS, the World Bank and the Gates Foundation are active in HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. In the democracy and governance sector, USAID is the largest overall donor and is joined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the British and the European Union, who are followed by several other bilateral donors and private foundations.

FY 2002 Program

Since the democratic transition, USAID's assistance to Nigeria has evolved from a small limited assistance program focused solely on non-governmental organization (NGO) projects in the health and governance area to the largest USAID program in sub-Saharan Africa. The USAID transition strategy, approved in September 1999 is currently effective through December 31, 2001, but USAID plans to extend the transition strategy through December 31, 2003. The USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) program on conflict mitigation and police/military-civilian affairs concludes at the end of FY 2001. USAID is conducting assessments to decide which specific OTI activities will be continued under the mission's FY 2002 program. USAID is currently working jointly and collaboratively with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN), other donors, the private sector and the NGO sector. The key objective of USAID's transition program is to shore up support for democratic government through a broad integrated program that: (1) strengthens the democratic transition by enhancing the capacity and performance of key democratic institutions such as the National Assembly, executive branch, judiciary, Electoral Commission and civil society; (2) improves economic management and promotes private sector and agricultural growth by strengthening economic policy reform coordination, rapid dissemination of agricultural technologies, and creation of micro-enterprise activities; (3) reinvigorates the education and health systems by improving the provision of essential social sector services that lay the foundation for sound economic growth; and (4) restructures key infrastructure and energy sector government agencies to increase their efficiency and reliability. USAID plans to continue to implement these activities in 2002, and does not anticipate any major program revisions.

Program: Nigeria		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Summary					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	15,265	DA	13,138	DA	2,127 DA
	11,913	CSD	11,065	CSD	848 CSD
	6,648	ESF	3,784	ESF	2,864 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	16,703	DFA	15,318	DFA	1,385 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	37,443	DA	15,978	DA	
	17,464	CSD	7,505	CSD	
	16,626	ESF	5,535	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	7,000	DFA	1,000	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	52,708	DA	29,116	DA	23,592 DA
	29,377	CSD	18,570	CSD	10,807 CSD
	23,274	ESF	9,319	ESF	13,955 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	23,703	DFA	16,318	DFA	7,385 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	2,229	DA			
	175	CSD			
	6,864	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	10,000	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	31,541	DA			
	23,363	CSD			
	24,914	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	33,770	DA			
	23,538	CSD			
	31,778	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	10,000	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	30,305	DA	0	DA	116,783 DA
	23,695	CSD	0	CSD	76,610 CSD
	25,000	ESF	0	ESF	80,052 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	33,703 DFA

USAID/NIGERIA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO	SO Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number	Fund Account				
620-006	Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance				
	- DA	4,000	5,500	8,099	7,373
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	6,900	4,900	9,730	9,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
620-007	Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth				
	- DA	3,500	7,000	9,742	9,307
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	3,000	11,409	9,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
620-008	Develop the Foundation for Education Reform				
	- DA	0	2,500	2,700	2,375
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	2,000	3,163	3,170
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	1,000	2,320	2,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
620-009	Increase use of FP, MCH, HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures Within a Supportive Policy Environment				
	- DA	2,500	4,000	11,000	11,250
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	6,815	15,000	20,200	20,525
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	1,055	5,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
620-010	Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector				
	- DA	0	1,500	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	11,100	400	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

SO	Totals				
- DA		10,000	20,500	31,541	30,305
- DFA		0	0	0	0
- CSD		6,815	17,000	23,363	23,695
- FSA		0	0	0	0
- SEED		0	0	0	0
- ESF		6,900	20,000	24,914	25,000
- P.L. 480/II		0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

TITLE AND NUMBER: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained, 620-006

STATUS: Ongoing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$8,099,000 DA; \$9,730,000 ESF

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,373,000 DA; \$9,000,000 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: After 15 years of military dictatorship, Nigeria inaugurated a democratically elected government in May 1999. USAID's democracy and governance activities in Nigeria during military rule were focused exclusively on non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in particular providing assistance to empower women to become more actively involved in health and local democratic governance. With the hand over of power in mid-1999, USAID ushered in a new era of partnership with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN). As a result, USAID has expanded its democracy and governance program to support Nigeria's democratic transition. Program elements include: (1) Governance elements strengthen the national and state assemblies and the court system; (2) Election elements improve participation of voters and political parties through assistance to Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) voter registration campaigns (more than 50 million voters) and organization capacity strengthening; and (3) Civil Society elements provide capacity building grants and assistance to over 70 Nigerian NGOs involved in women's issues, local governance, legal reform and public policy. A fourth element, focused on conflict mitigation and police/military-civilian affairs has been implemented by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). USAID's democracy and governance program addresses the fact that years of neglect have left all institutions of governance in tatters and electoral offices occupied by people with little or no experience with democracy, or with transparent and accountable governance. USAID's assistance, combined with that of other donors and the efforts of Nigerians, is expected to result in a more institutionalized, transparent and accountable system of governance. The resulting system will be better positioned to weather the challenges of political, economic and social development, addressing corruption through countervailing powers in government and active citizen participation and oversight. Nigeria's democratic transition began 20 months ago and remains fragile. Continued USAID support, along with other donors, is critical to strengthen the foundation for addressing transition challenges.

In FY 2001 USAID plans to obligate \$8,099,000 of Development Assistance Democracy and Governance and \$9,730,000 of Economic Support Program Funds to this activity.

In FY 2002 USAID proposes to obligate \$7,373,000 of Development Assistance Democracy and Governance and \$9,000,000 Economic Support Program Funds to this activity.

Key Results: The most important threat to the transition lies in the deterioration of public confidence in democratic, civilian government, particularly due to the government's slow progress toward delivering a concrete "democratic dividend." With military rule thoroughly discredited, the main opening for a derailment of the transition will come if Nigerians begin to consider again that the military option is more likely to produce improved conditions and opportunities. In mid-2000, USAID funded (and will continue to fund annually) a public opinion poll which measured public patience and confidence in democratic governance. The baseline data indicate that there is a high level of public willingness (nearly 80%) to give democratic government time to address the problems of the past as opposed to considering the possibility of an alternative form of government. Although this number is expected to decline due to the "honeymoon" effect, a still-positive result is a significant indicator of Nigerians' perceptions that the democratic institutions and processes supported by USAID are performing in a way that proves they are more likely to produce the improved political, economic and social conditions they seek than any other option. Given that a true litmus test for the government will be its capability to conduct credible national elections in 2003, other important, and positive, results include USAID's support for the INEC. (Local government elections will be in 2002 and conducted by the 36 state electoral commissions.) In 2000, USAID's assistance to INEC to undertake a major reform in electoral law was particularly notable. Through USAID support, INEC conducted 37 public for a (held throughout the nation), during which

