

## The Challenge

South Africa is an emerging market and regional powerhouse with abundant natural resources and well-developed financial, legal, energy, and transport sectors. Despite 11 years of democracy and 28 successive quarters of economic growth, deep economic and social fissures from the apartheid era persist. USAID uses technical assistance, training and innovative partnerships to address South Africa's key constraints of high unemployment, uneven access to services, high crime rates and HIV/AIDS.

## Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Carleene Dei

MCA Status: Not a Candidate

PEPFAR Focus Country: Yes

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Provided

### Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio
674-001 Democracy and Governance	5,316	6,218	6,960	0	N/A		0.25
674-002 Education	9,376	6,248	8,459	0	N/A	1.19 Exceeded	0.24
674-004 Economic Capacity Building	3,728	2,400	2,760	0	N/A	1.15 Exceeded	0.18
674-006 Housing & Municipal Services	6,041	5,233	3,247	0	N/A	1.00 Met	0.27
674-008 HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care	44,190	78,638	105,750	0	N/A	2.00 Exceeded	0.05
674-009 Employment Creation	6,925	6,603	5,933	0	N/A	1.49 Exceeded	0.15
674-VVV Service Delivery	0	0	0	9,858	N/A	N/A	N/A
674-WWW Health and HIV and AIDS	0	0	0	107,520	N/A	N/A	N/A
674-YYY Education	0	0	0	2,560	N/A	N/A	N/A
674-ZZZ Employment	0	0	0	8,161	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Country Total</b>	<b>75,576</b>	<b>105,340</b>	<b>133,109</b>	<b>128,099</b>	69.5%		

### Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	31,028	5,328	5,070	5,130	-83.5%
Development Assistance	29,398	25,710	24,362	19,279	-34.4%
Economic Support Fund	1,988	992	1,287	1,300	-34.6%
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	13,162	73,310	102,390	102,390	677.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,576</b>	<b>105,340</b>	<b>133,109</b>	<b>128,099</b>	69.5%

### Program Budget by Sector and Account

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Basic Education					
DA	6,773	5,421	7,909	2,560	-62.2%
ESF	210	0	0	0	N/A
Agriculture and Environment					
DA	9,937	7,510	6,097	6,192	-37.7%
ESF	85	0	0	0	N/A
Higher Education & Training					
DA	2,891	1,227	0	0	N/A
Economic Growth					
DA	5,884	6,326	5,183	5,271	-10.4%
ESF	398	0	0	0	N/A
Democracy and Governance					
DA	3,913	5,226	5,173	5,256	34.3%
ESF	1,295	992	1,287	1,300	0.4%
Family Planning / Reproductive Health					
CSH	1,328	1,328	1,313	1,130	-14.9%
HIV / AIDS					
CSH	25,700	0	0	0	N/A
GHAI	13,162	73,310	102,390	102,390	677.9%
Child Survival and Maternal Health					
CSH	2,000	2,000	1,780	2,000	0.0%
Other Infectious Diseases					
CSH	2,000	2,000	1,977	2,000	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,576</b>	<b>105,340</b>	<b>133,109</b>	<b>128,099</b>	69.5%

### Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	12	18	25	22	83.3%
US Non Direct Hires	12	15	17	17	41.7%
Foreign Nationals	79	81	91	91	15.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>130</b>	26.2%

### Operating Expense

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Salaries and benefits	2,425	2,381	2,596	2,597	7.1%
Travel	655	569	487	487	-25.6%
Transportation of things	199	110	118	118	-40.7%

Rent	562	749	669	669	19.0%
Security	242	331	334	334	38.0%
Equipment	353	444	117	117	-66.9%
ICASS - Operating Expense only	407	285	290	290	-28.7%
Other Operating Expense	546	787	-6	-6	-101.1%
<b>Total OE Budget</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>-14.5%</b>
US direct hire salary and benefits	2,371	2,194	2,418	2,314	-2.4%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				6,180	
<b>Country Total Administrative Budget</b>				13,100	
<b>Percent of Bureau OE Total</b>				6.0%	

**Mission Summary**

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	6,298	5,852	5,324	5,823
Program per All US (\$000)	3,149	3,192	3,169	3,285
Program per Position (\$000)	734	924	1,001	985
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				3.6%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				47.2%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				10.2%

**Other Major Donors:**

Bilateral: United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Japan.

Multilateral: European Union, World Bank, United Nations.

## South Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	31,028	5,328	5,070	5,130
Development Assistance	29,398	25,710	24,362	19,279
Economic Support Fund	1,988	992	1,287	1,300
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	13,162	73,310	102,390	102,390
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>75,576</b>	<b>105,340</b>	<b>133,109</b>	<b>128,099</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

674-001 Democracy and Governance				
DA	4,201	5,226	5,173	0
ESF	1,115	992	1,287	0
GHAI	0	0	500	0
674-002 Education				
DA	9,376	6,248	7,909	0
GHAI	0	0	550	0
674-004 Economic Capacity Building				
DA	3,368	2,400	2,100	0
ESF	360	0	0	0
GHAI	0	0	660	0
674-006 Housing & Municipal Services				
DA	5,528	5,233	3,247	0
ESF	513	0	0	0
674-008 HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care				
CSH	31,028	5,328	5,070	0
GHAI	13,162	73,310	100,680	0
674-009 Employment Creation				
DA	6,925	6,603	5,933	0
674-VVV Service Delivery				
DA	0	0	0	8,558
ESF	0	0	0	1,300
674-WWW Health and HIV and AIDS				
CSH	0	0	0	5,130
GHAI	0	0	0	102,390
674-YYY Education				
DA	0	0	0	2,560
674-ZZZ Employment				
DA	0	0	0	8,161

Mission Director,  
Carleene Dei

## **South Africa**

### **The Development Challenge**

South Africa is an emerging market and regional powerhouse with abundant natural resources and well-developed financial, legal, energy, and transport sectors. Despite 11 years of democracy and 28 successive quarters of economic growth, deep economic and social fissures from the apartheid era persist. USAID uses technical assistance, training and innovative partnerships to address South Africa's key constraints of high unemployment, uneven access to services, high crime rates and HIV/AIDS.

