

USAID/ZAMBIA

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

2001-03-30

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FROM: Allan Reed, Mission Director, USAID/Zambia

DATE: March 30, 2001

SUBJECT: Zambia's FY 2003 R4 Document.

Please find attached, USAID/Zambia's FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request (R4).

USAID/Zambia's FY 1998-2002 CSP was subject to a mid-term review prior to the preparation of the R4 document. In addition, Economic Growth, (SO1), Population, Health and Nutrition (SO3), and Democracy/Governance (SO4) reviews were conducted.

Outcomes of these reviews were as follows:

The review of the Economic Growth SO found that in general, activities aimed at rural growth are progressing well and are having significant impact. As a group, SO1's activities are exceeding planned performance targets. However, one area where progress is problematic is in the rural credit program where repayment rates are not yet unsustainable. The review also recommended that appropriate exit strategies of the various activities be developed.

The (SO3) mid-term assessment of the Zambia Integrated Health Program (ZIHP) review was carried out in March, 2001. Draft findings of the team indicated that significant progress has been made in only two years, especially in HIV/AIDS, malaria, child health, and reproductive health interventions and in increasing demand, knowledge and behavior change. Areas to be strengthened include communication with the Ministry of Health and better coordination of ZIHP input at the district level.

Finally, the review of the Mission's Democracy and Governance program found that the existing results framework is still valid, and that SO4 remains feasible, provided that certain activities are appropriately realigned. Greater emphasis will be placed on the "demand" strategy, which was articulated in the 2002 R4. Up to three implementation mechanisms will be used to achieve results and address pipeline issues expeditiously. The major implementation accent will be on IR2 – Increased Public Debate - as a gateway to address increased public influence and democratic pluralism.

Although the Mission's country strategy has proven to be a reliable template for USAID's programmatic investments, the way forward continues to be challenging. In FY 2000 the foundations upon which Zambian development is based were variously affected by the following:

- the large, but mismanaged and money-losing copper mining parastatal ZCCM was finally privatized in March 2000 after years of costly delays;

- the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) successfully hosted the multi-donor Consultative Group meeting in July 2000;
- access to interim HIPC debt relief was obtained in December 2000
- the Lusaka Peace Accords, signed by the warring parties in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) remained the focal point of the peace process for that beleaguered country;
- multi-party-contested parliamentary by-elections were successfully organized and carried out in a number of constituencies, during which opposition parties made inroads into the MMD parliamentary monolith.
- a real economic growth rate in the year 2000 of 3.5% was achieved, vice earlier revised projections of only 2.5%; and
- as a result of significant donor cash inflows in November-December 2000, Zambia's year-end foreign exchange reserves rebounded from one week's worth of imports equivalent to four weeks.

On the other hand,

- Zambia's economy had to absorb the shock of sharply increased international oil prices, aggravated by Zambia having to rely on spot market prices for refined product, as the fire-gutted Indeni Refinery remained closed for most of the year 2000;
- inflation levels rose to over 30%, vice 15% targeted;
- the Zambian kwacha experienced a precipitous fall (40%) in its value – but recovered significantly during the first quarter of CY 2001 as the Bank of Zambia intervened to support the national currency;
- the GRZ registered a 2.3% operating deficit, vice 1% targeted;
- the GRZ engaged in heavy domestic borrowing, thereby driving up interest rates and crowding private sector borrowers out of the market;
- continued uncertainty over the presidential succession in the elections due to take place in the late CY 2001, has been a source of political unease; and
- official corruption, though moderate in scope, continues to divert resources from productive investments.

Over 70% of Zambia's population continues to be impoverished; the HIV/AIDS pandemic is negatively affecting every aspect of socio-economic life, and hard-fought developmental gains over recent years are being eroded; and primary health care and basic education remain inaccessible to far too many Zambians.

Despite these challenges, much has been accomplished in all of USAID/Zambia's strategic objectives.

USAID investments in Zambia's agriculture and private sectors continued to show good results. Incomes of target groups increased slightly in excess of the 50% target over those of 1999. In basic education, USAID-supported schools registered an overall 12.6% increase in enrollment over the previous year, and improved their teaching/learning environments. USAID-supported pilot interactive radio learning centers program for out-of-school children proved to be a success. Health sector achievements include indications of successful behavior change in reducing HIV/AIDS transmission among key target groups; vitamin-A supplementation programs reached 86% of Zambian children, thereby exceeding targets for FY 2000; and an increase of 254% was registered in the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, in order to prevent malaria, also exceeding targets for 2000. In Democracy/Governance a court-associated alternative dispute resolution was launched and expanded; the Parliamentary Reform Committee, with earlier USAID assistance through SUNY, reported its recommendations to the full house of parliament. The newly enacted Arbitration Act of 2000, which USAID supported, will give investors greater confidence doing business in Zambia, due to the Act's clauses which are now legally enforceable in all commercial contracts.

Building on the success of the current HIV/AIDS program and the designation of Zambia as a "Rapid-Scale Up" HIV/AIDS country, we are including an alternative budget for FY2002 and FY2003 for the expansion of the HIV/AIDS program. (See SO3 Information Annex). The proposed levels are based on the Expansion Proposal submitted to Washington in September, 2000. We urge Washington to support these levels in order to accelerate our impact in this critical area.

During the current program year USAID is accelerating its efforts to deliver tangible development benefits to all Zambians. Following the mid-term strategy review, the Mission proposes to extend the current strategy period by one year, from September 30, 2002 to September 30, 2003 (see Annex). This extension is necessary to achieve results in a number of new activities that were initiated either in late – 2000 and early 2001; to consolidate gains and ensure results of ongoing, more mature activities; to gain at least one year experience in implementing its HIV/AIDS Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework (see Annex); to accommodate shortfalls in certain budgetary account allocation, and to enable the Mission to properly prepare for the consultative process preceding, as well as the actual design of the next CSP.

Positive Washington actions on these adjustments will enable USAID to continue to be an effective development partner in Zambia. With AFR Bureau support, a well-formulated and adequately funded and balanced USAID program can continue to be a critical catalyst for positive development in Zambia.

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Glossary

ACF	-	Agricultural Consultative Forum
ADB	-	African Development Bank
ADMADE	-	Administration Management Development
ADR	-	Arbitration Dispute Resolution
AFR	-	Africa
AGOA	-	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALT	-	Alternative
ANC	-	Antenatal Clinic
ATRIP	-	Africa Trade-Policy Investment Program
BESSIP	-	Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program
CA	-	Cooperative Agreement
CAF	-	Civic Action Fund
CBNRM	-	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	-	Community-Based Organization
CBOH	-	Central Board of Health
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CG	-	Consultative Group
CLA	-	Cooperative League of United States of America
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the USA
CMAZ	-	Churches Medical Association of Zambia
CMS	-	Credit Management Services
CNAP	-	Cisco Networking Academy Program
COMESA	-	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CP	-	Community Participation
CSD	-	Child Survival and Disease
CSO	-	Central Statistical Office
CSP	-	Country Strategic Paper
CSW	-	Commercial Sex Worker
CY	-	Calendar Year
D/G	-	Democracy and Governance
DBA	-	District Business Associations
DFID	-	Department for International Development (UK)
DHS	-	Demographic and Health Survey
DILSAT	-	District Integrated Logistics Self-Assessment Tool
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EBS	-	Education Broadcasting Services
EBZ	-	Export Board of Zambia
EDDI	-	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EMIS	-	Education Management Information System
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization

FCC	-	Federal Communications Commission
FES	-	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
FINNIDA	-	Finnish International Development Agency
FODEP	-	Foundation for Democratic Process
FSN	-	Foreign Service National
FSRP	-	Food Security Research Project
FTA	-	Free Trade Area
FY	-	Fiscal Year
G/HCD	-	Global/Human Capacity Development
GAVI	-	Global Alliance Vaccine Initiative
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GMA	-	Game Management Area
GNC	-	General Nursing Council
GRZ	-	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HMIS	-	Health Management Information System
HOW	-	HIV/AIDS-Orphans Working Group
HRDP	-	Human Resource Development Project
ICASS	-	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICT	-	Information and Communications Technology
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IESC	-	International Executive Service Corps
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMCI	-	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
IQC	-	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	-	Intermediate Results
IRLC	-	Interactive Radio Learning Center
IT	-	Information Technology
ITN	-	Insecticide-Treated Bed Net
IUD	-	Intra-Uterine Device
IXP	-	Internet Exchange Point
JSI	-	John Snow Incorporated
LAM	-	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LAZ	-	Law Association of Zambia
MACS	-	Management Accounting and Control Systems
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MMD	-	Movement for Multi-party Democracy
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOFED	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOLA	-	Ministry of Legal Affairs
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MPU	-	Micro Project Unit
MSU	-	Michigan State University

NAR	-	Net Admissions Rate
NFCN	-	National Food and Nutrition Commission
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NID	-	National Immunization Days
NOA	-	New Obligating Authority
NORAD	-	Norwegian Development Agency
NTCA	-	National Telephone Cooperative Association
NXP	-	Non Expendable Property
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OYB	-	Operating Year Budget
PAGE	-	Program for the Advancement of Girls' Education
PC	-	Peace Corps
PCI	-	Project Concern International
PHN	-	Population, Health and Nutrition
PLWA	-	People Living With AIDS
PMP	-	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	-	Personal Services Contractor
PTCT	-	Parent-To-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
R4	-	Results Review and Resource Request
RCO	-	Regional Contracting Officer
RGBP	-	Rural Group Business Project
RNFE	-	Rural Non-Farm Enterprises
RUDO	-	Regional Urban Development Office
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SHN	-	School Health and Nutrition
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Agency
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SO1	-	Strategic Objective One (Increased Rural Incomes)
SO2	-	Strategic Objective Two (Basic Education)
SO3	-	Strategic Objective Three (Health, Population and Nutrition)
SO4	-	Strategic Objective Four (Democracy and Governance)
SOAG	-	Strategic Objective Agreement
SPA	-	Sector Program Assistance
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SUNY	-	State University of New York
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TCN	-	Third Country National
TV	-	Television
UCI	-	Universal Childhood Immunization (Zambia)
UK	-	United Kingdom
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	-	United States

USAID	–	United States Agency for International Development
USDH	-	United States Direct Hire
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV
VE	-	Volunteer Executive
WASHE	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WHO	-	World Health Organization
ZACCI	-	Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
ZAMCOM	-	Zambia Institute of Mass Communication
ZAMLII	-	Zambia Law Information Institute
ZAMTIE	-	Zambia Trade and Investment Enhancement
ZAMWA	-	Zambian Media Women’s Association
ZATAC	-	Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Center
ZCCM	-	Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines
ZCSMBA	-	Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Business Associations
ZIC	-	Zambia Investment Center
ZIHP	-	Zambia Integrated Health Program
ZIMA	-	Zambia Independent Media Association
ZNBC	-	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation

PART I: OVERVIEW OF FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

SUCCESS UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS

SUMMARY:

This Results Review and Resource Request covers 2000, the third year of the Mission's 1998-2002 development strategy for Zambia. Prior to the preparation of the R4, a customer feedback retreat, a mid-term strategy review, as well as program assessments in Health (SO3), Economic Growth (SO1) and Democratic Governance (SO4) were conducted. Although the Mission's program is largely on-track, a one-year extension of the strategy, through September 30, 2003 is being requested in order to assure adequate results and impacts. Both Economic Growth and Democratic Governance suffer funding cuts in FY 2001 and 2002 and some programmatic adjustments are necessary as a result; more time will be required to conduct consultations and analyses necessary for the preparation of the next multi-year strategy.

USAID/Zambia continues to have excellent partnerships with government and non-government entities in addressing program issues and concerns. Two of the three new SOAGs obligated during 2000 will increase the flow of Zambian and USAID resources directly to decentralized health (SO3) and education (SO2) delivery programs. At the same time, rural producer groups increasingly benefit from improved access to markets – including exports – and technology (SO1). USAID/Zambia continues to be supportive of government's and civil society's efforts in good governance initiatives and democracy objectives (SO4).

The last few years have been turbulent ones for Zambia and for the region. Staying the course of our strategy has not been easy. It is increasingly clear that the economic impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic was underestimated when the CSP was designed in 1997, while economic expectations were not met. Government has acknowledged the HIV/AIDS problem and has put systems in place to improve prevention and control, while AID/W has made additional resources available. In the economic growth sector, the sale of the state-owned copper mines has re-energized the economy in the Copperbelt, after years of extremely costly delays in privatization. In July 2000, the GRZ successfully hosted the first-ever CG meeting in Zambia. However, not all the economic news was good. In 2000, Zambia faced a plunging kwacha (40%), rising inflation (30%) and virtually depleted foreign exchange resources. These events affected a number of optimistic assumptions about GRZ resource availability. As a result, many activities government and partners had planned for 2000 slowed down or were only partly implemented. The effects of weak growth and resource constraints reflected negatively on welfare, poverty and social indicators.

However, Zambia continues to be basically headed in the right direction. It has one of the most open economies in Africa and an economy which can generate the jobs and growth Zambia needs.

The U.S. Government's goal is to advance peace, prosperity and democracy in Africa. Zambia is a medium-sized country with a comparatively small population, but has considerable economic potential. Often short-term political expediency substitutes for long-term economic gains. As a

result, Zambia has serious socio-economic problems. Its success in building a stable, growing, free-market democracy will have a positive influence on a region of increasing economic and political importance to the U.S. Zambia is at peace while its neighbors to the north, west and south are either embroiled in civil wars or have become enmeshed in other countries' wars. Zambia continues to work for peaceful solutions in the region.

U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS

Zambia is surrounded by three unstable neighboring countries in an unstable part of the world. Zambia's actions and those of its neighbors affect regional security. Whereas Zambia has been internally and externally at peace since its 1964 independence, it has a refugee population of well over 255,000, most of them recent arrivals from upheavals and seemingly intractable wars in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The effects of regional wars and instability are significant, though difficult to quantify. If Zambia should become destabilized, there would be major negative regional implications, which would pose serious challenges to U.S. national interests in the region. Zambia has long been a leader in searching for lasting solutions to African conflicts in the sub-region and has been a regular contributor to UN peacekeeping operations around the globe. Owing to its leadership in regional conflict resolution, its tradition of stability and moderation in a troubled neighborhood, and its experience with the particularly severe HIV/AIDS crisis, Zambia is key to United States' goals and interests in the Southern Africa region.

DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

This Results Review covers fiscal year 2000, the third year of implementation of the Mission's development strategy for Zambia, 1998-2002. The year in review has to be seen against the backdrop of Zambia's development and performance over the past two decades. This illustrates the challenges the Zambian people continue to face in trying to improve their condition. This backdrop shows a steady decline of Zambia's economy and social indicators. Little illustrates better Zambia's economic and social decline than the drop in per capita GDP from \$650 in 1980 to \$449 in 1990 and to \$273 in 2000.

These numbers mask untold human misery. Part of this is due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic – with one in five adults infected. In recent years, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS has exacerbated the poverty situation and not only threatens prospects for renewed, vigorous economic growth but also undermines the developmental achievements of the past decade. Due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, life expectancy at birth dropped from 50.1 years in 1989 to 37 years in 1999, according to the US Bureau of Census, and continues to drop further.

At the sectoral level, policies are in place to address key issues. A national road sector reform program has made progress in rehabilitating infrastructure. New investments in the privatized mining sector have led to new investments in ancillary industries on the Copperbelt. Reorientation within the health and education sectors is placing more responsibility for these services at the community level. Proposals contained in Zambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) are addressing the needs of the poorest Zambians. Agriculture activities are encouraging local farmers to cope more effectively with bad weather years and to join in the

growth in exports. Similarly, the opening up of the political process and other democratic governance issues have advanced significantly since 1991. These and other positive changes have been supported by the international donor community.

The macroeconomic reforms undertaken since the change in government in 1991 have improved the economic outlook of the country. The exchange rate became more market determined, most prices were decontrolled, and more than 200 government enterprises were either sold to private investors or closed down. The most recent major divestiture, the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), finally occurred in March 2000, after three years of costly delays.

The economic liberalization and adjustment program initially made considerable progress in reducing inflation, but progress faltered. Results of the structural adjustment at the household level have been disappointing for the large majority of the population, although a few well-placed Zambians have benefited significantly. In 2000, inflation was 30% compared to an original target of 15%. High world oil prices contributed significantly to this, but financing of the Zambian government's continuing fiscal deficits was also a major factor. Servicing the country's large external debt is a major source of spending pressure. Annual interest payments represent a larger share of government spending than salaries of government workers. Fortunately, Zambia qualified for interim access to considerable debt relief under the expanded HIPC in December 2000.

High inflation rates are a major obstacle to economic growth and exports because of their impact on interest rates. Long-term capital for investment is not available in this environment, and interest rates on short-term borrowing have been high, rising above 40% during 2000. Such high interest rates have greatly discouraged investment.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS

The Mission's most significant achievements have been recorded in the Rural Incomes and Integrated Health sectors of its portfolio, where increases in incomes of selected groups and Zambians receiving improved and expanded health service have consistently exceeded targets by significant margins. USAID-supported HIV/AIDS prevention programs have contributed to a decline in prevalence rates among Zambia's urban youths. Preliminary results from the 2000 Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey suggest that many Zambians, particularly those who are young and urban-based, are changing their sexual behavior by practicing abstinence, having fewer partners, and/or using condoms to reduce HIV transmission. Such successes are not being experienced in other Southern African countries with high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.

Addressing the HIV/AIDS crisis in Zambia is a foreign policy priority supported by U.S. Mission-wide efforts through the Ambassador's HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee, which has U.S. Mission representatives from USAID, State, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Peace Corps, the Defense Attache's Office, and Public Diplomacy.

The multiparty elections in 1991 were a turning point for reform in Zambia, as a liberalized political environment became the stimulus for economic reform. The national and presidential elections scheduled for the fourth quarter of calendar year 2001 will present another challenge

for breaking with autocratic rule and lack of transparency and accountability in governance. USAID's strategy for democratic governance is primarily directed toward supporting more opportunities for broader popular participation in the political process.

Fortunately, Zambia remains at peace and there have been no significant crises or disasters. However, Zambia has not yet suffered one of its periodic devastating droughts during this strategic period, and some reversals have to be anticipated in the agricultural sector in the foreseeable future. USAID programs will increase participation in the economy and public affairs, leading to an improved quality of life. The most important factor impeding progress is the stop and go nature of the economic and political reform program. Donors and civil society encourage the GRZ to keep on track, but short-term political interests sometimes hamper social economic progress.

Zambia possesses the ingredients for success. There are both domestic and external markets for Zambian products, and the country is on an attainable path toward sustainable development, as demonstrated by its strong successes in non-traditional exports and the privatized assets of the large parastatal copper mining company. Good policies and reliable implementation are essential for Zambia to reach its potential. USAID continues to play a significant role in that process.

SO Text for SO: 611-001 Increased incomes of selected rural groups

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Objective ID: 611-001

Objective Name: Increased incomes of selected rural groups

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 50% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 30% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 5% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Exports

Summary of the SO:

SO1 addresses the need to stimulate private sector-led and market-driven growth in Zambia's rural economy. It combines elements of agriculture, natural resources and private sector development, towards achieving broad-based and sustainable increases in rural incomes. The intermediate results necessary to achieve this SO include: IR 1.1 Increased Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Production; IR 1.2 Increased Contribution of Rural Non-Farm Enterprises to Private Sector Growth; and IR 1.3 Improved Trade and Investment Environment. SO1's key direct beneficiaries predominantly include small to medium sized rural-based

entrepreneurs, small-scale farmers and members of rural families living in rural and/or near protected natural resource areas. In the period under review, SO1 exceeded or met its targets in all the result areas.

Key Results:

During FY 2000, USAID investments in agriculture and private sector development continued to show good results. Incomes of target groups increased to \$7.7 million, slightly exceeding the target of a 50% increase from the previous year (Indicator #1). This gain is particularly impressive considering Zambia's low economic growth rate of 3.5% in 2000. Noteworthy is the fact that, of the 53,356 farmers adopting new technologies (Indicator #2), 44% were women. The Cooperative League of the USA's (CLUSA) Rural Group Business Project (RGBP) assisted 6,274 farmers with inputs, extension, and market links. As a result, these farmers marketed \$594,484 worth of maize, paprika, sunflower, soya and sorghum. While doubling farmer numbers, RGBP maintained per capita sales of approximately \$100. In addition, loan repayments increased from 64% the previous year to 77.25%, showing a trend toward sustainability. Improved loan recovery is attributed to improved farmer screening and higher yields achieved through conservation farming and improved management systems of the Credit Management Services (see annexed Success Story #1). CLUSA's Natural Resource Management Project (NRMP), combining agricultural production with forest management and targeting 2,450 for-market producers, achieved a 95.3% loan recovery rate during its first season. These recovery rates are well above the 38.1% average for Zambian government programs. The Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Center's (ZATAC) smallholder horticultural project helped families procure irrigation equipment for year-round production of vegetables for the European market. In only three months of operation, and while learning the technology, farmers marketed \$124,000 worth of baby corn, peapods, and runner beans (see annexed Success Story #2). CARE's Livingstone Food Security Project trained 29 village livestock assistants to help 38,900 farmers contain the outbreak of a catastrophic cattle disease that is eroding livelihoods (see annexed Success Story #3).

USAID-supported training and technical assistance was delivered to 1,534 rural non-farm enterprises (RNFEs), an increase of 160% over the 1999 level. Training, organized by the Human Resource Development Project (HRDP), assisted these members of District Business Associations (DBAs) to increase their net incomes by an average of 23% or \$363 per company. This is a remarkable feat for micro/small companies in an economy with high inflation (30%) and interest rates (60%). The International Executive Services Corps (IESC) worked with the DBAs and larger organizations, targeting Zambia's major growth areas – agribusiness and tourism. As a result the 34 assisted companies have seen an average income increase of 64% or a total of \$2,434,622. Credit Management Services (CMS), the largest micro-finance provider in rural Zambia, has increased its clients from 792 in January 2000 to 3,048 in December 2000, while its loan portfolio increased from \$70,000 to \$332,964. Over 80% of these loans were provided to women's groups. CMS's program directly contributes to the \$2.5million in RNFE access to financing (Indicator #3). As RNFEs constitute more than 80% of Zambia's private sector, their increased contribution to the economy is a prerequisite for sustainable private sector-led growth. The increase in non-traditional export earnings (Indicator #4) from \$217 million to \$268 million exceeded the target due to the inclusion of tourism receipts. However, agricultural exports were slightly lower than projected due to the continued security problems in the DRC, and a new cycle of floriculture resulting in a temporary decrease in output. Production is

expected to increase next year. Tourism will also increase with the opening of the new Sun International Resort Hotel in Livingstone.

Performance and Prospects:

SO1 is exceeding its income, rural finance, and technology adoption targets due to increased demand for new technologies, market links and investment in rural Zambia. The group approach followed by most partners speeds technology, finance and skills transfer. Macro level achievements due to privatization and liberalization are stimulating RNFE initiative and creativity. Liberalization and competition has led to increased quality and variety of products that can be supplied by RNFEs, including outgrower schemes from firms such as Cheetah Zambia, Agriflora, etc., and the general broadening of market choices. In the near future, SO1 achievements in rural income will benefit from macro-economic improvement generated by the recent mining privatization and other planned privatizations such as in the power sector (supported by USAID). The impact of privatization and liberalization, combined with technology and skills transfer, access to credit and linkages to markets will bolster rural on and off-farm entrepreneurs and result in rural economic growth. Privatization of the mines, for example, has provided increased income flows in the Copperbelt, encompassing all sectors with backward and forward linkages with the mines that include various categories of RNFEs involved in agri-business, the service industry, the mining supply sector, etc.

A number of new SO1 initiatives and other donor programs will also catalyze this growth. IESC is forging new local-to-international business linkages in eco-tourism and the hospitality sector in the Livingstone area, thereby supporting its economic development (see annexed Success Story #4). IESC will assist the newly established Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Business Associations (ZCSMBA) that is the largest and most proactive representative of small business in Zambia (composed of 4,000 member companies) in lobbying for improved Government policies, and recognition by industry as a partner. IESC will also provide tourism development services in the Southern Province, which will support the new Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) project in the Kafue National Park area with livelihood alternatives. A \$30 million World Bank project currently under design will also complement USAID's efforts in the Livingstone-Kafue corridor and should greatly stimulate growth in this area. The MSU Food Security Research Project (FSRP) implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture and the public/private Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF) has improved policy dialogue, and ACF has brought stakeholders together to capitalize on the benefits of agricultural liberalization. Recognizing the effectiveness and benefits of the CLUSA model in working with rural groups to promote conservation farming, improve the environment, and increase smallholder productivity, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has recently launched an \$18 million project, based on the CLUSA model, effectively supplementing USAID's effort with more than double the level of investment and increasing outreach to rural families.

USAID-supported research, analysis and advocacy led to an amendment of the Banking and Financial Services Act passed by parliament in July 2000. This amendment formally recognizes and provides an enabling regulatory framework for micro-finance. The passing of the new law will not only benefit the credit components of USAID programs, but also has leveraged over \$1 million of funding from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to work with the Bank of Zambia to establish a Micro-finance Regulatory Unit.

The USAID funded Trade Advisor at the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry has supported the GRZ's entry into the COMESA Free Trade Area (FTA) and ratification of the SADC Trade Protocol. The new Zambia Trade and Investment (ZAMTIE) project will support these trade measures, providing additional impetus for producers and entrepreneurs to scale-up in order to penetrate the COMESA and SADC FTAs and the U.S. market through the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Zambia has been identified as a pilot project under the Integrated Framework for Trade (IF), and ZAMTIE is working closely with GRZ, the WTO, IF and bilateral donors as well as the private sector and NGOs to prioritize Zambia's technical assistance requirements. In addition, the Ministry of Finance, which is leading the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process, has requested ZAMTIE assistance in making trade a cross-cutting theme in all PRSP economic growth sectors.

In response to the impact of HIV/AIDS on rural economic growth, major SO1 partners are testing ways of incorporating HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities into their work. These efforts include awareness messages on agriculture inputs, working with widows, and establishment of a new HIV/AIDS micro-credit insurance program with PRIME financing. HRDP training assists HIV/AIDS widows to manage their husbands' businesses rather than losing the enterprises (see annexed Success Story #5).

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID/Zambia will slightly modify current PMP indicators to: a) include targets for FY03; b) better capture progress and impact of new IR1.1 and 1.3 activities that assist private and public agencies in trade policy analysis and negotiation, investment mobilization, and legal and judicial reform, and the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) activity addressing rural poverty and wildlife conservation; and c) modify Indicators 1 and 3 to reflect initial rapid growth which has affected the percentages in out years. We are requesting a one-year funded extension of the SOAG to complete on-going programs and transition to a new strategy (see Part III Resource Request). If the requested financing is not provided, many of the above activities will stop and USAID's capacity to continue pointing economic reforms in the right direction will be severely limited. It may also signal to the GRZ and others that USAID lacks commitment to economic reform and growth-based food security.

Other Donor Programs:

Many donor programs complement USAID's investments as described above. In addition, the Germans assist ZACCI and the Ministry of Commerce. SIDA and FINNIDA work in micro-finance. SIDA, NORAD and IFAD replicate the CLUSA model with the National Farmers Union and other NGOs. NORAD and the Dutch jointly with USAID fund the ACF. EU, FINNIDA, FAO and IFAD support forest management. The World Bank and EU support the wildlife and tourism sectors.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Contractors include: Nathan Associates, Development Alternatives Inc, Grantees include: CLUSA, CARE, World Vision, IESC, Michigan State University, Credit Management Services, and ZACCI.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of selected rural groups
 Objective ID: 611-001
 Approved: 1/3/98 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: SO-LEVEL Increased incomes of selected rural groups
 Indicator: 1. Incomes of selected rural groups - US \$
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US\$, percentage growth over the previous year's Actual.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	240,000
1998	288,000 (20%)	1,264,320 (391%)
1999	1,643,616 (30%)	5,148,258 (320%)
2000	7,722,387 (50%)	7,728,172 (50.1%)
2001	9,347,930 (20%)	NA
2002	11,217,517 (20%)	NA
2003	13,461,019 (20%)	NA

Source:

Reports from CLUSA Rural Group Business Project, CLUSA Natural Resources Management Project, CARE Livingstone Food Security Project, World Vision Integrated Agroforestry Project, Credit Management Services, Human Resources Development Project, International Executive Service Corps and Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Centre.

Indicator/Description:

Percent increase in incomes of assisted rural farm and non-farm enterprises. Incomes of groups receiving assistance under SO1, added together to obtain one dollar-denominated figure, at a pre-determined exchange rate. The comparative unit of measurement will be a percentage figure, comparing actual income changes to the previous year.

Comments:

1. On account of the higher than expected percentage increases in the indicator in the earlier years of SO implementation, targets for the period FY 2001-FY 2003 have been revised to reflect more realistic expectations of future increases.
2. "Selected groups" are defined as groups of rural people receiving assistance from SO1 cooperating agencies. The members of these groups will be predominantly small-scale rural entrepreneurs, microfinance recipients, business trainees and their employees, business associations, small-scale farmers, members of rural families living in or near to protected natural resource areas, and men and women living in rural areas.
3. Income accrues from the sale of products or services.
4. Income also accrues from the consumption on-farm of outputs or services resulting from SO1 assistance, valued at market prices.

5. "Percent increase" refers to changes in income levels, comparing a given year to the previous year.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of selected rural groups

Objective ID: 611-001

Approved: 1/3/98

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 1.1 Increased sustainable agriculture and natural resources production

Indicator: 2. Number of farmers of selected groups adopting improved technologies.

Disaggregated By: gender

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	15,000
1998	18,000	18,434
1999	27,000	34,004
2000	36,000	53,356*
2001	40,000	NA
2002	45,000	NA
2003	45,000	NA

Source:

Reports from CLUSA Rural Group Business Project, CLUSA Natural Resources Management Project, CARE Livingstone Food Security Project, World Vision Integrated Agroforestry Project, Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Centre.

Indicator/Description:

Number of farmers adopting improved agricultural production or natural resource management technologies, disaggregated at the group level by gender.

Comments:

* Of the total number, 44% are women. This figure includes 38,900 farmers under the Livingstone Food Security Project. USAID support to this activity ends September 30, 2001, hence the targets for FY 2001 - FY 2003 are lower than the actual for FY 2000.

1. Technologies promoted under SO 1 include improved varieties of existing crops, new crops, conservation farming, small-scale irrigation, agroforestry, forest management, forest product processing or marketing (honey, wildlife).

2. Technology adoption will be driven by group ability to profitably market output.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of selected rural groups

Objective ID: 611-001

Approved: 1/3/98

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 1.2 Increased contribution of rural non-farm enterprises to private sector growth

Indicator: 3. RNFE access to finance - US \$, percentage growth over the previous year's Actual

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: US\$

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	210,000
1998	288,000 (20%)	399,999 (90%)
1999	519,987 (30%)	1,422,720 (250%)
2000	2,276,552 (60%)	2,340,615 (64.5%)
2001	3,000,061 (20%)	NA
2002	3,600,061 (20%)	NA
2003	4,320,088 (20%)	NA

Source:

Reports from CLUSA Rural Group Business Project, CLUSA Natural Resources Management Project, CARE Livingstone Food Security Project, World Vision Integrated Agroforestry Project, Credit Management Services, Human Resources Development Project and Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Center.

Indicator/Description:

Measures rural family access to productivity enhancing inputs, including finance, improved seeds, fertilizer, soil-building tree seeds and implements that are repaid. Farmer contributions of equity to access inputs are also counted.

Comments:

1. On account of higher than expected percentage increases in this indicator in the earlier years of SO1 implementation, targets for the period FY 2001 - FY 2003 have been revised to reflect more realistic expectations for future increases.

2. A RNFE (rural non-farm enterprise) is any rural business enterprise that does not undertake agricultural production activities (plowing, planting, cultivating or harvesting crops).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of selected rural groups

Objective ID: 611-001

Approved: 1/3/98

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 1.3 Improved trade and investment environment

Indicator: 4. Non-traditional agricultural and natural resource exports - US \$ millions, percentage growth over the previous year's Actual

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US\$ millions

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	215
1998	247 (15%)	266 (7.5%)
1999	305.9 (15%)	217 (-29%)
2000	249.55 (15%)	268* (23.6%)
2001	286.98 (15%)	NA
2002	354 (15%)	NA
2003	384 (15%)	NA

Source:

Export Board of Zambia/Ministry of Finance reports

Indicator/Description:

Annual value of non-traditional agricultural and natural resource exports stated in dollars, and compared annually using percentage as an indicator of change over previous year's achievement.

Comments:

*Figure includes \$91.2 million of tourist receipts. Other major components of the non-traditional export figure are \$54 million from floricultural and horticultural products, \$14 million from gemstones, \$10 million each from tobacco and cotton, \$3 million from maize and \$2 million from soya beans.

