

The Challenge

Senegal, a majority-Muslim democracy, has long been one of the most stable countries in Africa. USAID's objective in Senegal is to boost economic growth while improving social conditions. Impediments to achieving higher growth include a business environment that is not attractive to investors, a fragile natural resource base, and an insufficient capacity to export. USAID's program promotes policy reforms to improve the business environment, helps communities and entrepreneurs generate income from the sustainable use of natural resources, and helps small and medium-sized businesses compete in export markets. A healthier and better educated population is key to achieving and sustaining economic growth, and USAID's health and education programs are working towards that goal. USAID will also continue to work towards securing a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the Casamance region, which would help attract investment to Senegal.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Olivier Carduner

MCA Status: Compact Eligible

PEPFAR Focus Country: No

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Both

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
685-001 Private Enterprise	5,841	3,573	0	0	N/A	1.37	Exceeded
685-002 Democracy and Local Governance	3,253	6,245	0	0	N/A	1.30	Exceeded
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services	14,675	14,775	642	0	N/A	1.14	Exceeded
685-009 Casamance Conflict Resolution	1,132	500	0	0	N/A	0.79	Not Met
685-010 Middle School Basic Education	4,070	3,177	0	0	N/A	1.25	Exceeded
685-011 Economic Growth and Natural Resource	0	0	5,719	7,346	N/A	N/A	N/A
685-012 Improved Health of Senegalese People	0	0	13,359	14,183	N/A	N/A	N/A
685-013 Better-Educated Youth	0	0	13,010	5,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
685-014 Casamance Peace Process Advanced	0	0	825	900	N/A	N/A	N/A
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Strategic Objective	275	2,269	3,749	3,500	1,172.7%		
Country Total	29,246	30,539	37,304	30,929	5.8%		

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	14,675	14,775	14,001	14,183	-3.4%
Development Assistance	13,896	12,995	19,554	13,246	-4.7%
Economic Support Fund	400	500	0	0	N/A
PL 480 Title II	275	2,269	3,749	3,500	1,172.7%
Total	29,246	30,539	37,304	30,929	5.8%

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	4,070	3,177	13,010	5,000	22.9%
Agriculture and Environment DA	4,406	5,188	3,866	4,931	11.9%
Economic Growth DA	2,560	2,475	1,195	1,815	-29.1%
ESF	400	0	0	0	N/A
Human Rights DA	182	500	0	0	N/A
Democracy and Governance DA	1,728	1,655	983	1,000	-42.1%
ESF	0	500	0	0	N/A
Conflict Management / Humanitarian Assistance DA	950	0	500	500	-47.4%
Family Planning / Reproductive Health CSH	2,875	2,875	2,842	2,447	-14.9%
HIV / AIDS CSH	6,000	6,000	5,778	5,786	-3.6%
Child Survival and Maternal Health CSH	2,500	2,600	2,422	2,650	6.0%
Other Infectious Diseases CSH	3,300	3,300	2,959	3,300	0.0%
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Sector	275	2,269	3,749	3,500	1,172.7%
Total	29,246	30,539	37,304	30,929	5.8%

Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	13	15	9	5	-61.5%
US Non Direct Hires	6	6	4	2	-66.7%
Foreign Nationals	91	89	79	53	-41.8%
Total	110	110	92	60	-45.5%

Operating Expense

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07

Salaries and benefits	1,724	1,736	1,315	1,145	-33.6%
Travel	455	352	256	137	-69.9%
Transportation of things	209	144	72	69	-67.0%
Rent	406	474	284	324	-20.2%
Security	150	204	62	95	-36.7%
Equipment	308	177	34	29	-90.6%
ICASS - Operating Expense only	881	852	461	600	-31.9%
Other Operating Expense	632	852	425	510	-19.3%
Total OE Budget	4,765	4,791	2,909	2,909	-39.0%
US direct hire salary and benefits	1,701	1,800	1,083	533	-68.7%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				2,469	
Country Total Administrative Budget				5,911	
Percent of Bureau OE Total				3.8%	

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	2,250	2,036	4,145	6,186
Program per All US (\$000)	1,539	1,454	2,870	4,418
Program per Position (\$000)	266	278	405	515
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				9.4%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				41.8%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				19.1%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: France, Japan, Canada, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, China.

Multilateral: World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the European Union.