### **Other Major Donors**

**Bi-Lateral Donors:** United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Japan.

**Multi-Lateral Donors:** European Union, World Bank, United Nations.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$5,173,000 DA; \$1,287,000 ESF; \$500,000 GHAI
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1996
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** In July 2004, 10 years after the peaceful transition from apartheid, South Africa began experiencing sporadic outbursts of often violent protests in its townships and shantytowns. Much of the continuing unrest is due to pent up frustration about the ineffectiveness of local government service delivery. Crime, which increased dramatically after 1994, has leveled off, but remains a serious problem in South Africa. The murder rate in South Africa is the second highest in the world, and the number of rapes reported to police in the 12 months ending in June 2005 was 4.5% higher than the previous year. According to the 2004 Institute for Security Studies' "National Victims of Crime Survey", where results were drawn from a sampling of South African households, corruption is the second-most experienced crime after burglary, and it affects business confidence as well as trust in public officials. USAID assists the South African Government to address these issues by promoting and supporting anti-corruption reforms and strengthening civil society and the justice sector.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$300,000 DA). USAID will fund two schools of journalism to open one resource center for investigative journalism and train 75 media practitioners in investigative journalism skills and will award at least three grants to South African organizations for innovative work in anti-corruption. Principal grantees: Pact, Inc. (prime) and Idasa (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,265,000 DA). USAID's program to strengthen civil society works in tandem with its local government efforts to improve governance at the local level. USAID is training leaders of nearly 50 community-based organizations in basic organizational, fundraising, and advocacy skills and will facilitate introductions to their local councils to initiate joint problem-solving relationships. Each leader will, in turn, train leaders from at least two other community organizations. There are upwards of 100,000 civil society organizations in South Africa, most of which are engaged in service delivery at the community level. However, nearly all are experiencing financial hardships due to low levels of donations. USAID will support a program implemented by a South African grantee to harmonize the complex and inaccessible legal framework governing nonprofit organizations. This program will help to resolve legislative contradictions and improve the administration and disbursement rates of South Africa's two key governmental grant-making bodies thus ensuring that central funds reach civil society groups in a timely manner. In addition, because South Africa has a weak history of philanthropy and private giving is not commensurate with the size of the South African economy, USAID will support advocacy efforts of a local non-governmental consortium to increase tax incentives in order to stimulate private philanthropy. Principal grantees: Pact, Inc. (prime) and Idasa (sub).

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$2,178,000 DA, \$1,287,000 ESF). FY 2006 funding will be used to address the problem of gender-based violence through support for a pioneering South African model that delivers both assistance and access to justice for rape survivors. With Development Assistance funds, USAID will complete its program to assist the South African Department of Justice to improve its internal

administrative processes by training 100 magistrates and 50 court officials in South Africa's new courthouse administrative regulations; opening a national Justice Center to train future prosecutors, magistrates and court officials; and expanding the use of computerized case flow management. With Economic Support Funds, USAID will give at least five grants to three types of South African programs: victim empowerment programs that assist victims of rape and abuse to obtain access to justice; diversion programs for first-time offenders; and programs that prepare sex offenders for reintegration into society. Development Assistance funding will also be used to open 12 additional community courts and to prepare 20 qualified women and black legal practitioners to be eligible for appointment as judges. Principal contractors and grantees: Research Triangle Institute and Business Against Crime (primes).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,430,000 DA). USAID-funded programs are central to South Africa's efforts to respond to widespread dissatisfaction and improve the performance of the local sphere of government. Working in 23 municipalities, jointly selected with the South African Government, USAID will field experts to provide hands-on technical assistance and on-the-job training to assist local councils. This activity will result in advanced credit control systems, enhanced local economic development planning, better use of information technology, and increased revenue flows. Principal contractor: Research Triangle Institute (prime).

**FY 2007 Program:**

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

**Performance and Results:** Since the beginning of this program, USAID support in restructuring South Africa's court system has led to an 11% reduction in the case backlog in district courts, from 133,556 in FY 2000 to 119,050 in FY 2004, thus ensuring that South Africans have better and faster access to justice. More recently, USAID has trained over 390 prosecutors in specialized tactics to prosecute corruption and in the use of plea bargaining. USAID's anti-corruption programs continue to help restore public confidence and investment in South Africa. A USAID-supported forensic auditing unit has uncovered 172 cases of corruption in the last two years. Forty two of these cases have been, or are being, prosecuted, and 34 are being investigated; four of these cases have resulted in convictions to date. Over the life of the program, USAID has provided key technical assistance to help South Africa draft legislation that establishes the framework for local governments to raise revenue and provide services to their citizens. During FY 2004, the fourth and final major piece of legislation, aimed at increasing municipal revenue, was signed into law. USAID complemented the legislation through direct assistance to 94 municipalities to help local authorities respond to community needs. Assistance resulted in increased revenue collection, improved delivery of services and more productive interaction with citizens and community groups. In FY 2005, USAID trained leaders of 45 community-based organizations in a range of skills including fundraising. As a result of this program, those groups raised over one million dollars in cash and in-kind contributions, of which 75% came from the private sector, for programs to help families affected by HIV/AIDS, to alleviate poverty and other important local initiatives.

By the end of the program, the municipalities receiving USAID assistance will be managing local government affairs in a transparent, accountable manner with increased revenue. Nationally, the enabling environment for civil society will be improved through reforms of the nonprofit tax, legal and government administrative frameworks. A greater number of civil society organizations will be receiving increased inflows of funding either through private donations stimulated by tax breaks for charitable giving, or from higher levels of government grants. A Center of Excellence for Justice will be established where prosecutors, magistrates and judges will be trained. USAID's efforts will be guided by the need to end the program with sustainable activities to continue strengthening governance and civil society beyond the USAID program. With USAID assistance, the South African Government will have formed innovative public-civic partnerships with South African nonprofit organizations with mutual interests and a willingness to provide services responsive to the needs of the criminal justice system. Important USAID programs to 1) responsibly reintegrate convicted sex offenders back into society, 2) divert first-time offenders into alternative sentencing, and 3) assist victims of gender-based violence are among those on which the South African Government may continue to rely.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-001 Democracy and Governance	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF	GHAI
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>					
Obligations	328	97,041	149,495	10,067	0
Expenditures	258	89,174	149,050	9,695	0
Unliquidated	70	7,867	445	372	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>					
Obligations	0	5,226	0	790	0
Expenditures	61	4,404	131	393	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>					
Obligations	328	102,267	149,495	10,857	0
Expenditures	319	93,578	149,181	10,088	0
Unliquidated	9	8,689	314	769	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>					
Obligations	0	5,173	0	1,287	500
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>					
Obligations	0	5,173	0	1,287	500
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	328	107,440	149,495	12,144	500

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-002
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$7,909,000 DA; \$550,000 GHAI
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1996
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** During the nearly 50 years of apartheid, black South Africans were excluded from receiving quality education in most disciplines. Despite high enrollment rates after the end of apartheid, educational quality remains a critical issue. The vast majority of black students still attend schools with inferior facilities, poorly trained teachers, and inadequate supplies of learning materials. USAID's education program supports the transition from an inferior and unequal education system to one offering quality learning programs. Supporting the Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI), USAID provides training for teachers to improve their knowledge and pedagogical skills, particularly in literacy, math, science and technology, and helps produce learning materials in local languages. USAID programs also deliver technical assistance to strengthen management and governance structures in schools and tertiary institutions. USAID works to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on education by funding direct training of teachers and parents and scholarship programs for vulnerable AIDS-affected primary school girls and boys.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$7,909,000 DA). USAID supports basic education in four of South Africa's poorest provinces. In FY 2006, USAID will train up to 1,083 teachers as "master teachers" in four, five-day residential training programs during South African school breaks. The master teachers will then extend the training they have received to an additional 2,644 teachers in their own and nearby schools using what is known as a cascade training system. The teachers will use student-centered approaches to teach numeracy and literacy for grades one to three, and math and science subjects for grades four to six (and for grades 10-12 in a pilot project in one province), reaching approximately 192,000 students. Teachers will learn how to integrate HIV/AIDS messages throughout the other subject areas they teach as part of USAID-sponsored training. Through the AEI, USAID will support both in-service and pre-service training for teachers. USAID also will provide direct training and technical assistance to parents, teachers, and principals in 468 school governing bodies (the equivalent of Parent-Teacher Associations in the United States) to establish and implement three-year school development plans. USAID will also provide technical and strategic management support, through targeted local higher education institutions, to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS within the education sector. USAID will provide technical assistance through local higher education institutions to assist national and provincial education departments to develop and implement strategies that address demand and supply models for teachers to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on the education system. In addition, USAID will assist the national and provincial education departments in developing care and support programs targeting teachers and students affected by HIV/AIDS. Principal contractor: Research Triangle Institute (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