10,000 Nigerians presented suggestions and comments on various sections of the draft elections law and issues related to the law. Not only has this process increased the likelihood that Nigerians will have sufficient faith in electoral administration to register and vote, but never before has input from such a broad base of civil society been sought for draft legislation on any matter. USAID's support for civil society in 2000 focused on reorienting existing projects toward greater engagement of government institutions through advocacy. Among the most notable results of this new orientation: Women's groups supported by USAID in three states in the Southeast and Niger Delta regions successfully introduced bills in their respective State Assemblies outlawing various forms of harmful traditional practices against women. Two of these bills, one banning female genital cutting and one establishing minimum ages for marriage and impregnation of girls, were passed into law during the reporting period, and a third outlawing harmful widowhood practices was moving quickly toward passage. USAID partners' advocacy drives also broke into deep-rooted cultural strongholds, resulting in the introduction of women into traditional councils (long the bastions of men and custodians of specific harmful traditional practices) and pronouncements by chairmen of these councils discouraging or even banning these practices. At the federal level, USAID support enabled a coalition of NGOs to formulate and present a Freedom of Information Bill. Passage was stymied by internal crises in the National Assembly, but USAID continues to support the coalition's advocacy efforts, and passage of the bill appears likely.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's democracy and governance program performed well in 2000 both in terms of impact and in terms of implementing a large new program that responds to a wide range of priorities. Since the May 1999 transition, USAID moved quickly to implement a strategy aimed at shoring up the most critical elements of democratic governance-functioning legislatures at the national and state level, citizen participation in the new institutions, and competitive elections. A new program was launched at the beginning of FY 2001 to address initial steps toward improved judicial independence, including improved budgets for the judiciary, and judicial performance, particularly case management, in three pilot court jurisdictions. USAID is now poised to add assistance to executive branch policy makers and managers involved in Nigeria's economic reform program, and to take on key components of OTI's program scheduled to end in September 2001. USAID is conducting assessments to decide which specific OTI activities will be continued under the mission's FY 2002 program. With local elections in 2002 expected to set the tone for the very important federal elections in 2003, USAID plans to expand elections assistance to address basic needs of the state electoral commissions charged with administering the local elections. USAID also intends to implement a new program to assist labor unions-key actors in economic and political reform-to improve their capacity to analyze economic issues and more effectively organize their participation in the political and policy-making processes.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Currently, there is considerable stated commitment on the part of key Nigerian political leaders to reversing the trend of ineffective governance in Nigeria, though the incentives of "politics as usual" still distract leadership from this commitment. Barring this eventuality, changes in the program will be based mainly on the results of performance monitoring and consultations with Nigerians and other donors on needs and opportunities. For example, a review of civil society programs will be undertaken in FY 2001 to assess the effectiveness of current program approaches and to identify ways of streamlining the program. USAID is conducting assessments to decide which specific OTI activities will be continued under the mission's FY 2002 program in the conflict mitigation area.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is a leading donor in democracy and governance, with a broad program noted by other donors for the speed of its implementation. USAID co-chairs, along with the United Nations Development Program, the donors' democracy and governance coordination group, and actively participates in working groups on civil society, rule of law and legislative assistance. Coordination has been particularly close on rule of law activities. The British Department for International Development (DfID) and the World Bank are also making significant investments in this area, so USAID has been careful to assure that its program complements rather than duplicates other efforts. A large number of bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as private foundations, are providing support to civil society organizations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S.-based PVOs: International Republican Institute, National Democratic Institute of International Affairs, Mississippi Consortium for International

Development, National Center for State Courts, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Center for Development and Population Activities, International Human Rights Law Group, American Center for International Labor Solidarity. U.S.-based contractor: Management Systems International. USG agencies: Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy (formerly USIS).

FY 2002 Performance Table

Nigeria: 620-006

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of bills passed by the (a) National Assembly (with focus on the appropriation bills, procedural development bills and bills on key democratic issues)	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	12	10
Indicator 2: Number of bills passed by selected (b) State legislatures (with focus on the appropriation bills, procedural development bills and bills on key democratic issues)	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	12	10
Indicator 3: Percent of USAID-assisted NGOs engaged in policy-related advocacy contacts with government institutions that report a positive change as a result of their advocacy	NA	NA	NA	60	NA	65	70
Indicator 4: Percent of public opinion poll respondents who express patience with democracy's ability to solve inherited problems rather than supporting consideration of another form of government	NA	NA	NA	79.5	NA	65-70	65-70

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Numeric Unit	National Democratic Institute official records ; Clerk of the National Assembly's official records	Number of bills passed by the NA and a qualitative assessment of these bills according to type and USAID-supported process input as follows: Type: A, B, C & D. "A" bills address internal management issues. "B" bills are those the legislature is mandated to pass by the constitution. "C" bills address USAID determined "key " transition issues: elections, conflict/security and the "democratic dividend". "D" bills are all other bills. Process: A, B, C & D. "A" bills had USAID technical input/skills transfer assistance, "B" bills had USAID-supported committee procedures, "C" bills are those for which USAID consultation was provided. "D" bills had no USAID engagement.
Indicator 2:	IR	Numeric Unit	Mississippi Consortium for International Development report verified by the Clerk of each State Assembly	Average Number of bills passed by 5 State Legislatures and a qualitative assessment of these bills according to type and USAID-supported process input as follows: Type: A, B, C & D. "A" bills address internal management issues. "B" bills are those the legislature is mandated to pass by the constitution. "C" bills address USAID determined "key " transition issues: elections, conflict/security and the "democratic dividend". "D" bills are all other bills. Process: A, B, C & D. "A" bills had USAID technical input/skills transfer assistance, "B" bills had USAID-supported committee procedures, "C" bills are those for which USAID consultation was provided. "D" bills had no USAID engagement.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent (Total number of CSOs in the 2000 survey is 53)	Survey of USAID-assisted civil society organizations, conducted by MSI with collaboration of USAID civil society implementing partners (CEDPA, IHRLG, JHU, and PAS).	Percent of partner CSOs that report that the overall outcome of their organization's advocacy efforts at the national, state or local level has been positive. "Positive outcomes of advocacy" include (a) government's reliance upon or acceptance of information provided by the CSO at the national level, or (b) inclusion of the CSO as a development partner in public decision-making at the local or state level.

422

Indicator 4	IR	Percent of positive responses to survey question.	Nigeria Afrobarometer survey (Item #46 in the 2000 version) a nationwide survey conducted annually by Management Systems International.	A statistically representative survey of 3,603 adult Nigerians in January-February, 2000. Interviewees were asked to choose whether they agree with: (A) Our present system of elected government should be able to deal with inherited problems, even if it takes time. OR (B) If democracy can't produce results soon, we should try another form of government. This indicator is the percent agreeing with "A."
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Program: Nigeria		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Government, 620-006					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	11,046	DA	9,130	DA	1,916 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	6,648	ESF	3,784	ESF	2,864 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,961	DA	4,091	DA	
	0	CSD	0	CSD	
	3,751	ESF	3,535	ESF	
	0	SEED	0	SEED	
	0	FSA	0	FSA	
	0	DFA	0	DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	19,007	DA	13,221	DA	5,786 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	10,399	ESF	7,319	ESF	3,080 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	711	DA			
	0	CSD			
	299	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	5,000	DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	8,099	DA			
	0	CSD			
	9,730	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	0	DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	8,810	DA			
	0	CSD			
	10,029	ESF			
	0	SEED			
	0	FSA			
	5,000	DFA			
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,373	DA	0	DA	35,190 DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0 CSD
	9,000	ESF	0	ESF	29,428 ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0 SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0 FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	5,000 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

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

STATUS: Ongoing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,742,000 DA; \$11,409,000 ESF