Senegal 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	14,675	14,775	14,001	14,183
Development Assistance	13,896	12,995	19,554	13,246
Economic Support Fund	400	500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	275	2,269	3,749	3,500
Total Program Funds	29,246	30,539	37,304	30,929

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

685-001 Private Enterprise				
DA	5,441	3,573	0	0
ESF	400	0	0	0
685-002 Democracy and Local Governance				
DA	3,253	5,745	0	0
ESF	0	500	0	0
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services				
CSH	14,675	14,775	642	0
685-009 Casamance Conflict Resolution				
DA	1,132	500	0	0
685-010 Middle School Basic Education				
DA	4,070	3,177	0	0
685-011 Economic Growth and Natural Resource Management				
DA	0	0	5,719	7,346
685-012 Improved Health of Senegalese People				
CSH	0	0	13,359	14,183
685-013 Better-Educated Youth				
DA	0	0	13,010	5,000
685-014 Casamance Peace Process Advanced				
DA	0	0	825	900

Mission Director,
Olivier Carduner

Senegal

The Development Challenge

Senegal, a majority-Muslim democracy, has long been one of the most stable countries in Africa. USAID's objective in Senegal is to boost economic growth while improving social conditions. Impediments to achieving higher growth include a business environment that is not attractive to investors, a fragile natural resource base, and an insufficient capacity to export. USAID's program promotes policy reforms to improve the business environment, helps communities and entrepreneurs generate income from the sustainable use of natural resources, and helps small and medium-sized businesses compete in export markets. A healthier and better educated population is key to achieving and sustaining economic growth, and USAID's health and education programs are working towards that goal. USAID will also continue to work towards securing a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the Casamance region, which would help attract investment to Senegal.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: France, Japan, Canada, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, China.

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the European Union.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Decentralized Quality Health Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	685-003
Status:	Last Year of Expenditure 2005
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$642,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: This will mark the eighth and final year of a USAID health program that is improving decentralized health services in Senegal. In 2006, USAID will complete ongoing activities in HIV/AIDS, child and maternal health, nutrition, malaria, tuberculosis, family planning, and health financing; and embark upon a new health program which is currently being designed.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$392,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and technical assistance in 21 health districts to prevent and more effectively treat childhood illnesses. USAID will work with communities, non-governmental organizations and public and private health care providers to improve and expand provider practices and public knowledge of childhood disease prevention and treatment. Building on a pilot test, USAID will scale up community management of child pneumonia in 18 health districts, and of malaria in eight health districts based on the new Government of Senegal (GOS) policy for malaria treatment. USAID will continue to promote Vitamin A supplementation as part of community-based growth promotion and nutrition activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. (prime); The Manoff Group, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), Save the Children (SC) and Tina Sanghvi Ltd. (TSL) (subs).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$250,000 CSH): USAID will assist the National AIDS Council and the Ministry of Health to 1) implement a survey of high-risk groups to estimate the level of HIV infection in high risk groups and assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the members of these groups; 2) conduct an evaluation of the current HIV surveillance system; and, 3) fund the ongoing sentinel site surveillance activity. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International.

FY 2007 Program:

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

Performance and Results: An end-of-program assessment conducted in March 2005 documented impressive results achieved in child survival, maternal health/family planning, HIV/AIDS, and decentralized health financing. According to the evaluation, the USAID Health Program has been very effective in providing technical assistance and collaborating with the GOS and local communities. This has resulted in a significant and positive impact on the health status of the target Senegalese populations and on Ministry of Health policies.

USAID has assisted Senegal in providing critical services to prevent HIV/AIDS, in expanding care and treatment; and in significantly increasing the percentage of assisted births and the vaccination rate of children under five. A total of 10,360 persons used voluntary counseling and testing services as of August 2005. The tuberculosis cure rate increased from 70% in 2002 to 76% in 2004. Routine immunization coverage continues to improve in USAID-assisted areas, reaching 74% in Ziguinchor and 71% in Louga in 2004, as compared with the country-wide average of 59%. The successful treatment of childhood pneumonia by community health workers in four test districts prompted the GOS to revise protocols to

allow community health workers to treat pneumonia nationwide. Insecticide-treated bed-nets have helped prevent malaria for women and children, and the treatment and cure of tuberculosis has been expanded.