#### **FY 2007 Program:**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.



**Performance and Results:** USAID's broad support to the transformation of the education sector in South Africa is producing demonstrable results. From 2001 through 2003, literacy and numeracy test scores for third grade students in target schools were used to assess the impact of a USAID-supported basic education program which ended in December 2003. Results from final testing showed strong performance in target schools: achievements in literacy and numeracy reached 45% - a 25% improvement from the 2001 baseline. The follow-on basic education activity moved into full-scale implementation in FY 2005 and established a new set of baseline student assessment scores. Teacher training activities in math and science intensified significantly. This will improve teachers' capabilities to teach these subjects in primary and secondary schools. USAID assistance has also resulted in an e-Education policy for South Africa. The policy has been approved by Cabinet and provides guidelines on how to integrate information communication technologies into education to transform learning and teaching strategies. USAID's direct support to Takalani Sesame, the innovative children's television and radio program, that won two international prizes in 2005 for USAID-supported HIV/AIDS programming, ended in December 2004. A private sector South African insurance company has ensured the program's sustainability with its committed support. Building on significant achievements to improve and transform historically disadvantaged tertiary education institutions, USAID's higher education program has consolidated achievements from previous interventions and has entered the last phase of its implementation. In FY 2004 and 2005, USAID assisted eight historically disadvantaged institutions to revise key curricula, meeting the new South African Government quality standards. USAID technical expertise also contributed to the establishment of new tertiary education institutions in two of South Africa's most disadvantaged provinces, thus improving access in these poor regions.

By the end of the program, USAID activities will have trained approximately 2,475 master teachers who will transfer their skills to about 6,583 other teachers. This will result in improved learning at the student level for approximately 570,000 students. Training to over 3,500 parents, teachers and officials will result in vibrant local schools integrating community input and addressing key education needs.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-002 Education	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF	GHAI
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>					
Obligations	41,039	96,727	215,122	20,939	0
Expenditures	40,297	78,163	212,965	20,936	0
Unliquidated	742	18,564	2,157	3	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>					
Obligations	0	6,248	0	0	0
Expenditures	47	10,449	309	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>					
Obligations	41,039	102,975	215,122	20,939	0
Expenditures	40,344	88,612	213,274	20,936	0
Unliquidated	695	14,363	1,848	3	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>					
Obligations	0	7,909	0	0	550
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>					
Obligations	0	7,909	0	0	550
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	41,039	110,884	215,122	20,939	550

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Economic Capacity Building
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-004
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,100,000 DA; \$660,000 GHAI
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1996
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** USAID's economic capacity-building program is designed to improve the ability of historically disadvantaged South Africans to formulate, design and implement sound economic policies. Working closely with the South African Government, the program focuses on strategies to reduce poverty and unemployment through fostering a conducive policy and regulatory environment, as well as improving the transparency of government decision-making through public discussion of policy options. Training and mentoring of South African economists is an important component of all policy assistance provided by USAID. By strengthening South African decision-makers' understanding of the economic impact of policy, this program has ensured a pro-market, development-enhancing economic policy, which is reducing poverty and unemployment.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$1,700,000 DA). USAID provides technical assistance and training for South African Government economists to assist with a series of economic analyses related to poverty reduction and employment generation. A priority is to establish a single set of official poverty levels to be used by all South African Government departments in analyzing and targeting the impact of spending programs and measuring the cost effectiveness of government interventions. This will also contribute to enhanced performance budgeting. Supporting South African researchers, the program will conduct an analysis to determine how current labor market legislation is impeding the ability of small businesses to create jobs due to excessive regulation. USAID will fund training and mentoring of national, provincial and municipal budget officers to analyze new spending programs and monitor performance. In addition, USAID will help South African treasury officials examine barriers to growth and determine policy revisions needed to halve poverty and unemployment by 2015. USAID will also complete analysis of the magnitude and impact of farm worker evictions and make recommendations for new legislation. USAID will fund technical assistance and training for four pilot sites to implement provisions of a new act on land tenure which USAID helped to develop. This act provides traditional communities with options for improved security in their land rights. In partnership with an international foundation, USAID will analyze the impact of foreign migrant labor on the South African economy to determine the extent of the problem and whether changes to existing laws are necessary. Other analyses, commissioned by South African officials preparing for the 2010 Soccer World Cup, will examine lessons learned and best practices from the experiences of other mega-sports events to ensure that benefits to small businesses, job creation, and poverty reduction are maximized. USAID will extend the scope of its analysis on the impact of globalization on the poor, to include an assessment of the impact of globalization on women. Further, USAID will assess the impact on the poor of proposed free trade agreements, especially those with India and Brazil, as well as proposed agreements with China, Nigeria and Mercosur. Principal contractor: IBM; other implementing agency: U.S. Department of Treasury (primes).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$400,000 DA). USAID

assistance to reduce the power of monopolies in the South African economy will conclude in FY 2006, and USAID will support highly specialized technical exchanges to help cement the government-to-government links that have been initiated between the South African Competition Commission and U.S. counterparts, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission. This will enable the Competition Commission to continue to benefit from the experience of U.S. counterparts beyond the term of USAID's program. USAID will assist South Africa to implement pending legislation which is designed to reduce the chances of over-indebtedness and predatory lending by financial institutions. With support from USAID, a U.S. Treasury advisor will complete work establishing a savings deposit insurance program to protect savers in case of bank failure. Principal contractor: IBM; other implementing agency: U.S. Department of Treasury (primes).

**FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's economic capacity-building program has achieved results both directly and indirectly. USAID training programs have directly strengthened the capacity of individuals and institutions to be key players in South Africa's economic decision-making process, providing them with skills and knowledge to formulate, analyze and implement policies and programs that should ultimately lead to reduced poverty and unemployment. To date, 141 economists trained under this program are working in increasingly important decision-making positions, and 101 parliamentarians have been trained in economics and budgeting. Many trainees have moved into more senior positions in government such as Ambassadors to European and African countries, Deputy Ministers, chairpersons of critical parliamentary committees, senior trade advisors, and the head of new high-profile employment generation efforts. Other USAID-trained economists have played key roles in: developing new financial instruments that positively impact the poor; coordinating the medium-term expenditure framework; creating public-private partnerships to encourage the private provision of government infrastructure (roads, hospitals, schools); improving anti-trust policy; making taxes more transparent, efficient and investor-friendly; making government more results-oriented; opening the economy, especially the banking system, to increased competition; and expanding the oversight role of parliament.