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,307,000 DA; \$9,000,000 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: Since Nigeria's democratic transition in May 1999, USAID and other donors have provided substantial assistance for economic reform and to stimulate agricultural production to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN). Economic mismanagement by previous civilian and military regimes seriously weakened Nigeria's political, social and economic infrastructure and left the country with outdated industrial capacity, dilapidated and inadequate infrastructure and a \$30 billion external debt. At the time of the election of the civilian government, the state of the economy resembled that of a post-conflict country. USAID's rapid response to the new democratic administration has been to help provide critical technical assistance to the GFRN's disparate and ineffective economic policy apparatus, helping increase coordination government-wide and consultation from the private sector. To assist Nigeria's economic transformation, USAID is helping to strengthen the GFRN's economic management capacity and to promote private sector development, particularly in agriculture. The agricultural sector was neglected during successive civilian and military regimes, although agriculture remains the primary source of income for 75% of Nigerians. The new government has made agriculture sector recovery a major priority and is addressing the sector as a major component of its poverty alleviation program. As a result of Nigeria's desire to increase economic growth and stimulate private sector investment, particularly in agriculture, USAID's assistance is focused on: (1) Economic Management and Reform, designed to strengthen the GFRN's economic management capacity including the budget process; and (2) Private Sector/Agricultural Development to increase investment and agricultural growth including design and implementation of key policies such as: privatization; export promotion; technology and commercialization; rural sector development; and microenterprise development. By successfully managing its considerable resources, Nigeria will begin to regain the confidence of international donors, financial institutions and investors.

One of the major first initiatives undertaken by the new government was the introduction of a privatization process. With over 600 government-owned companies on the books, the GFRN recognizes that privatization of inefficient loss making public enterprises is necessary to free resources for poverty alleviation. Major public enterprises have been identified for privatization in an ambitious three-phase process. Phase I targets, principally, firms in which the government held a minority interest and were thus considered easier to divest. Phase II and III tackle the larger and more difficult firms such as Nigerian Telecommunications, Nigerian Electric Power Authority and Nigerian Airways.

FY 2001, USAID plans to obligate \$9,742,000 Development Assistance funding which consists of \$3,442,000 in economic growth, \$4,300,000 in agriculture, and \$2,000,000 in environmental, for this activity. USAID also plans to obligate \$11,409,000 Economic Support Program funds under this activity.

FY 2002, USAID proposes to obligate \$9,307,000 Development Assistance funding and \$9,000,000 Economic Support Funds for this activity.

Key Results: In June 2000, USAID negotiated an agreement with the GFRN to implement an expansive economic management and private sector/agriculture program. After nine months of implementation, USAID's program has contributed to important achievements in helping the GFRN to move forward improving economic management and laying the foundation for a more sustainable economic growth strategy. USAID's assistance to the privatization process has contributed to the divestment of 14 companies under Phase I, which is virtually completed. USAID funding of technical assistance and training has helped strengthen the institutional capacity of the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE), the central GFRN agency responsible for managing the privatization process. Although USAID's activities are

just beginning, USAID is recognized as the lead bilateral donor supporting the GFRN's efforts to manage and coordinate economic policy more effectively. USAID is the only donor that has provided direct technical assistance to the government's Economic Policy Coordinating Council (EPCC). USAID funded the participation of 100 senior level economists and other high level officials in the United States for training in economic management. This group of, primarily, public sector economists form the core group of advisors to the government on macro economic policy.

USAID's agricultural programs are demonstrating important results in improving farmer access to the agricultural technologies targeted at smallholder producers. Within a short period of time, significant progress was made in seed production and multiplication to increase availability of seed and planting materials for distribution to more farmers in the next planting season. Already, there are reports of adoption of the new technology among the targeted population farmers producing maize, millet, cassava, sorghum and cowpeas. These are major food crops in Nigeria and the improved seeds and crop technology had already been developed by international research institutions (funded in part by the United States Government (USG)). Much of the technology spread has occurred through farmer-to-farmer dissemination. The rapid spread of technology enabled a total of nearly 4,500-farmer groups' access to improved seeds and crop technology. USAID's assistance to the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture helped contribute to the dissemination process. As a result, access to seeds will continue to improve as the inventory of seeds increases. Continued adoption of the technologies will help increase production which will positively impact on farmer incomes. USAID's assistance in 2000 has also lead to the initiation of several studies designed to improve agricultural growth, such as the Agricultural Rural Sector Assessment, the National Agricultural Policy Review, the Rice Study, and the Fertilizer and Agricultural Input Study. The results of these studies will be available at the end of 2001.

USAID's support for microenterprise development is laying the foundation for a sustainable micro finance program. In 2000, USAID funded an innovative pilot program, The Transition Institutions Microfinance Enterprises (TIME), which tested new alliances and fresh ideas to increase savings mobilization and credit services to local enterprises. Working together, the formal banking sector and the small banks and MicroFinance Institutions (MFI's) launched a new off-line payment system technology to provide improved capacity to mobilize savings and disburse and collect credit funds directed to agriculture and small enterprise clients. The pilot test targeted a select population of 4,000, mostly women farmers. Two of the largest MFI's and one commercial bank agreed to participate in the one year program. USAID is providing the technical assistance, training and a small seed capital fund to oversee the implementation of the program. The participating commercial bank and the Value Card Center are extending their customer card services to each of several rural based institutions. Results from the first 6 month trial, if successful, will be used to expand the program.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's economic management and private sector program has been embraced by the GFRN. Technical assistance to the EPCC has placed USAID in a unique position to help the GFRN formulate and coordinate sound economic policies and make its case to international donor agencies. Moreover, USAID is a member of the Poverty Reduction Strategy steering committee and is making an important contribution to development of a sustainable and focused poverty alleviation program. USAID's assistance to the Ministry of Commerce has led to the completion of two technical reports, "Implementation of Trade Policy" and "Constraints on Foreign Investment." These two reports were fully discussed and vetted by the private sector and civil society. This is the first time that issues such as these have been opened to the public for discussion. During 2000, USAID initiated several key diagnostic surveys and studies that will form the foundation of Nigeria's economic growth strategy. These surveys and studies will be completed by the end of 2001. The Investor Road Map is being jointly funded by USAID and the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the World Bank. Most of the other policy papers will be completed by the end of 2001. USAID is also assisting the Ministry of Finance to carry out an analysis of the existing tariff structure and other trade related issues.

USAID's assistance to BPE is focused on strengthening its capacity to implement the GFRN privatization program. Phase I of the program has been largely successful, resulting in 14 companies privatized with \$175 million in revenue generated. With USAID assistance BPE has progressed from being an agency operating on an ad hoc basis to one operating with appropriate procedures that are consistent with

international standards. For example, USAID's assistance helped BPE design and implement two sets of efficient and transparent procedures for the selection of consultants and of co-investors, making this process more credible and, potentially, increasing the proceeds from the divestitures. In 2001, USAID is assisting BPE to undertake a diagnostic review of 14 out of 42 companies to be divested under Phase II. The privatization process is a very contentious issue in Nigeria, particularly among the labor unions. As a result, in 2000, USAID funded several analyses on various labor issues and ensured that these analyses were discussed with the trade unions, and that their comments were incorporated in the final document.