USAID's efforts to decentralize and strengthen local community ownership and financial support for health programs have led to progress. Twenty-four local government units in three health districts that had previously received assistance in developing and managing their health plans "graduated" in 2004. Among those graduated government units, 18 continue to draft, implement, and finance their own health plans and budgets without technical support from USAID. Community insurance has also expanded, both in terms of services provided and number of beneficiaries included. The number of persons benefiting from these insurance programs increased from 39,834 in 2004 to 53,738 in 2005. Community insurance organizations provided insurance for a full range of preventive and curative services to their beneficiaries in 2005. The 123 associations of community healthcare workers (ARPVs) established by USAID worked successfully through 2005 to deliver key health messages to 110 communities. Health care associations signed contracts to perform these tasks, and a total of over \$400,000 was disbursed to associations, whose members are increasingly recognized as valued health professionals. Research indicates that the formation of associations has improved community health workers' performance and improved clients' perception of ARPV activities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	CSH	DA
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services		
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	59,244	4,473
Expenditures	46,279	4,465
Unliquidated	12,965	8
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	14,462	0
Expenditures	12,824	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	73,706	4,473
Expenditures	59,103	4,465
Unliquidated	14,603	8
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	642	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	642	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	74,348	4,473

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Economic Growth and Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	685-011
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$5,719,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$7,346,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID/Senegal's economic growth and natural resource management program is designed to spur economic growth by developing Senegal's trade capacity and by improving the business environment. At the local level, the program will expand economic opportunities by helping citizens generate income from local resources, connect to markets, manage the country's natural resources, and govern more effectively. To promote conditions for export-oriented, job-creating economic growth, the program will provide a combination of training, technical assistance, and small grants to: 1) increase trade of agriculture and natural resource products; 2) improve sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity; 3) improve the policy environment for businesses and investors; and 4) increase the transparency and accountability of how resources are managed.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$297,000 DA). USAID will support key stakeholders to encourage the Government of Senegal (GOS) to adopt and implement legislation that reduces corruption and creates a business environment that can attract investment. USAID will build the capacity of the GOS to develop at least one public-private partnership in FY 2006 to promote more efficient provision of public goods and services. Principal contractors and grantees: International Resources Group (IRG) (prime); JE Austin (JEA), LTL Strategies (LTL), Enterprise Works (EW) (subs).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$956,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to increase marketing, financing, and management skills of at least 400 businesses. The program will improve competitiveness by promoting policy reforms, improving access to market information, and reducing regulatory trade barriers. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG (prime); JEA, LTL, EW (sub).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,500,000 DA):. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to help local governments manage natural resources. Local land use conventions for two local governments and six forestry management plans will be developed. A nationwide biodiversity assessment and an integrated coastal zone management activity will be started in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG (prime); Winrock International (WI), Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA) (subs).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,808,000 DA):. USAID will provide technical assistance, training and small grants to promote agricultural diversification and production. Production and marketing will be strengthened for natural and high-value agricultural products, increasing revenues of partner enterprises by 225%. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG (prime); WI, CLUSA, JEA, LTL and EW.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$500,000 DA). USAID will increase the capacity of businesses to export their products through training and technical assistance and by promoting policy reforms that will encourage foreign direct investment in Senegal. USAID will help businesses develop export markets and develop joint ventures. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$358,000 DA): USAID will support local organizations to increase transparency and accountability in the delivery of government services. Studies, workshops, and public debates will be conducted to generate interest in and understanding of these issues and build capacity of the organizations to effect change. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$300,000 DA): USAID will undertake activities (studies, workshops, and debates) to create and improve mechanisms for citizens to engage their local governments. USAID will also support a local consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide the public with information on how to register and participate in the upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

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.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$955,000 DA). USAID will continue its economic growth policy reform activities to help businesses be more competitive. Program emphasis will continue to be placed on designing and implementing public-private partnerships for better management of public services. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,190,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide appropriate technical assistance to businesses to help them respond to market opportunities, improve movements of goods to market, and increase the value of their products. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$2,500,000 DA). USAID will continue technical assistance to increase management capabilities of local governments for coastal and forest resources and expand into one new region, emphasizing sites with significant biodiversity. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,200,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will continue to be directed at promoting high-value and non-traditional agricultural crops; and developing grades, standards and quality control measures for targeted products. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,001,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will be directed at promoting trade of high-value products to the export markets. Local institutions will improve standards, certification, and quality control measures. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$300,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to increase transparency. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$200,000 DA). USAID will undertake activities (studies, workshops, and debates) to create and/or improve mechanisms for citizens to engage their local government. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: The microfinance assistance program that ended in FY 2005 is still having a significant impact. During 2005, the number of clients served by 52 USAID-assisted microfinance institutions grew by 31% to 639,830, the amount of savings deposits grew by 39% to \$125 million, and the value of loans increased by 44% to \$142.4 million.