1. According to Export Board of Zambia (EBZ) classification, Non-Traditional Agricultural and Natural Resource Exports include animal products, wood products, floricultural products, horticultural products, gemstones, handicrafts, leather products, agricultural commodities, processed foods and textiles. Starting FY 2000, the SO decided to include tourist receipts from licensed tourist operators as part of natural resources exports to better reflect the Mission's work in game management areas and technical assistance channeled to tourism entities.
2. Non-traditional agricultural and natural resource exports contribute directly to rural incomes, and increased output is evidence of a conducive trade and investment environment.
3. Figures for each year are for the January - December period in line with the Government of Zambia's reporting calendar.

SO Text for SO: 611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Objective ID: 611-002

Objective Name: Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children.

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 99% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 1% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

This Strategic Objective aims at improving the quality of basic education for more school-aged children in Zambia. The SO is being achieved through three Intermediate Results: Improved participation of girls and other vulnerable children (IR 2.1); Improved school-based health nutrition and interventions to support pupil learning (IR2.2); and Improved information for education decision making processes (IR2.3). Direct beneficiaries are Ministry of Education

(MOE) personnel at Headquarters, Provincial and District levels, schoolteachers and children. Ultimate customers are Zambian citizens who will be better educated and better informed. Approved in 2000, this SO forms the basis of our Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) with the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to support the Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program (BESSIP), officially launched in CY2000.

Good progress has been made in the delivery of interventions of the USAID-supported, UNICEF-implemented Program for the Advancement of Girls' Education (PAGE), leading to a 12% increase in enrollment and a slight increase in the percentage of girls enrolled in target schools. Expectations have been exceeded in USAID's new Interactive Radio Learning Center (IRLC) activity, providing access to grade 1 basic education to over 1,200 children, as compared to the target of 800. Though significant progress has been made in each other activity, expectations have not been met in school health and nutrition (SHN), education management information systems (EMIS), and community participation (CP) because negotiation of agreements with GRZ and procurement of long-term assistance of institutional contractors for those activities took longer than anticipated. In order to meet or exceed expectations in FY 2001, USAID will ensure that implementing partner agreements are reached in early 2001. This will represent the most important breakthrough necessary for USAID to have greater impact on this Strategic Objective. This Strategic Objective directly supports two objectives of the U.S. Mission's Performance Plan (MPP): continue Zambia's development of a free-market economy and improve the health status of Zambians. USAID uses CSD funds to improve quality of education, especially for girls, and SHN and uses DA funds to develop EMIS, IRLCs, and CP.

Key Results:

USAID, as a main donor for the EMIS activity, helped the MOE analyze/report findings from a backlog of school census data, resulting in "Trends in Primary Education 1996-1999" and showing that primary education enrollment increase has stagnated at around 1%, though school-age population increased by 3.1% per year. The Net Admission Rate fell from 44% to 33% (1996, Boys=46%, Girls=42%; 1999, Boys=35%, Girls=32%). During the period, 1996-1999, girls constituted 48% of total primary enrollment. USAID support for GRZ's 2000 national census will improve the quality of education data in the coming year. Other EMIS achievements include a situation analysis, development of a two-year EMIS plan, and commencement of the MOE's EMIS re-engineering process.

From 1999 and 2000, targeted PAGE schools increased overall enrollment by 12.6% with a slight increase in the percentage of girls enrolled (from 47.6% to 47.9%). Learning environments of the 42-targeted PAGE schools were improved through the provision of anti-HIV/AIDS materials, education kits and trained teachers to use them, and guidelines and teacher training on creating girl-friendly schools. Thirty-five schools have improved water supply through provision of new boreholes, reaching over 10,500 pupils. Water, sanitation and hygiene education (WASHE) community committees were trained to maintain boreholes/hand pumps, build latrines, and prevent malaria and HIV/AIDS. Most have started building latrines for their schools. School-based WASHE activities have gone beyond target schools, to include a total of 73 schools, involving WASHE committees in water and sanitation activities.

Results of the pilot IRLC program for out-of-school children exceeded expectations. Though 20 pilot sites with an enrollment of 800 children were targeted, 21 centers with over 1,250 pupils were established - over 80% never having been enrolled in school before. Seventy-eight percent of the children attended throughout the pilot test and, on average, achieved a 20% increase in mean performance score for most Grade 1 objectives. Mission assistance trained MOE Education Broadcasting Services (EBS) personnel to produce and pilot 100, 30-minute Grade 1 lessons and trained IRLC mentors. Communities provided the IRLC venues, mentors to facilitate the radio lessons, a radio, very modest teaching supplies, and mobilized out-of-school children to attend. Significantly, the Mission partnered with Peace Corps (PC), local Non Government Organizations (NGOs), including faith-based organizations (such as the Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia, and the Catholic Secretariat) and the MOE to train education officers and PC volunteers to mobilize communities and facilitate IRLCs. In SHN, the Mission assisted the MOE in designing its pilot test of a multi-sectoral, community and school-based approach to the provision of health and nutrition interventions, creating first-time agreements between the MOE and Ministry of Health, identifying pilot schools, orienting school personnel, and completing initial preparations. In HIV/AIDS prevention, Mission support significantly contributed to MOE's first HIV/AIDS Annual Work Plan, its HIV/AIDS policy and draft strategic plan, and its official launch of the HIV/AIDS initiative in early 2001.

Performance and Prospects:

The Government of Zambia has shown increased commitment to the education sector. The education sector's share of discretionary expenditure was increased from 19% in 1999 to 22% in 2000. The Ministry of Education and other BESSIP partners continue to coordinate with USAID support to avoid duplication of efforts.

USAID support of PAGE will be evaluated in 2001, especially in the light of our new Community Participation activity beginning in Southern Province, before making a commitment to support PAGE activities in the future. As part of that process, USAID will provide Technical Assistance (TA) to build the MOE's capacity to properly monitor and assess its equity and gender activities.

Based on the IRLC pilot test success, the Mission has decided to provide long-term support for IRLC lesson development, grades 1 - 4. For EMIS, the Mission is putting in place a mechanism to provide long-term technical assistance, establishing a functional EMIS unit at headquarters and, later, establishing similar units in provincial and district offices. For SHN, the Mission is contracting for long-term assistance to implement the school health and nutrition and community participation activities.

Benchmarks include: SHN intervention pilot tests begun in Eastern Province; CP activities begun in Southern Province; 2001 EMIS data reported in the same year; and IRLC activities expanded to all Zambian provinces. Having long-term TA available in each of the above areas will allow USAID to bolster achievement in other related areas identified with the MOE and our partners during the past year. Those include assisting the MOE in developing a five-year strategic plan; supporting its new BESSIP HIV/AIDS component, including a review of MOE and GRZ policy regarding HIV/AIDS and education; multi-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS mitigation in education; building capacity of NGOs to support our community- and school-based approaches; possibly building on IRLC successes by using radio to reach communities and train

IRLC mentors; better assessment to track education quality; and increased application of information technology/connectivity to address education challenges.

USAID and its BESSIP partners continue to contribute to MOE efforts to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on education. That led to an elevation of HIV/AIDS from a cross-cutting activity to a full BESSIP component, having its own budget line item in the Annual 2001 Work Plan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As a result of the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) review, the Intermediate Result 2.1 (Improved participation of girls and other vulnerable children) will be reworded to better reflect what the Strategic Objective is trying to achieve and the means of achieving it. The new wording is "Improved quality of learning environments in targeted areas." In this case, "learning environments" refer to improved external conditions of learning, including child access to basic education through IRLC (as opposed to no access), better learning resources, better school water and sanitation facilities and cleaner environments, and community-initiated improvements to their children's learning environments. Intermediate Result 2.2 (Improved school-based health and nutrition interventions to support pupil learning) will be reworded to "Improved delivery of school-based health and nutrition interventions to support pupil learning." In light of the EMIS report of education trends, our PMP review also led to adjustments of some indicators and targets. The Mission is also considering the elevation of HIV/AIDS as a cross-cutting activity to an Intermediate Result in order to reflect the urgency of addressing the pandemic in education and in recognition of HIV/AIDS having become a full component of BESSIP. Finally, the Mission anticipates extending this Strategic Objective for an additional year to provide time to achieve results.

Other Donor Programs:

A World Bank loan is a major financial source for BESSIP. Cooperating partners include Norway, the Netherlands, Finland, Canada, Denmark, United Kingdom, European Union, Japan, Ireland, African Development Bank, and UN agencies such as UNICEF. With major initiatives and increased resources for FY2001, USAID has become a key player in the sector. Compared to other donors that provide support to BESSIP, USAID ranks about sixth. The top five are UK, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, and Ireland. While the Mission continues to provide project support, some major partners are increasing their contributions to BESSIP basket funding (e.g., UK, Norway, Netherlands, Ireland, Finland, and Denmark). Thus, certain BESSIP activities such as curriculum revision, textbook development, teacher education reform, school rehabilitation and infrastructure, and education resource centers are partially funded by other donors through basket funding. (See Annex for an overview of donor/loan support per BESSIP component.)

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current grantees and contractors include GRZ, UNICEF, buy-ins to the Basic Education Policy Support activity of G/HCD for SHN and CP activities (prime contractor: Creative Associates International); buy-ins to the Improving Education Quality II (prime contractor: the American Institutes of Research and sub-contractor: the Academy of Education Development); and a grant to Education Development Center to provide technical assistance for the IRLC program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of education for more school-aged children.
 Objective ID: 611-002
 Approved: 03/30/2000 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: IR 2.3 Improved information for education decision making processes.
 Indicator: Improved utilization of Education Management Information System (EMIS)
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of EMIS units.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	0
2000	1	0
2001	1	NA
2002	7	NA
2003	19	NA

Source:

Bi-annual BESSIP review report.

Indicator/Description:

Increase in number of district and provincial EMIS units producing periodic reports.

Comments:

1. Comment: This is the last year for including this in the R-4 report, though the Mission will continue tracking it. (See Annex for the new EMIS indicator.) This change is a result of our current Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Review process.

2. Progress: Progress has been made in three areas. Prior to 2000, there had been no education statistics bulletins produced since 1995. In 2000, that back-log of annual school survey data has been analyzed and produced in a report "Trends in Basic Education: 1996-1999." Now, for the first time, the Ministry has access to recent baseline data. Significant progress has been made toward establishing a fully functioning EMIS unit at MOE Headquarters and that process should be operational in 2001. Progress has included setting up a system to track completion of annual school survey forms, a school registry that consistently uses the same school identification numbers, and linkages between GIS data collected during an MOE school mapping exercise the data available through the new EMIS system. Now, for the first time, education planners have a visual display of school distribution and location and can call up EMIS information for each school. The "cleaning" of that information is in process - as officers review and verify the MOE's school information. Because of start-up delays, we have revised our targets for 2001 to one unit - because we want headquarters to be fully functioning before decentralizing the system to provincial/district levels. We believe we will be meeting our original target by the end of 2002.

2. Definition: An Education Management Information System (EMIS) is the collection of people, equipment, methods and procedures for acquiring, processing, presenting and disseminating data/information for purposes of meeting the information needs of appropriate stakeholders in the education sector. An EMIS unit is that part of an organization with EMIS responsibilities.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of education for more school-aged children
 Objective ID: 611-002
 Approved: 3/30/2000 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: 2.1 Improved participation of girls and other vulnerable children.
 Indicator: Net Admission Rate (NAR)
 Disaggregated By: girl/boy

Unit of Measure: Number of pupils in USAID-assisted districts - percent increase

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	38.2%	38.2%
1999	35%	35%
2000	35%	Not available (NA)
2001	35%	NA
2002	36%	NA
2003	38%	NA

Source:

Reports based on Annual MOE School Census data.

Indicator/Description:

Increase in net admissions rate to Grade 1 for schools in USAID-assisted Districts.

Comments:

1. Comment: For next year, this indicator will be modified to "Net Admissions Rate to Grade 1 in targeted areas" (see Updated Results Framework Annex) because most of our activities are targeting community, district and/or provincial levels and will have little influence on the national admission rate. For comparison, it is useful to note national NAR of 33% for 1999.

2. Progress: Now, with the education trends data produced through our EMIS support, the Ministry knows that the national NAR since 1996 has been going down from 44% in 1996 to 33% in 1999, with an increase of only 1% in enrollment per year over the same period while population growth has been estimated between 2 to 3.1%. Last year, our baseline was set at 38.2%, because that was the 1998 data for Southern Province, the only province where we were supporting education activities. As of 2001, we are working in both Eastern and Southern Provinces and are adjusting our baseline to the 1999 average NAR for Eastern Province (total: 31%, girls: 33%; boys: 28%) and Southern Provinces (total: 39%; girls: 46%; boys: 34%), which equals an average total of 35%. Given the downward trend of NAR, we hope to arrest that trend, setting our target NAR as 35% for 2001 and through our support for long-term community and school-based interventions, modestly improve those rates each year thereafter. Such improvement will be significant in light of the detrimental effects that poverty and HIV/AIDS are having on the education system. December 2000 policy moves by the MOE to totally eliminate school fees (about \$0.14 per term) per pupil, eliminate Grade 7 examination fees, provide school grants (\$500/school) and requesting PTAs to reduce their school fees is likely to have a short-term positive effect on NAR. But until we see how well those policies are being followed, our estimates for future NAR will remain conservative.

3. Data Quality: The population data on which the NAR is based is about 10 years old. While population projections from the previous national census may be fairly accurate, it becomes increasingly difficult to ensure accuracy, over time, when applying those projections to smaller population groups (e.g., districts) differently affected by such things as HIV/AIDS, migration, and fertility. Therefore, we are reporting NAR at provincial levels. In 2000, SO2 contributed to the Zambia Central Statistics Office's (CSO) completion of a national census exercise. We expect preliminary national totals by May 2001, and more detailed data by age and gender, aggregated up to the District level, by November 2001. Accordingly, the current EMIS strategy for educational indicators based on population is to remain at the National and Provincial level because of limitations on the accuracy of disaggregated population data, until these can be fully updated. Therefore, Provincial NAR will serve as a proxy for district-level NAR until accurate district-level data is available.

4. Definition: NAR is the number of children (aged seven, enrolled in grade 1) divided by the total number of seven-year old children in the population. Target areas are the districts with USAID-supported activities.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of education for more school-aged children.

Objective ID: 611-002

Approved: 03/30/2000

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 2.2 Improved school-based health and nutrition interventions to support pupil learning

Indicator: Increase in number of pupils receiving micronutrient and deworming interventions

Disaggregated By: boy/girl

Unit of Measure: number of pupils

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	NA	0
2001	6,800	NA
2002	14,000	NA
2003	21,000	NA

Source:

USAID-assisted school reports; Project reports; MOE/BESSIP Semi-Annual Review reports; School Health Management Information System data.

Indicator/Description:

Number of pupils receiving both micronutrients and deworming through the MOE's health and nutrition program.

Comments:

1. This is the last year for including this indicator in the R4 report, though the Mission will continue tracking it. (See Updated Results Framework Annex for next year's R4 IR2.2 indicator.) This change is a result of our current Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Review process.

2. Progress: 2000 is the baseline year for this indicator because 2001 is the year when pilot testing of the school health and nutrition interventions will commence. Progress has been made in laying the foundation for the pilot test activity, including the development of multi-sectoral agreements between the MOE and the Ministries of Health and of Community Development and Social Services; completion of a SHN situation analysis; orientation of personnel of government departments in Eastern Province, selection and site visits of the pilot test schools, and development of pupil health cards, draft cognitive assessment items, and other measures for monitoring and evaluating the intervention's success.

3. Definition: The number of pupils receiving combined micronutrient and deworming interventions because the interventions will normally be administered together in order to be most effective. Micronutrients without deworming serve largely to nourish the worms in infected children, while deworming malnourished children does little to improve their learning capacity.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of education for more school-aged children
 Objective ID: 611-002
 Approved: 03/30/2000 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: IR 2.1 Improved participation of girls and other vulnerable children.
 Indicator: Increase in pupil assessment scores: USAID-assisted province
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Assessment scores: USAID-assisted province

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	30.8
2001	35	Not available (NA)
2003	39	NA
2005	43	NA
2007	47	NA

Source:

Grade 5 National Assessment Report.

Indicator/Description:

Mean Mathematics scores in percentage form on Grade 5 National Assessment.

Comments:

1. Comments: This is the last year for including this in the R-4 report, though the Mission will continue tracking it. (See Annex for the new pupil performance indicator.) This change is a result of our current Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Review process.

2. Progress: Because the national learning achievement assessment is given every other year, starting in 1999, there is nothing to report for the year 2000.

3. Definition: The Grade 5 National Assessment is a multiple-choice test of mathematics and reading abilities, developed and implemented by the Examinations Council of Zambia. The mathematics component consists of 40 questions testing concepts taken from Grade 5 textbooks and other materials used for Grade 5. The Grade 5 National Assessment was first administered in 1999. It will be administered on a national basis in schools randomly selected from every district in the country, every two years.

4. Changes in Baseline Figures. 1999 performance figures that were reported last year were taken from a preliminary report. In May 2000, the principal investigators produced a final report with figures that were generally a few percentage points higher than those in the preliminary report. We have adjusted the 1999 provincial baseline accordingly. Although we will have school-based activities in both Southern and Eastern Provinces, we will track school-level performance on the Grade 5 Assessment in USAID-assisted schools in Eastern Province, by special arrangement with the Examinations Council of Zambia. Which schools and how many are to be determined with Ministry and implementing partners. We have selected Eastern Province because we anticipate the school health and nutrition interventions will have the greatest impact on pupil learning there. There is not a huge difference between the 1999 levels of pupil performance in Eastern Province (English = 30.8%; Math = 33.4%) and Southern

Province (English = 30.4%; Math = 30.5%) as compared to national figures (English = 33.2% with girls = 33.4% and boys = 34.1%; Math = 34.3% with girls = 33.9% and boys = 35.7%). Currently, only the national-level data can be disaggregated by gender. There is a reasonably large correlation between performance in English and Mathematics with a Pearson Correlation Coefficient of .607. Therefore, performance scores and targets will be provided for performance on English.

5. Targets: The Ministry is currently refining its core BESSIP indicators and will be setting its indicator targets for the next few years by mid-2001. The MOE's current targets are to increase national-level pupil performance in both English and Mathematics to 35% by 2001, 40% by 2003; and 50% by 2005. Our targets are more conservative, with the hope that provincial performance will increase by 2% every year.

SO Text for SO: 611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Objective ID: 611-003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 15% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 5% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 40% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 20% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

Summary of the SO:

SO3 activities are designed to achieve increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions. The intermediate results necessary to achieve this SO are: IR1, Increased demand for population, health, and nutrition interventions among target groups; IR2, Increased delivery of PHN interventions at the community level; IR3, Increased delivery of PHN

interventions by the private sector; IR4, Improved health worker performance in the delivery of PHN interventions; and IR5, Improved policies, planning and support systems for the delivery of PHN interventions. The direct beneficiaries of this program are the Zambian Ministry of Health (MOH) and district- and community-level health facilities and workers. The ultimate beneficiaries are the Zambian citizens, who receive better health care. USAID focuses its health sector activities on 30 districts, covering approximately 60% of the total Zambian population, and also provides assistance to national level interventions.

The SO met or exceeded targets for three of the four indicators it reports on. On a national level, while overall progress in the sector has been positive, the ongoing HIV/AIDS pandemic takes its toll on human and financial resources needed to implement health reforms.

SO3's program uses Child Survival and Disease funding to further expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention services and treatment strategies; establish sustainable community response mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children and their care providers; scale-up malaria prevention and treatment programs; reduce vitamin A deficiency; further consolidate immunization services and polio eradication efforts; and prevent and treat diarrheal diseases. SO 3 uses Development Assistance funds to expand access to quality family planning and integrated reproductive health services through supporting social marketing of contraceptives; expanding community- and employer-based services; improving training of health workers; providing information, education and communication; and promoting key policies.

Key Results:

SO3 achieved strong results in HIV/AIDS, malaria prevention, and vitamin A supplementation. Sales of socially-marketed condoms increased by 30% from 6.6 million in 1999 to 8.6 in 2000, exceeding targets. 42,770 insecticide-treated mosquito nets were distributed to prevent malaria in high-risk areas, a 254% increase over 1999 and exceeding the target for 2000. Vitamin A supplementation programs reached approximately 86% of Zambian children, exceeding the target for 2000. Sales of the home water chlorination product, Clorin, were 569,000 bottles in 2000 versus 187,043 in 1999, almost double the target of 300,000. The percent of children under 1 year of age who were fully vaccinated against common childhood diseases was 76%, meeting the target for 2000.

Family planning/reproductive health activities resulted in a 31% increase in sales of socially marketed oral contraceptives from 339,000 cycles in 1999 to 445,000 in 2000, exceeding planned sales by 11%. New family planning acceptors in USAID-assisted districts were 98,074, an increase over the revised 1999 figure of 97,159. All of SO3's program activities target women and children. In addition, SO3 targets men for HIV prevention, to encourage greater involvement and support to reproductive and child health.

Performance and Prospects:

(See SO3 Information Annex for more details)

HIV/AIDS prevention programs have contributed to a decline in prevalence rates among Zambian youth aged 15 to 19 years, as reported last year. Additional peer-reviewed analysis of the 1998/99 GRZ surveillance data shows that the decline for urban antenatal clients extends to the 20-24 years age group and also that urban men were less sexually active and had fewer

partners. These trends were not as significant in rural areas or among the less-educated urban population. Preliminary results from the 2000 Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey show condom use among men and women with non-regular partners increased significantly between 1998 and 2000: from 33% to 40% (men) and 24% to 34% (women). In addition, there was a significant decline from 29.8% to 23% in the proportion of men reporting a non-regular partner. These data suggest that many Zambians, particularly those who are young and urban-based, are changing their sexual behavior by practicing abstinence, having fewer partners, and/or using condoms to reduce HIV transmission.

Given the severity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zambia, USAID's program to increase access to HIV/AIDS prevention and support continues to expand. Ongoing activities include behavior change campaigns; social marketing of condoms; improving treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs); policy development; and monitoring and evaluation of the epidemic to inform policy makers. During 2000, USAID's program to reduce HIV transmission among high-risk groups at five border sites served 467 commercial sex workers, of whom 31% were referred for STI treatment. The mass media campaign targeting young adults was expanded to all 72 districts. Access to voluntary HIV/AIDS counseling and testing (VCT) services was initiated in three districts. National guidelines for preventing parent-to-child transmission (PTCT) were developed and comprehensive PTCT services were provided for antenatal clients in six sites (population of 250,000), resulting in 942 persons being tested for HIV, with a prevalence rate of 35.5%. Work to support orphans and vulnerable children and caregivers at the community level in seven districts also continued. Activities include income generation and other approaches to create an economic safety net and psycho-social support for these groups.

Malaria is the number one killer of children in Zambia and bednets have been shown to be the most cost-effective strategy to reduce malaria incidence. After only one year of full implementation, 30% of households in USAID's target area own insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs) as compared to 16% of households in control districts. ITN distribution will expand substantially next year. Efforts to improve case treatment of malaria are also continuing. With USAID as the major donor, Zambia has now completed three consecutive semi-annual mass distributions of vitamin A supplements. Coverage rates are among the highest in the world. In addition, for the third consecutive year, all of Zambia's domestic sugar has been fortified with vitamin A, making it the most important source of vitamin A in the diet. Distribution of the home water treatment product, Clorin, scaled up to the national level and demand for it is high. USAID also continues to support the national program of vaccination against childhood diseases and training of health workers in integrated management of childhood illnesses.

USAID continues to support GRZ activities to expand access to reproductive health services. These include an employer-based distribution program which reaches 88,764 workers (translating into over 541,460 family members), improved reproductive health training for nurses and midwives, and an initiative to increase community awareness of obstetric care and complications and to support appropriate referral systems. USAID-assisted districts accounted for 39% of nationwide new family planning acceptors in 1999 (247,588) and it is expected that this will also be the case in 2000.

USAID completed the first year of an innovative sector-wide assistance program that provides resources to the district health system based on GRZ performance in expanding community-level health services while demonstrating people-level impact. The Ministry of Health met all the performance milestones set for the first tranche of funding.

Without the requested levels of funding for the next fiscal year, the number of people who have access to HIV/AIDS prevention and care, malaria prevention and treatment, vitamin A supplementation, contraceptives, and maternal health services will be significantly reduced.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The specter of HIV/AIDS threatens all USAID investments in Zambia. New initiatives are under development, including a Mission strategic framework for multisectoral approaches to the epidemic. In addition, the SO will focus activities to respond to the recent findings that the decline in HIV prevalence seen among urban, better-educated populations is not found among rural dwellers and the less-educated.

Given the expanded activities in HIV/AIDS, a new indicator in this area will be included in the FY 2001 R4, "Percent of persons who have had a non-regular sex partner over the past 12 months who report using condoms during their last sexual act with a non-regular sex partner." It will replace the indicator "Percent of children who have been fully vaccinated by 12 months of age". Targets for FY 2001-2003 for all indicators have been adjusted to reflect recent analysis and trends.

USAID/Zambia is proposing a one-year extension of SO3 beyond FY 2002 in order to provide for a transition period between the current large bilateral activity and its follow-on.

Other Donor Programs:

Support is provided to Zambia's health reform program through a multi-donor, sector-wide health program. USAID is the primary donor in HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival activities. The US/Japan Common Agenda in the health sector is extremely strong and includes collaboration in ten specific areas (see the Information Annex for details). The UK provides the majority of condoms that are socially marketed through the USAID program. The UK, Japan, the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark and Sweden are close partners in overall funding. USAID also works closely with UN agencies, especially UNICEF, on jointly programmed activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Principal: The Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs; John Snow, Inc.; Abt Associates, Inc.; Population Services International. Sub-contractors/NGOs include: Pathfinder, Africare, CARE International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Christian Children's Fund, World Vision, Family Health International, Churches Medical Association of Zambia, Development Aid People-to-People, and the International HIV/AIDS Alliance. Private sector organizations and selected Ministry of Health units are also grantees.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions

Objective ID: 611-003

Approved: 01/03/1998

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 3.3 Increased delivery of PHN interventions by the private sector

Indicator: Products sold: Number of Clorin bottles sold

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of bottles (actual)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	3,558
1999	NA	187,043
2000	300,000	569,000
2001	650,000	NA
2002	750,000	NA
2003	850,000	NA

Source:

Population Services International/Society for Family Health sales figures.

Indicator/Description:

Number of products - Number of Clorin bottles sold in a calendar year through USAID's social marketing program.

Comments:

Clorin was piloted during FY 98 and social marketing began on a geographically limited basis during FY 99. There was no planned target for 1999 because the pilot could not predict what the demand would be for this new product. In FY 2000, distribution became national. Targets for 2001-2003 have been adjusted upwards to reflect increasing sales.

Field trials in Zambia conducted by The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) showed a 30% reduction in diarrheal disease in households using Clorin. While the product became popular during the annual "cholera season," sales show that it is increasingly being used throughout the year. Clorin provides a particularly important benefit to persons with damaged immune systems, such as those with HIV/AIDS, who must avoid infections.

Sales figures are collected from USAID's social marketing partner, Population Services International/Society for Family Health, which uses manual and automated systems to track and compare inventory and sales data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions

Objective ID: 611-003

Approved: 01/03/1998

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 3.3 Increased delivery of PHN interventions by the private sector

Indicator: Products sold: Number of cycles of SafePlan oral contraceptive sold

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Thousands of cycles

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	100	182
1998	200	288
1999	330	339
2000	400	445
2001	500	NA
2002	550	NA
2003	600	NA

Source:

Population Services International/Society for Family Health sales figures

Indicator/Description:

Number of products - Number of cycles of SafePlan oral contraceptives (in thousands) sold in a calendar year through USAID's social marketing program

Comments:

USAID added SafePlan as one of three new socially marketed family planning products during 1997.

SafePlan is the only oral contraceptive approved by the GRZ for retail sale. It is distributed through a variety of channels nationwide, including private sector medical providers and community and employer-based distribution agents. The 1996 Demographic and Health Survey showed oral contraceptives to be the most popular modern contraceptive method in Zambia.

Sales figures are collected from USAID's social marketing partner, Population Services International/Society for Family Health, which uses manual and automated systems to track and compare inventory and sales data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions
 Objective ID: 611-003
 Approved: 01/03/1998 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: IR 3.3 Increased delivery of PHN interventions by the private sector
 Indicator: Products sold: Number of Insecticide Treated Bednets (ITNs) sold
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of products sold: Number of Insecticide Treated Bednets (ITNs) sold.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	2,500	2,238
1999	5,000	12,097
2000	40,000	42,770
2001	60,000	NA
2002	80,000	NA
2003	100,000	NA

Source:

Population Services International/Society for Family Health sales figures.

Indicator/Description:

Number of products - Number of Insecticide Treated Bednets (ITNs) sold in a calendar year through USAID's social marketing program.

Comments:

Malaria is the number one killer of children in Zambia. USAID supports activities to distribute ITNs, promote appropriate care seeking behavior, and strengthen case management of malaria.

ITNs have been shown to be the most cost-effective strategy to reduce incidence of malaria. Over time, the increased availability of bednets through all channels should improve coverage in the population and lead to a decrease in malaria cases.

During 1998, USAID launched a socially-marketed ITN under the brand name PowerNet/PowerChem. PowerNet is currently being distributed in four districts, targeting poor and highly vulnerable populations. During FY 2000, the program scaled up in the target areas, which have been identified as having particularly high malaria burdens. A 2000 study showed that after only one year of full program scale-up, 30% of households in the rural target areas owned nets as compared to only 16% in non-target control districts.

Sales of PowerChem, the retreatment kit for the PowerNets, were three times higher than planned for 2000 (6,110 sold vs. a target of 2,000) and increased 654% over the number of kits sold in 1999 (810).

The number of PowerNets distributed in 2000 represents close to half of all nets distributed in the country. In 2001 USAID intends to substantially expand distribution of ITNs, possibly to national scale.

USAID also supports another socially-marketed ITN, SafeNite, which was launched in December 2000 and aimed at the middle-income population. Sales in December 2000 were 2,059. These figures are not included in the total sales for year 2000, but sales figures for year 2001 will include SafeNite. Another commercial ITN may enter the market in 2001 through USAID's NetMark program.

The GRZ recently announced that all tariffs on mosquito nets would be eliminated. This is a very positive development that should encourage sustainability in private sector provision of ITNs. With increased availability of ITNs through the commercial private sector, USAID will be able to target subsidized ITNs to the most vulnerable segments of the population.

Targets for 2001-2003 were adjusted upwards to reflect increasing sales and the inclusion of sales of the new SafeNite product in the total.

Sales figures are collected from USAID's social marketing partner, Population Services International/Society for Family Health, which uses manual and automated systems to track and compare inventory and sales data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions

Objective ID: 611-003

Approved: 01/03/1998

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased demand for PHN interventions among target groups

Indicator: Number of new family planning acceptors in selected areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of new family planning acceptors in thousands.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	66*
1997	60	133*
1998	80	138*
1999	150	97** (revised)
2000	175	98**
2001	105	NA
2002	110	NA
2003	115	NA

Source:

Project data*; Ministry of Health Management Information System (HMIS).**

Indicator/Description:

Number of new family planning acceptors in selected areas.

Comments:

A new family planning acceptor is a person who has never before used a modern method of contraception. Modern contraceptive methods currently used in Zambia include condoms, oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, Norplant, diaphragms/foam/jelly, female/male sterilization and Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM).

In 1996, 1997 and 1998, data was collected from USAID projects working in selected districts, including Lusaka.

Data from 1999 and 2000 is from the 12 demonstration districts of USAID's Zambia Integrated Health Programme (ZIHP) project, districts covered by USAID's CARE Community Family Planning program and Lusaka. Only clinic/hospital-based data are included. Data in 1999 and 2000 have been collected from the new Health Management Information System (HMIS) and verified against district records.

Data originally reported for 1999 was 152,000. However, additional analysis revealed that there was double counting of data from CARE in the total. This resulted from confusion in the first year of the HMIS operation over what had and had not been included in district HMIS data. The revised figure is 97,159 new family planning acceptors.

USAID is providing significant technical assistance to the design and implementation of the new HMIS system. Since early FY 2000, a USAID advisor has been working full-time with the

Ministry of Health in this area and confidence in the quality of the data from the HMIS in FY 2000 is much higher.

Given the revised actual figures for 1999 and the figures for 2000, the targets set for these years were overly optimistic. Between 1998 and 1999, there were changes both in USAID's family planning program implementers (from SEATS and JSI to ZIHP with CARE overlapping) and in the data source (project data to HMIS). The ZIHP program area includes districts that had not previously benefited from USAID-supported family planning assistance.

The national total of new family planning acceptors in 1999 was 247,588, with USAID-assisted districts accounting for 39% of this figure. Data from the first three quarters of 2000 indicate that the final national total for 2000 will be similar or slightly higher. If this is the case, USAID-assisted districts should again account for 39% of new family planning acceptors nationwide.

The CARE Community Family Planning Project ends in early FY 2001, so FY 2001 figures will only include the 12 ZIHP demonstration districts and Lusaka.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions
 Objective ID: 611-003
 Approved: 01/03/1998 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: IR 3.3 Increased delivery of PHN interventions by the private sector
 Indicator: Products sold: Number of Maximum brand male condoms sold
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of products sold: Number of Maximum brand male condoms (millions) sold.