The number of advanced-degree economics students at historically disadvantaged universities supported by USAID has increased from 400 in 1998 to 1,250 in FY 2005, boding well for the sustainability of these programs. USAID has helped universities design programs to address the mathematical deficiencies of incoming historically disadvantaged students and to provide limited additional assistance to facilitate writing of their dissertations and completion of their advanced degrees. Financial pressures had meant that many finished their course work and immediately went to work, without completing their dissertation requirements. By the end of the program, a core of 200 historically disadvantaged senior economists and economic decision-makers, trained at the Master's or higher level, will have been established. These economists will have participated in the analysis, design and implementation of key policies and programs that are helping South Africa find a sustainable balance between public and private provision of social services that will ultimately accelerate economic growth and reduce unemployment and poverty. Linkages between South African Government policy-making institutions and U.S. counterparts will be firmly established with a free and ongoing exchange of knowledge on challenging economic policy issues.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-004 Economic Capacity Building	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF	GHAI
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>					
Obligations	1,500	40,784	1,378	0	0
Expenditures	1,500	36,281	1,378	0	0
Unliquidated	0	4,503	0	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>					
Obligations	0	2,451	0	360	460
Expenditures	0	3,810	0	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>					
Obligations	1,500	43,235	1,378	360	460
Expenditures	1,500	40,091	1,378	0	0
Unliquidated	0	3,144	0	360	460
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>					
Obligations	0	2,100	0	0	660
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>					
Obligations	0	2,100	0	0	660
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,500	45,335	1,378	360	1,120

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Housing & Municipal Services
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-006
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$3,247,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1996
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** After 11 years of democracy, almost 10 million historically disadvantaged South Africans still live in slums lacking basic shelter, drinking water, sanitation, solid waste disposal, electricity, and safe and affordable transportation. USAID's program addresses these challenges through a cross-cutting, local government service delivery approach targeted to the fast growing number of slum-dwellers in South Africa. The program supports South Africa's new plan to eradicate slums which aims to reach 100% of South Africans with basic services and shelter by 2014 and has, in the past, contributed to three U.S. Presidential Initiatives. USAID uses alliances involving local governments, private financial institutions, and community-based organizations to provide technical assistance, training, and credit guarantees needed to achieve these goals.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$847,000 DA). USAID is supporting up to four municipalities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their efforts to expand access to energy and shelter for the poor, improve energy efficiency practices, and enhance community participation in delivery of housing services. To promote the expansion of energy-saving technologies and shelter for the poor, USAID will introduce energy-efficient water technologies as an option for slum dwellers, as well as improved shelter for those in special need, especially orphans and vulnerable children and those affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID will provide technical assistance and support for new financing mechanisms for the establishment of local production facilities for solar thermal collectors, creating jobs through small enterprises to produce absorbers and collectors and to install the heaters themselves. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$800,000 DA). USAID continues to support water and sanitation programs, with a goal of reaching six municipalities, by expanding credit guarantees. USAID will provide targeted technical assistance and training to national and local authorities to develop appropriate regulatory and implementation guidelines to expand access to water and sanitation services for poor households. Through NGOs, USAID will introduce water savings schemes and efficiency measures such as retrofitting and replacement of decaying infrastructure focusing on cost recovery to build sustainability. Such programs are expected to increase informal settlement dwellers' willingness to pay for services, a challenge facing service providers in South Africa. Technical assistance and training for the accreditation of individuals in selected communities will help ensure that skills to maintain infrastructure are retained at the community level, where they are most needed. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$600,000 DA). USAID will promote energy efficiency and reduced intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in municipal services. USAID is supporting the roll-out of new legislation to improve air quality by assisting five local governments to expand detailed inventories of greenhouse gas emissions to include priority air pollutant emissions and local action plans to help the cities meet the requirements of the legislation. USAID will further support municipal efforts to set up pilot air quality monitoring projects in two highly polluted urban areas. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$300,000 DA). Using credit enhancement, USAID will support South Africa's private financial sector in its efforts to reach low-income markets with new housing finance products. USAID will also expand infrastructure finance activities to an additional two municipalities through continued support for the development of a municipal bond market. Up to \$300,000 will be reserved for Development Credit Authority transactions to accomplish these goals. USAID will continue existing public-private partnerships and develop new ones, working with South African and U.S. firms on expanding finance for municipal services. One activity is expected to leverage \$1.6 million in housing finance for poor families participating in a rent-to-buy program, in collaboration with private South African banks. Another is expected to leverage over \$500 million in infrastructure finance for the provision of water, sanitation and roads in South Africa's capital city. USAID will provide technical assistance to support South African efforts to rationalize and streamline grants to municipalities from the central government, similar to U.S. block grants to cities, helping to improve municipalities' ability to leverage private resources. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$700,000 DA). USAID will support the South African Government's efforts to assist medium-sized and metropolitan municipalities to develop 10 to 20 year capital investment planning and financing strategies, as required in new national legislation. Using expert technical assistance and training, USAID will work with policymakers to build their knowledge of financing and capital options and thus integrate strategic capital spending into current and future budgeting plans. In order to address key capacity challenges, USAID will use technical assistance and grants to local organizations to leverage the domestic resources required for housing and infrastructure and introduce innovative models for strategic planning and financing at the national, provincial, and local government levels. USAID will help South Africa develop guidelines for transferring housing subsidy distribution responsibilities from the national to the provincial or local government level. Principal contractor: Louis Berger Group, Inc. (prime).

**FY 2007 Program:**

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

**Performance and Results:** To date, USAID has reached 3,526,682 poor households with new or improved basic services. This level of service delivery represents over \$1.76 billion in leveraged funds since 1996. In FY 2005, the program developed seven municipal-level partnerships with a value of \$18.5 million. USAID-funded technical expertise has been essential in developing South Africa's new legislative framework which devolves authority for service delivery to the local level. By the end of 2007, USAID will have completed over 40 public-private partnerships with service providers for water and sanitation, solid waste management, roads and electricity. USAID will have provided nearly 35 grants to NGOs that have contributed to significant policy changes related to housing and infrastructure delivery programs in South Africa. The program will have assisted a significant number of municipalities in improving planning, financing, and managing their basic services in an environmentally sustainable way, resulting in over \$5 million in savings due to improved energy efficiency, as well as 35,000 megawatt hours of energy savings which also reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-006 Housing & Municipal Services	CSH	DA	DCA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>				
Obligations	475	67,233	2,901	41,883
Expenditures	205	58,976	2,901	41,358
Unliquidated	270	8,257	0	525
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>				
Obligations	0	5,233	0	0
Expenditures	249	4,764	0	447
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>				
Obligations	475	72,466	2,901	41,883
Expenditures	454	63,740	2,901	41,805
Unliquidated	21	8,726	0	78
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	3,247	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>				
Obligations	0	3,247	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	475	75,713	2,901	41,883