By the end of FY 2010, direct foreign and domestic investment will be increased, leading to a sustained \$4,500,000 per year export market for selected products in the African, European, and U.S. markets, with total sales having an international retail value of approximately \$10 million. Revenues of local producers of export products will be raised by 200%. A large part of the remaining forested areas and coastal zones (approximately 2.5 million hectares) will be under legally recognized land use management plans that address biodiversity conservation and increase rural business revenues by 250%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-011 Economic Growth and Natural Resource Management	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	5,719
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	5,719
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	7,346
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	13,065

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Improved Health of Senegalese People
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	685-012
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$13,359,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$14,183,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's health program will address the basic health challenges facing Senegal, focusing on improving maternal and child health; improving access to family planning; reducing the incidence of new infections of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB), as well as the hardships associated with these diseases; and improving the performance of the country's health systems.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$1,409,000 CSH): USAID will provide financial and technical assistance in 21 health districts to prevent and more effectively treat childhood illnesses. USAID will work with communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and public and private health care providers to improve provider practices and public knowledge of disease prevention and treatment. USAID intends to enter into partnerships with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and Pfizer to scale up community management of pneumonia and malaria nationwide. USAID will assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) to adopt and roll out a new policy on newborn care resulting from USAID pilot interventions. USAID will continue to strengthen district-level health activities with a focus on local ownership and sustainability of the health financing program. In addition, USAID will help consolidate the 123 private associations of rural health promoters to secure and further sustain critical health promotion activities. USAID will help create and expand community health insurance programs to make a full range of health services more affordable. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$800,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and technical assistance to improve the quality of and access to obstetric services, including post-abortion care, at all levels of the health care system. The prevention of malaria, through both the provision of cost-subsidized insecticide treated bed nets and systematic preventive treatment for pregnant women, will remain a key component of USAID's efforts to improve maternal health in Senegal. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,959,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and material support to the MOH National Tuberculosis Program to strengthen and decentralize TB services. USAID will work to help implement Senegal's current malaria treatment policy and begin treatment with new drugs and updated protocols, including the use of Artemisin Combination Therapy (ACT). USAID will provide grants for NGOs to better inform populations about the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and malaria. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,317,000 CSH). USAID will assist the National AIDS Program in its ongoing efforts to further decentralize voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services, and to reinforce behavior change through information, education and communication activities. The program will support an annual nationwide social mobilization campaign aimed at de-stigmatizing VCT and PMTCT; fund information, education and communication activities targeting youth and other at-risk groups at 22 sites in six regions; open four additional VCT centers in partnership with other donors; reinforce case management of sexually

transmitted infections (STI) in 21 health districts; and support the effective implementation of decentralized care and treatment in four regions. In collaboration with its Food for Peace program, USAID will provide nutritional and psychosocial services to 10,000 persons affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID and the Centers for Disease Control will finance an evaluation of the current approach for estimating HIV prevalence and develop a quality assurance system. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Support Family Planning (\$2,874,000 CSH). USAID will work to ensure that Senegalese families have access to a full range of contraceptive methods to achieve their desired family size. USAID will pilot test the Standard Days Method (SDM) using cycle beads in hopes of offering a more effective “traditional method” to couples who choose not to use a hormonal method of contraception (such as oral contraceptives). Greater emphasis will be placed on expanding the role of the private sector as providers of family planning services as well as expanding the range of products available in pharmacies through social marketing. Finally, USAID will work to increase the availability of contraceptive supplies at the community level. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

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.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will train health care workers in targeted health districts to prevent and treat childhood illnesses with particular focus on newborn care and acute respiratory infections. USAID, in collaboration with MOH authorities, will also expand the approved role and skills of community health workers to make up for the continuing shortage of doctors and nurses. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$860,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support the strengthening and expansion of prenatal and birthing services at the clinical level. USAID will work to ensure that important micronutrients such as iron are added to appropriate foodstuffs (micronutrient fortification) to improve the nutritional status of women prior to pregnancy. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,190,000 CSH). USAID will work with the National Tuberculosis Program to further strengthen facility-level services and to move toward directly observed treatment where appropriate. USAID will assist the MOH to effectively implement and monitor ACT as a first line treatment of malaria at both the clinical and community levels. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,808,000 CSH). USAID will develop a new program based on the U.S. Government's (USG) interagency strategy for Senegal and the priorities of the National AIDS Council. USAID will reinforce prevention activities with a focus on VCT, PMTCT, and interventions targeting high risk groups. USAID will reinforce care and support activities including nutritional support to AIDS-infected and affected persons. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning (\$2,325,000 CSH). USAID will improve family planning services at both the clinical and community levels and further explore the demand for additional methods. At the community level, USAID will expand the availability of a range of contraceptives. Same implementers as FY 2006.