In addition to privatization, activities are underway to increase capacity to carry out policy change in the following areas: a) improving trade policy; b) reforming the tariff structure; c) strengthening the budget process; d) broadening and deepening the market for domestic public debt; e) improving coordination of macroeconomic management; and f) strengthening FGRN's ability to engage the international community in dialogue of poverty reduction

Possible Adjustments to Plan: As the program has just begun, USAID is not planning major adjustments at this time.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with the IMF and the World Bank and other bilateral donors to leverage assistance and maintain consistency in policy dialogue. The IMF provides assistance in macroeconomic stabilization and policy reform. The World Bank leads the umbrella Economic Management Capacity (EMCAP) program, which is assisting the GFRN achieve greater transparency and government accountability and focuses the resources of the IMF, World Bank, the British and the European Union. Other multilateral and bilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and China.

Principal Contractors and Grantees: Contractors - Chemonics International, International Business and Technical Consultants, The Services Group, Cassals and Associates, The Barents Group (Weideman Associates). International Organizations - International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, International Fertilizer Development Center. Grantees - National Democratic Institute, Winrock International, Land O'Lakes. USG Agencies - U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Nigeria: 620-007

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of farmer groups assisted by the Farmer-to-Farmer program	NA	NA	0	10	NA	40	60
Indicator 2: Number of farmers assisted by dissemination of improved agricultural technology	NA	NA	0	4500	NA	7000	7500
Indicator 3: Area of significant progress in policy reform	NA	NA	0	2	NA	3	3
Indicator 4: Number of public enterprises privatized	NA	NA	0	14	NA	15	27

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Numeric Unit	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) records.	IITA is working with farmers cooperatives that are assisting in the dissemination process. This indicator measures the number of agricultural cooperatives associations involved in technology dissemination.
Indicator 2:	IR	Numeric Unit	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) records.	IITA has developed several new agricultural technologies, which are increasing productivity of major food crops such as cassava, maize, millet, sorghum and cowpeas. The indicator measures the number of targeted farmers that have adopted the new technologies.
Indicator 3:	IR	Numeric Unit	GFRN Economic Policy Coordinating Committee (EPCC) and USAID-funded consultant records	The EPCC was created by the GFRN in late 2000 as the apex macroeconomic policy coordinating body for the Government. As such, the EPCC's responsibilities include reviewing all potential policies and ensuring that they are consistent with overall Government policies rather than developed in isolation. This indicator measures the number of policies developed using a consultative process involving key stakeholders such as the private sector and other civil society bodies.
Indicator 4:	IR	Numeric Unit	Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Bureau of Private Enterprise	The Bureau of Private Enterprise is engaged in a three-phase process of divesting the GFRN of publicly owned, mostly unprofitable, enterprises. Fourteen enterprises were successfully sold in Phase I. Phase II plans an additional 15. Phase I tackled the easier enterprises with few government shares. Phase II is more difficult and will focus on telecommunications, electricity and the national airline.

Program: Nigeria	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth, 620-007			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	21,000 DA	7,306 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	4,000 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,500 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	21,000 DA	7,306 DA	13,694 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	4,000 ESF	0 ESF	4,000 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,500 DFA	0 DFA	1,500 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	1,200 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	5,000 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	9,742 DA		
	0 CSD		
	11,409 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	9,742 DA		
	0 CSD		
	12,609 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	5,000 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	9,307 DA	0 DA	40,049 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	9,000 ESF	0 ESF	25,609 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	6,500 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

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

STATUS: Ongoing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,700,000 DA; \$3,163,000 CSD; \$2,320,000 ESF

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,375,000 DA; \$3,170,000 CSD; \$2,000,000 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: USAID's current focus on primary education is a direct response to the President of Nigeria's expressed priority of strengthening the role of primary education for economic and social development in the country. Under military rule, federal financing of the education sector sharply declined from the mid-1980's through the mid-1990's, with a steep dip occurring in 1996 when education's share of the federal budget fell below 10%, one of the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. These low resource levels resulted in a prolonged period of neglect and decay in the education system. Many critical elements of education management came to a complete standstill. For example, 1995 was the last year that the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) conducted, analyzed and reported the national educational census, results of which inform the development of the federal budget for this sector.

The current situation suggests there is much to do to reform education. Approximately 50% of Nigeria's population, or 60 million children, are under the age of 15. Of this number, 20 million—half of the projected population for that age group—are in public primary schools. An additional 7.7 million children are in the Koranic school system which focuses on memorization of the Koran, Arabic language skills and the study of Islamic scholars. Public primary school enrollment is low at around 60%, and dropout rates are high, at around 40%. Numeracy and literacy levels of children at the 6th grade level are about 32% and 25%, respectively. Primary schools throughout the country lack basic infrastructure, supplies and instructional materials. Teachers, totaling close to 420,000 nationwide, are under-trained and largely unmotivated as a result of low salaries and non-regular payment of salaries. There is inefficiency in planning, monitoring and supervision of the schools by federal, state and local government agencies. Civil society groups and communities distrust public education due, in part, to dwindling resources, mismanagement, corruption and neglect. Severe problems in the education system have also contributed to the high levels of undereducated, unskilled and unemployed youth.

Political developments during the past two years, and the commitment of Nigeria's president, suggest that the country is poised to rebuild and restore public trust in its education system. Currently, Nigeria's education system is unable to provide adequate sector financing, service delivery or staff development and training. As a result, learning outcomes and the overall provision of quality education and opportunities for further education have been undermined. USAID's primary education program began 6 months ago after extensive consultations with the GFRN. The core USAID objective is to assist Nigeria develop the foundation for education reform by focusing on: (1) Strengthening information-based primary education management by conducting an Education Sector Analysis (ESA) which will help improve literacy and numeracy for primary school pupils and enhance teacher development and support systems; (2) Improving the quality of education by increasing civic participation, improving teacher training and providing community based incentive grants; and (3) addressing training and entrepreneurial needs of unemployed youth.

In FY 2001, USAID plans to obligate \$2,700,000 Development Assistance for human capacity development, \$3,163,000 and Child Survival and Disease basic education, and \$2,320,000 Economic Support Programs funds for this activity.

In FY 2002, USAID proposes to obligate \$2,375,000 Development Assistance; \$3,170,000 Child Survival and Disease Program funds; and \$2,000,000 Economic Support Program funds.

Key Results: USAID-funded technical assistance in 2000 has helped the GFRN to begin tackling the ambitious task of education reform in Nigeria. Extensive negotiations with the GFRN and donors in the education sector resulted in an agreement to conduct a baseline education census during the current 2000/2001 academic session, noting that the most current education census information is from the 1995 education census. This information is critical for the development of the federal education budget and for the distribution of resources (e.g., teachers, textbooks and classrooms). Other accomplishments over the six-month period include the Federal Ministry of Education's (FMoE) decision to restructure certain elements of the ministry to begin institutionalizing research, data collection and performance monitoring functions, streamline personnel and reduce redundancy and unnecessary personnel costs.