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-008
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$5,070,000 CSH; \$100,680,000 GHAI
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1995
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** USAID works with South Africa to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS and improve primary health care services for all. With an estimated 6.29 million HIV-positive South Africans, the burden on the public health system and communities looms large. Combining targeted technical assistance with pilot interventions and training, the USAID program assists South Africa to use its own considerable resources to provide increased and improved health services to its majority population more effectively. As HIV prevalence has increased, USAID has modified its program focus. The program has shifted from a primary health care orientation to concentration on HIV/AIDS. Interventions include improving child health, maternal services and family planning with a special focus on youth, voluntary counseling and testing, antenatal care, tuberculosis identification and treatment, prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission of HIV, anti-retroviral therapy, care for orphans and vulnerable children, and care for HIV-positive people at the local level. South Africa ranks among the world's top 10 countries in the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. USAID is helping South Africa to improve the diagnosis and management of TB using technical assistance, training, and strategic planning and is integrating best practices into the primary health care delivery system.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,093,000 CSH). USAID uses technical assistance and training to support municipalities and health districts to strengthen a network of primary health care facilities in five provinces. These facilities can, then, make available the full range of maternal, child, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services at least 80% of the time at a consistent standard of care. USAID programs will improve the quality of the services; increase access to youth-friendly services; increase the quality of maternal and child health services; and improve TB and HIV/AIDS diagnosis and treatment. USAID activities will focus on 15 districts, reaching an estimated 10 million people. Through technical assistance, USAID will support at least eight mentoring initiatives where stronger districts/facilities will provide technical support to weaker districts. Additional support to 100 public health facilities, through targeted technical assistance and training, will improve service quality in child survival and nutrition, support family planning and improve maternal health and nutrition, benefiting an estimated one million people. Of the total 100 facilities, 25 will be encouraged to promote integration of youth and adolescent reproductive health services into primary health care. USAID will use technical assistance to expand 32 youth-friendly services initiatives and strengthen 15 community network initiatives focusing on youth health status. It will improve youth participation through dissemination of preventive health care information using approaches appealing to youth, and increase support to family planning, improved maternal health, and nutrition. USAID technical assistance will also ensure that the management of these facilities is based on the collection of objective data, valid indicators of performance, and effective monitoring of key action plans. Through technical assistance, USAID will establish health committees to improve community participation and will support training of 200 health care and community-level workers. Additional training under the program for 600 nurses and other health support staff will focus on infection prevention, counseling, wellness options, nutrition and safe birth practices, as well as improving the availability, quality and management of services. Principal contractors: Management Sciences for Health (prime), University Research Corporation, and Health Systems Trust (subs).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,977,000 CSH). USAID programs will use technical assistance and strategic planning to improve the diagnosis and treatment of TB in at least 19 districts and over 230 facilities in five provinces, reaching an estimated 10 million people. USAID will work with four non-governmental organizations and other community partners to assist in developing community-based strategies to ensure early referrals for screening and treatment adherence. To reduce stigma and promote early treatment-seeking behavior among TB patients, USAID will continue to fund a public education strategy using mass and local media as well as involvement of patients and people living with HIV/AIDS. At the facility level, USAID will provide technical assistance to help integrate TB with HIV and other health services through the creation of referral systems between clinical services, including voluntary HIV counseling and testing centers, and between different levels of the health system. Since almost 11% of pregnant women are estimated to be TB smear positive, USAID training and technical support will assist 232 facilities in targeted districts in screening these women for both HIV and TB. USAID will work closely with universities and research institutions to test innovative models for involving the private sector and including traditional providers and employers. In addition, USAID will use technical assistance to disseminate lessons learned and "better practices" and seek opportunities to extend successful models more widely. Finally, USAID will fund three new research activities designed to address constraints to TB case detection and treatment adherence. Principal contractors and grantees: University Research Corporation, the Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (primes), Management Sciences for Health, and Health Systems Trust (subs).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

**FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's current health programs build on the accomplishments of its previous primary health care initiative which ended in 2004. That program increased the availability of integrated primary health care services widely in Eastern Cape Province, one of South Africa's poorest regions and home to over six million people. As a result of USAID assistance to that province, primary health care services are now available in all clinics, more than 600 well-functioning hospital and clinic committees have been established, primary health care providers and district managers have guidelines to manage integrated primary health care facilities, and more than half of the Eastern Cape's provincial budget is now devoted to primary health care. In addition, the USAID program has supported the training of 10,000 health care workers in all nine provinces in managing opportunistic infections. USAID's assistance in primary health care and TB continues to focus on creating sustainable local health delivery systems with particular emphases on health planning and management, quality of care, logistics, supervision, and human capacity development. As a result of USAID assistance in FY 2005, 296 district management staff were trained to plan, implement, and evaluate health service delivery. Many quality improvement initiatives were achieved in the 97 public health facilities that received USAID assistance, and over 1,500 health staff were trained in infection prevention, safe motherhood, safe birthing practices, managing childhood illnesses, and HIV services. In addition, USAID supported mobile health teams to provide services to over 35,000 clients in rural, underserved communities. USAID also supported the development of guidelines on effective integration of TB and HIV/AIDS services, and trained 453 health care providers in integrated TB/HIV management. By the end of FY 2007, USAID's primary health care integration program will achieve the following: at least 10 facilities will meet the minimum standards for providing youth-friendly services including family planning, voluntary counseling and testing, sexually transmitted infections, counseling for abstinence and delay of sexual activity, dual protection, antenatal care, and prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission. By 2007, TB services in the targeted districts will be more fully integrated with HIV and other primary health care services to ensure that clients receive comprehensive care. USAID will achieve a case detection rate of 70% and treatment success rate of 75% in districts receiving assistance.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-008 HIV/AIDS and Primary Health Care	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF	GHAI
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>					
Obligations	116,597	23,697	8,400	2,139	13,162
Expenditures	74,727	23,594	8,373	0	1,767
Unliquidated	41,870	103	27	2,139	11,395
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>					
Obligations	6,206	0	0	0	72,850
Expenditures	30,861	49	14	1,987	12,431
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>					
Obligations	122,803	23,697	8,400	2,139	86,012
Expenditures	105,588	23,643	8,387	1,987	14,198
Unliquidated	17,215	54	13	152	71,814
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>					
Obligations	5,070	0	0	0	100,680
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>					
Obligations	5,070	0	0	0	100,680
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	127,873	23,697	8,400	2,139	186,692

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Employment Creation
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$5,933,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2000
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** South Africa's high unemployment rate (over 32% for black South Africans) is a serious threat to the country's young democracy. USAID is addressing this critical challenge through a program that is helping to create sustainable employment by fostering the growth of small, medium, and micro-enterprises owned by historically disadvantaged entrepreneurs in the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors. Small, medium and micro-businesses employ approximately 66.3% of the workforce and generate 35% of South Africa's gross domestic product; thus a strong small business sector is critical to the broad-based growth of South Africa's economy. For many historically disadvantaged entrepreneurs, USAID-supported services are the only forms of assistance and mentoring they receive. USAID provides technical assistance and training to help historically disadvantaged firms identify and meet the requirements of new domestic and international markets, build production and management capacity, and secure financing to expand and create sustainable employment.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$5,933,000 DA). USAID provides technical assistance and training to historically disadvantaged small, medium, and micro-level enterprises in all of South Africa's nine provinces. USAID assistance will help 2,300 small businesses meet production, quality, financial and regulatory requirements so that they can expand into and participate competitively in new domestic and international markets. In the manufacturing and services sectors, USAID will continue its successful business linkages program, providing technical assistance and matching historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises with other African firms and U.S. companies. USAID-funded technical assistance and mentoring will also prepare client entrepreneurs to take advantage of access to U.S. markets offered by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), with an expected \$4.2 million in sales to be generated. Overall, the program is expected to generate \$150 million in sales, including \$25 million in exports, of such products as furniture, clothing, automotive parts and giftware, and such services as information technology, security and tourism. USAID-supported programs are expected to create 900 full-time equivalent jobs in the manufacturing and services sectors through FY 2006 assistance.