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

Performance and Results: An end-of-program assessment of the current USAID health activities revealed impressive results achieved in child survival, maternal health/family planning, HIV/AIDS, and decentralized health financing. This follow-on program will continue to address Senegal's basic health challenges. It is expected that HIV prevalence will remain below 1%; infant mortality will decrease from 61/1000 to 45/1000 by 2010; maternal mortality will decrease by 20% by 2015; and contraceptive prevalence will increase from 10.3% to 20% by 2010.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-012 Improved Health of Senegalese People	CSH
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	13,359
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	13,359
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	14,183
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	27,542

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Better-Educated Youth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	685-013
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$13,010,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$5,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: The program aims to 1) increase the supply and demand for basic middle school education; 2) improve the relevancy of teaching to the socio-economic needs of the country; 3) improve the quality of learning and teaching, especially in science and technology; and 4) increase transparency and improve governance and participation of local communities and governments in middle schools and Koranic schools. It particularly seeks to make basic education more accessible for girls and unemployed youth. To achieve this objective, USAID will construct new middle schools in remote rural areas in up to four underserved regions of Senegal, specifically, Fatick, Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Tambacounda as well as renovate and/or expand existing schools. The program will promote reforms in the science curriculum, the provision of learning materials, in assessment and selection practices, and in the training preparation of science teachers and school principals. Lastly, the program will encourage the participation of local communities and governments in more transparent management and financing of basic education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$11,000,000 DA). To assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) in its efforts to increase the capacity of middle schools to accommodate 10% more students (half of them girls) each year, USAID will build up to 25 new schools and renovate existing schools in rural and urban areas of the target regions. The program will continue to address the difficulties experienced in making water and electricity available for certain schools. USAID funds will be used to increase and enhance science and technology education in the targeted regions; improve the curriculum and learning environment; provide teaching and learning materials; and train school teachers and principals as part of this major effort. The USAID program will assist in improving the relevance of science education and increase the number of students in scientific and technical high schools by 25%. The program will support social mobilization campaigns in the four target regions to promote local ownership of schools built or rehabilitated with local Ministry of Education (MOE) staff, students and communities. USAID will support the MOE in developing performance standards and designing and implementing training programs with all key implementing partners and stakeholders. USAID will fund a needs assessment for selected Koranic schools; provide textbooks and learning materials; and support training sessions for trainers to improve the teaching and learning conditions in the assisted schools and support campaigns to mobilize communities to increase participation in the management of Koranic schools.

While pursuing a Global Development Alliance (GDA) with the MOE and the national telecommunications company (SONATEL), USAID anticipates expanding the scholarship program by providing 200 additional scholarships to socio-economically disadvantaged high school girls and funding mentoring and leadership training programs to further support girls' education. Through the GDA with Microsoft, USAID will support increased use of computer technology, the Internet, and science education in assisted schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime); TOSTAN (sub).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,010,000 DA). USAID will assist school management committees in developing and implementing more transparent school maintenance and supervision systems in each of the 30 targeted local communities. In that regard, USAID will develop a training plan focusing on: 1) an ethical code of conduct; 2) roles and responsibilities of school

management committees; 3) principles of school preventive maintenance; 4) mobilization and transparent management of resources for effective school operations; and 5) local community design and implementation of school improvement plans. USAID will also work closely with MOE partners and regional trainers to put in place a follow-up system to ensure that trained school management committees are able to assume their decision-making and monitoring roles and that they are provided with additional support if needed. Principal contractors and grantees: AED (prime); TOSTAN (sub).