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	4.7
1994	5.8	6.2
1995	6.0	6.3
1996	6.5	6.5
1997	7.0	5.8
1998	7.3	5.3
1999	8.0	6.6
2000	7.5	8.6
2001	9.5	NA
2002	10.5	NA
2003	11.5	NA

Source:

Population Services International/Society for Family Health sales figures.

Indicator/Description:

Number of products - Number of Maximum brand male condoms (in millions) sold in a calendar year through USAID's social marketing program.

Comments:

Maximum brand male condoms are distributed nationwide through a variety of outlets, including commercial sector wholesalers, drugstores, pharmacies, groceries, kiosks and tuntembas (informal small shops), bars, hotels and nightclubs. In 2000, they accounted for close to two-thirds of all condoms distributed in Zambia.

Condom sales in 1997 and 1998 were affected by restrictions on promoting condoms via mass media (TV, radio) due to religious concerns. Mass media advertising is now allowed and young adults are the target audience for the USAID-supported campaign.

The 1999 Urban Sexual Behavior Condom Use Survey, "Casual Sex and Condom Use in Lusaka, Zambia 1996-1999," showed increased condom use from 33% in 1996 to 38% in 1999 by those with a non-regular/casual partner. This trend is further confirmed by preliminary data from the 2000 Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey, which shows an increase in condom use with non-regular partners from 33% in 1998 to 40% in 2000 by men and from 24% to 34% by women.

Sales have been steadily increasing--up 24% between 1998-1999 and 30% between 1999-2000. Targets for 2001-2003 have been adjusted upwards to reflect the increased sales in 2000.

Sales figures are collected from USAID's social marketing partner, Population Services International/Society for Family Health, which uses manual and automated systems to track and compare inventory and sales data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions
 Objective ID: 611-003
 Approved: 1998-01-03 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions
 Indicator: Vitamin A supplementation coverage
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of children aged 6-72 months

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	91
1998	70	92
1999	72	84
2000	74	86 (preliminary)
2001	85	NA
2002	85	NA
2003	85	NA

Source:

Zambia National Food and Nutrition Commission/Tracking studies (NFNC); Zambia Universal Childhood Immunization Secretariat (UCI).

Indicator/Description:

Percent of children aged 6-72 months who received one dose of vitamin A supplement during the July-August outreach activities.

Comments:

The 1997 National Vitamin A Survey found that two-thirds of Zambian children under five years of age were vitamin A deficient. This is one of the highest documented rates of vitamin A deficiency in the world. Vitamin A has been shown not only to have important impact in reducing blindness, but it also protects against common childhood infections such as measles and acute respiratory infections. USAID-supported multi-nation research has shown that vitamin A supplementation can reduce childhood mortality by an average of 23%.

1997 and 1998 data are from vitamin A capsule distribution during polio eradication National Immunization Days (NIDs) held annually in July/August. NIDs were held in all 72 districts in 1997 and 1998. The figure for 1997 has been adjusted to reflect better information on the actual coverage for this round: 91%, not 65%. Data previously shown as baseline (1996-66%) has also been changed as the baseline for this new activity was actually established in 1997, the first year of the mass supplementation.

In 1999, NIDs were held in only 35 districts across the country. However, the remaining 37 districts also conducted vitamin A outreach distribution. The percentage reported in this table reflects a weighted average of figures for the NIDs districts (95%) and for non-NIDs districts (65%). For the non-NIDs districts, this was an increase from the 28% estimated coverage through regular health services (1997). It is significant that the starting point for distribution in districts not simultaneously conducting polio eradication campaigns is as high as 65%. The

higher coverage seen in those districts where vitamin A supplementation occurs in conjunction with polio campaigns is possible because of the increased resources allocated for the polio activity. Thus the difference in figures between 1998 and 1999 is accounted for by the change from vitamin A supplementation through a nationwide polio campaign to a mixture of supplementation through the polio campaign in approximately half the country and supplementation through health system outreach in the other half.

In 2000, final data for vitamin A coverage in conjunction with NIDs is not yet available. However, the polio campaign reached 97% of eligible children and it is expected that the vitamin A figure will be similar. In districts not implementing NIDs, the coverage was 78%. An estimated national weighted average figure of 86% is being used for this report and will be updated next year.

Data are gathered from district-level tallies (NFNC and UCI), using census information for denominators. After each round, household surveys using random sampling are conducted in two districts to validate these figures. These have found no systematic under or over estimates of coverage from the district tally figures.

Note that beginning in 2000, the frequency of outreach distribution has been changed to twice-yearly, with an additional round of distribution added in February. This should substantially enhance the impact of the intervention. USAID is tracking both February and July/August rounds for management purposes. However, for consistency, only the July/August round will be reported here. The indicator description has been revised to reflect this.

Targets for 2001-2003 have been adjusted to 85% coverage to reflect recent performance. Studies show that with coverage levels of at least 80%, the mortality reductions of 23% or more (discussed above) can be achieved.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions
 Objective ID: 611-003
 Approved: 01/03/1998 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions
 Indicator: Vaccination coverage rate
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1992	NA	55
1996	60	67*
1997	65	72**, #
1998	70	77.7**, #
1999	74	69***, #
2000	76	76***, ##
2001	78	NA
2002	80	NA
2003	80	NA

Source:

Zambia Demographic Health Survey (DHS)*, Central Board of Health (CBOH)**, Health Management Information System (HMIS).***

Indicator/Description:

Percent of children who have been fully vaccinated by 12 months of age.

Comments:

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a child is fully vaccinated when he/she has received BCG, (protecting against tuberculosis), measles, and three doses each of Polio and DPT (protecting against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus) vaccines. The Government of Zambia has adopted the WHO goal of completing vaccinations by 12 months of age. The target is to vaccinate 80 percent of all children fully by that age.

Although nearly 78% of children 12-23 months were fully vaccinated in 1996, only 67% were fully vaccinated by their first birthday. USAID has supported activities to update the National Immunization Policy and guidelines and strengthen cold chain logistics. Efforts are designed to focus on polio eradication and measles control. Since 1999, USAID has also provided support to Child Health Week, an activity where "catch-up" immunization services are provided along with a variety of other child health and other services. Over 100,000 immunizations (one quarter of the usual national annual total) were delivered during the February 2000 Child Health Week.

A target of 80% for FY 2003 has been added, reflecting the desire to maintain the GRZ target if achieved in 2002.

National data for vaccination coverage rates will not be available until the 2001 DHS. In the interim national vaccination data are reported from Central Board of Health (CBOH) and, beginning in 1999, from the Health Management Information System (HMIS). Since 1999 was

the first year of the HMIS, districts were slow to report. As of March 2000, no data had been received from any district for the 4th quarter of 1999. The figure for 1999 has been adjusted from the estimated 63% reported in last year's R4 to 69%, reflecting all 4 quarters of 1999 reporting.

The figure for 2000 reflects HMIS reporting for the first three quarters of 2000 and an estimate for the 4th quarter since data is not yet available. However, data is available for polio and measles vaccination campaigns, showing that 97% of eligible children received the oral polio vaccine in the 35 districts in which national vaccination days were conducted. In addition, 91% of eligible children were covered with measles vaccination.

Figures in 1999 did not meet target. This may be due in part to the problems with reliability of data from the new HMIS system (see below), especially considering that the estimated figure for 2000 does meet the target. However, the coverage figures shown are still considered reasonable when compared to neighboring countries and considering the weaknesses in Zambia's healthcare system.

Data from the HMIS has reliability problems as the system is relatively new and Ministry of Health staff are developing their experience with it. Further, denominators are based on increasingly unreliable projections from the 1990 census. The coverage data that will be generated from the 2001 DHS will be much more reliable.

As of FY 2001, this indicator will no longer be reported in the R4, although it will continue to be tracked as part of the Performance Monitoring Plan. USAID has limited input to this activity and UNICEF is the major donor. The SO is also reporting three other child health indicators in the R4 (vitamin A coverage, Clorin sales, insecticide-treated bednet sales). An indicator on HIV/AIDS will be substituted.

SO Text for SO: 611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Objective ID: 611-004

Objective Name: Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

15% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
15% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
35% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
5% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

The democracy program in Zambia is designed to make progress towards the Agency's goal of Sustainable Democracies Built. In a less than ideal environment, an elastic strategic objective (SO) was defined as expanded opportunities for effective participation in democratic governance, with the quantitative indicator of more citizen contacts with the Legislature and the Executive. The intermediate results are: (1) increased efficiency in the administration of justice (IR4.1); (2)

increased public debate (IR4.2); and (3) more effective and inclusive local government institutions (IR4.3). As defined, SO4 seeks to create opportunities for a more democratic and consultative environment, in which the ultimate customers, the citizens of Zambia, effectively participate in public policy. Following the 2002 R4 in which the Mission judged the SO to be on track in some elements, USAID/Washington disagreed, concluding that the SO was non-performing. The observation did not reach the Mission until December 2000. A joint Mission/Washington sector review was conducted in February 2001, to examine the current political and development context in relation to a 1997 assessment, the existing results framework and what steps could be taken to achieve greater results.

Key Results:

The 1933 Arbitration Act was repealed and replaced by a newly-enacted Arbitration Act 2000, as a result of the USAID grant to the Law Association of Zambia under the arbitration activity. Foreign investors will have greater confidence doing business in Zambia, due to the arbitration clause now legally enforceable in all commercial contracts, linking Zambia to United Nations standards. For the first time a non-governmental organization has initiated legislative repeal and reform, and the Ministry of Legal Affairs has actively collaborated, a relatively uncommon example in Zambia of government and civil society working together, achieving legislative reform in a short one-year time frame. USAID trained the mediators in collaboration with the judiciary, and commercial court cases are being resolved expeditiously. The Chief Justice of Zambia has publicly praised USAID's arbitration and mediation initiatives.

Several low-cost reforms have been implemented by parliament, including watchdog committees recommended by the USAID consultants. In parliament, the PACT-led advocacy training activity - which was the cornerstone for indicators at the SO and IR levels - was completed, and the indicators will be revised for next year. Some 60 NGOs were trained in advocacy, including gender-issue organizations.

USAID collaborated with the Lusaka City Council in 2000. A strategic plan was developed with citizen involvement. While only an interim result, the Plan continues to serve as the Council's guiding principle to budgeting and operational planning, setting up of consultative forums for citizens and business associations, and planning the privatization of essential services. A waste management study is providing input for a major solid waste site, which Denmark has agreed to fund. Finally, two feasibility studies on property taxation have resulted in the City Council deciding to conduct a full re-valuation of all properties, which will increase property tax revenues, hopefully ameliorating the burdensome financial problem faced by the city.

Performance and Prospects:

The Mission assesses the SO as not meeting expectations. The implementing partners working in the area of advocacy reported 1,400 contacts made with government and parliament during the review period, but it is not clear if these contacts have led to increased participation in democratic governance. Under the IR4.1 indicator (increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution), more court cases were resolved through mediation than planned, but less in arbitration. Under the IR4.1 indicator 'Greater Access to Legal Information' no results have occurred due to delays in procurement. The IR4.2 indicator, 'Increased NGO Submissions to Parliament' was not met, due in part to delayed implementation of parliamentary reforms. Greater success occurred under the IR4.3 indicator 'Increase in Number of Formal NGO

Submissions to Selected Local Government Institutions.' The Lusaka City Council interacted with local citizen groups through the strategic planning process funded by USAID, but the planned formal citizen forums have not yet been implemented. The DG assessment conducted in February 2001 suggested that the indicators targets and expectations were set too high, while the pace of change in government has been slow and unpredictable. The entire management team of the Lusaka City Council was arbitrarily dismissed in August 2000, while parliamentary reform plans were delayed for over six months before internal approval, and now await Executive approvals. Nevertheless, the SO has achieved some valuable results not measured by the indicators, most notably policy and legislative reform in the commercial area initiated by the Law Association of Zambia, and strategic plans as visionary instruments for reforms in both Parliament and Lusaka City Council. Administration of Justice continues to be the most successful activity. The design and business plan for a permanent Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Center will be submitted by the Law Association of Zambia under phase II of the grant in 2001, to which several other donors are prepared to contribute. An Arbitration Association has been established and will likely become the future institutional home for the ADR Center, which will combine arbitration, mediation, negotiation, labor issues and civil matters.

Following the February 2001 sector review and revisions, SO4 performance should improve in 2001 and beyond. The D/G Zambia Sector Review (see SO4 Annex for detailed findings and follow up) found that the existing Results Framework is still valid, and that the SO remains feasible, provided that activities are appropriately realigned and some indicators made more realistic. Greater emphasis be given to the "demand" strategy first devised in 1997 and articulated in the 2002 R4 report. Up to three institutional contractors will support achieving results and addressing the pipeline issue quickly. The major accent will be on IR2 "Increased Public Debate" as a gateway to increased public influence and democratic pluralism, accenting elections debate and debate of development issues of concern to membership organizations. Opportunities for advocacy are anticipated as part of the awaited parliamentary reform plan. USAID will, as an interim measure, fund Internet connectivity to allow individual MPs to interact with constituents. The Strategic Plan for the Lusaka City Council may be a prime focus for USAID implementation support activities in 2001, accenting interaction with the community. Absence of a national decentralization policy, of multi-party councils, and the recent (2000) development of politically appointed District Administrators in the provinces are serious impediments to investing in local governance, because local governments lack both resources and the authorities to fully engage communities in democratic development.

Long-term involvement with the parliament may soon bear fruit. Anticipated in the early 1990s, it was effectively suspended in the mid 1990's due to lack of government commitment, then re-started following a change of Speaker in 1998. After a study by State University of New York and political setbacks in 2000, the full house of parliament has adopted a reform agenda and has submitted the plan to the Executive for budgetary implications. Assuming the reforms pass this final hurdle, USAID and fellow donors may hope to witness the long-awaited reforms; however, implementation is unlikely prior to the 2001 elections. Judging from the recent heated public debate over possible constitutional changes to allow a third term for the incumbent President, chances are reasonable that a more representative parliament will be elected - multi-party representation being the critical but unmanageable building block of sustainable legislative reform.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The sector review and related assessments described in the SO4 Annex will lead to revisions to some activities, with accent on 'demand' and on 'public debate' through media and membership associations, while the Mission management approach described in the 2002 R4 report, a "series of small procurement actions as opposed to umbrella contracting for the SO" will be superseded by up to three cooperative agreements or contracts for delivery and performance monitoring. Under IR4, Increased Public Debate, USAID will seek to debate gender and HIV/AIDS issues. Depending on the outcome of the third-term debate and results of the elections, activities with GRZ, municipalities and the National Assembly may be strengthened or decreased. Multi-party representation, implementing Parliamentary reform or adopting decentralization policy would be positive indicators. As the lead donor for cooperation with the Parliament, USAID will coordinate donor inputs to the reform plan once it has been formally made public. The 2001 elections may require more involvement from the SO, and plans are being made in conjunction with the U.S. Embassy to use ESF to develop and implement some election support activities. The SO indicator will be changed to better reflect the qualitative impact of the three IR activities, with the involvement of the institutional implementing partner selected in 2001. If requested funds are not forthcoming, the SO would first cut activities with city councils, then joint activities planned with other SOs. As of late-March 2001, significant cuts in the FY2002 OYB now require these steps to be taken.

Other Donor Programs:

Sweden, Canada and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) are jointly awaiting the parliamentary reform plan. FES is willing to work with USAID on Public Debate as it relates to trade unions; Sweden has recently contributed half the cost of the current grant to the Law Association of Zambia for ADR and arbitration. Norway is involved with media. Denmark, Ireland, Germany and the UNDP are all involved in improving the performance of municipal government, and with USAID have jointly developed a plan for municipal reform, which the Ministry of Local Government is considering. The World Bank leads urban development from the multilateral perspective. Donor coordination contributes significantly to effective bilateral assistance to Zambia. SO4 is part of five technical donor committees, and lead donor in one.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

In 2001 the Mission intends to acquire technical services for institution building of the ADR Center. A major institutional contractor will be selected for Public Debate, and a smaller contractor may support local government activities. The Law Association of Zambia is a grantee. The Government of Zambia is the prime partner for the Strategic Objective Agreement of \$10 million, August 1999-2003.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance
 Objective ID: 611-004
 Approved: 01/03/1998 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: IR 4.2 More effective and inclusive local government institutions
 Indicator: Increase in number of formal NGO submissions to selected local government institutions*
 Disaggregated By: Lusaka/Ndola

Unit of Measure: Number of submissions*

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	Access is difficult and results from interest group submissions very limited
2000	Access simplified	555 submissions
2001	Access routine with results	NA
2002	System for regular access institutionalized	NA

Source:

Survey/Registry of selected local government institutions.

Indicator/Description:

Increase in average number of formal consultations between NGO leadership and its constituents per assisted NGO; desegregated by meetings and written submissions.

Comments:

*This indicator will be changed to better reflect the activities being undertaken as recommended by the DG assessment, conducted in 2001.

1. Satisfaction with access to selected local government institutions, as reflected by their availability; procedural simplicity and ease of access will be assessed as part of the accessibility surveys.
2. The extent to which "access" will be considered to have shown results will also be assessed as part of the accessibility surveys.
3. "Access" will be considered to be routine when the availability and accessibility of respective government officials is rated as being satisfactory by NGO's.
4. "Access" will be considered to have been regularized when a laid down procedure for making submissions is put in place and implemented.
5. "Access" will be considered to have been institutionalized when a laid down procedure for making submissions is enacted.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance
 Objective ID: 611-004
 Approved: 01/03/1993 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: IR 4.1 Increased efficiency of the administration of justice
 Indicator: Increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution:
 Disaggregated By: Mediation/Arbitration

Unit of Measure: Number of cases:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	No cases of mediation or commercial arbitration were reported.
2000	Mediation 100 cases, Arbitration 10 cases	Mediation 60 cases, Arbitration 16 cases
2001	Mediation 200 cases, Arbitration 50 cases	NA
2002	Mediation 400 cases, Arbitration 80 cases	NA
2003	Mediation 550 cases, Arbitration 100 cases	NA

Source:

Case registry in the judiciary and the Law Association of Zambia.

Indicator/Description:

Increase in the number of cases submitted for arbitration/mediation.

Comments:

Baselines were established and implementation of activities began in FY 1999. A system for reporting cases of court-annexed mediation was developed by the Judiciary and was able to capture data when formal mediation began in mid 2000. Arbitration monitoring and reporting is under development by the Law Association of Zambia. Notwithstanding the early stage of ADR development, there is compelling evidence of a growing interest and demand for ADR.

Note on targets: because the year's actual for mediation fell well below the projected level and because targets in the out-years are cumulative, the out-year targets have been readjusted (from 400 in 2001 to 200 in 2001 and from 700 in 2002 to 400 in 2002) to reflect this. In addition, although targets for arbitration were exceeded for this year, this activity is still in its early stages and the team decided not to readjust targets for out-years until next years data is available, when adjustments will be made if necessary.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance

Objective ID: 611-004

Approved: 1998-01-03

Country/Organization: USAID Zambia

Result Name: IR 4.1 Increased efficiency of the administration of justice

Indicator: Legal professionals reporting better access to information.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of legal professionals

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	Access poor/costly, resulting in pleadings that are poorly researched & equally weak rulings
2000		*New quantitative baseline survey to be undertaken
2001	15% of legal professionals report better access to information	NA
2002	30% of legal professionals report better access to information	NA
2003	50% of legal professionals report better access to information	NA

Source:

Grantee Reports/Surveys/Law Association of Zambia.

Indicator/Description:

Legal professionals, including lawyers, judges, and researchers reporting better on-line access to laws, precedents, and legal commentary.

Comments:

1. "Better" refers to improved availability and accessibility of information.
2. "Legal professionals" include lawyers, judges, and magistrates.
3. Legal information will be accessed through the Internet. Available information will include new laws, High/Supreme Court rulings, UK case law and Zambian case law.
4. "Pleadings" are written submissions containing the arguments of disputing parties.
- *5. These indicator targets will be amended to better reflect the quantitative nature of the indicator and allow measurement of activity. The indicator was designed to measure the impact of SO activities which will improve access to information, such as support for the website in Parliament. However data for the base line was qualitative. To correct the baseline data the DG team is in the process of contracting with the Law Association of Zambia to conduct a baseline survey, which should be completed by June 2001. Progress on setting this baseline was to be reported in the USAID/Zambia mid-term review. Thereafter the Law Association of Zambia will conduct surveys of legal professionals to provide this data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance
 Objective ID: 611-004
 Approved: 1998-01-03 Country/Organization: USAID Zambia
 Result Name: 4.3 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance
 Indicator: Increase in NGO-initiated contacts with the selected government institutions-Legislature and Executive Branch
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of contacts.*

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	Formal contacts are limited and NGO submissions often unwelcome to Government.
2000	Contacts reported	1420
2001	*Contacts regularized	NA
2002	*System for regular contacts institutionalized	NA
2003	*NGO report positive results from regular contacts	NA

Source:
 Survey of NGOs and GRZ Institutions.

Indicator/Description:
 Increase in group-initiated contacts with selected government institutions; disaggregated by women/non women oriented groups.

Comments:
 *This indicator measures achievements in more than one activity under the SO; however, the primary source of data for this table has been the PACT NGO Strengthening Activity, which closed out. As a result, data will be reported for this indicator this year, but a new indicator will be substituted for the duration of the SO, which will continue to capture SO level results but with data provided from the new implementing partner under IR2.

R4 PART III: RESOURCE REQUEST

SO1 Resource Request: Based on the FY2002 request and resource allocation, USAID/Zambia provided increased support to the Zambia Agribusiness and Technical Assistance Center (ZATAC) agribusiness lending facility, to support smallholder production of conventional and organic vegetables for export. In addition a new contract was signed with Nathan Associates to support the Mission's ongoing trade and investment program. A cooperative agreement was signed with CARE to provide Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) support. The cooperative agreement with IESC was extended to provided TA and business linkages to the small and medium businesses providing services and supplies to Zambia's growing tourism industry.

USAID/Zambia has one of the most dynamic and successful agricultural and private sector programs in the Africa region, with emphasis on assisting small-scale farmers and small and medium rural businesses. We have consistently been able to use African Food Security Initiative (AFSI) funds to directly link food security to small farmer production and access to markets, as well as linking environmental degradation to family livelihood issues. We have major on-going contracts and CoAgs in this sector, which have consistently out-performed their targets.

Due to the cuts in FY2001 and FY 2002 in SO1's OYB by almost \$3.2 million in agriculture, economic growth and environment funds, our ability to continue our support to small farmers, particularly to the new CBNRM activity, which was recently awarded, has been called into question. The CBNRM activities are based on the lessons learned from ADMADE and CARE programs, in promoting livelihood and food security problems facing communities around Luangwa National Park and in Southern Province. This new CBNRM activity will assist communities living in the Game Management Areas (GMAs) around Kafue National Park (one of the largest parks in the world) to improve their livelihoods and to link them to regional and international markets. Due to potential for high growth in tourism in this area of Zambia, and with the recent decision by the World Bank to focus their \$30 million tourism and environment project in the Kafue-Livingstone axis, not only does this funding reduction affect USAID but also the multi-donor programs in the environment and tourism sectors in southern Zambia. If funds are not restored we would have to seriously consider reducing the number of Game Management Areas that we will work in from the current planned five to three. In addition, our highly successful agricultural programs promoting the access of small farmers to markets (both domestic and international) and inputs are jeopardized. Unless funds are provided as requested we will have to potentially decrease by 20 - 30% the numbers of farmers with whom we are currently working to improve their access to technology and markets, thereby significantly reducing the achievement of planned results for FY2002 and FY 2003 in both farmer numbers benefiting and incomes increased of rural dwellers. With current devastating effects of HIV/AIDS on Zambian families, any loss in income or employment opportunities can be catastrophic.

Under our Improved Trade and Investment IR, the Mission signed a contract to improve the trade and investment environment in Zambia in early FY01. USAID is working with Government on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and is working with the Global Bureau in taking the lead

as a pilot country on bringing together all partners in the Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade process. In fact, USAID will be working with the government to host a stakeholders meeting on the IF in April 2001, which will include: the main economic ministries, the World Bank, WTO, UNDP, bilateral donors, private sector and civil society to provide a platform for further integration of trade into the development agendas of both Government and all donors working in this area. Unless our EG funds are increased, we will have great difficulties in meeting our commitments to support the Government of Zambia and the Zambian private sector on their recent signing of the COMESA Free Trade Agreement and the SADC Trade protocol. Although relatively small in direct aid size, USAID is seen as a champion of free trade and private sector support. To have our efforts diminish would be sending a major wrong signal to both the private sector and the GRZ in their economic liberalization and increased trade efforts.

With this R4, USAID/Zambia requests a restoration of the \$3.2 million cut in OYB that was taken in SO1 in FY 2001 and FY 2002 bringing the total to \$9.9 million in FY 2002. The Mission has presented an FY2002 alternate Budget Table with the R4 Budget Tables reflecting this request. With this current R4 SO1 budget levels for FY2002, USAID/Zambia notifies that the \$6.698 million OYB for SO1 will lead to premature curtailment of some of the on-going activities including drastic reduction of geographic area of intervention in the new CBNRM family livelihood activity and 20 – 30% decrease in number of farmers and entrepreneurs with whom we work on our very successful small farmers to market linkage program.

Approximately 70% of SO1's commitments are in cooperative agreements with NGOs operating on letters of credit. Due to the slow nature of financial reporting under these instruments, this has given a falsely negative image of a large SO1 pipeline. When the SO1 pipeline is analyzed after accruals, the pipeline is estimated at 21% of obligations. If FY 2000 earmarks and commitments are accounted for, it leaves an aged pipeline of 12.5% of obligations (or approximately 12 months of expenditure). Considering the increasing trend of receiving our OYB during 3rd and 4th quarters, this is fairly tight.

USAID/Zambia would like to underline that based on the 70% of our commitments in SO1 being with US NGOs and the other 30% with private firms for the promotion of private sector trade linkages, USAID/Zambia SO1 is perfectly suited to the new Partnership for Development Initiative that is currently being discussed in AID/W. Therefore, the restoration being requested would all be directly related to this new initiative.

USAID/Zambia has requested prime and ATRIP funding for FY 2001-2003 in the following areas.

ATRIP: A Trade-Policy Advisory Program linked to Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)-related assistance, support to Zambian export associations, the Zambia organic farming sector and to Zambian government agencies responsible for improved trade and investment.

PRIME: The activities fall into two categories. (1) to provide assistance to the Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Business Associations (ZCSMBA). The funds will assist the Chamber's Secretariat to provide technical assistance and training to District Business Associations (DBAs) to manage loans provided to the Chamber for on-lending to its members; and (2) to enable Credit

Management Services (USAID/Zambia’s rural micro-finance program) to provide health and life insurance to its clients as well as training to sensitize clients and CMS staff to the importance of such an insurance scheme, and enable them to manage and implement this scheme over a period of two years.

These activities relate directly to USAID/Zambia’s SO1: “Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups,” which covers the activities for which funding is requested, and will enhance the Mission’s ability to accommodate the \$1.3 million earmark for micro enterprise activities during FY 2001.

USAID/Zambia is requesting a one year funded extension to the SO1 SOAG. The extension requested would be for a new LOP of \$38 million and a new completion date of September 30, 2003. This is an \$8.5 million increase from the old LOP of \$29.5 million.

SO1 Increase in Rural Income (USD in millions)

	2001	2002	2003
IR1.1 Increased Ag and Nat. Res. Production	1.750	2.000	3.700
1.2 Increased contribution of RNFE to private sector growth	3.621	3.698	2.980
1.3 Improved Trade + Invest. Climate	1.000	0.750	1.500
1.4 Program monitoring and Support	0.254	0.250	0.320
Total	6.625	6.698	8.500

SO2 Resource Request: USAID’s education program is designed to support key components of the GRZ’s Basic Education Sub-Sector Improvement Programme (BESSIP). The Mission is the major donor supporting activities for the Education Management Information System (EMIS) development, the Interactive Radio Learning Center (IRLC) program, the School Health and Nutrition (SHN) pilot test program, and the CP program. This is by agreement with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to coordinate our project support with sector investment or “pooled” support by other significant donors for other major activities (e.g., teacher education, infrastructure development, and education materials). Our financial support for Program for the Advancement of Girls’ Education (PAGE), though significant, is also supported equally by other donors (e.g., Netherlands and Norway).

As part of its PMP review, the SO2 Team is considering the elevation of our HIV/AIDS mitigation activity to IR level. The Mission intends to significantly increase support for that activity, especially since the current, community-based education activities and SHN intervention delivery system activities will be ideally suited to mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS in education at grassroots levels. With our current Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) funds, USAID/Zambia would like to develop its information technology (IT) and connectivity support into an initiative that builds synergy amongst all BESSIP component activities. EDDI-funded activities coupled with the funds identified below will assist the Mission to reach synergy across all the activities through IT as well as through

multi-sectoral support with other Mission SOs. This could also include support for the Mission's HIV/AIDS-Orphans Working (HOW) Group.

SO2's current pipeline is relatively high due to delays in setting up long-term implementation mechanisms, and slow financial reporting from UNICEF. The \$2 million of proposed activities supported by EDDI funds (received at the end of FY2000) will be implemented when our long-term implementation mechanisms are in place. Most of the mechanisms are in the final stage of negotiation and the Mission now expects the pipeline reduction to occur at a much faster pace. As one of our major implementing partners, UNICEF has been extremely slow in financial reporting. Since 1998, we have committed about \$1 million to UNICEF to implement girls' education activities. An estimated \$.7 million of that \$1 million has already been spent. UNICEF's official expenditures have not been reported and, therefore, show as part of our pipeline.

The budget below represents USAID's minimum financial needs to achieve our SO, as developed with GRZ during the past year.

SO-2 Resource Request (in USD Millions)

	2001	2002	2003
IR 1 – Improved participation	2.000	1.722	1.515
IR 2 – Improved SHN	2.000	1.883	1.837
IR 3 – Improved Information	0.965	1.195	1.648
Total Basic Education	4.965	4.800	5.000

SO 3 Resource Request:

USAID, with its Zambian partners, is pursuing a broad integration of health services while decentralizing to the extent possible and practicable. This Strategic Objective integrates activities directly addressing Zambia's needs in the four areas of HIV/AIDS, Infectious Diseases, Child Survival and Family Planning into a mutually reinforcing and sustainable public health approach.

The FY 2002 resource request column shown below reflects Budget Justification (BJ) Control levels that the Mission is required to use. The Mission has also presented a FY 2002 "ALT" (alternative) request which appears in the R4 Budget Tables and the SO 3 Information Annex. This is the Mission's preferred request for this SO. The major difference between the two is that the BJ Control numbers do not take into account Zambia's designation by AID/W as a "rapid scale-up" country for HIV/AIDS. If HIV/AIDS resources are not made available at the FY 2002 Alternative budget levels, plans to significantly scale-up current activities, particularly voluntary counseling and testing, prevention of parent-to-child transmission, cross-border programs, and condom promotion to rural areas, cannot be implemented. It is important to note that almost all of the planned scale-up would take place through the Field Support mechanism and the Zambia Integrated Health Programme (ZIHP), where there is little or no pipeline (see below).

The Budget Justification Control levels also cut the SO's Population funds from the FY 2001 level of \$3.2 million \$2.8 million NOA OYB plus \$.32 million carryover received as early emergency funding). At this proposed FY 2001 level, SO3 would have to cut back on current programming. In addition, continued low funding levels for SO3's family planning and reproductive health activities relative to other areas make it a challenge to maintain a truly integrated program. Increases in Child Survival funds are also needed to cover activities in vitamin A supplementation, control of diarrheal diseases, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, and nutrition.

Approximately 50% of the SO's resources are programmed through the bilateral activity, the Zambia Integrated Health Programme (ZIHP). ZIHP activities are moving at full speed and sufficient resources are required to keep up this momentum. The actual pipeline for all four agreements under ZIHP is close to zero, as existing funds have been fully expended. This past year the ZIHP project expended over \$1 million per month. However, three of the partners have cooperative agreements with USAID and work under a Letter of Credit arrangement so there is a time lag in reflecting this in the MACS. An additional bilateral activity with the Churches Medical Association of Zambia (CMAZ) works through NGOs to bring integrated health services to rural areas. The Mission's Sector Program Assistance (SPA) program entitled "Bringing the Benefits of Health Reform to the People in Zambia," will continue to require a minimum contribution of \$2 million per year. Additional resources will be needed if the Mission is to fully fund the original \$20 million budget for this activity.