In the agricultural sector, USAID is funding a similar program of technical assistance, training and business linkage facilitation to enhance agricultural sales for small, historically disadvantaged farmers. The program will reach over 1,800 emerging agribusinesses and farms in historically disadvantaged communities and is expected to create over 950 new jobs. More importantly for farmers, USAID interventions will create significant income by generating over \$17 million in sales of vegetables, fruits, specialty teas, livestock, seafood, spices, and other niche products. With funding from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID will continue activities in agricultural biotechnology research that have the potential to create employment and market opportunities for small farmers.

Across the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors, USAID will work to improve access to affordable financial services for small, medium and microenterprises. The agricultural linkages program will continue to explore opportunities to enhance access to finance for small agricultural enterprises through such mechanisms as supplier credit and use of forward sales contracts as collateral for

agricultural loans from commercial banks. USAID plans to transfer \$200,000 to the Development Credit Authority (DCA) account to develop new mechanisms that will unlock the financial resources of South Africa's large and smaller specialty financial institutions. USAID also will use technical assistance and grants to local organizations to support the development of microenterprises. Assistance for these microenterprises will help the poor to strengthen their businesses, obtain the resources they require to grow and operate in a sustainable manner.

In FY 2006, across all sectors, USAID support to historically disadvantaged small, medium and microenterprises in South Africa is expected to generate over 1,850 private sector jobs and \$167 million in new sales and facilitate access to over \$130 million in finance. Principal grantees: Corporate Council on Africa, International Executive Service Corps (primes), and ECI Africa (sub). Development Credit Authority recipients to be determined.

**FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2007.

**Performance and Results:** Overall, the USAID employment generation program has exceeded expected results since 2003. The thousands of small businesses supported by USAID in the manufacturing, services and agriculture sectors have generated 8,642 full-time equivalent jobs, completed sales transactions valued at \$548.7 million and accessed finance totaling \$194 million. Small businesses assisted by USAID's trade activities, including support to take advantage of opportunities provided by the AGOA, have shown considerable success, generated nearly \$77.7 million in export sales and, despite continued strengthening of the South African Rand against the U.S. dollar, exceeded overall export targets of \$55.3 million by 40.5%.

Results in the manufacturing and services sectors have been strong and have exceeded targets for job creation with 6,380 full time equivalent jobs created since October 2003. Sales of goods and services have exceeded \$515 million during this same period. In the agriculture sector, support to 3,043 farms and agribusinesses has created 2,261 jobs in the past two years and has generated \$50.2 million in sales revenue for these poor and historically disadvantaged firms. USAID also has helped these agribusinesses access \$24.1 million in financing. The success of the agribusiness program, which targets rural areas throughout South Africa, has been widely acknowledged by provincial governments, of which at least two have used their own funds to support the program.

By program completion in 2007, nearly 7,000 historically disadvantaged small, medium, and microenterprises in key sectors of the South African economy will have improved their marketing, production and management capacities, and will have become robust participants in national and international markets. They will have generated over 12,200 full-time equivalent jobs, accessed over \$269 million in finance, and completed transactions valued at over \$830 million.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-009 Employment Creation	DA	DCA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	35,922	76	1,250
Expenditures	23,507	-19	1,000
Unliquidated	12,415	95	250
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	6,603	0	0
Expenditures	7,250	95	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>			
Obligations	42,525	76	1,250
Expenditures	30,757	76	1,000
Unliquidated	11,768	0	250
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	5,933	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>			
Obligations	5,933	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	48,458	76	1,250

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Service Delivery
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-VVV
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2007
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$8,558,000 DA; \$1,300,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2007
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2011

**Summary:** Expansion of sustainable services to South Africa's majority population is one of the country's most pressing needs. After 11 years of democracy, almost 10 million historically disadvantaged South Africans still live in slums lacking basic shelter, drinking water, sanitation, solid waste disposal, electricity, and safe and affordable transportation. Growing discontent among slum dwellers is adding pressure on the national government to accelerate service delivery. According to the 2004 Institute for Security Studies' "National Victims of Crime Survey" where results were drawn from a sampling of South African households, corruption is the second most-experienced crime in South Africa, after burglary. Gender-based violence and sexual offenses are among the crimes that are still on the increase. This USAID program will address these challenges by developing a new program in service delivery. It will consolidate gains in decentralizing government mandates and authorities and commence capacity building for local governments where accelerated and sustainable service delivery is urgently required. This program establishes a new direction and consolidates previous programs.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

#### **FY 2007 Program:**

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$300,000 DA). USAID plans to assist up to 30 municipalities to draft policies that will ensure transparency and accountability in the allocation of public housing, the award of contracts, and the recruitment of personnel. USAID expects to open a Resource Center for Investigative Journalism and to complete the training of 75 media practitioners from small and medium markets in investigative journalism skills initiated under the previous democracy program. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,610,000 DA). USAID plans to promote energy efficiency and reduced intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in the design of service delivery programs in water, sanitation, shelter, and other infrastructure in up to 20 municipalities. USAID intends to support innovative approaches to local government environmental management programs in an additional 10 cities. Through technical assistance, USAID plans to encourage alliances between the commercial and nonprofit sectors to scale up service delivery models to reach a broader cross-section of poor households. USAID may align this environment component closely to the service delivery activities to promote best practices in resource management, co-financing of investments, sound municipal planning, and equitable access policies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$1,300,000 ESF). USAID plans to support victim empowerment organizations that prepare sex offenders for reintegration into society and thereby reduce recidivism. USAID may also fund grants to organizations which provide services to victims of rape and abuse as well as local groups engaged in implementing alternative sentencing programs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$6,648,000 DA). USAID is planning to use technical assistance, training and grants to local organizations to strengthen capacity to deliver municipal water, electricity, sanitation and housing services in a sustainable manner. In at least 20 municipalities, USAID aims to provide technical assistance to improve local economic development planning and improve transparency in procurement and hiring. USAID will also assist the municipalities to improve their billing systems and local revenue collection systems. In 17 of these municipalities, USAID will facilitate the engagement of 30 community-based citizen groups with their local councils to solve local problems. USAID anticipates leveraging resources from domestic financial markets for the expansion of municipal services through the use of its credit guarantee mechanism, the Development Credit Authority. Through technical assistance and feasibility studies, USAID expects to expand public-private partnership models to close the financial gap between limited public resources and vast infrastructure investment needs. USAID may provide grants to non-governmental organizations and develop alliances with the commercial sector to introduce innovative community development practices that will guide local governments on planning for the future. USAID technical assistance may support South Africa's private financial sector's efforts to reach low-income markets with new housing finance products. USAID aims to expand its municipal finance activities for infrastructure to develop a municipal bond market in South Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Funds for activities notified under this Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the program in FY 2012, technical assistance, training, and credit enhancement in support of effective governance and public and private partnership approaches to the provision of basic services will have increased the number of low-income households with access to water, sanitation, and electricity and will have provided major cities with access to innovative financing options. Targeted municipalities will be accessing capital markets for infrastructure investment, planning and managing more effectively, and raising more revenue than they are currently collecting. Local government program participants will be implementing specific anti-corruption measures, with local journalists able to report skillfully on issues of fraud and corruption in the municipality. Key municipalities will be reducing emissions through improvements in service delivery and realizing monetary savings from water and energy conservation. Nationally, the enabling environment for civil society will have been improved through reforms of the nonprofit tax, legal and government administrative frameworks. A greater number of civil society organizations will be receiving more substantial inflows of funding either through private donations stimulated by tax breaks for charitable giving, or from increased numbers and amounts of government grants, or both.