Nigeria's president has repeatedly stated that as a result of the decline in the educational system, there is a large body of unemployed, angry youth concentrated in high-density urban areas throughout Nigeria. Youth unemployment and unrest represent a significant challenge to Nigeria's stability and democratic policies. The USAID education program responded in late 2000 to this challenge by including a Youth Workforce Development component, which seeks to explore ways of strengthening the school-to-work transition through targeted skills training and identification of employment opportunities. The development of employment opportunities will concentrate on exploring entrepreneurial and micro-enterprise activities that generate self-employment and income. This activity will also be linked to USAID's economic management/private sector program.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's education program implementation has had a slower than expected start-up. The FMoE and donors agree that the initial stage in the reform process is to undertake a sector-wide assessment that identifies the current sector status and needs, and provides an information base from which reform strategies and programs can be developed. USAID and other key donors have helped the FMoE define parameters to conduct the ESA and streamline the implementation process. However, startup continues to be slow and the current year federal budget does not contain a line item for funding this activity. Presently, the FMoE is dependent on donors to fund the ESA activity. Donors are cautious about defining their financial support for ESA in particular for the establishment of the ESA Secretariat, since the GFRN financial commitment is not yet clearly defined. Until the budgetary commitments are resolved, the FMoE will utilize its personnel, infrastructure and limited budget in support of the 2000/2001-baseline education census. The World Bank will also commit limited loan funds under the Primary Education Program in support of the baseline. USAID will be the second major donor active in this baseline census, once an appropriate area for support is defined.

Key additional education activities to start in FY 2001 include: (1) teacher training for increased English literacy and numeracy; (2) youth skills training and entrepreneurial development; and (3) implementing an incentive-based grants program for schools, local governments, community-based organizations (CBOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve primary pupils' literacy and numeracy. The youth skills development activity will be implemented by a U.S. PVO. In order to maximize the competitive process in the expectation of gaining the best possible contractual support in implementing the teacher training and community activities, USAID is currently requesting proposals from U.S.-based organizations. The expectation is that implementation will begin by August 2001. At that time, a comprehensive performance implementation plan will be developed to measure impact and results.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Due to the slow start up time for implementation of ESA activities, USAID (along with other donors involved in ESA) has decided to focus its ESA support at the State and local levels. This support will focus on activities in three states and will: (1) examine the data collection and utilization processes at the school, local government and state levels, (2) analyze the existing teacher training activities that facilitate skills development for teaching of English literacy and numeracy in primary school pupils, and (3) conduct a comprehensive review of factors related to primary school teachers within selected states, to include, but not be limited to: hiring and deployment criteria, professional qualifications, salary and benefits, conditions of service, reasons for staying in the profession and reasons for leaving the profession. Results from these focused analyses will feed into the national ESA results and will assist USAID in program planning for the development of USAID/Nigeria's activities in teacher training and education quality improvement.

Other Donor Programs: USAID and the World Bank are the largest donors in the education sector. UNESCO and UNICEF provide limited support to the ESA, and UNICEF supports a Child/School Friendly Initiative that focuses on a holistic approach to primary education (which includes aspects of health, nutrition, socialization, family integration, and personal development). The British Department for International Development (DfID) country program proposal is currently being reviewed by the National Planning Commission, and will be limited to implementation in four selected states. The Embassy of Japan provides a number of extra-budgetary support grants to the FMoE.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI). Other contractors/grantees will be selected competitively during 2001.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Nigeria: 620-008

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased number of unemployed youths trained and established in a microenterprise/self-employment context	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	500	1050
Indicator 2: Increased community and parent participation in local schools and children's education as measured by: (b) increased literacy rates in primary school pupils in selected areas.	NA	NA	NA	25	NA	35	45
Indicator 3: Increased community and parent participation in local schools and children's education as measured by: (a) number of grants issued to NGOs and local governments	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	9	12
Indicator 4: Use of education census to inform state and local government budget preparations for education sector	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	3	12

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Numeric Unit	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI) records.	This indicators measures the numbers of youth who are gainfully employed in microenterprise activities as a result of the training received by OICI.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE) and selected State Primary Education Boards (SPEBs) and Local Government Education Committees	This indicator measures primary school pupils at 5th grade who are able to pass a literacy test developed by the LGA Education Committees, SPEBs and FMoE in collaboration with USAID-funded contractors (TBD).
Indicator 3:	IR	Numeric Unit	USAID-funded contractor (competitive procurement in process) and local communities involved.	This indicator measures the number of grants provided to community groups based on criteria approved by USAID/Nigeria.
Indicator 4:	IR	Numeric Unit	Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE) and selected State Primary Education Boards (SPEBs) and Local Government Education Committees	The indicator measures the use of the census data in development of education budgets in targeted districts.

Program: Nigeria		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)				
Title and Number: Develop the Foundation for Education Reform, 620-008						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,500	DA	2,036	DA		
	2,000	CSD	0	CSD		
	3,000	ESF	2,000	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	3,500	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	4,500	DA	2,036	DA	2,464	DA
	2,000	CSD	0	CSD	2,000	CSD
	3,000	ESF	2,000	ESF	1,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	3,500	DFA	0	DFA	3,500	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,700	DA				
	3,163	CSD				
	2,320	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,700	DA				
	3,163	CSD				
	2,320	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,375	DA	0	DA	9,575	DA
	3,170	CSD	0	CSD	8,333	CSD
	2,000	ESF	0	ESF	7,320	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	3,500	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increase use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures Within a Supportive Policy Environment—620-009

STATUS: Ongoing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: \$11,000,000 DA; \$20,200,000 CSD; \$1,055,000 ESF

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: \$11,250,000 DA; \$20,525,000 CSD; \$5,000,000 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: The past decade of military rule in Nigeria resulted in a near-total collapse of the health delivery systems nationwide. Health care facilities deteriorated so much, due to a lack of maintenance, supplies and money to pay salaries, that these facilities are currently unable to offer adequate health services. Most affected was child survival service delivery such as immunization of children 5 and under. Each year, more than 1 million Nigerian children die from preventable diseases. Immunization rates plummeted from a high in the late 1980s of 85% to below 20% by 1998. Predictably, maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates during the past decade have sharply increased and are among the highest in the world—over 1,000 maternal deaths recorded for every 100,000 live births annually. Contraceptive use in Nigeria is low, at less than 10%, contributing to a total fertility rate of between 5.2 and 5.9 children per woman and making Nigeria the third fastest growing country in the world after India and Pakistan. The current estimate of HIV seroprevalence is 5.4%. Thus, the number of HIV infected individuals in Nigeria increased from about 600,000 in 1992 to approximately 3 million people as of 1999—the highest number of HIV/AIDS infected adults in West Africa. Nigeria accounts for 11% of the total worldwide HIV/AIDS cases. With a population estimated at 120 million, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa.

USAID's health program in Nigeria focuses on: (1) improving HIV/AIDS/STD prevention; (2) increasing the use of voluntary family planning by providing information, education and communication; and (3) improving maternal and child health practices. In FY 2001, \$11,775,000 in Child Survival and Disease (CSD) HIV/AIDS funding will support efforts to promote the consistent use of condoms through behavior change information, education and communication, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and care for children orphaned as a result of AIDS. Development Assistance population funding in the amount of \$11,000,000 will support family planning activities to increase the use of voluntary family planning by providing contraceptive commodities and strengthening the capacity of the public and private sectors to deliver quality voluntary family planning services. CSD funding in the amount of \$5,930,000 will provide maternal and child survival activities that help improve the capacity of the public health sector to deliver routine immunization services and to eradicate polio. Additionally, \$2,495,000 in CSD Infectious Disease assistance is also provided to help reduce the incidence of malaria, and the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency which can result in blindness and a compromised immune system, thereby contributing to the severity of all diseases.