Field Support funds, which account for approximately 36% of the SO's budget in FY 2001, complement bilateral activities. Targeted support through this mechanism includes providing institutional support to the National Malaria Control Center, supporting the Orphan and Vulnerable Children program, providing technical leadership in parent-to-child transmission activities in Ndola, helping the improvement of drug procurement and supplies, assisting in the improvement of emergency obstetrical care and improved maternal health at the community level, and supporting supplementation and fortification efforts in vitamin A. Given the critical nature of this "cutting edge" technical assistance for Zambia's health reform process, the Mission will continue to seek funding for this essential central Field Support. There is effectively no pipeline for these resources, as they are considered fully expended in the FY after obligation. Please note that the R4 table for Accessing Global Bureau Services reflects Field Support levels for both FY 2002 Budget Justification, Control and Alternative scenarios.

The Mission plans to extend SO3 through FY 2003 and new obligations will be needed. In addition, SO3 anticipates that FY 2003 will be a transitional year between the current SOAG and its major bilateral activity, ZIHP, and a new bilateral activity and SOAG. Sufficient funds will be needed for this transition when two major activities will be running concurrently for at least part of the year in order not to create a gap in sector assistance and to facilitate a smooth transition. As for FY 2002, in addition to the FY 2003 request shown below, the Mission has presented an Alternative scenario that better reflects the actual resources needed to undertake program activities. This is available in the SO3 Information Annex.

SO3 Resource Request (in USD millions)

Activities Funded	2001	2002	2003
Child Survival	4.700	4.680	5.750
HIV/AIDS	10.887	12.387	16.500
Vulnerable Children	1.995	2.000	2.500
Infectious Diseases	3.991	4.000	5.000
Population	2.880	2.884	4.500
Total	24.453	25.951	34.250

SO 4: Resource Request:

The D/G sector review conducted in February 2001 will necessitate a realignment of the activities under the SO. Greater accent will be placed on the demand strategy. Two implementation instruments will be used to achieve results and address the pipeline. Among the activities to be implemented will be a small grants fund of up to \$1.8 million with the shorter term objective to encourage more public debate, especially on electoral processes, and on debate within membership organizations on development issues, which over the longer term should lead to greater public influence on public policy. Debate is the stepping-stone to democratic pluralism. Up to \$1.0 million will be invested through an IQC in support of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) activities, which will incorporate the establishment of an ADR Center. In addition, the SO will supplement State Department-appropriated ESF funding for election-related activities in the amount of \$300,000.

The existing pipeline of \$3.8 million, the 2001 OYB of \$1.04 million, funds in 2002 of \$0.923 million and \$1.75 million in 2003 will allow for a \$4.5 million contract/agreement for IR2 and \$1.0 million for IR1 through IQCs. The SOAG will be extended through December 2003, necessitating \$0.95 million for FY 2004.

If resources are reinstated to the anticipated \$1.75 million in FY 2002 and \$1.75 million in FY 2003, this will further allow reestablishing activities in IR3 (local government) and cross-sectoral linkages with other SOs.

SO 4 Resource Request (in USD million)

	2001	2002	2003
Administration of Justice	0.312	0.308	0.560
Public Debate	0.643	0.615	1.190
Local Governance	0.086	0.0	0.0
Total	1.041	0.923	1.750

Overall Operating Expense (OE) Budget Comments

The Mission estimates a slight increase in FY 2002 by 7 percent and 4 percent in FY 2003 over the FY 2001 budget. This increase is attributed to: implementation of the FSN pension plan; assignment and replacement of USDH personnel; recruitment and repatriation of TCN PSCs; and procurement of vehicles, ADP equipment and residential furniture. Although partially mitigated by devaluation of local currency, the FSN salary increase is estimated at 25 percent in FY 2001, 30 percent in FY 2002 and 35 percent in FY 2003, or 30 percent on average. One USDH will be transferred to AID/Washington, to be replaced by another USDH from Senegal, while another USDH position will be replaced by an offshore hired US/TCN PSC in FY 2001. One TCN PSC will depart post in FY 2002. Related residential expenses such as rent, utilities and guard expenses will decrease in FY 2002 and FY 2003 since the Mission is expected to give up one leased residence by mid FY 2002. ADP replacement and residential furniture procurement are expected in FY 2002 and in FY 2003.

Trust Fund

The Mission signed a Sector Program Assistance (SPA) agreement with the GRZ in 1998. The agreement allows that 10 percent of the cash disbursement to the GRZ be deposited into the Mission's Trust Fund. The GRZ has met several performance milestones and deposited \$150,000 of local currency funds. The Mission anticipates using the funds for renovation of owned residential properties and administrative expenses. An additional \$250,000 is expected from the GRZ between fiscal years 2002 and 2003. This amount has not been factored in these fiscal years since USAID/Zambia is still negotiating with the GRZ to revise the payment provisions of the SPA Agreement.

Detailed Budget Notes

Our FY 2002 and FY 2003 requests will exceed our target by \$168,200 and \$82,000 respectively. These requested levels are critically needed to maintain adequate staff to efficiently manage the program. The Mission has taken a conservative budget approach and has increased most budget line items by 5 percent given the anticipated Zambian inflation rates in FY 2002 and 2003. Most of FY 2001 level is based on actual expenditures in FY 2000.

OVERVIEW OF FY 2001 OE LEVELS

A. TCNPSC and FSN Salaries

Mission plans to replace the USDH - Project Development Officer with a US/TCN PSC. The US/TCN PSC is expected to be on board the last quarter of FY 2001. This cost was not originally anticipated. During the summer of 2001, the Mission intends to hire an intern for the Program Office for a period of three months. A projected FSN salary increase of 25 percent is expected in FY 2001 and in take effect on/about July.

B. Allowances

USAID/Zambia currently supports 8 USDH staff and one offshore hired TCN PSC. One USDH will return to AID/Washington in April 2001. As noted above, one USDH will be replaced by an offshore hired US/TCN PSC and is expected to join USAID/Zambia the last quarter of FY 2001. Replacement for one USDH is a three-person family status while the US/TCN PSC is expected to have a small family size. Entitlement travel of USDH personnel and TCN PSCs includes three home leaves with return to post, seven R & R travels, and two post assignments. Education allowance includes eight children at post, one child away from post and two children on education travel.

i. Operational Travel and Training

Training travel is based on the FY 2001 training plan for Mission priorities.

ii. RESIDENTIAL: Rent, Security, Maintenance, Utilities

To reduce lease expenses, USAID/Zambia renegotiated leases for two residences that straight-lined the rentals for the next three years. Maintenance costs include a make-ready preparation for two residences. Residential security and utilities have remained constant.

iii. OFFICE: Rent, Security, Maintenance, Utilities and Communication

These costs are based on the actual expenditures incurred in FY 2000.

iv. ICASS

The ICASS bill for the Mission increased 43 percent from \$108,426 in FY 2000 to \$156,000 in FY 2001 or 7 percent of the OE budget. The increase was primarily due to the increase in the number of staff and dependents as well as a more accurate use by the U.S. Embassy of the ICASS software and counts.

v. NXP, Supplies and Freight

The Mission will replace the existing telephone system and the relevant ADP hardware. Since the Mission is planning on expanding current office space, additional office furniture will be procured in FY 2001.

vi. TRUST FUND

The Mission received authority to use \$150,000 of its trust fund. According to the existing agreement with the Zambian Government, administrative expenses and building renovations are allowable costs. Anticipated expenditures against trust funds will include support for USAID/Zambia recurring costs and financing residential renovation planned in FY 2001.

OVERVIEW OF FY 2002 OE LEVELS

A. TCNPSC and FSN Salaries

An offshore hired TCN PSC will depart post in December 2001 and the position will be replaced by an FSN. A 30 percent increase in FSN salaries is projected in FY 2002. One FSN DH will be retiring in FY 2002.

B. Allowances

USAID/Zambia will be supporting 7 USDH staff and one offshore hired US/TCN PSC. Entitlement travel of USDH personnel includes three home leaves with return to post, four R & R travels, one repatriation assignment and a post assignment. Education allowance includes nine children at post and one child away from post and one child on education travel. The number of dependents at the Mission is expected to increase in FY 2002.

C. Operational Travel and Training

Site visit - headquarters personnel include backstop for the Controller who will be on home leave. It is anticipated that the coverage for the Certifying Officer will be for three weeks. Training travel is based on the FY 2001 Mission priorities of the training plan with a 5 percent increase in associated costs due to inflation.

D. RESIDENTIAL: Rent, Security, Maintenance, Utilities

USAID/Zambia renegotiated two leases in FY 2001 that will run until FY 2004 at straight-lined lease rentals. One leased residence will be given up six months into the fiscal year, thus reducing the residential costs such as utilities, guard services and maintenance costs. Two make-readies will be taking place when one house is turned over to the lessor and one occupant transfers to a USG owned property.

E. OFFICE: Rent, Security, Maintenance, Utilities and Communication

Warehouse lease is due for renewal in March 2002 with a two-year renewal option through March 2004. To reduce costs, USAID/Zambia will try to negotiate the rent at the same cost until FY 2004.

F. NXP, Supplies and Freight

The amount budgeted for in FY 2002 in this area is the minimum required to keep up with the replacement cycle of vehicles, office equipment and supplies. Of the Mission's vehicle fleet, 2 will reach the 5-year replacement mark. To keep up with the replacement cycle, the Mission will replace 2 at an average cost of \$35,000 per vehicle. Two sets of replacement household furniture are planned in FY 2002 at a cost of \$40,000. Ten computers will be replaced in FY 2002.

G. ICASS

The Mission is anticipating a 5 percent increase in ICASS bill to cover inflation.

OVERVIEW OF FY 2003 OE LEVELS

A. TCNPSC and FSN Salaries

It is anticipated that the Mission will be fully staffed by FY 2003 and there will be a 35 percent increase in FSN salaries. Mission will hire a summer intern for a period of three months.

B. Allowances

USAID/Zambia will be supporting 7 USDH staff and one offshore hired US/TCN PSC. Entitlement travel of USDH personnel includes three home leaves with return to post, four R & R travels, and one US/TCN PSC repatriation. Education allowance includes ten children at post and three children on education travel.

C. Operational Travel and Training

Site visit - headquarters personnel include backstop for USDH who will be on home leave. It is anticipated that the coverage will take at least three weeks. Training travel is based on the FY 2001 Mission priorities of the training plan with a 10.25 percent increase over FY 2001 in associated costs due to inflation.

D. RESIDENTIAL: Rent, Security, Maintenance, Utilities

USAID/Zambia renegotiated two leases in FY 2001 to run until FY 2004 at straight-lined rentals. It is anticipated that the two leases that are up in FY 2003 will be renegotiated to lock them into current rates. The total number of houses on lease is reduced from 5 in FY 2000 to 4 in FY 2003. There are four USG owned properties. Residential costs such as guard services, maintenance and utilities cover a total number of 8 houses.

E. OFFICE: Rent, Security, Maintenance, Utilities and Communication

See comments in FY 2002 OE level.

F. NXP, Supplies and Freight

The amount budgeted for in FY 2003 in this area is the minimum required to keep up with the replacement cycle of vehicles and office equipment and supplies. Of the Mission's vehicle fleet, 3 will reach the 5-year replacement mark. To keep up with the replacement cycle, the Mission will replace two 4-wheel drive vehicles at \$35,000 each and one minibus at \$30,000. One set of household furniture will be procured in FY 2003 and an additional 10 computers in preparation for the new accounting system.

G. ICASS

The Mission is anticipating a 5 percent increase over FY 2002 in ICASS bill to cover inflation.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	ZAMBIA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural I	966		193			773
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	966	0	193	0	0	773

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	ZAMBIA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural I	697		139			558
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	697	0	139	0	0	558

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	ZAMBIA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural I	1,000		200			800
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000	0	200	0	0	800

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	ZAMBIA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural I	800		160			640
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	800	0	160	0	0	640

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:		ZAMBIA							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003									
CSD	10,686	4,620	80			1,995		3,991	
Other	0								
	10,686	4,620	80			1,995	0	3,991	0
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	10,686	4,620	80				0	3,991	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	10,686	4,620	80				0	3,991	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:		ZAMBIA							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003									
CSD	10,680	4,600	80			2,000		4,000	
Other	0								
	10,680	4,600	80			2,000	0	4,000	0
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	10,680	4,600	80				0	4,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	10,680	4,600	80				0	4,000	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:		ZAMBIA							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003									
CSD	13,000	5,920	80			2,000		5,000	
Other	0								
	13,000	5,920	80			2,000	0	5,000	0
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	13,000	5,920	80				0	5,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	13,000	5,920	80				0	5,000	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:		ZAMBIA							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003									
CSD	13,250	5,670	80			2,500		5,000	
Other	0								
	13,250	5,670	80			2,500	0	5,000	0
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	13,250	5,670	80				0	5,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	13,250	5,670	80				0	5,000	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: ZAMBIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001															
Bilateral	15,450	6,625	4,081	1,578				0				966		11,985	10,090
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	15,450	6,625	4,081	1,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	966	0	11,985	10,090
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002															
Bilateral	3,593	4,965			4,965									4,000	4,558
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,593	4,965	0	0	4,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,558
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003															
Bilateral	15,381	15,389					2,005	3,659	2,503	6,727	495			20,616	10,154
Field Spt	5,410	9,064					875	1,041	1,488	4,160	1,500			5,410	9,064
	20,791	24,453	0	0	0	0	2,880	4,700	3,991	10,887	1,995	0	0	26,026	19,218
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004															
Bilateral	3,824	1,041											1,041	1,475	3,390
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,824	1,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,041	1,475	3,390
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	38,248	28,020	4,081	1,578	4,965	0	2,005	3,659	2,503	6,727	495	966	1,041	38,076	28,192
Total Field Support	5,410	9,064	0	0	0	0	875	1,041	1,488	4,160	1,500	0	0	5,410	9,064
TOTAL PROGRAM	43,658	37,084	4,081	1,578	4,965	0	2,880	4,700	3,991	10,887	1,995	966	1,041	43,486	37,256

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,659
Democracy	1,041
HCD	4,965
PHN	24,453
Environment	966
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,546
CSD Program Total	26,538
TOTAL	37,084

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: ZAMBIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001															
Bilateral	10,090	6,698	4,501	1,500				0				697		9,354	7,434
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10,090	6,698	4,501	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	0	9,354	7,434
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002															
Bilateral	4,558	4,800			4,800									4,000	5,358
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4,558	4,800	0	0	4,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	5,358
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003															
Bilateral	10,154	15,578					2,279	3,200	2,512	7,087	500			15,108	10,624
Field Spt	9,064	10,343					825	1,230	1,488	5,300	1,500			9,064	10,343
	19,218	25,921	0	0	0	0	3,104	4,430	4,000	12,387	2,000	0	0	24,172	20,967
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004															
Bilateral	3,390	923											923	2,173	2,140
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,390	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	923	2,173	2,140
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	28,192	27,999	4,501	1,500	4,800	0	2,279	3,200	2,512	7,087	500	697	923	30,635	25,556
Total Field Support	9,064	10,343	0	0	0	0	825	1,230	1,488	5,300	1,500	0	0	9,064	10,343
TOTAL PROGRAM	37,256	38,342	4,501	1,500	4,800	0	3,104	4,430	4,000	12,387	2,000	697	923	39,699	35,899

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,001
Democracy	923
HCD	4,800
PHN	25,921
Environment	697
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,725
CSD Program Total	27,617
TOTAL	38,342

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: ZAMBIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001															
Bilateral	10,090	9,900	6,900	2,000				0				1,000		11,556	8,434
Field Spt		0												0	0
	10,090	9,900	6,900	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	11,556	8,434
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002															
Bilateral	4,558	4,800			4,800									4,000	5,358
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,558	4,800	0	0	4,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	5,358
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003															
Bilateral	10,154	25,855					3,575	4,190	2,950	14,640	500			20,355	15,654
Field Spt	9,064	13,645					925	1,810	2,050	7,360	1,500			9,064	13,645
	19,218	39,500	0	0	0	0	4,500	6,000	5,000	22,000	2,000	0	0	29,419	29,299
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004															
Bilateral	3,390	1,750											1,750	3,000	2,140
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,390	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,750	3,000	2,140
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	28,192	42,305	6,900	2,000	4,800	0	3,575	4,190	2,950	14,640	500	1,000	1,750	38,911	31,586
Total Field Support	9,064	13,645	0	0	0	0	925	1,810	2,050	7,360	1,500	0	0	9,064	13,645
TOTAL PROGRAM	37,256	55,950	6,900	2,000	4,800	0	4,500	6,000	5,000	22,000	2,000	1,000	1,750	47,975	45,231

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,900
Democracy	1,750
HCD	4,800
PHN	39,500
Environment	1,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	16,150
CSD Program Total	39,800
TOTAL	55,950

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: ZAMBIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001															
Bilateral	7,434	8,500	6,000	1,700				0				800		9,500	6,434
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	7,434	8,500	6,000	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	9,500	6,434
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002															
Bilateral	5,358	5,000			5,000									5,500	4,858
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	5,358	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	4,858
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003															
Bilateral	10,624	20,905					3,625	3,990	2,950	9,740	600			21,000	10,529
Field Spt	10,343	13,345					875	1,760	2,050	6,760	1,900			10,343	13,345
	20,967	34,250	0	0	0	0	4,500	5,750	5,000	16,500	2,500	0	0	31,343	23,874
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004															
Bilateral	2,140	2,300											2,300	2,300	2,140
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	2,140	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	2,300	2,140
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	25,556	36,705	6,000	1,700	5,000	0	3,625	3,990	2,950	9,740	600	800	2,300	38,300	23,961
Total Field Support	10,343	13,345	0	0	0	0	875	1,760	2,050	6,760	1,900	0	0	10,343	13,345
TOTAL PROGRAM	35,899	50,050	6,000	1,700	5,000	0	4,500	5,750	5,000	16,500	2,500	800	2,300	48,643	37,306

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,700
Democracy	2,300
HCD	5,000
PHN	34,250
Environment	800
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	15,300
CSD Program Total	34,750
TOTAL	50,050

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: ZAMBIA
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Improved quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children, 611-002															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004															
Bilateral		300											300		300
Field Spt		0													0
	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	300
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	300
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	300

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total		
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff	
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire	1		2					3	2	1	1				4	7	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	2				3	3	
Other FSN/TCN								0	7	11	39				57	57	
Subtotal	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	13	42	0	0	0	64	67	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens		1						1							0	1	
FSNs/TCNs	5	2	4	2				13	2		1				3	16	
Subtotal	5	3	4	2	0	0	0	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	17	
Total Direct Workforce	6	3	6	2	0	0	0	17	11	13	43	0	0	0	67	84	
TAACS			1					1							0	1	
Fellows			1					1							0	1	
NEPs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	3	8	2	0	0	0	19	11	13	43	0	0	0	67	86	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/ZAMBIA End of year On-Board									Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff	
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire	1		2					3	2	1	1				4	7	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2	
Other FSN/TCN								0	7	10	40				57	57	
Subtotal	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	12	42	0	0	0	63	66	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSNs/TCNs	6	2	4	2				14	2		1				3	17	
Subtotal	6	2	4	2	0	0	0	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	17	
Total Direct Workforce	7	2	6	2	0	0	0	17	11	12	43	0	0	0		83	
TAACS			1	1				2							0	2	
Fellows				1				1							0	1	
IDs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	3	8	2	0	0	0	20	11	12	43	0	0	0	0	86	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/ZAMBIA End of year On-Board FY 2003 Target								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1		2					3	2	1	1				4	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0	7	10	40				57	57
Subtotal	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	12	42	0	0	0	63	66
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs	6	2	4	2				14	2		1				3	17
Subtotal	6	2	4	2	0	0	0	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	17
Total Direct Workforce	7	2	6	2	0	0	0	17	11	12	43	0	0	0	66	83
TAACS			1	1				2							0	2
Fellows				1				1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	3	8	2	0	0	0	20	11	12	43	0	0	0	66	86

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/ZAMBIA End of year On-Board FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1		2					3	2	1	1				4	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0	7	10	40				57	57
Subtotal	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	12	42	0	0	0	63	66
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs	6	2	4	2				14	2		1				3	17
Subtotal	6	2	4	2	0	0	0	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	17
Total Direct Workforce	7	2	6	2	0	0	0	17	11	12	43	0	0	0	66	83
TAACS			1	1				2							0	2
Fellows				1				1							0	1
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	3	8	2	0	0	0	20	11	12	43	0	0	0	66	86

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission:	USAID/ZAMBIA
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Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	0	0	0
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	0	0	0	0
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11	0	0	0	0
Democracy - 12	0	0	0	0
Food for Peace - 15	0	0	0	0
Private Enterprise - 21	0	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	0	0	0	0
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
Total	8	7	7	7

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	23.6	25.0	48.6	50.1	0.0	50.1	43.2	0.0	43.2	43.2	0.0	43.2
	Subtotal OC 11.1	23.6	25.0	48.6	50.1	0.0	50.1	43.2	0.0	43.2	43.2	0.0	43.2
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	631.8	50.0	681.8	695.3	0.0	695.3	739.5	0.0	739.5	739.5	0.0	739.5
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	631.8	50.0	681.8	695.3	0.0	695.3	739.5	0.0	739.5	739.5	0.0	739.5
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	109.8	0.0	109.8	171.3	0.0	171.3	141.7	0.0	141.7	141.7	0.0	141.7
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	13.5	0.0	13.5	13.0	0.0	13.0	12.8	0.0	12.8	12.8	0.0	12.8
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	11.2	0.0	11.2	11.2	0.0	11.2	11.3	0.0	11.3	11.3	0.0	11.3
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	136.7	0.0	136.7	197.7	0.0	197.7	166.6	0.0	166.6	166.6	0.0	166.6
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	5.3	0.0	5.3	15.1	0.0	15.1	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.5
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	24.6	0.0	24.6	29.8	0.0	29.8	34.7	0.0	34.7	34.7	0.0	34.7
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	29.9	0.0	29.9	44.9	0.0	44.9	39.2	0.0	39.2	39.2	0.0	39.2
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	90.6	0.0	90.6	95.1	0.0	95.1	99.9	0.0	99.9	99.9	0.0	99.9
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	11.3	0.0	11.3	17.0	0.0	17.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	57.4	0.0	57.4	76.2	0.0	76.2	59.9	0.0	59.9	59.9	0.0	59.9
21.0	R & R Travel	55.1	0.0	55.1	31.5	0.0	31.5	49.9	0.0	49.9	49.9	0.0	49.9
21.0	Education Travel	11.8	0.0	11.8	12.3	0.0	12.3	19.1	0.0	19.1	19.1	0.0	19.1
21.0	Evacuation Travel	27.3	0.0	27.3	35.7	0.0	35.7	18.7	0.0	18.7	18.7	0.0	18.7
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	24.7	0.0	24.7	23.3	0.0	23.3	22.8	0.0	22.8	22.8	0.0	22.8
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	17.0	0.0	17.0	17.9	0.0	17.9	18.7	0.0	18.7	18.7	0.0	18.7
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	50.0	0.0	50.0	52.4	0.0	52.4	55.1	0.0	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	15.4	0.0	15.4	17.8	0.0	17.8	18.7	0.0	18.7	18.7	0.0	18.7
	Subtotal OC 21.0	370.5	0.0	370.5	379.2	0.0	379.2	365.6	0.0	365.6	365.6	0.0	365.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	75.0	0.0	75.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	32.8	0.0	32.8	35.9	0.0	35.9	33.4	0.0	33.4	33.4	0.0	33.4
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	12.0	0.0	12.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	131.8	0.0	131.8	112.2	0.0	112.2	76.4	0.0	76.4	76.4	0.0	76.4
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	34.5	0.0	34.5	44.1	0.0	44.1	46.5	0.0	46.5	46.5	0.0	46.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	140.5	0.0	140.5	126.7	0.0	126.7	113.0	0.0	113.0	113.0	0.0	113.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA Org. No: 21611 OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	175.0	0.0	175.0	170.8	0.0	170.8	159.5	0.0	159.5	159.5	0.0	159.5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	8.4	0.0	8.4	8.8	0.0	8.8	9.3	0.0	9.3	9.3	0.0	9.3
23.3 Residential Utilities	19.4	0.0	19.4	19.3	0.0	19.3	19.0	0.0	19.0	19.0	0.0	19.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	33.0	15.0	48.0	50.4	0.0	50.4	52.9	0.0	52.9	52.9	0.0	52.9
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Courier Services	6.9	0.0	6.9	7.2	0.0	7.2	7.6	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	7.6
Subtotal OC 23.3	68.9	15.0	83.9	87.0	0.0	87.0	90.1	0.0	90.1	90.1	0.0	90.1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	6.8	0.0	6.8	7.6	0.0	7.6	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	6.8	0.0	6.8	7.6	0.0	7.6	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	44.0	0.0	44.0	46.2	0.0	46.2	48.5	0.0	48.5	48.5	0.0	48.5
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	67.4	0.0	67.4	66.9	0.0	66.9	66.3	0.0	66.3	66.3	0.0	66.3
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	22.0	0.0	22.0	23.1	0.0	23.1	24.3	0.0	24.3	24.3	0.0	24.3
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	11.6	0.0	11.6	12.1	0.0	12.1	12.7	0.0	12.7	12.7	0.0	12.7
25.2 Staff training contracts	8.4	0.0	8.4	10.0	0.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0
25.2 IT related contracts	7.8	0.0	7.8	8.2	0.0	8.2	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6
Subtotal OC 25.2	162.8	0.0	162.8	168.1	0.0	168.1	177.0	0.0	177.0	177.0	0.0	177.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	156.0	0.0	156.0	163.8	0.0	163.8	172.0	0.0	172.0	172.0	0.0	172.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	156.0	0.0	156.0	163.8	0.0	163.8	172.0	0.0	172.0	172.0	0.0	172.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	20.0	0.0	20.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	22.1	0.0	22.1	22.1	0.0	22.1
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	49.5	0.0	49.5	52.0	0.0	52.0	48.5	0.0	48.5	48.5	0.0	48.5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	69.5	0.0	69.5	73.0	0.0	73.0	70.6	0.0	70.6	70.6	0.0	70.6
25.6	Medical Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	24.0	0.0	24.0	9.2	0.0	9.2	9.7	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	9.7
25.7	Storage Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.4	0.0	8.4	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	8.8
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	20.0	0.0	20.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	22.1	0.0	22.1	22.1	0.0	22.1
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.8	0.0	15.8	16.5	0.0	16.5	16.5	0.0	16.5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	67.0	0.0	67.0	54.4	0.0	54.4	57.1	0.0	57.1	57.1	0.0	57.1
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	58.2	5.0	63.2	61.1	0.0	61.1	64.2	0.0	64.2	64.2	0.0	64.2
	Subtotal OC 26.0	58.2	5.0	63.2	61.1	0.0	61.1	64.2	0.0	64.2	64.2	0.0	64.2
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	10.0	0.0	10.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	128.5	0.0	128.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	35.0	0.0	35.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	2.5	0.0	2.5	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	176.0	0.0	176.0	180.0	0.0	180.0	130.0	0.0	130.0	130.0	0.0	130.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	10.5	40.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	2.0	15.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	12.5	55.0	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		2,277.0	150.0	2,427.0	2,445.2	0.0	2,445.2	2,359.0	0.0	2,359.0	2,359.0	0.0	2,359.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	_____	150,000.0	_____	_____	_____
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	_____	<u>3,500.0</u>	_____	<u>3,500.0</u>	_____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Organization: _____

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

CONTROLLER'S EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA - CONTROLLER'S OFFICE Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	8.5	0.0	8.5	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.7	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	9.7
	Subtotal OC 11.1	8.5	0.0	8.5	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.7	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	9.7
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	209.2	0.0	209.2	216.5	0.0	216.5	216.3	0.0	216.3	216.3	0.0	216.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	209.2	0.0	209.2	216.5	0.0	216.5	216.3	0.0	216.3	216.3	0.0	216.3
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	18.8	0.0	18.8	29.6	0.0	29.6	31.1	0.0	31.1	31.1	0.0	31.1
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	2.6	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	23.8	0.0	23.8	34.2	0.0	34.2	35.2	0.0	35.2	35.2	0.0	35.2
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	3.5	0.0	3.5	4.2	0.0	4.2	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CONTROLLER'S EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA - CONTROLLER'S OFFICE Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	5.5	0.0	5.5	6.9	0.0	6.9	8.4	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	8.4
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	13.4	0.0	13.4	13.4	0.0	13.4
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	19.6	0.0	19.6	20.6	0.0	20.6	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0	21.6
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	15.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	13.1	13.1	0.0	13.1
21.0	Education Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	3.9	0.0	3.9	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.3	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	4.3
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	17.9	0.0	17.9	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	10.8	0.0	10.8	7.7	0.0	7.7	8.1	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0	8.1
	Subtotal OC 21.0	67.3	0.0	67.3	78.0	0.0	78.0	57.0	0.0	57.0	57.0	0.0	57.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.3	0.0	3.3	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	4.1
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	40.5	0.0	40.5	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	4.1
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CONTROLLER'S EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA - CONTROLLER'S OFFICE Org. No: 21611 OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	4.3	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
23.3 Telephone Costs	10.3	0.0	10.3	10.8	0.0	10.8	11.4	0.0	11.4	11.4	0.0	11.4
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Courier Services	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6
Subtotal OC 23.3	18.1	0.0	18.1	17.3	0.0	17.3	17.9	0.0	17.9	17.9	0.0	17.9
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3
Subtotal OC 24.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	9.2	0.0	9.2	9.7	0.0	9.7	10.2	0.0	10.2	10.2	0.0	10.2
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	14.9	0.0	14.9	9.8	0.0	9.8	8.2	0.0	8.2	8.2	0.0	8.2
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2
25.2 Staff training contracts	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
25.2 IT related contracts	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
Subtotal OC 25.2	32.8	0.0	32.8	28.4	0.0	28.4	27.5	0.0	27.5	27.5	0.0	27.5

CONTROLLER'S EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA - CONTROLLER'S OFFICE Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	49.9	0.0	49.9	52.4	0.0	52.4	55.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	55.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	49.9	0.0	49.9	52.4	0.0	52.4	55.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	55.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.6	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.6
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	10.8	0.0	10.8	7.1	0.0	7.1	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7
	Subtotal OC 25.4	15.0	0.0	15.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3
25.6	Medical Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	4.6	0.0	4.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
25.7	Storage Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	3.8	0.0	3.8	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.3	0.0	3.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
	Subtotal OC 25.7	13.2	0.0	13.2	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.5
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.7	0.0	11.7	12.3	0.0	12.3	12.3	0.0	12.3
	Subtotal OC 26.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.7	0.0	11.7	12.3	0.0	12.3	12.3	0.0	12.3
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	19.8	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	19.1	0.0	19.1	19.1	0.0	19.1
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	6.0	0.0	6.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	26.3	0.0	26.3	15.2	0.0	15.2	27.6	0.0	27.6	27.6	0.0	27.6
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

CONTROLLER'S EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ZAMBIA - CONTROLLER'S OFFICE Org. No: 21611 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL BUDGET		496.6	0.0	496.6	545.1	0.0	545.1	503.6	0.0	503.6	503.6	0.0	503.6

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	_____	0.0	_____	_____	_____
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	_____	<u>3,500.0</u>	_____	<u>3,500.0</u>	_____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number		Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
					FY 2002		FY 2003	
					Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau					
611-003: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS							
	Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus*	936-3104.02	Med-High			90	200	
611-003	IMPACT*	936-3090.02	High			500	1000	
611-003	Technical Advisors in AIDS & CS (TAACS)	936-5970.03	High			160	160	
611-003	Intl. HIV/AIDS Alliance II	936-3090.07	High			1500	1750	
611-003	Horizons	936-3090.01	Med-High			200	500	
611-003	Linkages	936-3082.01	High			1600	2000	
611-003	MEASURE I (DHS)*	936-3083.01	High			150	0	
611-003	MEASURE II (Evaluation)	936-3083.02	High			200	0	
611-003	Policy II	936-3078.02	Med-High			200	300	
611-003	Synergy (DMELLD)	936-3090.04	High			600	750	
611-003	Applied Res. In CS Services - QA II*	936-5992.02	Med-High			100	100	
						5300	6760	
	OVC							
611-003	IMPACT*	936-3090.02				1500	1900	
						1500	1900	
	Child Survival							
611-003	MOST	936-3094.02	High			200	250	
611-003	Basics	936-3096.01	Medium			0	100	
611-003	Applied Res. In CS Services - QA II*	936-5992.02	Medium			80	100	
611-003	Applied Res. In Child Health (ARCH)*	936-5986.09	Med-High			280	350	
611-003	JHU Fellow	936-5986.05	High			160	160	

611-003	Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus*	936-3104.02	Med-High			50		100
611-003	JHU/PCS*	936-3052.02	High			160		250
611-003	HPSS*	936-3104.01	Med-High			50		200
611-003	Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH)*	936-3092.01	High			250		250
						1230		1760
	Infectious Disease (Malaria)							
611-003	Applied Res. In Child Health (ARCH)*	936-5986.09	High			675		800
611-003	Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus*	936-3104.02	Med-High			40		100
611-003	JHU/PCS*	936-3052.02	High			225		350
611-003	NetMark	936-5994.09	High			298		350
611-003	Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH)*	936-3092.01	High			150		250
611-003	Applied Res. In CS Services - QA II*	936-5992.02	Med-High			50		100
611-003	HPSS*	936-3104.01	Med-High			50		100
						1488		2050
	POP							
611-003	Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH)*	936-3092.01	High			200		200
611-003	Training in Reproductive Health III (TRH)	936-3069.01	High			100		200
611-003	DELIVER	936-3089.01	Med-High			100		200
611-003	Measure I (DHS)*	936-3083.01	High			150		0
611-003	Michigan Fellow	936-3093.02	Med-Low			125		125
611-003	Population Council Program III	936-3097.00	Med-High			150		150
						825		875
GRAND TOTAL.....						10,343		13,345

** For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low
Zambia03gfs 03/26/01

* Activities funded from > 1 source

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number		Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
					FY 2002 ALT		FY 2003 ALT	
					Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau					
611-003: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS							
	Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus*	936-3104.02	Med-High			200		200
611-003	IMPACT*	936-3090.02	High			1000		1500
611-003	Technical Advisors in AIDS & CS (TAACS)	936-5970.03	High			160		160
611-003	Intl. HIV/AIDS Alliance II	936-3090.07	High			2000		2400
611-003	Horizons	936-3090.01	Med-High			500		750
611-003	Linkages	936-3082.01	High			2000		2400
611-003	MEASURE I (DHS)*	936-3083.01	High			150		0
611-003	MEASURE II (Evaluation)	936-3083.02	High			200		0
611-003	Policy II	936-3078.02	Med-High			400		600
611-003	Synergy (DMELLD)	936-3090.04	High			650		750
611-003	Applied Res. In CS Services - QA II*	936-5992.02	Med-High			100		100
						7360		8860
	OVC							
611-003	IMPACT*	936-3090.02				1500		1900
						1500		1900
	Child Survival							
611-003	MOST	936-3094.02	High			250		250
611-003	Basics	936-3096.01	Medium			100		150
611-003	Applied Res. In CS Services - QA II*	936-5992.02	Medium			100		100

611-003	Applied Res. In Child Health (ARCH)*	936-5986.09	Med-High			350		350
611-003	JHU Fellow	936-5986.05	High			160		160
611-003	Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus*	936-3104.02	Med-High			100		100
611-003	JHU/PCS	936-3052.02	High			250		250
611-003	HPSS	936-3104.01	Med-High			250		250
611-003	Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH)*	936-3092.01	High			250		300
						1810		1910
	Infectious Disease (Malaria)							
611-003	Applied Res. In Child Health (ARCH)*	936-5986.09	High			800		900
611-003	Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus*	936-3104.02	Med-High			100		100
611-003	JHU/PCS*	936-3052.02	High			350		400
611-003	NetMark	936-5994.09	High			350		350
611-003	Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH)*	936-3092.01	High			250		350
611-003	Applied Res. In CS Services - QA II*	936-5992.02	Med-High			100		100
611-003	HPSS*	936-3104.01	Med-High			100		100
						2050		2300
	POP							
611-003	Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH)*	936-3092.01	High			200		200
611-003	Training in Reproductive Health III (TRH)	936-3069.01	High			150		200
611-003	DELIVER	936-3089.01	Med-High			150		250
611-003	Measure I (DHS)*	936-3083.01	High			150		0
611-003	Michigan Fellow	936-3093.02	Med-Low			125		125
611-003	Population Council Program III	936-3097.00	Med-High			150		150
						925		925
GRAND TOTAL.....						13,645		15,895

** For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low
Zambia03gfsalt 03/26/01

* Activities funded from > 1 source

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____

Org. No: _____

OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.4			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.6			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.7			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 26.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0		
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0		
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0		
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0		
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0		
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0		
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 31.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities					0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits
Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

R4 ANNEXES

Annex A. Environmental Impact and compliance Information (March 30, 2001)

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Reg. 216 actions are listed in FY 2001 column in the table below. The Mission plans to submit to Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) SO1 IEE amendments for approval in June 2001.