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Health and HIV and AIDS
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-WWW
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2007
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$5,130,000 CSH; \$102,390,000 GHAI
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2007
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2011

**Summary:** This new program focuses on building capacity within the South African health care delivery system to provide accessible, sustainable and high quality services for all. With an estimated 6.29 million HIV-positive South Africans, the largest number of HIV-positive people in the world, the burden on the public health system and communities looms large. Combining targeted technical assistance with pilot interventions and training, the USAID program assists South Africa to use its own considerable resources more effectively to provide increased and improved health services to its majority population. Reflecting the high level of HIV prevalence (29.5% among women at antenatal clinics), the USAID program focuses principally on prevention, care and treatment of the pandemic with limited interventions in improving child health, youth and maternal services for family planning, voluntary counseling and testing, ante-natal care, tuberculosis identification and treatment, prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission of HIV, and anti-retroviral therapy at the local level. South Africa ranks eighth in the world in the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. USAID is helping South Africa to improve the diagnosis and management of TB using technical assistance, training, and strategic planning and is integrating best practices into the primary health care delivery system.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

#### **FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,130,000 CSH). USAID plans to provide technical assistance to strengthen the primary health care delivery system in five provinces, focusing on integrating all services at the clinic level and on delivering a comprehensive prevention of mother-to-child transmission package at the district level. USAID intends to assist over 100 facilities in 15 health districts, serving an estimated 10 million people, to provide a range of quality child, reproductive health, TB and HIV/AIDS services at least 80% of the time. Activities are expected to focus on strengthening key elements of the primary health care system including management of drug logistics, quality of care, supervision, information use, monitoring and evaluation. USAID anticipates providing technical assistance and training to build effective health management capacity and systems at the district, municipal, and national levels. Integrating key HIV/AIDS prevention activities into the primary health care system through targeted technical assistance will continue to be a major activity.

USAID-supported technical assistance is expected to encourage districts to improve the quality of immunization programs for all newborns and children, with specific emphasis on children born of HIV-positive mothers at their health facilities. In addition, technical assistance and training will be provided to improve child health services in at least 50 facilities, benefiting an estimated one million people. USAID plans to support at least eight mentoring initiatives where stronger districts/facilities will provide technical support to weaker districts. USAID expects to support training of health care and community-level workers in managing childhood illnesses, family planning and other primary health care services. A total of 25 district-level facilities, reaching an estimated 250,000 people and promoting integration of youth and adolescent reproductive health services into primary health care, may also be assisted in FY 2007.

Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to support initiatives to improve the diagnosis and treatment of TB in high prevalence areas and to increase the capacity of the South African Government to manage TB programs, expanding assistance to 23 districts with 15,000 individuals co-infected with HIV/AIDS and TB. In addition, USAID expects to work closely with universities and research institutions to develop and test innovative models for involving the private sector, including traditional providers and employers, to expand access to TB prevention and control services. USAID also anticipates funding at least six local organizations, reaching 3,000 TB/HIV co-infected individuals in high prevalence areas, to promote early detection and treatment of TB. To reduce treatment interruption rates and improve treatment adherence, USAID plans to continue to provide technical assistance and training to strengthen linkages between health centers and community supporters for directly-observed treatment. Interventions are likely to include training and technical assistance in at least 20 high-burden districts and 70 sub-districts and support for a public education strategy using mass and local media as well as involvement of patients and people living with HIV/AIDS. Religious leaders, politicians, and traditional healers may be used to promote demand-creation for TB services, and school students will be used to encourage family members with TB symptoms to seek care. At the facility level, USAID plans to provide technical assistance to help integrate TB with HIV and other health services. To improve the continuum of care for co-infected patients, USAID expects to support the creation of referral systems between clinical services, including voluntary HIV counseling and testing centers, and between different levels of the system. Also, since almost 11% of pregnant women are estimated to be TB smear positive, USAID support may assist facilities in targeted districts in screening these women for both HIV and TB. USAID will work closely with universities and research institutions to test innovative models for involving the private sector, including traditional providers and employers (large and small) to expand access to TB prevention and control services. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

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**Performance and Results:** By the end of FY 2012, it is anticipated that USAID assistance will contribute to the delivery of an integrated package of primary health care services through fully functioning health districts in 25% of the country, reaching about 11 million people. A functional district is one where: 1) service providers have access to basic health information that is used for decision-making; 2) there is a trained and motivated staff, as well as an adequate supply of essential commodities and drugs; 3) communities are mobilized and involved in support of health services; and 4) clients have ready access to quality services and are able to identify and act upon their health needs and to communicate with service providers.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-WWW Health and HIV and AIDS	CSH	GHAI
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>		
Obligations	5,130	102,390
Future Obligations	20,812	0
Est. Total Cost	25,942	102,390

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-YYY
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2007
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$2,560,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2007
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2011

**Summary:** Close to 50 years of apartheid education excluded blacks in South Africa from receiving quality education in most disciplines, particularly math and science, and denied them key skills needed to participate in the economy. Despite increased access to education since the end of apartheid, quality remains a critical issue as the vast majority of black students still attend schools with inferior facilities, poorly trained teachers, and inadequate supplies of learning materials. USAID's previous education programs supported the transition from an inferior and unequal education system to one offering quality learning conditions and programs through activities that develop specific skills and address institutional change. In FY 2007, USAID will move to implement a new education strategy which includes workforce development and skills training as a major element. The strategy will continue with basic education activities focusing on creating new systemic approaches for sustainable professional teacher training. Supporting the Presidential Africa Education Initiative, USAID will train teachers to improve their teaching skills in literacy, math, science, and technology. USAID will assist South Africa to produce learning materials in indigenous languages. Working with South African organizations, USAID will help mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on education through training of teachers and parents and scholarship programs for vulnerable AIDS-affected primary school girls and boys.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