In FY 2002, USAID propose to obligate \$11,250,000 Development Assistance; \$20,525,000 Child Survival Diseases Program funds; and \$5,000,000 Economic Support Program funds.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: In 2000, USAID refocused and broadened its health objectives in Nigeria from a small program concentrating only on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to one that has more than tripled in size and now encompasses both the public and private sectors. The results of the refocusing and broadening have achieved important accomplishments. In family planning, USAID's assistance has helped to distribute through 1,000 commercial outlets, 3,000 community-based distributors (CBD) and 60 clinics more than 70 million condoms and 3 million oral contraceptive pills, 225,000 contraceptive injectables and 60,000 intra-uterine devices. A new baseline contraceptive prevalence rate of 8.6% was established through the 1999 Demographic and Health Survey. This rate is expected to increase significantly in the next fiscal

435

year through USAID program expansion in the public sector, increasing the number of partner NGOs and developing more public-private partnerships.

Under USAID's HIV/AIDS program, more than 3,000 orphans in select communities are benefiting from education, vocational training and basic subsistence assistance and nearly 500 caregivers are receiving support for small micro-enterprise projects to assist them in supporting AIDS orphans in their care. Further, USAID funding supported the production of 78 episodes of a radio drama designed to promote integrated health (child survival, family planning, maternal care and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and care) and democratic governance issues among the general population. The drama reached 5 million listeners through 17 radio stations. USAID's support of the GFRN's efforts to eradicate polio achieved impressive results in 2000. Forty-seven million children under five were immunized against polio during the national immunization days.

Performance and Prospects: Since the return to democratic governance in May 1999, the population and health program is focusing more on harnessing the gains of democracy and helping to restore confidence in the civilian-led government through the provision of much-needed population and health services. By supporting the GFRN in its population and health programs, USAID is helping to reduce the conflict and corruption generated by lack (or in-equitable distribution) of resources resulting from rapid population growth. In addition, the depletion of the productive workforce due to HIV/AIDS-related deaths constrains economic growth.

The GFRN is demonstrating more commitment to improving the quality of life of the Nigerian people. An example of this commitment is the establishment of the National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA), the technical arm of the President's Commission on AIDS, to implement and coordinate national AIDS efforts at the federal level. In 2000, USAID supported the development of an Emergency Action Plan, which provides the framework for addressing HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. Under the auspices of NACA advocacy visits are currently being made to the 36 state governors to encourage them to take a leadership role in fighting the spread of the disease in their communities. USAID will continue to provide technical leadership and resources in support of child survival activities and will collaborate with the GFRN on new initiatives such as Rollback Malaria, as well as continued support for implementing ongoing activities in integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI). USAID will focus on improving routine immunization in 20 local government areas in collaboration with the National Program on Immunization (NPI), the British Government, and UNICEF.

Through Development Assistance (DA) funding, USAID has remained a major donor in the provision of family planning services in Nigeria. With DA funds, USAID is assisting the Nigerian government to strengthen its contraceptive commodity logistics and management information systems. USAID also plans to fund efforts to assist the government to upgrade the capacity of its staff to implement health education activities and provide services. Child Survival Development (CSD) funds will be used to: implement communication activities designed to influence behavior change and reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS/STD; provide care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and people affected by AIDS (such as AIDS orphans); and to mobilize mothers and children for immunization services.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID plans to review its current program in 2001 to ensure that activities are having the desired health impact, particularly on women and children. Once this review is completed, programs may be adjusted as needed to ensure that they are having maximum people-level impact.

Other Donor Programs: Nigeria relies heavily on donors for health sector support. While it is expected that the GFRN will increase its health budget, heavy reliance on donor resources is still anticipated, particularly during this period of democratic transition. In addition to USAID, other donors active in the population sector include United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the British Department for International Development (DfID), the Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Packard Foundation. DfID and the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) also support the GFRN in its anti-HIV/AIDS efforts. The World Bank and Gates Foundation are expected to join efforts to support HIV/AIDS prevention in Nigeria. The United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF), the World Health Organization and Rotary International are donors supporting child survival activities in Nigeria.

USAID meets regularly with these donors to share information on programming in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Major Grantees: Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS), Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception (AVSC), Pathfinder International, Population Services International (PSI), Family Health International (FHI) and John Snow Inc./BASICS Project.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Nigeria: 620-009

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased proportion of men and women who are aware of at least one method to prevent transmission of HIV and other STDs	NA	NA	74.4	80	NA	85	90
Indicator 2: Improved availability of condoms	NA	NA	53	71	NA	83	90
Indicator 3: Increased proportion of women knowledgeable about family planning	NA	NA	63.1	70	NA	75	80
Indicator 4: Increased Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) (measures use of modern contraceptives in women union)	NA	NA	8.6	8.6	NA	10	11
Indicator 5: Improved immunization coverage (polio)	NA	NA	26	31	NA	36	40

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent of women	Family Health International/Society for Family Health, and Johns Hopkins University records.	The indicator measures the percentage of women interviewed who are aware of at least one method to prevent HIV transmission.
Indicator 2:	IR	Numeric Unit (Millions)	Family Health International/Society for Family Health records.	The indicator measures the number of condoms sold in a year through the private sector
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent	MEASURE II contractor	The indicator measures women's knowledge about at least one method to prevent pregnancy
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent	MEASURE II contractor	This indicator measures the use by women in union of modern contraceptives.
Indicator 5:	IR	Percent	John Snow/BASICS Project records.	The indicator measures the percentage of children under five receiving all three doses of polio vaccine.

438

Program: Nigeria	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increase Use of FP, MCH, HIV/AIDS Services and Preventative Measures Within a Supportive Policy Environment, 620-009						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	4,219	DA	4,008	DA	211	DA
	11,913	CSD	11,065	CSD	848	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	16,703	DFA	15,318	DFA	1,385	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,953	DA	2,545	DA		
	15,464	CSD	7,505	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	2,000	DFA	1,000	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	8,172	DA	6,553	DA	1,619	DA
	27,377	CSD	18,570	CSD	8,807	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	18,703	DFA	16,318	DFA	2,385	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	48	DA				
	175	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	11,000	DA				
	20,200	CSD				
	1,055	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	11,048	DA				
	20,375	CSD				
	1,055	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	11,250	DA	0	DA	30,470	DA
	20,525	CSD	0	CSD	68,277	CSD
	5,000	ESF	0	ESF	6,055	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	18,703	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

Title and Number: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors, 620-010

STATUS: Ongoing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$400,000 ESF

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: One of the biggest bottlenecks to Nigeria's economic growth is the poor condition of the country's infrastructure. The power supply is highly unreliable, forcing most businesses to purchase costly back-up generators. Only an estimated 34 percent of Nigerians have access to electricity and the proportion actually receiving electricity on a regular and consistent basis is much lower than this. Power shortages and unreliability of supplies are constraining the use of industrial capacity, estimated at only 30%. Further, there are only three telephone lines per 1,000 people (one of the lowest telecommunication densities in the world), and most of the lines are confined to the major urban centers. Despite its world-class resources of oil and natural gas, the Nigerian economy is severely constrained by the failure of policies and public enterprises to provide adequate energy services. Domestic electricity and fuel prices are kept below market prices, causing shortages of supply due to smuggling to neighboring countries and undermining the ability of utilities to garner enough revenue to maintain and expand the service infrastructure. Additionally, the delivery of energy service is dominated by vertically integrated, state-owned public enterprises, most of which are not operated on market principles and which place little value on customer service. While oil and gas exploration and production are operated by the private sector, oil refining, petroleum product distribution and power generation and transmission are operated by the public enterprises. As a result, Nigeria is facing a severe energy crisis. The country's airline system is also suffering from years of neglect.