The Mission will host the ENCAP / REDSO Environmental Assessment Training Course in April, 2001

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or Eas. Most Mission activities comply with their corresponding approved IEEs, as reflected in the FY 2000 and FY 2001 columns below.

USAID/Zambia Environmental Review status plans and schedule.

Assistance Activities	FY 2000	FY 2001	Comments
Increased Rural Incomes SO 1 Strategic Objective level IEE amendment for all activities (Agricultural sector Liberation, Zambia Agribusiness and Management Support and Privatization Support project).	Categorical Exclusion recommended for ZATAC, CMS, HRDA, and IESC and Privatization Support project (PSP). Negative Determination with conditions recommended for CLUSA RGB, WVI IAP, CARE LFSP, and CLUSA NRM. IEE signed by BEO on 8/4/99: 29zamb2-iee . All activities in compliance with approved IEE except CLUSA RGB, and CLUSA NRM, due to the introduction of paprika in the cropping system.	Environmental Reviews will be conducted for projects not in compliance to include use of pesticides on paprika. An amendment will be submitted to BEO for approval in May / June 2001, with a Pesticide Evaluation and Safer Use Action Plan	Cat. Ex. Status will be monitored to ensure that the activities undertaken are within the realm of Cat. Ex. All affected projects on negative determination have been informed not to continue use of pesticides until approval is granted. In connection with each year's plan, or prior to implementation of that year's activities, an annual environmental screening and review be performed. USAID/Zambia will report on an annual basis on the status of environmental screening and review and the implementation of mitigation and monitoring requirements.
Equitable access to Basic Education SO 2 SO level / SOAG IEE for all	IEE signed by BEO on 10/25/99. 29zam SO2 iee . All activities comply with the	No action anticipated	Continue to monitor the Negative Determination with conditions recommended for the construction of

activities.	approved IEE.		boreholes and latrines as specified in section 4 and Annex of the IEE.
<p>Increased use of child and reproductive health and HIV intervention SO 3</p> <p>SO –level / SOAG IEE for all activities, 26zamb1 – iee.</p>	<p>IEE signed by BEO on 3/3/99, 29zamb1 - iee.</p> <p>Deferral recommended for Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN).</p>	<p>SOAG IEE will be amended to introduce appropriate medical waste handling and disposal and all ITN activities proposed by the Grantee, which are recommended for deferral under the current IEE. An amendment will be submitted to BEO for approval in May 2001.</p>	<p>Continue to monitor the negative determination recommended for STI and HIV case management and testing activities.</p> <p>The draft programmatic Env. Assessment of ITNs will be out by June 2001.</p> <p>SFH and USAID/Zambia will produce a “Safer Use Action Plan” which will be linked to the Zambia Roll Back Malaria program.</p>
<p>Expanded participation in Democratic Governance SO 4</p> <p>SO –level: SO4 has three IRs and all of them operate under the same IEE. For all activities, the provisions of ADS 204 apply.</p>	<p>All activities are in compliance with the approved IEE. IEE signed by BEO on 8/4/99 with categorical exclusion 29zamb3 - iee.</p>	<p>No action anticipated</p>	<p>Continue to monitor inclusion of new activities that will require amendment of this IEE.</p>

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	
	Telephone number:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
Contact	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet! ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use! ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
	Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion			3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J								2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J					2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733			T	2.1	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0	0			

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
	Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane			3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97	
Municipal Landfill Proj.						450	2	CN-120-97	
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.							575	2	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0			0	0			

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
S	Other oil		
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example:	ii South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: SUCCESS STORIES

SO1 SUCCESS STORIES

SUCCESS STORY 1: CLUSA RURAL GROUP BUSINESS PROJECT

POTHOLING TECHNOLOGY: FRANCIS MALAMBO'S SURVIVAL TECHNIQUE IN THE FACE OF CATTLE LOSSES

Francis Malambo, a small-scale farmer in Monze District narrated his experience with pot holing technology to the Post Newspaper in October 2000. Francis said, "Pot holing¹ type of cultivation introduced by the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) has assisted me and my family greatly since the death of our animals. Our reliance on cattle here in Southern Province was total. With draft animals, we could cultivate large expanses of land and obtain good harvests. When the animals died of corridor disease² eight years ago, we could only cultivate a small fraction of our land using hand hoes. We stood on the brink of starvation. Fortunately, CLUSA came in 1998 and introduced this pot holing technology. With pot holing cultivation, one does not need a big portion of land to get a good harvest. I am now getting more bags of maize from 1 hectare than I used to get from the four hectares I cultivated using cattle. I have enough maize to feed my family, with excess crop to pay off the seasonal inputs loan and sell some to milling companies. So, my animals are no more but my family will live on."

Francis added, "Both me and the other farmers in my group are now well aware of the benefits of pot holing technology. This technique allows us enough time to prepare our fields and plant our crops with the first rains. The technique concentrates plant nutrients in the hole. Our yields are extremely good. This technology has brought development to our area. We have lost our animals but with this technology our harvests have improved and the pressure for more agricultural land has dissipated."

¹Pot holing refers to a conservation farming technique that involves the making of holes in the field. During crop production, inputs: fertilizers/manure, seed, water, lime all concentrate in the prepared hole as opposed to being spread over an area in furrow cultivation. This concentration of growth enhancing factors around the plant significantly increases yield.

²East Coast Fever

SUCCESS STORY 2:

ZAMBIA AGRIBUSINESS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER

IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY: SMALLSCALE FARMER ENTERS INTERNATIONAL EXPORT BUSINESS

On retirement from the Zambian civil service in 1988, Mike Phiri settled on his 4 hectare smallholding just 60 kilometers from the capital, Lusaka. Since any type of pension is negligible in Zambia, Mike cultivated his land during the rainy season producing enough corn to feed his family. Occasionally, he grew vegetables for subsistence. He lived simply, well aware that given the low local maize prices, he would be losing money if he tried to grow maize or other crops for the local market. In March 2000, everything changed. Under a new loan scheme, the Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Center (ZATAC) would supply irrigation equipment for the production of baby corn, runner beans and mangetout peas. The vegetables would be contracted for sale to the country's largest horticultural exporter, Agriflora Ltd. The firm, near the Lusaka International Airport, had over the years exported a wide range of fresh vegetables to Europe. Interested in expanding production beyond its own farms, Agriflora saw the attractiveness of working with various smallholders in the vicinity of its pack house located just outside the airport. This would only be possible if the small producers overcame the constraint of rain dependent agriculture and were organized by some other organization to act as a group. At ZATAC's request, CLUSA, with their group mobilizing techniques began working with the small farmers.

Within three months, Mike's drip irrigation equipment was installed by ZATAC while Agriflora Ltd installed a small refrigeration warehouse next to his house. By September 2000, nine months after his irrigation equipment was installed, Mike had delivered 1.3 tons of fresh vegetables to Agriflora and received \$1,500 payment for the produce. Over the next twelve months Mike's net income target was \$4,000. Mike remarked, "Things have moved very fast. We are very happy with ZATAC. Both my neighbors and I have been occupying this land for over a decade. We did not know that we would one day be in the international export business. The vision of ZATAC and Agriflora in mounting this project is simply phenomenal. We have now broken clear of the vagaries of seasonal agriculture. We grow crops all year round for the European market and we receive an all year round income."

SUCCESS STORY 3:

CARE TRAINED COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK AUXILIARIES HELP FIGHT AGAINST CATTLE DISEASE.

In two years, 1999 and 2000, farmers in Livingstone district lost 6,162 cattle worth \$560,181 to East Coast fever. For these farmers, losing cattle – used for plowing and transport – means loss of productive assets. In Zambia cattle are also "banks on hooves," so losing cattle is both a loss of wealth and status. To help farmers combat this devastating disease, CARE trained 130 Community Livestock Auxiliaries (CLAs) to supplement efforts of scantily staffed government veterinary services.

Fabian Makandauko a trained CLA in Delevu treated four cows with ox tetracycline belonging to Mr.Ngandu and de-wormed 4 others belonging to Mr. Progress Mabi. He also took blood and lymph node smears from a cow and sent the samples to the laboratory where results confirmed presence of anaplasmosis. Fabian has castrated ten cattle belonging to farmers in his area and made follow-ups on cattle deaths to monitor the incidence of East Coast fever.

Similarly, Joseph Siachiwa a CLA in Siamasimbi undertook routine samplings of animals to monitor disease incidence. He collected blood and lymph node smears from 41 animals and sent samples to the Veterinary Department for analysis. Three animals were positive with East Coast fever, six with Red Water, and five with Gall Sickness. The veterinary services prescribed drugs accordingly, which farmers accessed through the CARE facilitated drug loan scheme. In addition to treating animals, Joseph also reports on movements of animals by cattle buyers to the Veterinary Department as a way of containing the spread of East Coast fever.

These “barefoot” vets are assisting the thinly stretched Government Veterinary Service to provide livestock extension, early identification of disease incidence and administering of drugs in accordance with the laws. In the process they are directly supporting farmer families to keep their agricultural tools and family assets intact. The CLAs have helped to arrest the spread of East Coast fever and save animals, which would otherwise have died.

SUCCESS STORY 4:

EUREKA CHICKENS

Sector: Food Processing

Based 35 km from Zambia’s capital, Lusaka, Eureka Chickens started over 20 years ago, supplying quality poultry products to the Lusaka market. The company’s principal operations have historically been poultry rearing, processing and marketing direct to the end consumer.

Eureka Chickens requested IESC assistance and expertise to help the company develop and expand its markets. An IESC Volunteer Executive (VE) worked with the company to develop new marketing strategies for branded products in urban areas, better management structures and financial management. The VE also made comprehensive recommendations for improved feed mixes, and for improving quality, hygiene, merchandising and packaging. The VE helped Eureka introduce multilevel pricing and different presentations for different markets. Eureka also eagerly embraced a more decentralized management system technical training and team building for staff.

The VE also made recommendations for the establishment of a small laboratory at the farm for means of detecting danger signs of poultry diseases. Overall these improvements have helped Eureka compete at the high end of the market and increase its market share by 4% and its sales by over \$21,000 in less than six months. The company has also been able to hire five more employees and train its management staff in modern management practices.

SUCCESS STORY 5:

TO BE WIDOWED IS NOT THE END OF LIFE

This is the story of Grace Muuka, a Zambian entrepreneur.

“My late husband worked for an accounting firm, and also ran his own accounting business in his free time. He had 27 clients. I assisted him as a secretary while he was at work. We also had a general retail trading shop that I ran. When my husband fell sick, we used the shop and accountancy income for his treatment. Unfortunately things did not work even after spending all our business money. My husband died on 14th February 1997.

It was very difficult for me to continue running two businesses because all the money was spent on his treatment while other things were taken by creditors and relatives. This was the darkest time of my life. Thank God for HRDP. Before my husband died, I had already attended three workshops with HRDP in Business Planning and Basic Finance, Accounting for Non-Financial Managers and Production Management. I remembered the information I got from HRDP office on lending. I picked one institution from the HRDP list and called Country Services Limited Co. Because of the knowledge I got from HRDP workshops, I was able to sit down and write a business plan that I presented to Country Services Limited for a loan. My plan was approved and I got a small loan amounting to K500,000 (approx. \$150). Because of the knowledge I acquired from the workshops, I was able to plan how to use the little money I got from Country Services Limited. And because during all the workshops I attended, facilitators stressed financial discipline, I am able to control myself in the way I use business funds.

I am proud to say that my shop is doing fine, I have also employed a qualified accountant to enable me continue running my late husband’s private accounting firm which is no longer private because I have registered it as I.C.M. Management Accountants Ltd. with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I have maintained 27 clients, the same number of clients my husband had from Kabwe and Kapiri towns.

To be a widow is not the end of life. I would like to salute HRDP personnel who are working tirelessly to impart business knowledge to small businesses and encourage widows to go forward and see the beautiful light at the end of the tunnel through their programs.

Money is not the only thing that can improve your business. Knowledge and skills are the best tools to improve business, and I am happy that HRDP provided these to me.”

(From HRDP Newsletter April/May 2000)

SO 3 SUCCESS STORY

A Difficult Decision

Sililo* is married with four children. He works for a large bank in Ndola, Zambia's second largest city. For a long time now, he has been worried about his HIV status. In a country where 20% of the adult population is HIV positive, this is a very real concern. Sililo didn't know what to do about his fears. Because of the stigma that surrounds HIV/AIDS, he didn't feel he could share his thoughts, not even with his wife. As a result, he carried a heavy burden with him all the time.

In October of last year, Sililo's employers brought the FACEAIDS program to the bank. In an environment of rising HIV infections, they were concerned about the heavy impact of the epidemic on their workforce and overall productivity. They recognized that keeping their staff and their dependents healthy was less costly than facing the effects of absenteeism, healthcare costs, funeral benefits and finally the need to hire and train new staff.

The FACEAIDS program, designed and implemented by USAID's Zambia Integrated Health Programme, addresses the interests and needs of workplaces by raising awareness about the magnitude of the epidemic in Zambia, providing educational materials, conducting education/prevention sessions, training peer educators, distributing and promoting male and female condoms, offering information on voluntary counseling and testing for HIV, providing information on dual protection against pregnancy and HIV, developing workplace HIV/AIDS policies and promoting the red ribbon campaign in the workplace. To increase commitment to the program and encourage sustainability, employers sign an agreement to share costs, make time available for educational sessions and draft an HIV/AIDS policy for their workplace. In the first six months of operation, five companies signed up for FACEAIDS and the program reached 454 employees. Demand for the program is high and growing and is expanding in 2001.

FACEAIDS starts with a series of meetings with workplace staff. Employees are oriented to what HIV/AIDS is, how it is spread and what people can do to prevent infection. The importance of practicing safer sex is discussed, as is the value of HIV testing and knowing one's status. FACEAIDS emphasizes that knowing one's status helps to change behavior, allowing those who test positive to think about their future plans and protect their loved ones and those who are negative to continue using condom protection and monogamy to maintain their status. The employer then identifies peer educators within the company, who are trained by the program to continue the discussions and other activities.

When Sililo attended the first FACEAIDS presentation at his bank, he sat quietly through the interactive discussion. Many colleagues asked questions about voluntary counseling and testing for HIV and Sililo listened closely. At home that evening, he told his wife about the meeting and what had been discussed. She was reluctant to go for testing. Sililo made up his mind to go but twice decided he didn't have the courage. On his third attempt, he went to one of the testing centers mentioned at the meeting. After receiving counseling and having his blood taken for the test, Sililo admits that the waiting time for the results was the most agonizing part of the whole

experience. He kept asking himself, "What if the test turns out to be positive?" He thought about his wife and children.

He was finally called in to get the results. He was very apprehensive and his heart was beating very fast. He was told that he was HIV negative and given a certificate to show his status. He was filled with joy. He later said, "It is like a heavy burden I have been carrying on my shoulders all these years has suddenly been lifted.

Sililo is committed to maintaining his HIV negative status. His experience also has motivated him to begin to speak out about the importance of knowing one's HIV status and he has encouraged other colleagues at his workplace to go for HIV testing. FACEAIDS not only helped Sililo personally to come to terms with a difficult decision and take action, but is helping to combat the misinformation and stigma that continues to surround HIV/AIDS in Zambia.

Supplemental Information Annex 1

PROPOSED ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF STRATEGY PERIOD

Summary

During an off-site retreat on February 26-27, 2001, Mission professional staff conducted a mid-term strategy review with Mission management. During this review, which examined underlying assumptions, the development hypotheses, Results Frameworks, the Management Agreement with AID/W, program funding issues, and progress to date toward achievement of objectives, it was unanimously decided to request AID/W to approve a one-year extension of the existing strategy. This proposed extension would allow additional time and funding toward achieving Strategic Objectives where progress has been variously affected by factors largely outside the Mission's span of control. In addition, such an extension would allow for more extensive consultations and better analyses during the preparation of the follow-on strategy.

Discussion

USAID/Zambia plans on extending three of its four Strategic Objectives by one-year beyond the current country strategy plan which is scheduled to end September 2002. The three strategic objectives are:

- SO1: Increased Incomes of Selected Rural Groups
- SO2: Improved Quality of Education for more School-aged Children
- SO3: Increased use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions

The Mission does not plan to modify the title or language of the three SOs. Under the extension, the SOAGs for the three SOs would be extended to September 30, 2003.

There are four reasons why USAID/Zambia thinks it would be necessary to extend the three strategic objectives. First, USAID/Zambia has several activities that have institutional contractors and grantees which have end dates that are beyond the CSP end date. Second, USAID/Zambia needs a transition period to phase down some activities under the existing SOs and provide some overlap with the implementation of new activities under the next Country Strategy Plan. Third, the Missions wants to have at least one year experience in implementing its HIV/AIDS Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework. Finally, the Mission needs an expanded time frame to conduct consultations and analyses in preparation of its follow-on strategy.

Currently USAID/Zambia has nine institutional contractors and grantees that have end dates beyond the Country Strategy Plan. During the current strategy implementation the Mission has several activities ending and new activities beginning. Many of these new activities were designed to be implemented over two to five years. SO2 and SO4 have had considerable delays in the implementation of planned activities due to extensive

consultations with the GRZ and an assistance environment that was more problematic than previously expected. This year the Mission is in the process of procuring long-term technical assistance through three Agency IQCs for several planned activities under SO2 and SO4. Most likely these activities will be continued under the next strategy. From a program and cost perspective, USAID/Zambia does not think it would be in the Mission's interest to negotiate these IQCs for a one-year period and then turn around and negotiate a longer-term contract under the next CSP. By 2001, eight new long-term implementing partners have come aboard whose end dates are beyond the final date of the current CSP. From a cost perspective, USAID/Zambia believes that they should be given an average of three to five years to carry out the planned activities and achieve the planned results.

SO1 (Increased Incomes of Selected Rural Groups) is exceeding its targets in income, rural finance, technology adoption, market links, and investment in rural Zambia. Macro-level achievements in privatization, liberalization, and trade and investment are stimulating rural non-farm enterprise (RNFE) initiatives and creativity. Their impact, combined with technology and skills transfer, access to credit and linkages to markets, are bolstering rural on-and off-farm entrepreneurs and are resulting rural economic growth. A number of new SO1 initiatives (ZATAC, ZAMTIE, CBNRM/CARE, IESC, ZCSMBA) and other donor programs are expected to further catalyze this growth.

As a result of the \$1.4 million cut sustained by SO1 during FY2001 and the prospects of a further \$1.8 million cut in FY2002 in agriculture, economic growth and environment funds, our ability to continue support to small farmers has been called into question. Unless the proposed funding is somehow restored, SO1 will have to potentially decrease the number of farmers, communities and rural businesses with whom we are regularly working by 20%, thereby significantly reducing the achievement of planned results. Alternatively, achievement of results will take longer than originally planned.

In addition, SO1 has recently signed a number of acquisition actions whose termination dates fall well outside the time limits of our current strategy:

RGB (CLUSA)	April 30, 2004
ZATAC (DAI)	August 22, 2004
CBNRM (CARE)	January 31, 2005
Microfinance (CMS)	January 31, 2003
ZAMTIE (Nathan)	September 30, 2004
Business Chambers (ZCSMBA)	March 9, 2004

Some of these activities will need some time to start having measurable impact and showing results. A one-year extension of our current strategy and SOAG through September 30, 2003 would be very helpful in this regard. SO1's one-year extension through FY2003 would cost \$8.5 million.

IR 1.1	Increased Ag. and Nat. Res. Production	\$ 3.70 million
IR 1.2	Increased Contribution of RNFs to Private Sector Growth	2.98 million
IR 1.3	Improved Trade and Investment	1.50 million
IR 1.4	Program Monitoring and Support	0.32 million
	Total	\$ 8.50 million

SO2 (Improved Quality Education for more School-aged Children) is making solid progress in its interventions in girls' education and interactive radio learning. Some progress has been made in USAID-supported School Health and Nutrition (SHN), Education Management Information Systems, and Community Participation (CP) in basic education, in 2000. Agreements with the Ministry of Education and procurement of long-term assistance by institutional contractors and grantees took longer than anticipated. During the current fiscal year we will ensure that implementing partner agreements are concluded and made operational.

USAID support to girls' education (PAGE) through a grant to UNICEF, will be evaluated this year, especially in light of our new CP activity beginning in Southern Province, before making a commitment to continue supporting PAGE activities in the future. Based on the Interactive Radio Learning (IRL) pilot test success, the Mission has decided to provide long-term support for IRL lesson development for grades 1-4. For the EMIS the Mission is putting into place a mechanism to provide long-term technical assistance, establishing a functional EMIS Unit at the Ministry, and subsequently establishing similar units at provincial and district offices. For SHN, the Mission is currently contracting for long-term assistance to implement selected micronutrient supplements and de-worming activities. Finally, as part of its Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) review, the SO2 team is considering elevating current HIV/AIDS mitigation activities to the Intermediate Result (IR) level.

SO2 plans to contract for the following during FY2001, with terminal dates well beyond the current strategy period:

SHN/CP (BEPS)	May 31, 2004 (Proposed)
IRL (EDC)	April 30, 2003 (Proposed)
EMIS (AIR)	April 30, 2003 (Proposed)

All these activities will require time to start showing measurable impact and results. A one-year extension of our current strategy and SOAG through September 30, 2003 would be very helpful in this regard. SO2's one-year extension through FY 2003 would cost \$5.0 million.

IR 2.1	Improved Participation	\$ 1.515 million
IR 2.2	Improved Student Health and Nutrition	1.837 million
IR 2.3	Improved Information	1.648 million
	Total	\$ 5.000 million

SO3 (Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health, and HIV/AIDS Interventions) met or exceeded targets for three of the four indicators it reports on: HIV/AIDS prevention and control, malaria prevention, and vitamin – A supplementation. USAID’s HIV/AIDS prevention programs have contributed to a decline in prevalence rates among Zambian urban youth and young adults, suggesting that these groups are changing sexual behavior. Given the severity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zambia, USAID/Zambia has been designated by AID/W as a “rapid scale-up” country for HIV/AIDS and a “plus-up” for malaria prevention. If requested budget levels (HIV/AIDS: 2002 and 2003 \$22.0 million and \$26.0 million respectively, vice \$13.3 million BPBS; Malaria: 2002 and 2003, \$5.0 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, vice \$1.5 million BPBS) materialize, plans to significantly scale-up and expand activities can be implemented, largely through increased field support and the Zambia Integrated Health Program (ZIHP), where there is little or no pipeline. Continued increases in Population and Child Survival funds are required, as low funding levels relative to others in the PHN portfolio make it difficult to maintain an integrated program.

The SO3 Team plans to extend its strategy and SOAG for one year, through September 30, 2003, and new obligations of \$34.25 million will be needed for this proposed extension.

Child Survival	\$ 5.75 million
HIV/AIDS	16.50 million
Vulnerable Children	2.5 million
Infectious Diseases	5.0 million
Population	4.5 million
Total	\$34.25 million

SO3 anticipates that FY2003 will be a transitional year between the current SOAG and its major bilateral activity, ZIHP, and a new bilateral activity and SOAG. Sufficient funds will be needed for this transition when two major activities will be running concurrently for at least part of the year, in order not to create a gap in sector assistance and to facilitate a smooth transition. The following contractual partnerships under ZIHP will terminate early in FY 2003:

ZIHP (JHU)	October 31, 2002
ZIHP (JSI)	October 31, 2002
ZIHP - SYS (Abt Assoc)	October 31, 2002
ZIHP – SOM (PSI)	October 31, 2002

SO4 (Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance) is the only SO whose SOAG covers the proposed one-year extension of the strategy. Following the recent sector review, activity refocus and emphasis on a “demand strategy”, performance is expected to improve significantly. Up to three institutional implementing partners will support achieving results and addressing the pipeline issue quickly:

Administration of Justice (Chemonics)	September 30, 2003
Increased Public Debate (MSI)	December 31, 2003
Procurement for Cabinet Office and MOLA	September 30, 2003

With the existing pipeline of \$5 million, and expenditures under the acquisition actions currently underway, the one-year strategy (but not SOAG) extension for SO4 will cost \$1.750 million.

Administration of Justice	\$ 0.510 million
Public Debate	1.070 million
Local Governance	0.170 million
Total	\$ 1.750 million

The USAID Zambia HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework outlines ways that HIV/AIDS can be mainstreamed in the Mission. Currently, there are no additive resources to carry out activities. Therefore, no low cost options will be implemented. The implications for the Mission of this strategy will largely be the redirection of staff time in the Mission and in selected cooperating agencies to HIV/AIDS. As HIV/AIDS is a major priority for the Mission, this is in line with our strategic interest. To assist in this, the Mission will hire an additional Foreign Service National (FSN) this year to coordinate and assist in the implementation of the multisectoral activities. The Mission will also be advocating for additional resources next year to provide support for an expanded multisectoral response in Zambia. We want to have at least two years of implementation experience of the recently designed Multisectoral Framework as part of this proposed strategy extension.

Total Expected Cost of One-Year CSP Extension

Estimated Pipelines at September 30, 2002 (end of current CSP):

SO1: \$ 7.434 million
 SO2: \$ 5.358 million
 SO3: \$10.654 million
 SO4: \$ 2.140 million

Estimated FY2003 OYB allocations needed to fund one additional year are:

SO1: \$ 8.5 million
 SO2: \$ 5.0 million
 SO3: \$34.25 million
 SO4: \$ 1.75 million

Total: \$49.5 million

Additional Results to be Achieved in 2003

SO1: Incomes of Selected Rural Groups Increased: (\$13,461,019)	(20%)
Number of Farmers of Selected Groups Adopting Improved Technology	(20%)
RFNE Access to Finance (\$4,320,088)	45,000
Non-Traditional Agricultural and Natural Resource Exports (\$384,000,000)	(15%)
SO2: Number of EMIS Units	19
Increase in Net Admission Rate (%) in USAID-Assisted Districts	38%
Increase in Pupil Assessment Scores	5%
Increase in Number of Pupils Receiving Micro-nutrients and De-worming	21,000
SO3: Number of Clorin Bottles Sold	850,000
Number of Cycles of SafePlan Oral Contraceptives Sold	600,000
Number of Male Condoms Sold	11,500,000
Number of New FP Acceptors	115,000
Percent of Children Receiving Vitamin-A Supplementation (Same as for FY2001-2002)	85%
Vaccination Coverage Rate (Same as for FY2002)	80%
Number of Insecticide-treated Bednets Sold	100,000
SO4: Increase in Number of Formal NGO Submissions to Selected Local Government Bodies	*
Increased Number of Cases Submitted for Alternative Dispute Resolution	Mediation: 150 Arbitration: 20
Increase in Number of NGO-initiated Contacts with Selected Government Institutions (Legislative, Executive)	*

* Indicator to be modified.

Supplemental Information Annex 2

USAID/ZAMBIA
Population, Health, and Nutrition (SO3)
Expanded Report on Results and Performance

INTRODUCTION

This annex is provided to give the reader more details of the performance and results achieved by USAID/Zambia's SO 3. The page limitation of the R4 narrative makes it difficult to get a true picture of the numerous activities that have been undertaken in this comprehensive PHN program. It is hoped that the following bullets will provide a more comprehensive picture. The intended audience is technical staff, Zambia country team members, and other interested parties.

Resource Request

As noted in the Resource Request section, the FY 2002 and FY 2003 requests reflect control levels that the Mission is required to use. Alternative requests for both years are shown below. As noted, the major difference is that the official requests do not take into account AID/W's designation of Zambia as a "rapid scale-up" country for HIV/AIDS activities. Without the levels shown in the alternative requests, SO 3 plans to significantly scale-up current activities, particularly voluntary counseling and testing, prevention of parent-to-child transmission, cross-border programs, and condom promotion to rural areas, cannot be implemented. The Alternative requests also restore needed levels of Population funding and increases in Child Survival funds. The FY 2003 scenario is particularly critical in light of SO plans for this to be a transition year between the current bilateral ZIHP program and a new activity. It is anticipated that there will be concurrent activities running for part of the fiscal year. Please refer to the Resource Request section for further details.

SO3 Resource Request (in USD millions)

Activities Funded	2001	2002	2002 ALT	2003	2003 ALT
Child Survival	4.700	4.680	6.000	5.750	7.000
HIV/AIDS	10.887	12.387	22.000	16.500	26.000
Vulnerable Children	1.995	2.000	2.000	2.500	2.500
Infectious Diseases	3.991	4.000	5.000	5.000	6.000
Population	2.880*	2.884	4.500	4.500	6.000
Total	24.453	25.951	39.500	34.250	47.500

* Plus \$320,000 carry-over received as early emergency funding.

HEALTH SECTOR/MOH

- The Government of Zambia (GRZ) remains committed to health reforms. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in November 1999 between the MOH and 15 cooperating partners, a major step forward in fostering coordination and collaboration. GRZ and ten cooperating partners successfully completed a joint review of the health sector in March 2000. USAID and its donor partners are working closely with the MOH to resolve issues and concerns identified in this review. A draft National Health Strategic Plan has been prepared for the years 2001-2005. A new Minister of Health has brought new energy and good relations with the cooperating partners. The FY 2001 budget includes specific line items for HIV/AIDS and malaria, reflecting GRZ intent to address to these major health problems.