#### **FY 2007 Program:**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,260,000 DA). Building on achievements under its previous basic education program, USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance for curriculum development, mainly to support the improvement of math and science teaching and learning, and the improvement of education management and governance systems. In addition, USAID plans to continue to train master teachers, reaching approximately 1,700 master teachers in FY 2007. These teachers will "cascade" what they have learned to approximately 4,000 teachers in their own, and nearby, schools. Through resources provided by the Presidential Africa Education Initiative, USAID-supported training is expected to help these teachers improve their teaching skills in literacy, numeracy, math, science and technology. USAID support will strengthen school management and governance systems and provide training and technical assistance to over 2,000 parents, teachers, and principals to establish and implement three-year school development plans. In FY 2007, USAID will begin a transition to a program in which the focus of higher education will dovetail with the basic education goals by supporting teacher professional development in South Africa. Priorities will include the creation of sustainable models of collaboration between targeted higher education institutions and provincial education departments to develop and implement quality teacher training programs and ensure the supply of professionally qualified teachers. USAID will draw heavily on previous work to create linkages between South African and U.S. higher education institutions with expertise in teacher education. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$300,000 DA). One of the South

African Government's top priorities is skills development leading to employment. Beginning in FY 2007, USAID will undertake new activities targeting students in formal skills development programs offered through technical and vocational colleges. There are approximately 406,000 students, mostly youth between the ages of 18 - 25, enrolled in 50 public technical colleges with 166 satellite campuses located in all of South Africa's nine provinces. These institutions offer skills training in business studies (accounting, financing, marketing, and management), social sciences, engineering, general education, art/music, information and communications technology, tourism, interior design, hair care, cosmetology, catering, and hospitality. In 2007, USAID anticipates developing a program linking the colleges and their students with on-the-job training, internships, entrepreneurship and business development programs in scarce skills areas. USAID will explore possibilities for new public-private partnerships to leverage funding for such an activity. Some leading private South African businesses have expressed strong interest in developing approaches to support skills training for their sector or industry, and USAID will explore partnerships with these groups. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Funds for activities notified under this Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of FY 2012, USAID technical assistance, training, and public-private partnership creation will have built higher education institutional, governmental, non-governmental, and community capacity to effectively manage education at a variety of levels. A targeted number of education institutions will have improved teacher training programs to serve the needs of the most disadvantaged teachers in South Africa. The professional skills of thousands of rural South African teachers will be improved and this will translate into improved learning for students. At least 600,000 books in indigenous languages for primary school students will be developed with USAID assistance. To reduce the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, USAID will help selected communities to assist thousands of orphans and vulnerable children to meet their educational needs. Public-private partnerships linking the South African private sector to workforce skills training through technical training institutions will be strengthened or created, offering sustainable and relevant workforce skills training.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-YYY Education	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>	
Obligations	2,560
Future Obligations	34,430
Est. Total Cost	36,990

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South Africa
<b>Program Title:</b>	Employment
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	674-ZZZ
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2007
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$8,161,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2007
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2011

**Summary:** South Africa's most striking legacy of apartheid is an exceptionally unequal income distribution between a limited number of very rich and the majority of low-income and poor populations who face major challenges, including the struggle to find productive employment. In a 2004 survey, South Africans ranked unemployment--estimated at 26.5% overall, but over 32% for black South Africans--as the country's most serious problem. South Africa's principal strategy for reducing unemployment is to stimulate the development of small, medium and microenterprises, focusing on historically disadvantaged businesses so that they can compete effectively in the country's economy. USAID's small business development program will support South Africa's priority of inclusion and expanded participation by historically disadvantaged individuals in the economy. While the ultimate objective of USAID's business development program will be integration of South African small businesses, including those in the agricultural sector, into regional and international markets, activities will focus on strengthening businesses to reliably meet domestic market-driven requirements with the intent that they will enter the export market as suppliers to larger exporting firms. To build sustainability, the program will pay special attention to strengthening small, medium and microenterprise business development service providers.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness. No obligations are planned for this Strategic Objective in FY 2006.

#### **FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$7,811,000 DA). USAID will initiate a new program of technical assistance and training to help strengthen the environment to better support historically disadvantaged small, medium, and micro-level enterprises. The program is expected to provide technical assistance and training in four specific areas: small business capacity-building through business development support; improving access to finance for small, medium and microenterprises; targeted support for policy or regulatory issues that affect the business environment for small businesses; and workforce skills development. USAID anticipates a continued focus on small, medium and microenterprises in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

To strengthen the capacity of small businesses to grow and generate jobs, USAID plans to provide technical assistance directly to 2,300 firms to help them meet the production, quality, financial and regulatory requirements necessary to expand their markets in the domestic and international arenas. USAID expects to provide technical assistance to small business service providers as a measure toward ensuring a sustainable source of affordable, high-quality business support services. USAID expects to continue successful elements of its previous business linkages program, matching historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises with larger African firms and U.S. companies that serve as both markets and mentors for these developing enterprises. Complementing business linkage activities, USAID may provide support to targeted businesses that are participants in the backward and forward linkages of selected value chains, based on their potential for generating significant sustainable employment opportunities. USAID also seeks to prepare eligible entrepreneurs to take advantage of access to U.S. markets offered by the African Growth and Opportunity Act, with a projected \$4.0 million in

sales to be generated in FY 2007. The program is expected to generate \$130 million in sales of such manufactured products as furniture, clothing, automotive parts and giftware and such services as information technology, security and tourism, including \$30 million in exports. It is expected to create 900 full-time equivalent jobs in the manufacturing and services sectors. In the agricultural sector, USAID seeks to reach over 2,200 emerging agribusinesses and farms in historically disadvantaged communities, creating over 1,100 new jobs and significant income for farmers and agribusinesses. It may generate \$20 million in sales of vegetables, fruits, specialty teas, livestock, seafood, spices, and other niche products. With resources from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID will fund agricultural biotechnology research that has the potential to create employment and market opportunities for small farmers.

USAID will work to improve access to affordable financial services for small, medium and microenterprises across the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors. In support of small agricultural enterprises, the program may encourage the use of such mechanisms as supplier credit and forward sales as collateral for agricultural loans from commercial banks. It may also identify opportunities for using the Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee to unlock the financial resources of South Africa's large and smaller specialty financial institutions for productive use by small businesses. To support expansion of credit, USAID anticipates transferring \$200,000 to the DCA account. USAID also may support the development of microenterprises through technical assistance and training targeted to help the poor strengthen their businesses and access the resources they require to grow and operate in a sustainable manner.

South Africa's strong macroeconomic framework has paved the way for sustained economic growth. However, some microeconomic policies and regulatory elements continue to impede small business growth. USAID expects to direct limited resources for technical assistance to address specific policy and regulatory constraints. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$350,000 DA). To help South Africa address the critical challenge of creating a productive workforce, USAID will provide technical assistance to develop and hone skills-building programs, ensuring that the programs produce graduates that have skills demanded by the private sector. Program activities may seek to leverage the resources of the private sector, building partnerships with large businesses that are seeking to strengthen small businesses that have the potential to become regular suppliers. USAID will work with these businesses to ensure that their investments are developmentally sound. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

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**Performance and Results:** By the end of FY 2012, it is anticipated that program interventions will have contributed to building a vibrant, sustainable small, medium and microenterprise sector. Key results associated with this outcome will be an increased contribution by small, medium and microenterprises to overall economic output; increased formal sector finance flowing to the small business sector; a sustainable core of small business service providers; and a more skilled workforce with sustainable training programs in place.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-ZZZ Employment	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>	
Obligations	8,161
Future Obligations	36,195
Est. Total Cost	44,356