In FY 2001, USAID plans to obligate \$400,000 Economic Support Program funds for program in the energy sector and infrastructure is focused on: (1) privatizing and restructuring the energy sector; (2) implementing international civil aviation standards; and (3) improving maritime, roads and rail transportation. These activities are funded by USAID and implemented by the U.S. Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT).

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates no funding for this activity.

Key Results: In 2000 the Nigerian energy sector made important progress in the area of electric power sector reform and movement towards the privatization of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). Within the National Council on Privatization, the Subcommittee on Electric Power Reform has issued a Power Sector Reform Policy statement, and is currently reviewing the power sector strategic framework. USAID funded a diagnostic survey of NEPA management, and is now assisting NEPA to implement many of the survey recommendations, especially in the area of improving the utility's finance and accounts. In addition to restructuring of NEPA, USAID's assistance is funding the expansion of supply options of renewable energy technologies and sources and delivery mechanisms. This effort is underway to help increase end-user choices which reduce the cost of electricity connection and supply since NEPA will be unable to supply the level of electricity required throughout the country. Thus, USAID's assistance is targeting rural areas to help develop alternative sources.

In 2000, USAID funded the initiation of a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) program in Nigeria that is addressing aviation safety and security, and providing training and technical assistance to the Ministries of Aviation and Transportation. This program is assisting the ministries with privatizing certain functions of the ports and rail systems and developing improved oversight mechanisms. In April 2000, the U.S. DOT completed and delivered a preliminary assessment of Nigeria's transportation system to the Ministry of Transportation, as well as a detailed aviation report to the Ministry of Aviation. Until early 2001, Nigeria Airways could not fly directly to the United States utilizing Nigerian aircraft and crew because the airline had not passed a safety assessment. All countries with carriers flying to the United States must meet category 1 safety standards, which are met by only three African countries: South Africa, Ghana,

4/10

and Ethiopia. As a result of U.S. DOT and USAID's assistance, in December, Nigeria had substantially improved security at the Lagos airport. In early 2001, the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) lifted a six-year ban on flights from Nigeria to the U.S, allowing flights from New York to Lagos. The DOT developed an open skies agreement and signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Nigerian Aviation and Transportation Ministries. In addition, to assist Nigeria to develop an effective aviation safety and oversight program, USAID provided funding for the training of inspectors and the development of procedures to ensure safe and efficient aviation systems, including air traffic control, air space management, air navigation services and radar training.

In the area of maritime services, USAID funding initiated activities in 2000 to begin addressing port services and environmental issues as well as developing a master port plan and port security assessment. Nigeria port costs are the highest in West Africa and, together with corruption, are a disincentive for increased investment and economic activity. The anticipated positive results of the USAID program will allow Nigeria to fully participate in the global market place, an efficient transportation system being crucial to continued economic development.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's assistance to the infrastructure and energy sector is bearing fruit as the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) begins to take the necessary steps to restructure and privatize the energy sector, and to improve civil aviation standards. Within the electricity sector, a NEPA appointed Technical Board is pursuing a two track approach in 2001 and 2002 to (1) rehabilitate targeted generation and transmission; and (2) reorganize internal business functions along divisional lines (generation, transmission, and production) in order to configure NEPA for future unbundling into entities that are attractive to potential investors and to utilize current resources more effectively. In aviation, the U.S. DOT fully expects to have Nigeria at category I in aviation safety by the third quarter of 2001. Tier 2 of the Air Traffic Control Efforts is underway and maritime training will commence in April 2001. Planned work to privatize elements of the maritime sector and to develop oversight mechanisms will continue.

Although the GFRN has demonstrated success in the area of electric power sector reform and in the privatization of the NEPA, there has been little reform in the oil and gas sectors. The GFRN is actively at work preparing the foundation for the privatization of the oil and gas sectors, in collaboration with the World Bank Group, USAID and other donors. Further, the GFRN plans to take steps to formulate a strategy for more effective development of the natural gas sector and improve utilization of this clean burning fuel, large amounts of which are currently flared off. The U.S. Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) program will focus principally on the reform and management improvement of the oil and gas sector. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will perform an assessment of the Kainji dam, a hydroelectric facility. The U.S. Energy Association (USEA) is carrying out an Energy Partnership Program, which will form a partnership between NEPA and a U.S. electric utility undergoing similar unbundling. The Tennessee Valley Infrastructure Group (TVIG) will install integrated infrastructure platforms in Jigawa State to provide electricity, water, medical, and telecommunications services at five sites. In addition, the West Africa Gas Pipeline Consortium is in the process of finalizing an agreement to transmit natural gas from Nigeria to Ghana.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Implementation of USAID's energy and infrastructure program began late in 2000 with USAID signing agreements with the U. S. Department of Transportation and the U. S. Department of Energy. As these Agencies begin activities, refining the program to ensure that measurable results are achieved may be necessary over the next year.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank is the most active player in the energy sector and includes: (1) a \$79 million Privatization Support Credit to assist Bureau of Private Enterprise in preparing for and privatizing Nigerian Telephone Company (NITEL), the NEPA, and the Lagos Water system; (2) support for the Emergency Power Program; (3) a \$200 million Transmission System Improvement Project to repair critical sections of the network and remove bottlenecks; and (4) through the Bank's International Finance Corporation, examining options for NEPA to seek bids to rehabilitate-operate-transfer (ROT) existing facilities. The World Bank, together with the GFRN, is also preparing an assessment of the oil and gas sector.

Major Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USG Agencies - U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. U.S. NGO - U.S. Energy Association. U.S. Contractor - Nexant Consultants.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Nigeria: 620-010

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of key port services privatized	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2	3
Indicator 2: Number of villages electrified with renewable energy sources	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5	25

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Numeric Unit	U.S. Department of Transportation	This indicator measures the number of port services such as cargo handling, refrigeration that are privatized
Indicator 2:	IR	Numeric Unit	U.S. Department of Energy	This indicator measures the number of villages adopting renewable energy sources such as solar energy.

443

Program: Nigeria		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector, 620-010				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 2000	29 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	5,875 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	29 DA	0 DA	29 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	5,875 ESF	0 ESF	5,875 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	1,470 DA			
	0 CSD			
	5,365 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	400 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,470 DA			
	0 CSD			
	5,765 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	1,499 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	11,640 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

How to Find Information on Programs and Procurement in USAID's Bureau for Africa

USAID's assistance to our overseas customers is delivered through a variety of development partners. Our partners include private businesses, private voluntary organization (PVOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, community colleges, other U.S. government agencies, host country governments at all levels, multilateral organizations, professional and business associations, and other donors.

Organizations interested in partnering with USAID can obtain further information on current funding opportunities on the USAID Solicitations website at www.usaid.gov/procurement_bus_opp/procurement/solicitation/.

For other grant opportunities available to US-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs), visit www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/program.html. For general information on PVO collaboration with USAID, this document may be helpful: www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/resourceguide.pdf.

Organizations based in Africa seeking USAID funding for activities in a particular country should contact the USAID mission in that country. A list of USAID mission addresses is contained in this volume.