HIV/AIDS

- **Surveillance:** As reported last year, during 1998/1999, the GRZ conducted HIV surveillance activities throughout Zambia. The data showed an apparent downward trend in the prevalence rates of the 15 to 19 year old age group, most notably in urban areas. In Lusaka, HIV prevalence among 15 to 19 year olds dropped from 28% in 1993 to 15% in 1998. The decline is equivalent to a 42 percent reduction in prevalence. This trend was also found in other urban centers and to a lesser extent in some rural areas.

Further analysis of this data during the past year has shown that the decline in prevalence in urban areas extends to the 20-24 age group among antenatal clinic (ANC) clients. In the general urban population, the decline was significant for women aged 15-29 years, from 28% to 24%. The analysis also shows that the proportion of urban men aged 15-19 reporting any sexual activity over the previous 12 months declined from 47% to 23%, while the proportion with two or more sexual partners fell from 52% to 38%. These trends are found in urban, educated populations and less so in rural areas and among those with lower education levels. This analysis was peer reviewed and will be published shortly in the journal, AIDS. The analysis points to the need to maintain efforts to reach urban educated populations with preventive programs to sustain the changes seen. It also notes the challenge of reaching rural and less-educated groups—targets that SO 3 will increase its focus on in the coming year.

- **Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey:** Preliminary results from the 2000 Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey (ZSBS) are congruent with the 1998/1999 surveillance data discussed above. Condom use among men and women with non-regular partners increased significantly between 1998 and 2000: from 33% to 40% (men) and 24% to 34% (women). In addition, there was a significant decline in the proportion of men reporting a non-regular partner from 29.8% to 23%. The survey also found continued high knowledge of HIV/AIDS, 94%, among the key population of young people aged 15-24. Knowledge of condoms as a method of protecting against HIV was less strong: 71% among young men and 65% among young women. However, a higher percentage, 77% of young men and 79% of young women, agreed that having one faithful partner protects against HIV. This USAID-supported survey is particularly important as it is being repeated every two years and provides USAID with information for program direction and focus. A full report of the 2000 ZSBS will be available by May 2001.

- **Condom Sales:** Social marketing of condoms continues to grow. Sales continued to increase significantly for the second straight year: more than 30 percent over the previous year – from 6.6 million to 8.6 million. Sales of CARE female condoms were 73,560 during the year as distribution expanded to the Copperbelt, Central and Southern provinces. This is a 149% increase over the 1999 sales of 12,097 and almost double the 2000 target of 40,000.
- **Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT):** USAID-supported VCT services are being initiated by NGOs in three districts (district populations – 635,000) as part of a multi-donor phased program called the Zambia VCT Partnership. This now brings the nationwide total of VCT sites under the program to 30. As of 1998, only 6% of the Zambian population had been tested and knew their HIV status. High demand at existing VCT sites indicates that more and more Zambians want this service. A comprehensive package of services is being implemented in Livingstone and the other two districts will be on line by May 2001. The package includes community mobilization, baseline program assessment, promotion of VCT, clinic renovation, and care and support activities including post-test clubs and positive living courses. In addition, in the Ndola District VCT is being carried out under the parent-to-child -transmission (PTCT) work (see below).
- **Parent-to-Child Transmission:** To prevent parent-to-child transmission of HIV, a comprehensive package of antenatal and HIV/AIDS health, counseling and community-based services is being implemented in a demonstration project for pregnant women in Ndola District. VCT services are available in antenatal clinics in six sites, covering a population of 250,000. Between May and December 2000, 942 persons were tested for HIV in these sites, with an overall prevalence rate of 35.5%. The majority of those tested were antenatal clients, but men and women reached through community programs were the second and third largest group. Men are also the focus of efforts to teach effective ways of ensuring good infant nutrition in support of the model of care used by the program at the community level. National guidelines for parent-to-child transmission have also been developed with assistance from USAID.
- **Behavior Change Communication:** The HIV/AIDS youth mass media campaign was renamed "Helping Each Other to Act Responsibly Together" (HEART). The campaign emphasizes the role of positive peer pressure and the shifting of youth norms toward safer sexual behavior--abstinence for those who are not sexually active and condom use for those who are. The music video produced in phase one, "Abstinence Ili Che (is cool)," won the Zambia Institute of Marketing award for Best Consistent Electronic Advert of 2000. A recently completed survey found that 70.5% of urban and 36.9% of rural youth reported seeing at least one of the five TV ads from the campaign. Of those, 29.6% reported that they decided to remain abstinent or return to abstinence as a result of seeing the ads. In addition, 14.9% (22% male and 8% female) decided to use condoms during sex.

During phase two of the campaign, which was launched nationwide, four new TV spots, a second music video and new print materials have been produced. Twenty-two radio spots using all seven national languages were developed to target rural youth. In addition to

helping to change youth behavior, there is evidence that the campaign is increasing parent-child communication.

- **Cross Border Program:** Family Health International, World Vision, and the Society for Family Health (SFH) are implementing an HIV/AIDS prevention and control program targeting truck drivers and commercial sex workers (CSWs) in five border sites around the country. A sixth site (Nakonde) will be added in April 2001. The Africa Bureau regional HIV/AIDS program supplements this effort. Behavioral and biological surveillance surveys have been conducted in three sites and site assessments carried out at all five sites. Scale up of support activities, which include multisectoral activities targeted at youth, has begun. As of October 2000, 467 CSWs had been seen through the program and 31% were referred for STD treatment.
- **Orphans and Vulnerable Children:** CARE International and Family Health Trust implement the SCOPE/OVC Program. The IMPACT Project is providing oversight, particularly in the area of monitoring and evaluation. The SCOPE/OVC program is directed at enhancing community response to orphans and vulnerable children through efforts to mobilize community resources and coping mechanisms. Anticipated activities include assistance in creating economic safety nets and providing psychosocial support. SCOPE/OVC is working in seven targeted districts. This builds on earlier successful work by Project Concern International (PCI) in several areas in Zambia to provide services to vulnerable children. District level OVC committees have been established, sub-grants made to NGOs and CBOs in six districts, and a baseline survey was undertaken in February/March 2001.

USAID is also supporting a national multisectoral structure to address OVC policy and coordination issues.

- **Workplace Program:** A workplace HIV/AIDS initiative called FACEAIDS was launched by USAID's Zambia Integrated Health Programme (ZIHP) in FY 2000 and to date has provided services in six worksites in Lusaka and the Copperbelt covering 454 employees. FACEAIDS emphasizes education for management staff and employees to create a more positive work environment response to HIV/AIDS. The program disseminates information about what causes HIV/AIDS, how it is transmitted, prevention strategies, and human rights issues. It also provides IEC materials and links to condom distribution. There is great demand for this activity and ZIHP is looking at how best to scale up in order to be responsive. There are plans to partner with an NGO to help meet demand.
- **NGOs:** Strengthening of NGO capacity was undertaken with 14 NGOs that are implementing HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs at district and community levels. Best practices in programming have been developed and workshops held to build skills in strategic planning, project documentation, budget preparation and proposal development. Similar activities were undertaken with grantees under USAID's activity with the Churches Medical Association of Zambia (CMAZ). Two organizations, the Copperbelt Health Education Project (youth programming) and Chikankata Health Services (training and

community mobilization), were identified to provide technical support to other NGOs and CBOs.

- **Faith-based Community:** During FY 2000, USAID intensified collaboration with faith-based organizations on HIV/AIDS issues. The focus is on building leadership and advocacy skills with pastors and congregational leaders. USAID works closely with the Zambia Interfaith Network, which includes Evangelical, Christian, Hindu, Muslim and Bahai representatives. Activities in this area will expand in the next year.
- **Operations Research:** A number of operations research studies were conducted during the year. STD research in three mining communities show a baseline of high STD rates but demonstrated success in targeted interventions using treatment through worksite clinics and peer education. The Ndola Community VCT and MCH Demonstration project operations research has shown that women are active consumers of VCT in antenatal settings, but men are reluctant to participate. However, community mobilization is a significant contributor to high participation in VCT at the antenatal clinics. Other operations research activities include assessing the behavioral outcomes of involving young people in the care and support of people living with AIDS (PLWA), and assessing the involvement of PLWAs in community-based preventive and care services.
- **National Support:** USAID provided advocacy and leadership, along with other collaborating partners, that led to the establishment of the National HIV/AIDS Secretariat and Council in March 2000. The National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework was finalized with USAID technical support to the Secretariat and Council. USAID will be supporting a position in the Secretariat.

Dissemination Activities:

- Regional and National Conferences on Orphans and Vulnerable Children in November 2000: USAID, UNICEF, and Dfid organized and supported an Eastern and Southern Africa regional meeting as well as a Zambian national meeting on orphans and vulnerable children. The 2000 conference focused on advocacy for national OVC policy and sharing of lessons learned from other countries attending the regional conference. SCOPE/OVC shared lessons learned to participants from 14 countries on a psychosocial model for community based OVC interventions and how microfinance activities can support OVC.
- XIIIth International Conference on AIDS, July 2000: USAID presented on work in orphans and vulnerable children. ZIHP supported three presentations: one on the HEART campaign, one on the Trendsetters youth-focused newspaper, and a poster presentation on Changes in Sexual Behavior in Lusaka, Zambia 1996-1999.
- Exchange visit with MACRO VCT Centre in Malawi, August 2000: MOH and NGO representatives of the Zambia VCT Partnership were included.
- Ndola Data Dissemination Workshop, October 2000: Findings from the operations research on the Ndola MTCT Demonstration Project were shared with local and national health staff,

other donors and NGOs (see above). Staff from Ndola made visits to Malawi to help in their development of their MTCT activities.

CHILD SURVIVAL

- **Malaria:** USAID-supported malaria activities sold 42,770 PowerNet Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) in Chipata, Lundazi, and Chama districts of Eastern Province and Kitwe Urban District this past year. This was an increase of 254% over the previous year, above the target of 40,000 for the year 2000, and represented close to half the ITNs distributed nationwide. Sales of PowerChem, the insecticide use to treat PowerNets that was launched in the Eastern Province last year, increased to 6,110--more than three times the target of 2,000.

The program achieved full scale-up in the target districts over the past year. With only one year of full implementation, a recent study shows that 30% of households in the three rural intervention districts own mosquito nets as compared to only 16% in neighboring non-intervention areas. ITN distribution will expand to additional geographical areas in FY 2001. SFH also launched a mid-priced ITN in mid-December 2000 called SafeNite, and sold over 2,000 nets in the first two weeks on the market.

To reach the over 1 million households in Zambia that need ITNs, the private sector must be involved. The NetMark project began implementation in Zambia during 2000. While there has been a recent setback with the withdrawal of SC Johnson from the program, NetMark hopes to provide an affordable ITN to be launched on the Zambia retail market in late 2001. A qualitative study conducted in July 2000 showed a high degree of interest in ITNs and a quantitative market survey found that over 80% of those surveyed were willing to purchase an ITN at a non-subsidized price. USAID has been advocating, along with other partners, for a reduction of taxes and tariffs on ITNs. The GRZ recently announced the elimination of tariffs on mosquito nets, a significant move for the entry of more private sector nets into the market. It is expected that eventually the private sector will be able to meet the demand for nets from those persons who can afford to pay for them, allowing USAID and other donors to target subsidized nets to the most vulnerable populations.

With USAID support and participation, a national malaria situation analysis and strategic plan were completed in 2000. Representatives from all district health management teams have been oriented to a planning process for taking the international Roll Back Malaria initiative to the district level. USAID, through ARCH, continues to support a malaria advisor who works closely with the National Malaria Control Center, as well as supporting three professional Zambian positions at the Center.

USAID continues to advocate for a change from chloroquine to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) as the first line antimalarial drug in Zambia. Chloroquine resistance is widespread. A series of studies have shown that there is close to 40% treatment failure with chloroquine and that this could account for up to one-half of deaths from malaria among children. Analysis has shown that not only is SP more effective, but it is also costs less per treatment. There are

signs that this change may occur in FY 2001 and USAID stands ready to assist the MOH with the necessary changes in clinical guidelines, logistics, and public information.

Zambia was designated a malaria "plus-up" country in FY 2001. Accordingly, a five-year malaria strategy is being developed. In addition to continuation of the activities noted above, SO 3 plans to put more emphasis on assistance in recognition of malaria and appropriate care-seeking behavior and to begin work in the area of Intermittent Presumptive Treatment for pregnant women.

- **Vitamin A:** Zambia's Vitamin A program has evolved considerably over the past 3 years. The August 1997 National Vitamin A survey found that 66% of children under 5 years old were vitamin A deficient, one of the highest documented proportions in the world. Supplementation had been part of routine services but was not well promoted and vitamin A capsules were not part of the essential drug kit. Coverage was estimated to be 28%. Vitamin A was included in the second National Immunization Days (NIDS) campaign in August 1997 and coverage increased dramatically to 91%. A mass media effort to encourage mothers to take children for a second dose at health facilities in February 1998 resulted in coverage of 50%, a significant improvement over the 28% previously estimated.

The table below shows the evolution of coverage activities and achievements. The 1999 February health facility round was canceled due to a cholera epidemic. As of August 1999, the NIDs program (now called sub-NIDs) was limited to only 35 districts (those at risk from wild polio virus still present in bordering countries). Promotion of vitamin A and other key child health interventions was done in the other districts, an activity that has evolved into Child Health Weeks. Child Health Weeks now take place in both February and July/August each year. It is important to note that the higher coverage in those districts where vitamin A supplementation occurs in conjunction with sub-NIDs polio campaigns is possible because of the increased resources allocated for the polio activity. The figures from the districts conducting supplementation through Child Health Weeks without sub-NIDs polio campaigns give a better picture of sustainable coverage rates.

USAID continues to advocate for support from the MOH and other donors to further institutionalize Child Health Week and the integration of vitamin A supplementation, immunization, growth promotion and monitoring and other interventions and health messages through this activity.

% of Children Aged 6-72 Months Receiving a Dose of Vitamin A Supplement

	February*	July/August		
		Non-NIDS*	NIDS	National (Weighted Average)
1997	N/A	N/A	91	N/A
1998	50	N/A	92	N/A
1999	Not done	65	95	84
2000	72	78	>90**	86**

* USAID has major role

** Figure is estimate, not final--data from NIDs polio coverage is 97% and it is expected vitamin A coverage was similar.

2000 marks the third consecutive year that all domestic sugar in Zambia has been fortified with vitamin A. USAID supports nation-wide awareness raising and demand-creation as well as technical assistance for quality assurance and enforcement of government fortification regulations. Sugar is now the most important source of vitamin A in the Zambian diet. This sustained combination of fortification and twice-yearly supplementation is a unique feature of the Zambian program.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is planning to carry out a serum retinol survey in the summer of 2001 to monitor the impact of the numerous vitamin A activities being carried out in Zambia.

- **Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI):** Zambia has been one of the first countries in Africa to fully implement IMCI. As of the end of 2000, a total of 549 health workers in the 12 ZIHP demonstration districts (representing 63% of the health facilities) have been trained in IMCI. 86% of those trained were followed up four to six weeks after training and showed significant improvement in recognition of general danger signs and performance of procedures over pre-training baselines (e.g. 90% counted number of breaths per minute as opposed to 25% before IMCI training). Since early 2000, clinical faculty representing all schools for health professionals in Zambia has started efforts to incorporate IMCI into pre-service training curricula. IMCI activities are now including more focus on supervision, job-aids and other determinants of health worker performance in addition to initial training.
- **Clorin:** USAID is rapidly scaling up distribution of Clorin, the socially marketed low concentration chlorination solution for home water treatment. During 2000, Clorin began to be distributed nationally and sales increased to 569,000 bottles, almost twice the target of 300,000. During the pilot phase in 1999, 187,043 were sold in a limited geographic area. CDC field trials in Zambia found a 30% reduction in incidence of diarrheal disease in households using Clorin. Clorin initially became popular during the annual "cholera season," but increasing sales figures indicate people are now using it throughout the year. In an environment with high HIV/AIDS prevalence, availability of Clorin is also important for those with compromised immune systems who must avoid the stress of diarrheal infections.
- **Immunization:** With data in from three quarters of 2000, an estimated 76% of children under the age of 1 were fully vaccinated, meeting USAID's target for the year. The GRZ is working towards reaching 80% of children in this age group with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio. Child Health Week activities (see under Vitamin A above) have become an important opportunity for "catch-up" immunization. In the February 2000 round, over 100,000 vaccinations were given, one-quarter the usual national annual total. USAID is also providing assistance in updating the National Immunization Policy and guidelines and strengthening the cold chain.

In 2000, Zambia implemented its second round of Sub-National Immunization Days (sub-NIDs) in 35 districts. 97% percent of eligible children received the oral polio vaccine. No wild polio virus has been detected in Zambia since 1995. However the presence of the virus in neighboring countries means that Zambia must continue to vaccinate in border districts. The accelerated measles control campaign was scaled up in 2000 to include all sub-NIDs districts and coverage was 91%. USAID provided technical assistance in the preparation of Zambia's application for support from the Global Vaccine Alliance Initiative (GAVI), and provided support through WHO for five surveillance officers at the CBOH.

- **Growth Monitoring:** In FY 2000, the USAID-supported Kitwe Growth Monitoring and Promotion Program was used by UNICEF as a model for scale-up to eight other districts. The Program uses community-based health promoters to provide counseling on the importance of growth monitoring.
- **Research Support:** During FY 2000 ARCH supported eight health research projects undertaken by Zambian research groups and assisted the CBOH to update a comprehensive database of completed Zambian health research studies. These studies included research in IMCI, malaria and nutrition.

Dissemination Activities:

- Zambian professionals presented a case study of the Zambian sugar fortification at a regional meeting in Swaziland.
- Work being done in Zambia with Clorin is providing a model for both Madagascar and India where CDC is starting up similar activities.
- Roll Back Malaria has learned a lot regarding developing partnerships from the Zambia experience and has shared these lessons with other countries.
- The January 2001 issue of the Vitamin A newsletter, Vitagram, reported on Child Health Week and fortification of sugar in Zambia. This newsletter is distributed widely to USAID PHN officers and other partners.
- Several presentations on Zambia's work in vitamin A were presented at the International Vitamin A Consultative Group meeting in Hanoi in February 2001.
- One pagers have been developed on the work in vitamin A and IMCI.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- **Contraceptive Sales:** Sales of socially-marketed oral contraceptives remained strong: 445,000 cycles of SafePlan were sold in 2000 as compared to 339,000 in 1999 (an 11% increase over planned sales). Sales of the vaginal foaming tablet, Prolact, fell short of targets

(170,000 sold vs. 200,000 target) and PSI/SFH is considering dropping this product due to a combination of low efficacy and demand.

- **New FP Acceptors:** New family planning users in target areas increased from a revised 1999 figure of 97,159 to 98,074 in 2000. 1999 was the first year of operation for the new national Health Management Information System (HMIS) system and further analysis of data revealed double counting such that the previously reported figure of 152,000 was incorrect. Targets for 1999 and 2000 were unrealistic given the figures now available and FY 2001-2003 targets have been revised. USAID-assisted districts accounted for 39% of nationwide new family planning acceptors in 1999 (247,588), and it is expected that this will also be the case in 2000. The CARE Community Family Planning project ends in FY 2001 so future reporting will only include the 12 ZIHP Demonstration Districts and Lusaka.
- **Depo-Provera:** Operations research on contraceptive method mix conducted with assistance from the Population Council in three districts of the Copperbelt Region has found a high demand for the injectable contraceptive depo provera. As a result, the Copperbelt Province decided to make this method available throughout the Province (population size: 908,000)
- **Clinic Improvement:** Africare has almost completed renovation of 57 clinics to provide additional facilities for family planning. In Lusaka, Copperbelt and Eastern Provinces, 32 sites were completed as of end of December 2000. Some of the renovated sites are now able to provide more youth-friendly services.
- **Safe Motherhood:** The Maternal and Neonatal Health project continued work with the General Nursing Council (GNC) to strengthen midwifery curricula by updating the content in maternal and reproductive health, including emergency obstetric care. A core group of midwifery tutors, clinical teachers and obstetricians have been trained to provide technical assistance to this activity. Prototype maternal health guidelines are being developed with the Ministry of Health/Central Board of Health. In addition, work began to establish a safe motherhood network for advocacy and coordination. The White Ribbon, symbol for safe motherhood, was launched in Zambia by the Minister of Health on March 4, 2001. ZIHP started work with the GNC to revise the content of the general nursing curricula to include updated knowledge and skills.
- **Post Abortion Care (PAC):** It is estimated that 50% of maternal mortality in Zambia is due to deaths from complications after abortion. During FY 2000, 15 clinicians (physicians, nurses, midwives) from national training sites completed training in family planning updates, counseling skills and infection prevention as part of the first step in rolling out post abortion care to 100 district hospitals. Orientation for hospital staff to the PAC program and preparation of clinical services was held at the three largest national referral hospitals. By the end of FY 2000, all were providing comprehensive post abortion care services, including counseling and family planning services. The development of this network of hospitals will enable additional competency-based training in management of other obstetric emergencies to be introduced and scaled up rapidly, thus linking with other maternal and neonatal health activities.

- **Nurses and Midwives Act:** The Commencement Order for the Nurses and Midwives Act was signed in March 2001. This critical piece of legislation allows nurses and midwives to have private practices, thus increasing the availability of private sector health services in Zambia.
- **Census:** USAID provided funding and technical assistance for the 2001 Census, which was carried out in October/November 2000.
- **DHS:** Planning began for the 2001 Demographic and Health Survey. Data will be collected in the summer of 2001 and preliminary results are expected in late 2001/early 2002.

Dissemination Activities:

- One pagers have been produced on both the post abortion care work and the maternal mortality activities and these have been shared widely.
- JHPIEGO's newsletters for their Training in Reproductive Health and Maternal and Neonatal Health programs, distributed to PHN staff and other reproductive health partners, have featured Zambia activities in PAC and Safe Motherhood.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

- **Quality Assurance:** USAID support to the Hospital Accreditation program enabled the first full surveys to be conducted during FY 2000. ZIHP assisted eight surveys of public sector and mission hospitals. Additional surveys had been planned but were postponed in order to focus on dissemination of data and follow-up quality improvement activities in the hospitals surveyed. In addition to the Accreditation activities, ZIHP has continued training in performance improvement with district health teams and NGOs/CBOs.
- **Logistics:** Six districts have completed a logistics self-assessment exercise using DILSAT (District Integrated Logistics Self-Assessment Tool--designed by USAID partners) and are using the information to make informed decisions about future improvements of their logistics management. An assessment of the tool and how it is being used will take place in FY 2001. This will assist the MOH in a planned rollout to the rest of the country, which is being funded by DFID.
- **HMIS:** USAID provided key support to the preparation and dissemination of the 1999 Annual HMIS Bulletin, marking the first official nationwide distribution of HMIS data since the system was introduced in 1997. This document provides baseline information for the new HMIS system. USAID also provides ongoing technical assistance in the implementation of HMIS, use of data, and discussion of modifications. A full-time HMIS advisor joined the ZIHP team in early FY 2000.
- **Planning:** The National Health Strategic Plan 2001-2005 was prepared with significant USAID technical assistance. USAID also supported a review of the district-level annual

planning process that led to changes that strengthen decentralization and empower districts. In addition, four handbooks on the planning process were developed and used in all 72 districts and 24 hospitals during the planning cycle and technical assistance was provided to select districts and provinces during the development and review of plans.

- **Health Care Financing:** The Health Care Financing Policy was finalized and submitted to Cabinet. This is one of the key policies of the health reforms as it elaborates the principles and mechanisms for financing health care while paying attention to equity considerations.

Zambia has been an innovator in cost sharing and several pilot activities are underway. During FY 2000, USAID provided support to an assessment of prepayment schemes in two districts. A toolkit is being designed and tested. One of the districts, Livingstone, is now doing its own in depth review and analysis of user fees. The other district, Katete, has become the first rural district in Zambia to implement a district-wide prepayment program, the result of a consultative process that included strong community participation. Cost sharing guidelines were also disseminated to all districts.

- **Behavior Change Communication:** Phase Two of the Better Health Campaign was launched this past year and includes TV and radio segments ("Your Health Matters," and "To Your Health"), a weekly newspaper column ("Lifeline"), a TV and radio talk show, and broadcast of the "Soul City" television program. Topics covered in this phase included malaria, child health, diarrheal diseases, safe motherhood, IMCI, family planning and HIV/AIDS. The youth newspaper Trendsetters published ten editions and distributed 70,000 copies. Two special supplements were produced--one for the XIII International Conference on HIV/AIDS and the other for World AIDS Day.

The Neighborhood Health Committee Distance Education radio program was launched and is being broadcast nationally in English and three local languages. Participants who complete the course will be certified in community mobilization.

- **US-Japan Common Agenda:** The Common Agenda includes ten areas for joint collaboration: HIV/AIDS community-based activities, HIV/AIDS high risk groups, reproductive health, EPI/Polio, school health and nutrition, water chlorination, malaria, DHS, HMIS, and district basket funding. In FY 2000, USAID has worked closely with the Japanese to strengthen the high-risk activities at the Cross Border program sites. Japan now provides direct funding to World Vision for peer education at four border sites. USAID is complementing this with funds to Society for Family Health (SFH) for social marketing and community mobilization. In the malaria control program, Japan has provided the supplies and equipment for bed nets and USAID is supporting the social marketing activities and capacity building of the National Malaria Control Center. Japanese financial support to the DHS is also in the final phases of approval.

Dissemination Activities:

- Over ten presentations on activities in Zambia were made to the International Conference on Managing Quality Assurance Meeting in Uganda.

- A high level team from the Ethiopian Ministry of Health visited Zambia in November 2000 to discuss the Zambia's experience with Health Care Financing and other aspects of Health Care Reform.
- A paper on Zambia's hospital accreditation program was presented at the International Workshop on Managing Quality Through Regulations, Priorities and Possibilities in Washington in October 2000.
- Partnerships for Health Reform (PHR) made a presentation on the Zambia portion of their April 2000 study, "Analyzing the Process of Health Financing Reform in South Africa and Zambia," at a November 2000 conference on Health System Financing in Low Income African and Asian Countries.
- PHR's study on Zambia's experience with decentralization has been used in the World Bank Flagship Course on Health Reform and Sustainable Financing, several international seminars and the SOTA course for LAC PHN officers in March 2001.

SECTOR PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE (SPA)

The local currency equivalent of the \$1.5 million disbursed at the end of 1999 was programmed into the Central Board of Health (CBOH) District Basket in June and September 2000. This disbursement provided needed additional funds to district health management teams – in most districts doubling their resources. The GRZ met the requirement for Performance Milestone 5.2.1 (submission of a Health Care Financing Policy) in October 2000 and the remaining \$500,000 of FY 99 funds are available for disbursement. USAID and ZIHP are working with the MOH and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) to manage issues of SPA implementation, notably delays in the movement of local currency from MOFED to MOH to the Central Board of Health. Performance Milestones for FY 2000 funds are currently being revised. This activity had been delayed until CBOH received the first tranche of district basket funding.

Supplemental Information Annex 3

USAID ZAMBIA HIV/AIDS MULTISECTORAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK¹

Draft: 3/29/01

¹Strategic Framework is used as a common term and this document does not follow the exact format of strategic frameworks as defined by USAID guidelines.

Contributions/Acknowledgements

The following strategic framework is based on the energetic and committed contributions of the USAID Zambia staff representing each strategic objective and program office. This document is the outcome of a one-day retreat, held in Lusaka on January 24, 2001. Members from USAID Washington Global Bureau, HIV/AIDS Division, the Africa Sustainable Development Office (AFR-SD) and a writing consultant from the SYNERGY Project also provided key contributions to the development and writing of this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HIV/AIDS is dramatically affecting efforts to strengthen Zambia's capacity to achieve and sustain economic and social progress. In response, USAID Zambia plans to modify its development program of support to Zambia for more effective results in mitigating the adverse consequences of HIV. The Mission will implement a multisectoral strategic framework to improve the ability of development sectors in Zambia to better understand the impact of HIV/AIDS and cope with its effects. This strategy will promote a national and district-level response across Mission sectors in collaboration with USAID partners. The experience and information derived from implementation of this framework will be used to inform planning and the design of the next USAID Zambia Country Strategy in which issues of HIV/AIDS will be central to the Mission's development program.

USAID Zambia does not anticipate drafting a full-fledged HIV/AIDS multisectoral strategic objective, i.e., a SO or SpO, immediately. Both of these require the availability of appropriate human and financial resources specifically committed to SO or SpO level activity in this area. Due to present resource constraints within the USAID Zambia system, the full implementation of a multisectoral strategy will be done at a later time. At this time, the delineation of the framework will facilitate achievement ultimately of both short-term and long-term results. Several strategies will be used. These include strengthening national ministerial machinery, focusing efforts in a limited number of districts, developing mechanisms within the Mission to carry the multisectoral approach forward, and leveraging resources through partnerships with national, bilateral and multilateral agencies.

This document sets out the rationale for the USAID Zambia Multisectoral Strategic Framework, and highlights opportunities to begin implementation. It identifies potential short term (2001-2003) and long-term (2004-2011) outcomes and activities. While the multisectoral aspects of addressing HIV/AIDS across USAID Zambia sectors are indicated, the proposed framework does not specify each individual sector's efforts in HIV/AIDS as these are evolving and dependent on resource levels. Annex II describes aspects of activities currently being undertaken by different sectors of the Mission. The major components of the framework are outlined in the Executive Summary and discussed in somewhat greater detail in the body of the document. These include the goals, objectives, outcomes, strategies, management, coordination, recommendations and next steps.

GOAL:

To maximize the effects of USAID programs by mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS through activities across all sectors in the Mission.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To support synergetic programs by mission sectors that mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS;

2. To build sustainable institutions and systems that respond to the social, economic, and political impacts of the epidemic on Zambian society;
3. To increase the capacity among Zambians to cope with the effects of HIV/AIDS;
4. To empower local leadership of civil society organizations, government, and the donor community to promote a multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS; and
5. To strengthen USAID Zambia's multisectoral HIV/AIDS framework for sustained program development, implementation, and management.

SELECTED OUTCOMES:

The several outcomes to be derived from the multisectoral strategic framework are expected to produce the following:

1. Increased recognition and response by leaders (Zambian and donors) at all levels that HIV/AIDS affects progress toward achieving the development goals of the country;
2. Strengthened Zambian partners (ministry and key private sectors), including workforce and systems to monitor and maintain the productivity of each sector;
3. Improved quality of life and household livelihood security through strengthened families and communities; and
4. Productivity and outcomes of each USAID-supported sector maintained at official 2001 levels.

STRATEGY:

The following five strategies applied in a two-tiered approach, i.e., at national and local (district) levels in Zambia, will enable USAID to reach its multisectoral objectives:

1. Partnerships with Zambian ministries;
2. Implementation of a district-level focus;
3. Use of participatory approaches;
4. Strengthen mechanisms within USAID Zambia to effect the multisectoral strategy; and
5. Leverage resources through coordination with partners.

ACTIVITIES:

Proposed activities within this multisectoral framework are categorized in the following key areas;

1. Assessment and strategic planning;
2. Facilitating synergies across USAID Zambia sectors, both internal to the Mission and with partners and implementers;
3. Sharing tools and linking interventions through referral networks;
4. Implementation of HIV/AIDS interventions in prime areas, i.e. the workplace; and
5. Coordination.

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION:

There are central USAID Zambia management and coordination activities that will strengthen the potential of the Mission to implement a multisectoral program. These include:

1. Expansion of the HIV/AIDS and Orphans Working Group (HOW) to include local implementers and partners as well as key bilateral and multilateral agencies;
2. Rotation of the chair for the HOW Group amongst the different SOs;
3. Documenting the proceedings of each HOW meeting and sharing information on its deliberations;
4. Explore opportunities in each SO to promote multisectoral work in each implementing agency's annual work-plan;
5. Continue to share information on program activities within and across sectors about implementation of the multisectoral framework strategy; and
6. Hire a multisectoral staff member.

I. BACKGROUND

Zambia's high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 19.7% is a serious challenge. However, positive changes are becoming increasingly apparent. A drop from 28% in 1993 to 15% in 1998 in HIV prevalence rates is recorded among Zambian youth in Lusaka in the age group of 15-19 years. Further analysis shows that the decline in prevalence in urban areas also extends to the 20-24 age group among antenatal clinic clients. For women in urban areas aged 15-29 years, there was a significant 4% decline from 28% to 24%. These important results have been recorded among the most vulnerable age group, the youth. It indicates that reductions in infection rates in the youth and adult population, similar to those observed earlier in Uganda, can be achieved in southern Africa if adequate resources are channeled to HIV/AIDS programs.

Although the statistics just stated are encouraging, the fact remains that an estimated one million Zambians are currently living with HIV/AIDS; over one hundred thousand persons died of AIDS in 2000 alone. The disease has more than doubled the death rate in Zambia. Since progression from the initial infection to disease and death takes approximately 10 years, Zambia can expect the toll in illness and death to continue to rise, even while major strides are made in preventing new infections. This has significant implications for all of the society.

In Zambia, the devastation caused by high HIV/AIDS mortality is starting to be recognized, although HIV/AIDS is not always admitted to be the cause. Deaths tend to occur among people in their most productive years (15-49). As a result, changes in the size and makeup of the Zambian workforce are taking place and can be expected to continue for at least the next ten years. The impact of high AIDS mortality is being felt most in sectors requiring skilled workers, such as teachers and health care workers who cannot be easily replaced. But even where unskilled labor is used, the effects of AIDS are felt as absenteeism due to illness and/or funeral attendance increases. Increasing AIDS mortality is also increasing the already large number of children orphaned by the disease, many of whom are now adolescents and young adults. The emerging social and economic burdens are putting enormous stress on Zambia's social fabric and threatening civil and political stability.

All of these dynamics are impediments to the development goals of the Zambian government and its partners, including USAID. The advances in Zambia's development achieved by the reforms of the 1990's are now under threat. Thus, there is an urgent need to take steps to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on various sectors, and, as necessary in light of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, to change the approach being used to achieve the desired goals. USAID Zambia proposes to adopt a multisectoral strategic framework to address this need.

The outcomes of a multisectoral strategy to address the pandemic rely on many sectors working synergistically, whereby each brings its specific emphasis and focus to the effort of prevention and impact mitigation. The joint collaboration across the sectors is dependant upon and strengthened by the independent activities in each sector's response to HIV/AIDS. Lastly, where multisectoral responses are supported, the opportunity exists to use each development sector's approach and intervention to combat HIV/AIDS. The combined focus on development

and HIV/AIDS through the proposed HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework presented below should lead to a greater and more sustainable impact on both issues.

Responding to the Zambian situation since 1999, USAID Zambia has been working across key sectors with small pilot multisectoral activities. The health sector has been addressing HIV/AIDS in other sectors by doing IEC in the workplace, as well as capacity building of local NGOs working in HIV/AIDS and advocacy with the faith-based community. Sectors such as education and agriculture have been involved in strengthening the capacities of the relevant ministries to strategically address HIV/AIDS. In addition, these two sectors also have been involved in partnering with the Mission's health sector to deliver HIV/AIDS services. (See Annex I: Multisectoral Responses at USAID Zambia). The introduction of this Framework is expected to greatly augment the contributions already made by USAID to reducing this threat in Zambia.

II. RATIONALE

The Time Is Right for Our Partners, but Leadership Will Be Required

The adverse effects of HIV/AIDS are clearly affecting the populations USAID Zambia serves, the partners it relies upon, and the systems it needs to continue to support development in Zambia. It is clear that ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs and CBOs are experiencing the impact of HIV/AIDS and are attempting to cope with the consequences of the epidemic. The efforts being made, however, must be buttressed by a broad strategy that can impact many adverse effects simultaneously. A multisectoral approach offers this possibility.

The means to facilitate and secure a sustainable multisectoral response will require the proactive involvement of Zambian leaders. African leaders convened December 3-7, 2000, under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa to discuss their roles, and opportunities across the region to support and facilitate scaled up responses to HIV/AIDS. Among the major challenges facing them are the creation of conditions for community mobilization, openness and commitment at all levels of leadership, the involvement of persons living with AIDS (PLWA), youth and CSOs representing the religious, military, and traditional communities, as well as the challenge of addressing the issue of gender. These are all key areas in a multisectoral approach to HIV/AIDS.

In order to promote and contribute to effective leadership for a multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS, every USAID sector must understand the effects of HIV/AIDS on it, and what it can offer to overcome the damaging effects of the pandemic.

The Time is Right for USAID to Formalize Multisectoral Approaches

Like USAID, multilateral and bilateral agencies working in Zambia, are presently reviewing various multisectoral programs. UNAIDS and the entire UN system are required to develop a multisectoral strategy for a global response to HIV/AIDS. Given the scarcity of resources available for development and HIV/AIDS activities, it is clear that the primary means to accomplish implementation of an expanded approach is through cooperation, collaboration and

leveraging resources across agencies. This is the ideal time to begin building a realistic multisectoral framework, as it will demonstrate USAID's strategic leadership in this area.

The USAID planning processes already allow for multisectoral collaboration across the sectors in the Mission. The introduction of the framework will not require that the Mission formally adjust its overall strategy at this time, since the planning processes provide for additional intermediate or sub-intermediate results to be added without a revised Mission strategy. The current Results Framework for USAID Zambia and its SOs can support a multisectoral response, since adding additional intermediate results to link SOs is possible.

III. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

USAID Zambia HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework has the following goal and five objectives:

GOAL:

To maximize the effects of USAID programs by mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS through activities across all sectors in the Mission.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To support synergetic programs by mission sectors that mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS;
2. To build sustainable institutions and systems that respond to the social, economic, and political impacts of the epidemic on Zambian society;
3. To increase the capacity among Zambians to cope with the effects of HIV/AIDS
4. To empower local leadership of civil society organizations, government, and the donor community to promote a multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS; and
5. To strengthen USAID Zambia's multisectoral HIV/AIDS framework for sustained program development, implementation, and management.

V. OUTCOMES

Given the complexity of multisectoral approaches, which aim to link HIV/AIDS and development, short-term and long-term outcomes will be monitored as progress toward these objectives. The timeframe for the short-term outcomes is defined in terms of what is feasible, what can be realistically implemented, and which results can contribute to the redesign of the USAID Zambia Country Strategy. (See Table 1).

Short-term outcomes will be observed by 2003. Examples of anticipated key short-term outcomes are the following:

1. Strengthened recognition and responses of leaders to the effects of HIV/AIDS on development through coordination and facilitation between USAID sectors, their bilateral, multilateral, and local public and private sector partners across at least 3 sectors;
2. Completion of impact assessments and workforce/human capacity development plans in at least 3 sectors;
3. Establishment of management information systems to monitor the productivity of sectors and impacts of HIV/AIDS in at least 2 sectors; and
4. Implementation of community-based multisectoral activities involving at least 3 sectors in one district.

Long-term outcomes are likely to be observed over the 5 – 10 year timeframe, i.e., 2004-2011. Examples of some expected key outcomes include:

1. Increased recognition and response by leaders (Zambian and donors) at all levels that HIV/AIDS affects progress toward achieving the development goals of the country;
2. Strengthened Zambian partners (ministry and key private sectors), including workforce and systems to monitor and maintain the productivity of each sector;
3. Improved quality of life and household livelihood and security through strengthened families and communities; and
4. Productivity and outcomes of each USAID-supported sector maintained at official 2001 levels.

VI. STRATEGY

The following five strategies, applied in a *two-tiered approach*, that is, focused at national and local levels in Zambia, will enable USAID to reach its multisectoral objectives.

1. Partnerships with Zambian Ministries

Each USAID Zambia SO works closely with key Zambian Ministries in order to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate its work. Therefore, the success of this multisectoral approach will require that it is embedded in Zambian institutions and systems.

2. Implementation of a District-Level Focus

A district-level focus is the most appropriate focus of intervention. Within the district context, various multisectoral community-based responses can be prioritized and potentially serve as a model that can go to scale.

Other reasons why multisectoral approaches implemented at the district level can be scaled up are:

- a community can be mobilized around identified issues to which there is input by local stakeholders, increasing the sense of ownership;
- it is more efficient to build on existing strengths and resources of current programs, as the intervention can have an additive effect;
- implementation of the activity across different sectors can be more manageable;
- Follow-up of what is already being implemented can be facilitated where activities are already clustered;
- there are complimentary opportunities for sectors in the Missions to operate synergistically; and
- more reliable data regarding the assessments and conclusions of impact of the sector approach can be provided by a district-wide multisectoral experience.

3. Use of Participatory Approaches

Participatory approaches are used in nearly all sectors. It is well known that effects of interventions are more sustainable when participatory approaches are applied. Further, participatory approaches will be used in implementing the USAID Zambia HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework because of the following:

- Each SO readily provides opportunities for the use of participatory learning approaches (PLA);
- Working across sectors through the use of these approaches will allow USAID and its partners to better meet the priority needs identified by the communities served, which cannot be done by one sector acting alone;
- Community mobilization is a key process also used in many USAID Zambia sectors; and
- Identification and involvement of beneficiaries in program design, implementation, assessment and program redesign of all sectoral activities through the use of participatory approaches will strengthen the multisectoral program.

4. Strengthen Mechanisms within USAID Zambia to Effect the HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework

In order to implement a multisectoral strategic framework within USAID, systems within the Mission need to be strengthened and supported. To accomplish this, human resource needs and issues related to the HOW management group will need to be addressed. Staff for a multisectoral program will be put in place i.e., the Mission will hire a multisectoral coordinator. The HOW group will become the locus of USAID Zambia policy, planning and evaluation of multisectoral outcomes.

5. Leverage Resources through Coordination with Partners

Given the diversity and complexity of applying a multisectoral approach, appropriate resources need to be identified. Coordination and collaboration among partners who will formulate multisectoral strategies for their own agencies can facilitate leveraging additional means for program implementation. USAID will use its partnerships with UN agencies, bilateral donors, etc., to harmonize multisectoral strategies and leverage appropriate resources.

VI. ACTIVITIES

Proposed activities within this multisectoral framework are categorized in four key areas. These include:

1. Coordination: activities through which USAID sectors, their implementing agencies/ partners and donors build partnerships and links through collaboration;
2. Assessment and strategic planning: activities where the impact of HIV/AIDS on the sector, its staff, and outcomes are assessed and strategic plans for responses are developed;
3. Implementation of HIV/AIDS interventions in key areas – education, micro-enterprise, agriculture, and the workplace: activities which build the capacity of the workforces in the public and private sector, and which provide HIV/AIDS services that can be accessed by sectoral partners in the ministries and the private sector; and
4. Sharing tools and linking interventions through referral networks: activities that involve sharing technical tools and linking services across providers for synergistic interventions.

Table 1 below outlines the objectives and the projected short and long-term outcomes:

TABLE 1: ILLUSTRATIVE LOGFRAME OF USAID ZAMBIA HIV/AIDS MULTISECTORAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

GOAL: To maximize the effects of USAID programs by mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS through activities across all sectors in the mission.

<i>OBJECTIVES</i>	ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES (Short Term)	OUTCOMES (Long Term)
1. To support synergetic programs by mission sectors that mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS.	Work with sectoral CSOs/NGOs, and partners on HIV/AIDS to sensitize and build capacity for increasing prevention activities and more effectively reaching their beneficiaries.	Implementation of geographic expansion of at least one sector to overlap with another sector's activities.	Increased ability of each sector to maintain productivity. Maintain USAID sectoral outcomes at 2001 levels
2. To build sustainable institutions and systems that respond to the social, economic, and political impacts of the epidemic on Zambian society	Workplace prevention interventions for the sector civil service staff (e.g. Education sector HIV/AIDS funds and use of ZIHP tools). Linked: Development of referral networks across VCT Centers, care and support service providers, and non-health sector service providers.	Assessments and impact studies, which include human capacity development and workforce issues completed for at least 3 key ministries. Workforce HIV prevention programs implemented in at least 3 key ministries and partners. Linkages between USAID sectors, Government of Zambia, Private Sector, Associations, and implementation partners established in each sector.	Increased ability of each sector to maintain productivity Maintain USAID sectoral outcomes at 2001 levels

<i>OBJECTIVES</i>	ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES (Short Term)	OUTCOMES (Long Term)
<p>3. To increase the capacity among Zambians to cope with the effects of HIV.</p>	<p>Inclusion of HIV prevention services in current partner work – e.g. CLUSA has begun training staff. Creation of People Living with AIDS Clubs for MOE staff – collaborate with ZIHP Use of sectoral outreach workers, e.g. extension workers & teachers, to implement HIV/AIDS activities Prioritize focus on youth in prevention, care and support, and mitigation work.</p> <p>Linked: Use of common strategies and tools, e.g. peer education and IEC Building of needed support groups – e.g. Positive Living Clubs</p>	<p>Reduction of stigma related to HIV/AIDS across all sectors Increased capacity to cope with the epidemic</p>	<p>Increased recognition by Zambians that HIV/AIDS is a development issue. Significant reduction in prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Increased knowledge/skills/ behaviors in areas of prevention and of mitigation Increased ability of each sector to maintain its productivity. Decreased level of impact on mortality at district level e.g. farmer death. Improved household livelihood security. Improved quality of life and extension of life. Strengthened families and communities to continue to provide care and support orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)</p>

<i>OBJECTIVES</i>	<i>ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>OUTCOMES (Short Term)</i>	<i>OUTCOMES (Long Term)</i>
4. To empower local leadership of CSOs, government, and the donor community to promote a multisectoral response.	Training for judicial & legislative professionals in HIV/AIDS sensitization; MPs, Ministers, Magistrates. Work with sectoral CSOs/NGOs on HIV/AIDS sensitization and potential use of HIV/AIDS prevention to reach their beneficiaries.	Key Zambian leadership across sectors mobilized for action and involvement related to HIV/AIDS.	Increased recognition by Zambians that HIV/AIDS is a development issue.
5. To strengthen USAID Zambia's multisectoral HIV/AIDS framework for sustained program development, implementation, & management.	Each SO can facilitate the use of the University of Natal toolkits to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on that sector. Linked: All sectors visit a selected district and view the impact of HIV/AIDS from each sector's perspective. Develop detailed multisectoral plan at national and district level Involve National AIDS Secretariat in finalizing and approving plan	Assessments and impact studies, which include human capacity development and workforce issues completed for key ministries. USAID Planning completed and Implementation of multisectoral approach in one district on going. Increased mix of available USAID CSD and non-CSD resources for use in multisectoral approach generated.	Maintain USAID sectoral outcomes at 2001 levels

VII. IMPLEMENTORS AND PARTNERS

USAID Zambia's HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework will encourage and facilitate close collaboration and coordination between implementers and partners whose goals/objectives, and many activities will be congruent with those potentially adopted by the Mission. The respective agencies are:

Implementers:

1. USAID Zambia and USAID Washington collaborating agencies, (contractors, grantees, etc.);
2. Government of Zambia – ministries;
3. NGOs and CSOs, especially those that have adopted a multisectoral approach; and
4. Sector specific organizations – business associations, private sector companies, traditional organizations, CSOs, and professional organizations.

Partners:

1. Government of Zambia – ministries
2. Multilateral and bilateral organizations
3. Private sector companies

VIII. LOCATION AND TARGETS

As part of the two-tiered approach, each sector will work with their respective partners on a national multisectoral HIV/AIDS strategy. They will also initiate district-level strategies. Criteria for choosing the district sites are:

1. Effective HIV/AIDS activities are currently implemented and will continue for at least 3 years;
2. Effective activities in at least 3 sectors are currently implemented and will continue for at least 3 years;
3. Availability of key statistics, especially on HIV/AIDS and other relevant sectoral areas;
4. Available human capacity and infra-structural resources e.g. district multisectoral HIV/AIDS teams;

5. Politically neutral;
6. Proactive local leadership; and
7. Possibility of at least three common indicators to be reported by each relevant USAID Zambia SO.

Meeting these criteria, the district of Livingstone will be the pilot district for testing the multisectoral HIV/AIDS strategy. Other districts that may also be reviewed based on the same criteria, for future expansion are:

1. Chipata
2. Lusaka
3. Kaloma
4. Choma
5. Ndola
6. Chibombo.

Target groups will be delineated and defined once specific programs are identified at the district level.

IX. TIMEFRAME

Given the scarcity of resources to meet the magnitude of need for a multisectoral framework in Zambia, a two-phased approach is proposed. The short-term timeframe of up to 2 years (2001-2003) is based on an opportunistic stance whereby the Mission will look for favorable circumstances for collaboration, coordination and to pilot promising activities. In addition, key findings and lessons from the short-term period will be used to inform the redesign of the USAID Zambia Country Strategy. The second phase of the approach is timed with the launch of the redesigned USAID Zambia Country Strategy and will run for 5-10 years (2004 – 2011).

X. RESOURCES AND ASSETS

USAID Zambia, to date, does not have adequate financial resources to provide for an expanded multisectoral strategic framework. Therefore, several important questions arise as to how best to utilize the resources and assets available to the Mission in the short term.

Some of the questions and issues that will need to be addressed are the following.

1. What is available to launch this approach?
2. Where are the gaps in resources?
3. What activities can be expanded that overlap with funded programs?
4. What other funds can Zambia access outside of USAID?

5. Are there small resources that can be liberated by each SO as seed money?

Resources and assets are as critical components to a multisectoral response as budgets are in terms of what needs to be considered in launching such an initiative. Thus, some opportunities that would facilitate the implementation of the multisectoral strategic framework include those next outlined:

1. Access technical assistance, based on current agreements with contractors and grantees;
3. Identify no cost/low-cost activities in the short-term, i.e., the first two years;
4. Better target of funds set aside by the Zambian Ministry of Finance for use by other ministries specifically for multisectoral HIV/AIDS activities;
5. Catalogue and list technical experts and assistance in different sectoral program areas; and
6. Specify mechanisms to leverage other donor resources.

The design of the program should drive the budget. Thus, a consensus should be reached on the multisectoral activities to be pursued. USAID Zambia should attempt a balance between HIV/AIDS and non-HIV/AIDS resources in the design of its activity. No single funding stream within the USAID system can cover the full spectrum of multisectoral interventions needed to mitigate the impact of the epidemic in Zambia.

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

With the launch of USAID Zambia's multisectoral strategic framework, a monitoring and evaluation strategy will be identified to specify the outcomes, targets and measures relevant for the mix of participating sectors. These M&E strategies will emphasize annual feedback to and from local stakeholders. In addition, an annual review of results should be completed through the collaboration of all relevant sectors, each using the technical standards required for their sectoral interventions and sectoral indicators.

XII. MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

A number of activities regarding coordination are identified:

1. Expansion of the HIV/AIDS and Orphans Working Group (HOW) should include some implementers and partners, as identified earlier, in addition to key bilateral and multilateral agencies;
2. Rotated chair of the HOW group between sectors;

3. Recorded notes of each HOW meeting;
4. Each SO to look for opportunities for multisectoral work in implementing work plans; and
5. Continue to share information on program activities with each sector with regard to the multisectoral strategy.

XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Three recommendations were made to commence operating within the multisectoral framework:

1. Leveraging Resources:

Due to the constraints imposed by a lack of appropriate funds for full implementation of a multisectoral strategy, USAID Zambia should prioritize no/low cost initiatives at the start of the program. Where these no-to-low cost alternatives are selected for immediate implementation, it will be essential that decision-makers are clear on the full program budget needs.

Long-term multisectoral activities need to be planned and defined with appropriate budgets clarified.

2. Strategic Opportunity:

- A common immediate/sub-intermediate result should be identified, which with slight modifications or additions, could be shared across all of the SOs and speedily move the USAID Zambia's multisectoral activity forward.
- Use could be made of any upcoming SO assessments, e.g., in SO 1 and SO 4, between February 1st and the drafting of the next Mission Country Strategy, as an opportunity to assess the possibility of implementing a multisectoral framework for HIV/AIDS.

3. Developing and Shaping Management:

- Top management and sectoral leaders should be brought into a process of discovery and transformation through training to equip them with the necessary perspectives and skills to operate within a multisectoral framework.
- The coordinator for a USAID Zambia's multisectoral program should be located in an area agreed upon by the Mission. The position should demonstrate the high importance management attaches to the issue as a pivotal activity of the Mission, facilitate access between the multisectoral coordinator and all sectoral staff, and promote/ease the creation of networks and relationships with the wide range of partners necessary to implementing the framework.

XIV. NEXT STEPS

USAID Zambia needs to:

1. Complete discussion of issues to be addressed by the HOW Group in the introduction of the multisectoral strategic framework;
2. Dialogue with key partners, e.g., Ministries, GRZ, CAs, etc., to discuss the intent of the Mission to move forward with a multisectoral approach;
3. Use the RCO to resolve contracting issues, which could impede adoption of the change in strategy to address HIV/AIDS;
4. Hire the FSN multisectoral coordinator/staff USAID Zambia
5. Take an inventory of resources and assets that could be placed at the service of the program; and
6. Review the draft Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Program Strategic Framework and provide feedback to the lead writer.

Supplemental Information Annex 4

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE ZAMBIA SECTOR REVIEW

Summary

The D/G Zambia Sector Review conducted in February 2001 found that the existing results framework is still valid, and that the SO remains feasible, provided that activities are appropriately realigned. Greater accent will be placed on the “demand” strategy first devised in 1997 and articulated in the 2000 R4 report. Up to three implementation instruments will be used to achieve results and address the pipeline issue quickly. The major accent in implementing the strategy will be on IR2 “Increased Public Debate” as a gateway to increased public influence and democratic pluralism. A cooperative agreement or contract will be issued to support debate on elections and development issues of concern to membership organizations (unions, church based NGOs, professional associations), including HIV/AIDS, poverty, citizen empowerment and decentralization, and human rights. Multi-donor inputs will be encouraged for IR1 and IR3, similar to the recent USAID Agreement reached with Sweden to contribute half the costs of the existing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) activity with the Law Association of Zambia (LAZ). SO4 will also seek opportunities for synergy with the other SOs, where possible, accenting geographical synergy and buying into other existing activities as they relate to debate, administration of justice or local government. Close collaboration with the Embassy will continue through the mechanism of the SO Team, and the American Center will also be involved in the “public debate” IR. Government will benefit through provision of web sites and support to publications. IQCs will be used to support implementation of IR1 and IR3.

The existing pipeline of \$5 million and funds in 2002 and 2003 of \$1.7 million per year will allow for a \$4-4.5 million contract/agreement for IR2, approximately \$1.0-\$1.5 million for IR1 and \$.5 million for IR3, each likely through IQCs. Cross-sectoral linkages with other SOs and possible contributions to ESF funding for election activities under the Embassy would complete the portfolio.

Background

The Zambia SO (1999) was designed for democracy and governance programming in “backsliding countries” by seeking out small “windows of opportunity”, accenting citizen inputs (‘demand’ approach), and supporting decentralization to the local level. Since start-up in 1999, SO4 has been implemented through discrete small procurements, each based on an assessment by the Mission’s SO4 team of the feasibility, quality of partnership, government commitment, and other development indicators as to whether the investment proposed would lead to measurable results. Concerning IR1 (*Increased Efficiency in the Administration Of Justice*), three small activities have shown great promise, and one of the local partners, the LAZ, is about

to present a formal proposal for a permanent ADR Center (Sweden has recently contributed jointly with USAID to initial costs). Chemonics International has provided training for court-associated mediators, and a local institute within the University of Zambia (ZAMLII) is developing a legal information website. In IR3 (*More Effective And Inclusive Local Government Institutions*), USAID has funded a strategic planning exercise with Lusaka City Council, and a consultant from South Africa is studying waste management, which may lead to a multi-donor effort supporting a landfill site. USAID/Zambia is about to fund a strategic planning process for the city of Ndola, similar to the process for Lusaka City Council funded in 2000. USAID's Regional Urban Development Office (RUDO) in Pretoria has provided technical advice and joint funding support (approximately \$200,000). Under IR2 (*Increased Public Debate*) USAID is cooperating with the National Assembly, having contributed to Internet connectivity for use by MPs, and funding a parliamentary reform needs assessment (by the State University of New York). A reform plan has been adopted by the Parliament and is expected to be made public shortly. However, with upcoming elections, implementation is not anticipated this year. Donor coordination is a strong dimension to ongoing and potential activities in all three IRs.

The portfolio, however, has been weak in obtaining measurable results and was inclined more towards supporting public sector institutions, while the articulated strategy the SO, IRs and indicators all accented the demand side -- i.e., citizens' inputs to democratic and governance reforms.

In response to these issues, the Mission and D/G Team defined an Action Plan to realign activities to better fit the SOAG. The Action Plan, approved in November 2000, was to set up a management contract to support implementation of the existing broad Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results. The Action Plan was operational in tone: to refocus activities while adding professional resources and programming instruments, such as a Small Projects Grant Fund, as a means to reduce the considerable pipeline. However, new information obtained by the Team Leader while at USAID/Washington in December led to a different direction. New USAID/Washington information coming to light was:

- D/G Zambia has been considered a “non-performing SO” for some time.
- A Washington-led strategic review was conducted in 1997 to establish the framework for the D/G program. However, the framework was not thoroughly followed in implementation of the SO ².
- Cuts to D/G programming are expected to continue, estimated to be 20% in 2001. For D/G Zambia, the cut will be considerably greater, as the 2000 R4 requested \$1.6 million instead of \$2.5 million, (Zambia bilateral agreement is \$10 million over four years, hence

² “The Transition to Democracy in Zambia: a Democracy and Governance Strategy” (MSI report, with senior USAID D/G strategic officer, Gerald Hyman as a co-author, August 5, 1997). The report recommended the “demand strategy” (i.e., civil society) on the grounds that there was lack of consensus, competition, and inclusion, and lack of political will, hence, that Zambia was in an ambiguous, stalled transition phase. The report continued, until there was evidence of government commitment to reform and real multiparty competition, investments in public institutions would be disappointing and ill advised.

\$2.5 million per year); reduced resources should thus translate into the need for a more rigorous focus.

- In light of ongoing D/G shortfalls in the Africa Bureau, a non-performing D/G SO would be at greater risk of cutbacks or elimination, especially if the 'buy-in' from AID Washington has been marginalized.

Method

1. The objective of the 2001 D/G Zambia Sector Review was to define a revised, realistic and practical D/G strategy for 2001-2003, based on the 1997 analysis, changes since 1997, and the current context.
2. Basis for the review was the analysis following the changeover in DG advisers in September 2000. Evaluations and monitoring reports dating back to 1995 showed both positive achievements and programming difficulties³.
3. A contract was awarded to a local management firm to conduct a background review of the sector, with an accent on comparing the environment to the review findings of 1997, the current political context and possible future political scenarios, the media context, and profiles of selected membership-based associations as potential partners.
4. The DG sector review team conducted interviews in the week of February 12 to 16, 2001. Meetings were held with the Mission management and SOT leaders, other SOs, the embassy, the American Center, like-minded donors, government officials, partners and potential partners.
5. The findings and conclusions were discussed with the Embassy stakeholders at the conclusion of the two- week mission on Feb. 23rd.

Summary Findings

The review validated the existing results framework. Activities will be revised to better reflect the demand strategy as defined in 1997 and as confirmed in last year's R4 report. Accent and the bulk of resources will be placed on public debate from a demand perspective. Administration of justice will receive higher resources than local government, the latter to be continued while periodically monitored. Indicators will be revised for IR3 (local government) and at the SO level. SO indicators will be qualitative with a local panel to assess performance.

Analysis

One may argue that compared to the 1997 USAID D/G analysis, Zambia's status has further deteriorated. Political backsliding, lack of government commitment to democratic reform and to decentralization, to establishing a level playing field in the electoral process, the risk of constitutional change to allow a third term, suppression of dissenting views within the opposition and the ruling party alike, periodic harassment of the press, corruption and a collapsing economy, all imply negative performance.

³ See summary of findings at the end of the Annex

The picture is not so bleak. Development is non-linear. Steps forward are bordered by steps backwards and sideways. And timeframes are underestimated. From a longer-term view, Zambia has radically changed since the 1991 transformation to a multi-party state. Democratic and economic reforms are continuing.

More problematic for the analysis is the observation period. A review casts a moment in time, a static slice that catches some events and misses others. The year 1996 was particularly disheartening, and following the 1997 review, the situation appeared to temporarily worsen, with allegations of political assassinations and an attempted coup. In the past two years observers see a small but consistent improvement. Now, the extraordinary events of February 2001 point to a *zeitgeist*, a revitalized transforming energy that could alter the leadership and the government over the next year.

As part of the analysis, assumptions of the 1998 USAID/Zambia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) were updated. Since the Mission CSP is being reviewed during 2001, their relevance is questionable. Nevertheless they remain a solid base for an update. The 1998 assumptions and current comparisons:

1. *That opposition parties are permitted to organize freely and to compete fairly with the current ruling party*

This and the second assumption relate to the level playing field, to free speech and to the opportunity for multi-party political representation. Unquestionably, the ruling party has a strong advantage: its use of government resources and of government media to control public opinion; the political tool of District Administrators with their alleged slush funds to buy votes and control the local governments and the party; and possibly the voter registration system, which some observers allege alters voting by a significant number.⁴ The open electoral process is possibly threatened by a third term for the current President, despite the 1991 Constitutional provision that “Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this constitution or any other law, no person who has twice been elected as president shall be eligible for re-election to that office.” The ruling party has sufficient strength to push through a constitutional amendment, which the international community would closely watch as to how it is handled. Opposition and independent observers continue to argue that the voter registration rolls developed in 1996 remain tainted. Opposition parties face many of the same limitations as in the 1996 elections, including weakness of a divided opposition trying to take on a powerful ruling party.

Current signs point toward much greater optimism. In recent by-elections a new opposition party, the UPND, has won six seats in the 150 seats Legislature. As the election heats up, talk is increasing that a significant opposition will emerge in the new Parliament. Zimbabwe succeeded despite government harassment and control. On the government side, the ruling MMD has committed to implementing a continuous voter registration system, this being one

⁴ Known as the ‘Nikuv system,’ a contract was awarded to one of the highest bidders, an Israeli firm, to set up automated voter registration with voter cards. The ensuing issue was a prime factor in the opposition boycott of the 1996 elections, and continues to be on the agenda of inter-party talks. The Electoral Commission announced in early March, 2001 that it was replacing the system with a new one.

of the three issues identified in 1999 by the EU and encouraged by all major donors. Continuous registration will be a step up but less than the essential reform proposed by the opposition and independent voices, to scrap voter cards altogether. There is more open political debate than prior to 1991. Led by a strong and persistent opposition paper, *The Post*, and by *Radio Phoenix*, opportunities exist for expression of opinion, including political opinion. Private media, however, is weak. In 1999 the “African Barometer” public opinion survey found that among regional countries Zambians would be the most likely to fight to keep the freedoms gained.

A salient barometer on the state of democracy is the public debate on the issue of a “third term” for President Chiluba, and implications for changing the Constitution. Towards the end of 2000, the ruling MMD began to host political meetings in which spontaneous calls for a third term were reported in the government press. By January and February, 2001 a backlash of opposing views started to be heard, first opposition political parties, then increasingly from independent sources, including the churches, the unions and the Law Association of Zambia. On February 4, the Lusaka Province MMD also rejected a 3rd term in a secret ballot, followed by other signs of internal party struggle.

As a pilot test for supporting public debate on vital issues, USAID/Zambia, in cooperation with other donors and under the leadership of the American and Danish Ambassadors, funded the Law Association of Zambia to enter the debate on the third term. The debate took place on February 21, attended by 1,500 people, including members of the ruling party, the churches and an NGO coalition. In one of the impassioned speeches, the former Chairman of the 1996 Constitutional Review Commission (the failed initiative funded by USAID among others) pleaded to the President to heed the Church’s voice, to remember his own struggle in 1991, and to abandon the quest for a third term. The government press, after a distracting headline, went on to accurately report what was said by prominent speakers, all opposed to a third term.

In early March, the ‘green ribbon’ and car honking campaigns (both signifying “no” to a third term) started; and on March 2, the Vice President of the MMD and Education Minister, Brigadier-General Miyanda, came out publicly opposed to a third term, followed the next day by the Vice President of Zambia, who apparently agreed with Miyanda in a speech in a church. This despite two other Ministers being sacked two weeks earlier for the same dissent. On March 4, a struggle took place at the airport between pro-and anti third term MMD members when the President returned from an overseas trip. On March 5, the Minister of Legal Affairs expressed public opposition to a third term on constitutional grounds.

These examples, while flashes in time, illustrated that democratic furor is very much alive in Zambia, a *zeitgeist* or ‘spirit of the times’ emerging with momentous energy. Many persons interviewed emotionally felt the time has come to speak out on this and other issues on which Zambians have been silent, and irrespective of the risks of government retaliation, the latter repeatedly demonstrated when its control is threatened.

2. *That there are regular opportunities for peaceful changes of government through an open electoral process.*

See above. This assumption resembles the first, especially the level playing field.

3. *That the economy continues to grow and that the benefits become more widely shared among the population in an environment of macroeconomic stability.*

This assumption is somewhat confused, “janus-faced,” looking two directions at once. It combines on the one hand, the collectively agreed link between democratic and economic development, and on the other, a specific indicator of GRZ political will and commitment. True that as a general rule, sustainable democratic development is dependent on economic stability and growth, and continuing lack of growth is a risk factor for democracy. At the same time, poor economic performance in Zambia is proof that the government has stuck to its commitment to restructuring. Economic reforms have advanced, despite a two-year regression over sale of the mines. Ultimately the legacy of African socialism will be spent. Zambia is expected to soon qualify for IMF HIPC and debt cancellation.⁵

Meanwhile, the economy continues to worsen. Real per capita GDP is down, as are social indicators: life expectancy, infant, child and maternal mortality, and caloric intake. Some 150,000 persons have lost their jobs, due to continuing retrenchment and public service reform. HIV/AIDS (with a 20% infection rate, Zambia is third highest in Africa), is having a major impact on the economy: death and absenteeism, costs of retraining, loss of skilled labor and the impact on performance, the health care system, the education sector, all in addition to the social impact of increased numbers of orphans and “land grabbing”, in which relatives eject widows and children of the deceased husband into the street.