In addition, USAID accepts unsolicited proposals, which contribute new ideas consistent with and contributing to the accomplishment of the Agency's objectives. However, the requirements for contractor resources are normally quite program specific and must be responsive to host country needs. Further, USAID's specific objectives are usually designed in collaboration with the cooperating country. These factors can limit both the need for and USAID's ability to use unsolicited proposals. Therefore, prospective offerors are encouraged to contact USAID to determine the Agency's technical and geographical requirements as related to the offeror's interests before preparing and submitting a formal unsolicited proposal. For guidelines on submitting unsolicited proposals, visit www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/30354s1.pdf.

The *Commerce Business Daily* advises of upcoming USAID direct and host government contracts for the purchase of goods and technical services. The *Commerce Business Daily* can be obtained by contacting the Government Printing Office at (202) 512-1800 or the Department of Commerce by email at stat-usa@doc.gov or (202) 482-1986. It is also available online at <http://cbdnet.access.gpo.gov/>, <http://cbd.cos.com/>, or www.cbdweb.com.

Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises

USAID's Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the principal agency advocate for the utilization of small and small disadvantaged businesses. This office serves as the initial point of contact for U.S. small and small disadvantaged businesses seeking opportunities in USAID's bureaus, missions, and offices in identifying opportunities for these entities to provide needed services and products.

The principal advocate within USAID for Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), which include Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), and Tribal (American Indian) Colleges and Universities is the MSI Committee, which was established in 1994. This Committee, which has a representative from each Bureau and independent offices, has the responsibility for: 1) suggesting and recommending policies, initiatives, and activities for increasing the participation of MSIs in USAID's programs and activities, and 2) ensuring compliance with Executive Orders 12876 and 12928 (HBCUs), E.O. 12900 (HSIs), and E.O. 13201 (Tribal Colleges and Universities). The General Counsel of USAID currently serves as the MSI Committee Chairperson, and the MSI Coordinator serves as the focal point for communications and information concerning MSIs.

Over the past two decades, the Disadvantaged Enterprises Community has proven its ability to provide high quality services and products in support of USAID foreign assistance programs throughout the world, particularly in Africa. Many of these businesses, organizations, universities, and entities have made significant contributions, which have enabled USAID missions and posts in Africa to implement their programs and strategic objectives. Prior to fiscal year (FY) 1996, USAID had a provision in its legislation that required the participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities. Notwithstanding the fact that USAID has not had such a provision in its legislation since FY 1995, USAID believes the continued participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities is of critical importance.

The Africa Bureau has conscientiously and consistently urged its overseas missions and offices, to the maximum extent possible, to utilize all mechanisms that are available (such as small business and 8 (a) set-asides) that will provide opportunities for Disadvantaged Enterprises for procurement and assistance. In FY 2000, The Africa Bureau provided \$19 million to registered 8 (a) firms and an additional \$28 million to other Disadvantaged Enterprises.

The Africa Bureau remains committed to the involvement of Disadvantaged Enterprises (including minority private voluntary organizations) in its foreign assistance activities, and will continue to involve these entities in its activities in accordance with existing federal and executive orders, laws, and regulations.

Disadvantaged Enterprise Program
Bureau for Africa
USAID/Washington Representative

Nancy McKay
AFR/DP, Room 4.08, RRB
Washington, DC 20523-4801
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USAID Africa Mission Addresses

Country	Mailing Address	Local Address
Angola	DOS/USAID 2550 Luanda Place Washington, DC 20521-2550	Rua Kwamme Nkrumah, No.31 Edificio Maianga, 4th Fl. Luanda Tel: 244-2-399-518, 519, 520 Fax: 244-2-339-521, 522
Benin	DOS/USAID 2120 Cotonou Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2120	Rue Caporal Anani Bernard, BP 2012 Cotonou Tel: 229-30-05-00, 09-52, 21-79 Fax: 229-30-12-60
Democratic Republic of Congo	USAID American Embassy Kinshasa Unit 31550 APO AE 09828	198 Isiro Avenue Kinshasa / Gombe Tel: 243-88-03142 Fax: 243-88-03274
Eritrea	DOS/USAID 7170 Asmara Place Washington, D.C. 20521-7170	34 Zera Yacob St. Asmara Tel: 291-1-122-133, -126-546 Fax: 291-1-123-093
Ethiopia	DOS/USAID 2030 Addis Ababa Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2030	Riverside Building (off Asmara Rd. and Bole/Olympia) PO Box 1014 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: 251-1-510-088, -851, -887 Fax: 251-1-510-043
Ghana	DOS/USAID 2020 Accra Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2020	E45-3 Independence Ave. Accra Tel: 233-21-228440, 228467, 231938, 225326, 225087, 770286, 770287, 770292, 770293, 770285, 770289 Fax: 233-21-231937, 231942, 771887
Guinea	DOS/USAID 2110 Conakry Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2110	USAID Quartier Cameroun, Corniche Nord US Embassy, BP 603 Conakry, Guinea Tel: 224-41-2163, -2502, -2029 Fax: 224-41-1985
Kenya	Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102	USAID Offices Kasarani Road Nairobi Tel: 254-2-862-400, 402 Fax: 254-2-860-949, 562, 870

Liberia	DOS/USAID 8800 Monrovia Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8800	P.O. Box 10-1445 1000 Monrovia 10 Monrovia Tel: 231-226-370, 147, 011, 371, 372, 373 Fax: 231-226-148, 152
Madagascar	DOS/USAID 2040 Antananarivo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2040	Immeuble Vonisoa III Ave. Docteur Ravohangy Anosy, Antananarivo, 101 Tel: 261-20-22-254-89 Fax: 261-20-22-348-83, 12
Malawi	DOS/USAID 2280 Lilongwe Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2280	Nico House-1st Fl. Lilongwe 3 Tel: 265-772-455, 197, 237 Fax: 265-783-181
Mali	DOS/USAID 2050 Bamako Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2050	Immeuble Dotembougou Rue Raymond Poincarre & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve / BP 34 Bamako Tel: 223-22-3602 Fax: 223-22-3933
Mozambique	DOS/USAID 2330 Maputo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2330	Rua Faria de Sousa #107 Maputo Tel: 258-1-490-726 Fax: 258-1-492-098, 491-676
Nigeria	DOS/USAID 8320 Abuja Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8320	Metro Plaza, 3 rd Floor Plot 992, Zakaria Maimalari St. Central Business District PMB 519, Garki Abuja Tel: 234-9-413-8374, 413-8375 Fax: 234-9-413-5741
Rwanda	DOS/USAID 2210 Kigali Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2210	Avenue Paul VI B.P. 2848 Kigali Tel: 250-70940 Fax: 250-73950, 74735
Senegal	DOS/USAID Dakar Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2130	B.P. 49 2130 Avenue Jean XXIII & Rue Kleber Dakar Tel: 221-823-9753, 6119, 5880, 1602, 6880, 6680 Fax: 221-823-2965
South Africa	DOS/USAID 9300 Pretoria Place Washington, D.C. 20521-9300	524 Church Street Sancardia Bldg., 9th Fl. Arcadia, Pretoria Tel: 27-12-323-8869, 342-1048 Fax: 27-12-323-6443

Tanzania

DOS/USAID
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c/o USAID/Mali**

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**BUREAU FOR AFRICA
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