Corruption is likely worsening, as elsewhere on the continent, but the government has agreed to conduct a corruption and governance survey with the World Bank, which will provide hard data from which to program interventions, led by DFID and the Bank.

4. *That the government maintains its commitment to political and economic reform.*

Results are mixed. Commitment to economic reform has been more consistent than to political reform. Decentralization and HIV/AIDS national policies are still under discussion, (decentralization a theme since the MMD manifesto in 1991) and still anticipated ‘at any moment.’⁶ The CG meeting in July 2000 was a model of consultation with civil society led by the churches, and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/HIPC process entails real active consultations through sectoral sub-committees. The third term issue will be a prime indicator of commitment to political reform.

⁵ A February 2001 *New York Times* article revealed an independent draft audit finding of a behind-the-scene cobalt deal in which \$60 million ‘disappeared’ equaling two years potential benefits from debt cancellation. The event is unlikely to affect HIPC.

⁶ Possibly correct, as a high level meeting with the World Bank is to take place on March 8, 2001.

5. *That the southern Africa region remains stable, and that stability is strengthened by growing political cooperation and economic integration.*

The region is backsliding. The problems in Zimbabwe with rule of law and human rights abuse are exacerbated by unwillingness of SADC leaders to take a stand against President Mugabe, who has increased executive power through the Presidential Powers Act, the Electoral Act, and the PVO Act. The Constitution was amended in Namibia to allow the incumbent president to rerun, and Namibia is considering land reforms not unlike Zimbabwe. Tanzania could face political instability unless it addresses the political and human rights issues in Zanzibar. Malawi is also considering constitutional reforms for presidential continuity and has abolished the Senate. Overall, SADC leaders appear to be sharing backsliding tactics, such as control of the media, use of government resources, and constitutional amendments. Zambia reportedly sent delegations to Namibia and Peru to learn lessons on how to continue the current presidency.

Zambia continues to lead the peace process for the DR Congo, and continues to be free of conflict, despite refugee issues from the conflicts in Angola and DR Congo.

Political Scenarios

The background study contained five potential political scenarios. It would be premature to conclude which of the scenarios or others will prevail. Judging from current events the potential exists that a genuine parliamentary opposition will emerge; assuming elections are held as planned in October or November 2001. The opposition could obtain a majority in the Parliament. If a majority or a substantial minority of opposition MPs are elected, USAID anticipates working actively with the Parliament to implement its reform plan expected to be fully approved in the near future.

Revised Activities

Over the life of the bilateral agreement (to August 2003) the following activities are planned or ongoing:

IR1. Up to \$1.0-\$1.5 million will be invested through 2003 within an IQC with the prime objective being support to a sustainable ADR Center. Since half of the newly trained arbitrators are not lawyers, the ADR Center will likely be administratively independent from the Law Association and the Courts. A contractor will be tasked to support planning and implementation of ADR combining the LAZ and the Courts as prime stakeholders. Smaller investments may be made to insure results concerning greater access to legal information. A baseline survey on access to legal information will be conducted before June/01. An Agreement between Sweden and USAID to be signed in March, 2001 may be the forerunner to further understandings with other donors on joint funding of shared strategies.

IR2. A contract or Cooperative Agreement of \$4.0 to \$4.5 million over 30 months will be in place by July 2001 to support implementation, including a Small Grants Fund of \$2.0 million, with the shorter term objective to encourage more public debate, especially on electoral processes, and on debate within membership organizations on development, which over the longer term should lead beyond discussion to greater public influence on public policy. Debate is the stepping-stone to democratic pluralism, and targeted debate on public issues in a democracy may lead to influence on public policy. The Grants will be provided to non-government membership organizations in the range of \$50,000 (10 activities) to \$250,000 (4 activities) from the Fund. In addition, technical assistance, training and small procurements will be provided through the implementing entity for activities such as public opinion polling inside organizations, effective debate management, disseminating positions through media, media professionalism, media management, community radio, or training for management of unions, professional, and development associations. The Government of Zambia (GRZ) will be eligible for similar small procurements related to debate: organizing seminars, advertising, publications, meetings, web sites and other public debate tools. GRZ partners presently include the Cabinet Office, the Governance Development Unit of the Ministry of Legal Affairs, and the Parliament. All have expressed a commitment to share information more widely with the public. Depending on approval of the Parliamentary Reform Plan and the outcome of the 2001 general and presidential elections, USAID/Zambia may engage more intensively with the National Assembly. Public debate may target IR1 and IR3 partners, and other SO partners.

IR3. Up to \$500,000 will be available to Lusaka and Ndola City Councils, with RUDO/Pretoria providing the technical advice and procurement services. Decision to move forward will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Along with US-based services, a long-term local advisor may be contracted through joint RUDO-USAID/Zambia funding to monitor and advise on all activities. Ongoing and planned activities with the Lusaka City Council may be carried forward in line with the Lusaka Council Strategic Plan developed with USAID support. A follow-on review of the Strategic Plan, with the newly appointed municipal officials, is anticipated, as is further work on improvements in municipal services delivery. Similar efforts with Zambia's second largest city, Ndola, may occur beginning in March 2001 and may result in other USAID support, in line with the new Ndola City Council Strategic Plan. Finally, closer coordination and joint programming activities with other donors, particularly the Danes, Irish, UNDP and the World Bank, are being explored to support improved local governance and service delivery.

Elections. The SO has been working closely with the Embassy to design and implement a targeted elections support program. The Political Officer is to become a member of the new DG SO Team. The Embassy was actively consulted on options, and agrees with the revised plans. At the Embassy's request, SO4 intends to increase further cooperation for ESF funding related to elections. This may entail SO4 buy-in to the ESF or other to-be-defined instruments. The Ambassador views the elections as the primary democracy event of 2001. The support that USAID/Zambia provided to the third term debate led by the Embassy is likely to be repeated.

Synergy with Other SOs. Opportunities for synergies and linkages with other SOs are expected to be identified, which would result in contributions towards other activities.

Scenarios. Political scenarios discussed above can radically affect D/G programming as they did in 1996 (when the failed Constitutional Reform and election issues resulted in two successful projects with the GRZ being suspended as a USG protest). Scenarios will be included in contracts or cooperative agreements, including conditions on withdrawal or altering any specific activities. As noted, a broad based Parliament would require greater investments than currently planned. If the Constitution is revised to allow for a third term, public sector activities may have to be curtailed.

Action Plan/Calendar

- March 3-19. IR2: Consultant from US will prepare a "Statement of Work" or "Program Description" for implementing the revised activities under IR2.
- March-April. IR2: Plan for a competition – IQC or Agreement – agreed to by the Mission, RCO and DG Center.
- March IR3: Ndola Strategic Planning workshop
- April. IR1: Terms of Reference drafted for implementation mechanism for support to a permanent ADR Center.
- May. IR2: Selection and contracting plan implemented
- June. IR2: Negotiations completed
- June. IR3. Implementation mechanism for support to local government activities: Terms of Reference drafted
- July. IR2: "Public Debate" implementation support in place.
- August-September. IR1: Implementation support for Administration of Justice ADR Center in place
- August. IR3: Lusaka City review of Strategic Plan
- September-October. IR3: Implementation support for Local Government in place.

Lessons from review of D/G Zambia Historical Studies

1. Lessons of the previous DG program (1993-1998) include: objectives too ambitious; lack of flexibility because of Cooperative Agreements and contracts with three institutional partners to implement; lack of management control over the institutional partners; the high administrative costs with sometimes unsatisfactory deliverables; and the most problematic, targeting activities in the political realm which the government found threatening.
2. On political issues, the final evaluation noted that in future “Activities undertaken will have to involve lowered levels of perceived threat to the government. A continuing concern for project organizers is how much of such political changes the government can stand without clamping down politically or deciding not to allow further consolidation of democratic institutions.” (Page 32)
3. The first DG program was nevertheless successful in over half of its undertakings. Of the five components (constitutional reform, civic education, media independence, legislature, and policy coordination), only constitutional reform and parliamentary reform failed, with the conclusion that they were too ambitious. Political advocacy of NGOs under civic education and elections activities were directly related to the problem described above. The Cabinet Office project, managed by the D/G Advisor and technically supported by Abt Assoc/MSI, was judged very successful, but cut by the USG as a protest to the GRZ approach to Constitutional reform and the 1996 electoral process. The program achieved the creation of an independent media training institute, ZAMCOM, successfully trained many journalists, and was effective with a small projects fund, the Civic Action Fund (CAF), managed by Southern University under a CA. An election monitoring NGO, FODEP, continues years later, is possibly the only DG NGO with a significant constituency (10,000 provincial members) and has a good reputation, although USAID no longer funds it. The attempt under the first DG program to convert FODEP into a grass roots civic education NGO failed because this was never in its mandate; however, by 2000 the organization appears to have succeeded in doing so on its own. The CAF did reach the grass roots. A middle-school civic education textbook was developed and implemented with the Ministry of Education.
4. Despite successes under the first DG, SO4 no longer supports media, NGOs, nor grass roots civic organizations. The planned restart of the 1996 policy-coordination activities with the Cabinet Office has not yet occurred (the 2000 R4 Report makes reference to a possible return). USAID/Zambia has returned to working with Parliament after an unsuccessful attempt in the early 1990’s, with small activities that may lead to a Parliamentary reform program. Indications are that the new Speaker is reform minded, but the timing is uncertain.
5. As noted in the Mission R4 report for 2000, the SO4 strategy emphasizes direct hands-on management by the Mission of discrete activities and procurements, with no umbrella

institutional contractor. It stems from the lessons of high cost and weak management control associated with the first D/G program. It evolved into three costly, poorly controlled and not fully effective implementation arrangements, two being Cooperative Agreements. Direct management of activities by the first D/G Advisor was changed following the Mid-Term review, since the Project Paper had underestimated the complexity and degree of effort. Thus the switch from hands on to implementing partners. The experience of the first D/G, under-estimation of level of effort, may apply to SO4. Also, direct management could weaken the advisory role of the D/G unit in the Mission, as well as adding administrative burdens for Comptrollers and Program Office.

D/G Sector Review February, 2001

Persons Interviewed

USAID/Zambia

Allan Reed, Director USAID/Zambia
Curt Wolters, Program Officer
Gail Spence, PDO
Kennedy Musonda, Program Office
Likando Mukumbuta, Program Economist
Helen Gunther, Team Leader SO1 (Economic Growth)
Kent Noel, Team Leader SO2 (Education)
Robert Clay, Team Leader SO3 (Health)
Fred Mungandi, Leyland Initiative Specialist

US Embassy

Ambassador David Dunn
Lisa Peterson, Political Officer
John Luton, Public Affairs Officer, American Center

Donors

Anders Pedersen, First Secretary Political Affairs, Embassy of Sweden
Sanne Olsen, Counsellor, Royal Danish Embassy
Daniel Henry, Director, Zambia-Canada Cooperation Program, CIDA
Michael G. Taylor, Managing Director, Nordic Consulting Group
Michael Schultheiss, Resident Director, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Kevin Kelly, Attaché for Development, Ireland Aid
Mike Soko, UNDP

Zambian Government

Cresta Kaluba, Permanent Secretary, Policy Coordination, Cabinet Office
Francis M. Muwowo, Acting Town Clerk, Lusaka City Council
Eve Jhala, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Legal Affairs (MOLA)
Darfy Paul Chaponda, Programme Coordinator, Governance Development Unit, MOLA
Enock Shawa, Monitoring and Evaluation, Governance Development Unit, MOLA
Basilio Chilumbwa, Monitoring and Evaluation, Governance Development, MOLA
Frederick S. Hapunda, MP, Deputy Chairman, Committee of the Whole House, (Reform Committee) National Assembly
Philip Musonda, Chief Administrator, Advocate of the High Court and Supreme Court

Media

Duncan H. Mbazima, Director General, Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC)
Fackson Banda, PANOS
Michael M. Daka, Director, ZAMCOM
Masautso Phiri President, Zambian Independent Media Association (ZIMA)
Sharon Wolongo, President, Zambian Media Women's Association (ZAMWA)
Hicks Sikazwe, Chief Sub-Editor, Times of Zambia, and President, Press Association of Zambia (PAZA)

Other Organizations

Geoffrey W. Simukoko, Project Coordinator, Alternative Dispute Resolution LAZ/USAID Project
Samuel M. Mulafulafu, Executive Secretary, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
Peter J. Henriot, S.J., Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection
Muweme K. Muweme, Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection
Kalila Chellah-Kunda, Executive Director, Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP)

Hakainde Hichilema, Managing Director, Grant Thornton Associates Limited
Francis Kasoma, Grant Thornton Associates Limited

Supplemental Information Annex 5

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1. Background Information

The Mission has in the past year elevated the use Information Technology as a crosscutting vehicle for achieving some the Intermediate Results.

This has been made possible through the hiring of a full time coordinator for the Leland Initiative. Besides managing Leland activities, the coordinator is providing technical advice and in some cases managing I.T. related activities for some of the SO teams.

The Mission's interventions in Information Technology date back to 1997 when the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Leland Initiative was entered into with the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ). Previously, the Leland Initiative was part of the mission's DG program but has now been moved to the Program Office to provide support to all of the Mission programs as a crosscutting theme.

2. Information Technology Activities

Information Technology is today creating opportunities for third world countries to participate in the global information economy. Zambia like most other third world countries is facing the risk of being left out from the globalization process due to constraints facing access to, and use of information technologies.

The Mission through Leland is aiming at bridging the technology gap (commonly referred to as the "digital divide") by harnessing the use of information technology in its sector programs. We seek to bring the benefits of globalization to the Zambian people, by promoting the access to, production of, and use of information technology.

Supported IT activities include: -

- i. The creation of an enabling ICT policy and regulatory environment to promote policy reforms that will foster competition among the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) service providers.
- ii. Promotion of ICT infrastructure development by encouraging private sector participation.
- iii. Enhancing the access to, and use of ICT as a vehicle for achieving the Mission's Strategic Objectives.

2.1 ICT Policy and Regulation

Subsequent to the signing of the MOU for the Leland Initiative in February 2000, a working group comprising key stakeholders from government, academics and private sector I.T. firms was formed and tasked to develop plans for addressing the major constraints facing the IT sector in Zambia.

In June 2000, Leland sponsored the Communications Authority of Zambia (the telecom regulator for Zambia) for a study tour to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in Washington DC. The objective of the tour was to examine the policy and regulatory issues relating to the Internet and other ICTs. The tour also facilitated participation in a regional workshop (for COMESA telecom regulators) aimed at harmonizing the development of a regional telecom policy and regulatory framework. During this tour, the regulator was able to meet with regional and US counterparts. The regulator also met officials from the US National Telephone Cooperatives Association (NTCA) who provided valuable information on ways of achieving and extending information technology to rural areas.

As a result of the tour, the regulator was able to put up a proposal to government, suggesting ways and means of developing a national ICT policy. Subsequently, the GRZ is showing interest and has responded by giving mandate to a landmark process of developing a national ICT policy.

2.2 Intervention in Infrastructure Development

Our focus is towards promoting collaboration and interconnectivity among the existing service providers to reduce cost of Internet services through shared infrastructure.

Leland is supporting the establishment of an Internet Exchange Point (IXP) for Zambia, that will be used as a peering point for interconnection of service providers. Once established, the Internet Exchange will yield the following benefits: -

- i. Reduced costs of Internet services through savings realized from efficient utilization of costly International Internet communications resources.
- ii. Promotion of competition among the ISPs through interconnectivity. This will in turn translate into improved quality of service.

2.3 Mission related ICT end-user applications

This section gives brief anecdotes of the ongoing IT activities and results achieved so far under each SO.

2.3.1 Information Technology activities for SO1

SO1 through IR 1.3 (Improved Trade and Investment) through is assisting the Zambia Investment Centre (ZIC) improve investment opportunities through use of Information Technology. Leland undertook an assessment of the IT systems at Zambia Investment Centre in

August 2000, which revealed need and demand for implementation of an Investor Tracking System (ITS) and interactive web site. Consequently an activity to put new IT systems in place has taken off. When fully implemented, the new systems will improve access to investor information and make possible continuous evaluation and monitoring of the performance of investors. The enhanced web site will increase investment promotion through a “global” market outreach program using the web.

Leland is also providing technical advice and assistance towards Internet connectivity of the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and the Ministry of Tourism. This activity will result in improved communications with regional counterpart units and wildlife authorities.

2.3.2 Information Technology activities for SO2

SO2 is using Information technology as a vehicle for achieving IR 2.3 (Improved information for education decision making). Leland is involved at all stages during the assessment and design of an improved Education Management Information System (EMIS). Leland participated in the situation analysis and needs assessment for EMIS that was undertaken in October 2000. This resulted in the identification of the constraints, information requirements, challenges and opportunities facing the implementation of an improved EMIS. Leland is playing an active role in providing technical advise on procurement of the IT component for EMIS.

In collaboration with experts from other donors, Leland is assisting the Ministry of Education develop standards on architecture and policy aimed at providing guidelines for expansion of IT at the Ministry of Education.

2.3.3 Information Technology activities for SO3

Leland funded an assessment of information systems at the Central Board of Health (CBoH) through a study conducted by Grant Thornton in February 2000. Out of this assessment came recommendations for improvement of Internet connectivity and expansion of the Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) to provincial and district levels in tune with the decentralization process. Leland is currently working with SO3 to identify areas of further assistance.

Leland is providing technical advice towards an activity aimed at providing Internet connectivity for 12 SCOPE district field offices. This will improve the mechanism for dissemination of information and communications with the public, NGOs and other partners for the SCOPE – OVC program.

2.3.4 Information Technology activities for SO4

SO4 has been using Information Technology since inception of the Leland project, to achieve IR 4.3 (Improved public debate).

In February 2000, Leland provided support towards a pilot project for Internet connectivity of the National Assembly of Zambia. The activity resulted into the equipping of the Parliament

Library with a network of computers with access to the Internet. As a result members of parliament are now proficient with the use of the Internet for improved research and communications with counterparts.

In August 2000, USAID/Zambia provided assistance to the Central Statistics Office (CSO) towards a pledge to support a substantial part of the IT component budget for the 2000 national population and demographic census. Leland provided technical advice during specification, acquisition, and installation of data processing equipment.

SO4 is providing support to the Zambia Law Information Institute (ZAMLII), an activity aimed at improving the access to legal information by legal professional and institution through publications on a web site.

3. Other activities

In a joint partnership program with Cisco systems Inc, Leland is assisting selected African countries, among them Zambia, implement the Cisco Networking Academy Program (CNAP). The CNAP program is aimed at bridging the “digital” divide through the introduction of 21st century IT skills at universities and colleges in third world countries. Leland is in the process of establishing a regional academy center at the University of Zambia that will administer the program. Through this program, USAID will assist public and private universities and colleges integrate state of the art skills training within their academic curriculums, in doing so building capacity for IT skills at grassroots. The academy will produce more than thirty certified IT professionals each year.

Supplemental Information Annex 6

SO 2 Results Framework Revisions and Indicators

Explanatory Note:

Currently, the SO 2 Team is reviewing, critiquing and revising its Performance Monitoring Plan, based on guidance many team members received in a “Performance Management Training” workshop in November 2000.

Using the worksheets and guidance provided through the workshop and working with technical staff of AFR/SD, the Team has been re-analyzing our SO intermediate results and indicators. That review process has resulted in a number of refinements in our original Results Framework at Intermediate Result and Indicator levels.

The attached is a working Results Framework that reflects the Team’s findings thus far. Perhaps the most significant change that is being recommended is the elevation of an “HIV/AIDS in education” activity from a crosscutting activity to an Intermediate Result. The review has also led to changes in the indicators that we intend to report in the next R4 report.

The Team anticipates completing the PMP review process in May 2000, after we have been able to have further consultations with Ministry of Education and new implementing partners.

USAID Zambia SO 2 Education Results Framework and Indicators
 (Under Revision through PMP Review Process - most recent version 3/23/01)

SO2: Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-Aged Children

Indicators: (for R-4): Net Admissions Rate to Grade 1 in targeted areas. (rev. 3/5/01)

Pupil Assessment Scores

Girls' Retention

Number of Learners in Grade 1 in targeted areas and centers

IR1: Improved quality of learning environments in targeted areas* (rev 3/19/01)

IR2: Improved delivery of school-based health and nutrition interventions to support pupil learning.** (rev. 3/5/01)

IR3: Improved information for education decision making processes (in 2000 framework)

IR4: Improved capacity of the Ministry of Education to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS. (determined 3/19/01)

Indicators:

(for R-4) Mean score performance of out-of-school children on assessment of Grade 1 skills acquired through Interactive Radio Learning Centers **(rev.3/5/01)**

Schools with improved sanitation environment

Community participation in education (needs to be carefully defined)

(for R-4) Number of schools delivering micro-nutrient and de-worming interventions in targeted areas, in accordance with approved guidelines. (rev.3/5/01)

Number of pupils receiving micro-nutrient and de-worming interventions

Cognitive function of pupils in targeted area

Number of multi-sectoral teams established

(for R-4) Production of annual school census statistical report, on time. (rev.3/5/01)

Number of EMIS units producing periodical reports

Indicators under development. Illustrative Activities include:

- Development of MoE policy to mitigate HIV/AIDS effects
- Capacity building of information system to capture information and communicate it strategically
- Supporting MOE's HIV/AIDS strategic plan interventions
- Pilot multi-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS mitigation in education

*This IR was changed 2/01 from "improved participation of girls and other vulnerable children in targeted areas." The thinking was that participation was captured at the SO level and that in order to be able to capture the actual activities and results expected at this level we needed to focus on those results and they all seemed to fall into this category of improving (or in the case of radio, creating) learning environments. The logic was to keep the SO level focused on what it is we're trying to do and the IR level how we're going to do it. With the new IR, the "quality" input and intervention link between the IR and the SO (the development hypotheses) will be able to be made more clearly.

** This IR was slightly modified from “improved school-based health and nutrition interventions” to “improved delivery of school-based health and nutrition interventions to support pupil learning,” to clarify our focus. Improved school-based interventions require an effective delivery system. There is no delivery system now and given the multi-sectoral approach that needs to be taken, combined with the development of skills and attitudes among teachers, parents and communities if such a delivery system is to work, setting up a system to be replicated and/or used for other health/nutrition interventions in additional places is our main task. Once the system has been set up, tested, and institutionalized, the focus might shift more to the number of pupils and number/types of interventions being delivered via the system.

*** THIS is a new IR, elevated from “HIV/AIDS as a cross-cutting activity” as depicted previously in our Results Framework. This reflects the urgency of the situation in Zambia, the Ministry’s decision last December 2000 to elevate HIV/AIDS from a cross-cutting activity to a full component on its own, and the need to address HIV/AIDS in education in order to ensure long-term sustainability of any qualitative and quantitative improvements that are made in Zambia’s basic education system, due to USAID’s support and that of other education partners.

Supplemental Information Annex 7

SO 2 – Education Partners in the Ministry of Education’s Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Programme (BESSIP)

Explanatory Note:

Attached is an illustrative list of the major financial partners with the Ministry of Education who are supporting the Ministry’s Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program (BESSIP).

Some of the partners provide loans (e.g., World Bank) while most others provide grants and/or technical assistance and volunteers.

A growing number of partners are investing in a variety of “pooled” funding arrangements, some providing millions of dollars to the pool and others providing only token amounts (e.g., \$100,000). Most donors, including those now starting to pool their funds, have on-going projects that are also supporting BESSIP. An entry for a partner under a specific component means the partner provides project funds for specific component activities. An “X” for a partner under the “Pooled Funds” column means the partner’s funds are available for a variety of BESSIP activities and components, as needed.

#	Organization	1 Program Mgt Component	2 Infra-structure Component	3 Tchr Develop. Component	4 Educa. Mater. Component	5 Equity /Gender Component	6 Hlth/Nutrition Component	7 Curric. Devel. Component	8 Capacity Bldg Component	9 HIV/AIDS Component	-- Basket Funding
1	World Bank Loan – nationwide focus	(Available if needed)	Natl Support – Micro Proj Unit (MPU) – infrastructure	National – books for all schools	(Available if needed)	Natl Scholar. Progr – thru Public Wel-fare Assist. Scheme	Natl - MPU – latrines & wells as requested	(Available if needed)	(Available if needed)	(Available if needed)	
2	African Developmnt. Bank (ADB) – nationwide focus		3 Engineers - Natl. schls, toilets, wells	Tchr Trng for ADB schls.	Materials for ADB schls						
3	Belgium			Volunteers - Tchr Trng. Colleges		Volunteers - Community Schl Mgt					
4	Canada					Girls Education					
5	Denmark – nationwide focus		Natl Support - Tchr Trng Colleges & Zonal Resrce Cntrs	Natl Support - Pre-Service Tchr. Trng. Inservice @ Resrce Cntrs	Tchr. Trng Syllabus Development, Zonal Resrce Center Materi.	Natl Support - Special Educ. Programs – 1 school per District		Syllabus & Curricu Devel. for Primary & Tchr Trng Syllabus Rev.	For Teachers and Lecturers		X - token amount
6	European Union – nationwide focus	Headqurtrs., Financial Planning				Nat'l bursary scheme for poor pupils			Mgmt trng to commun re. funds & schools		
7	Finland - Western and Northwestern Provinces		schls, latrines, wells – half in target areas & half MOE areas			Special educ. – in target areas				HIV/AIDS in target areas, determined by communities	
8	Ireland – focus on Northern Province & basket funding		schls, toilets, wells in target Province			Girls educ. & special ed. in target Province			Northern Province		X - large amount
9	Japan – focus on Lusaka Province		8 school in target Province				8 schools in target Province				X - some amount
10	Netherlands – focus on Western Province & basket funding		schls, toilets, wells in target Province			Girls education in target Province			Trng Education officers in target Province, & Info Technol.		X - large amount
11	Norway – nationwide focus & basket funding					Girls & spec ed. at Nat'l & provin. levels			Vehic for prov. & distr. offices; built radio studios		X - large amount
12	OPEC – selected locations		schls, toilets, wells								
13	United Kingdom – nationwide focus & basket funding		Educ. Resource Centers	Teacher traing	Primary reading program			Literacy curric., Inserv tchr trng curr	Headquarters human capacity dvlpmnt TA	tchnlg/lrning materials, techn. assist.	X - large amount

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	--
#	Organization	Program Mgt Component	Infra-structure Component	Tcher Develop. Component	Educa. Mater. Component	Equity /Gender Component	Hlth/Nutrition Component	Curric. Devel. Component	Capacity Bldg Component	HIV/AIDS Component	Basket Funding
14	United States –initial focus in Southern and Eastern Provinces		toilets, wells in target Provinces	Related to Component 6	Related to Component 6	Community Partic. mobiliz., radio educ., girls educ.	SHN interven. in target areas	Related to Component 6	EMIS and Info. Techno. in target areas	TA in strateg. planning	
15	World Health Organization –schls in Luapula Province						Health promoting schools				
	UNICEF – marshals, uses, and manages funds from donors, especially for pilot activities		TA for Water, Sanitation, & Health Educ (WASHE)	Related to Component 5	Related to Component 5	Girls ed, community schools, pre-school ed	Water, Sanita., & Hlth Educ program (WASHE)	Lifeskills curriculum development		smater. devel., find resrces, OVC activity	
	UNESCO							Lifeskills curriculum development – especially related to HIV/AIDS			
	SmithKline-Beecham – headquarters focus						Info., educ., and commun. techn. support				

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Listing of the USAID/Zambia Current Results Framework

SO1: Increased Incomes Of Selected Rural Groups

- IR1.1 Increased Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Production
- IR1.2 Increased Contributions of Rural Non-Farm Enterprises to Private Sector Growth
- IR1.3 Improved Trade and Investment

SO2: Improved quality of education for more school-aged children

- IR2.1 Improved participation of girls and other vulnerable children
- IR2.2 Improved school-based health and nutrition interventions
- IR2.3 Improved information for education decision-making processes

SO3: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions.

- IR3.1 Increased demand for PHN interventions among target groups
- IR3.2 Increased delivery of PHN interventions at community level
- IR3.3 Increased delivery of PHN interventions by the private sector
- IR3.4 Improved health worker performance in the delivery of PHN services
- IR3.5 Improved policies, planning and support systems for the delivery of the PHN interventions

SO4: Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance.

- IR4.1 Increased Efficiency of the Administration of Justice
- IR4.2 Increased Public Debate
- IR4.3 More Effective and Inclusive Local Government Institutions

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. USAID/Zambia report of new indicators from the Performance Monitoring Plan that are proposed to be reported on in next year's R4 submission.

SO Name: Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: None

Proposed Indicator Name: Mean score performance of out-of-school children on assessment of Grade 1 literacy skills acquired through Interactive Radio Learning Centers (IRLC)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	45%	
Target 2001		47%
Target 2002		55%
Target 2003		65%

SO Name: Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Increase in number of pupils receiving micronutrient and de-worming interventions

Proposed Indicator Name: Number of schools delivering micronutrient and de-worming interventions in targeted areas, in accordance with approved guidelines

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	0	
Target 2001		20
Target 2002		40
Target 2003		60

SO Name: Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Improved utilization of Education Management Information System

Proposed Indicator Name: Production of annual school census statistical report on time

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 1999	12 months delay	
Target 2001		6 months delay
Target 2002		3 months delay
Target 2003		Annual Report ready on time (December of each year)

Name: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Vaccination rate

Proposed Indicator Name: Condom Use (Percent of persons who have had a non-regular sex partner over the past 12 months who report using condoms during their last sexual act with a non-regular partner, disaggregated by males/females and ages 15-49 and 15-24).

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 1998	Age 15-49 24% female 33% male Age 15-24 TBD	
Target 2000	Age 15-49 34% female 40% male Age 15-24 TBD	
Target 2002		Age 15-49 40% female 45% male Age 15-24 TBD
Target 2003		(data will only be available in 2004)

SO Name: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation In Democratic Governance

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Increase in Number of formal NGO submissions to selected local government institutions

Proposed Indicator Name: Improved planning and consultative processes by targeted Local Government units

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 1999	Nil	N/A
Target 2000	LCC Level I	LCC: Level II, Ndola Level I
Target 2001	N/A	LCC Level III, Ndola Level II
Target 2002	N/A	LCC Level IV, Ndola Level III
Target 2003	N/A	LCC level V, Ndola IV

USAID/Zambia Institutional and Organizational Support Information Annex

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	611-001	IR 1.1	Increased Agriculture and Natural Resources	Increased Land and Labor productivity production	N	N	Y
Y	611-001	IR 1.2	Increased contribution of RNFES to Private Sector Growth	RNFE sales and service revenue; RNFE outreach-number of clients;Improved access to finance.	N	Y	Y
Y	611-001	IR 1.3	Improved Trade and Investment Environment	Non traditional agricultural and natural resource exports	Y	Y	Y
Y	611-002	IR 2.1	Improved Participation of girls and other vulnerable children	Net admission rate	Y	N	Y
Y	611-002	IR 2.2	Improved School-based Health and Nutrition Interventions to Support Pupil Learning	Increase in number of children receiving micro-nutrient and deworming interventions.	Y	N	Y
Y	611-002	IR 2.3	Improved Information for Education Decision-making	Improved utilization of education management information system	Y	N	N
Y	611-003	IR 3.1	Increased demand for population, health and nutrition interventions among target groups	New family planning acceptors; Vitamin A supplement. coverage Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) care seeking	Y	Y	Y
Y	611-003	IR 3.2	Increased delivery of population, health and nutrition interventions at the community level	Access to integrated health services in selected catchment areas	Y	N	Y
Y	611-003	IR 3.3	Increased delivery of population, health and nutrition interventions by the private sector	Products sold	N	Y	Y
Y	611-003	IR 3.4	Improved health workers performance in the delivery of population, health and nutrition interventions	Diagnosis and treatment of childhood illness; STI management (diagnosis and treatment)	Y	N	Y
Y	611-003	IR 3.5	Improved policies, planning and support systems for the delivery of population, health and nutrition interventions	Number of critical PHN policies	Y	Y	Y
Y	611-004	IR 4.1	Increased efficiency of Administration of Justice	Increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution	Y	Y	N
Y	611-004	IR 4.2	Increased Public Debate	Increase in the attempts by groups to contact govt. officials	Y	N	Y
Y	611-004	IR 4.3	More effective and inclusive Local Government Institutions	Increase in number of formal NGO submissions to selected Local Government Institutions	Y	N	Y
NOTES							
1. Verification column is about verifying whether the IR falls into institutional & organizational development definitions. Y is in the affirmative whilst N is non affirmative.							
1.1 Institutions according to guidelines are polices, regulations and judicial practices in this case in the political and economic environment. Particular IR should contain name of overarching institution and the change taking place.							
1.2. Organization is group of individuals bound by the some common purpose. Particular IR should name or allude to a specific organization and what action is being done to develop the organization.							
2. Public, Private for profit & Private non profit columns indicate whether the IR is fulfilling institutional & Organizational devpt support functions in the stated subsectors. (Recipients includes implementing organization & the end beneficiaries themselves who are basically private sector people).							