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.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$4,500,000 DA). USAID will expand the construction program by building and/or renovating an additional ten schools in the target regions. The program will strengthen local community capacities to mobilize financial and material resources to build and equip more schools, or renovate existing ones so that more students can be enrolled. USAID will help MOE partners to identify and mobilize additional resources to support the design and implementation of a new science and technology policy and related curriculum. With USAID's material and technical assistance, it is anticipated that more teachers and school administrators will be trained in science and the use of computer technology in the three target regions. The program will pursue the GDA with Microsoft to expand the utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to all targeted schools in the three regions; and will assist local communities in setting up ICT and science clubs to make ICT and science training available to students all year long. The GDA with SONATEL will be pursued and 300 additional scholarships will be provided for girls from low income, rural families to attend middle and high schools. USAID will continue to support Koranic schools by training more teachers and providing a greater number of youth with market-relevant job skills. Same implementer as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$500,000). USAID will raise the awareness of local communities and governments on middle school reform and transparency issues; and enhance the capacities and skills of MOE staff in the target regions and the management committee members in 30 local communities to be more effective partners. USAID will consolidate, revise and finalize training modules for school management committees tested in targeted communities. USAID will train and provide materials to regional task teams to ensure that they train the target school management committees to fully assume their roles and responsibilities in the decentralized context. Same implementer as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: The Middle School Education program exceeded its performance targets in building and equipping 18 new middle schools and renovating eight existing facilities six months ahead of schedule. This allowed more than 3,000 new students to attend middle schools located within walking distance of their homes, thus resulting in increased enrollment, especially of girls (36% of total new enrolment versus 34% for the previous year). The percentage of Grade 6 students transitioning into middle school in the target regions increased significantly, 45.7% actual versus 39% planned. Overall, the USAID program made excellent progress in training middle school teachers, reaching 21.9% compared to its planned target of 14.2%. The program provided in-service training for 745 teachers, school principals and trainers of teachers. In addition, 604 new teachers were trained in basic teaching techniques, while school principals were trained in improved school management techniques.

It is expected that at the end of the program, in FY 2010 there will be an increase in middle school enrollment. More than 25,000 children, half of them girls, who previously were unable to continue their education will be enrolled in middle schools located not farther than two kilometers from their homes. With a 70% increase in the number of middle school teachers using improved education methods, rural middle schools will deliver quality education. This will result in an estimated 8% increase in the promotion rate of middle school students. Schools will have relevant teaching materials, including computers and internet access. A total of 30 middle schools in targeted areas will be managed by local committees; and middle schools with increased community support will increase from 10% - 70%. USAID's support for expanded access to information technology and for broadening the curricula in Koranic schools will result in a greater number of youth with market-relevant job skills in farming, sales and the crafts industry.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-013 Better-Educated Youth	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	13,010
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	13,010
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	5,000
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	18,010

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Casamance Peace Process Advanced
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	685-014
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$825,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$900,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's Casamance peace-building program is contributing towards efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the 24-year conflict in Senegal's southern region. USAID is a trusted partner for peace, having been active in the region when most other donors had pulled out. The peace-building program is a key component of USAID's strategy in Senegal as the lingering conflict is a major impediment to the country's efforts to achieve transformational development. USAID's support will engage national, regional, and local actors and target key stakeholders from the Government of Senegal (GOS), the Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC, the rebel group), and civil society for a series of targeted capacity building activities that will help to facilitate the peace process and respond to the drivers of the conflict. Continued close collaboration between USAID and the State Department will greatly enhance program success.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$825,000 DA). Working in close collaboration with the State Department and other U.S. Government agencies, USAID will help the GOS and MFDC leadership improve their negotiation skills in order to resolve their conflict and negotiate a sustainable peace settlement. At a more grassroots level, USAID will fund conflict resolution workshops and activities that bring together community leaders and members from all ethnic and political groups to identify ways of bringing a permanent end to the conflict.

USAID will ensure that programs in the Casamance focus to the greatest extent possible on the current drivers of the conflict, including underlying motives such as the drug trade, smuggling and other entrenched economic interests, political disenfranchisement, and cultural discrimination. Through health, education, and economic growth programs, USAID will address some of the critical socioeconomic needs of the Casamance. These programs will all utilize peace-promoting approaches to programming, and, where possible, target those people who are promoting conflict.

Specific activities will include: training in negotiation and conflict resolution of 50 key stakeholders; 25 in-depth workshops with current trainees; support and technical assistance for five key regional and community leaders who can effect change at the national level, especially women; and support and technical assistance for civil society actors who play an essential role in the peace process as advocates for a sustainable resolution to the conflict, including advocacy for the redress of economic inequalities and for combating entrenched interests that could continue to encourage or instigate violence. Activities will build on diplomatic efforts by the State Department and will be implemented in coordination with ANRAC, the Government of Senegal's coordinating agency for the Casamance, and other donors. Principal contractors and grantees: Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO).

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.

FY 2007 Program:

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$900,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the on-going activities from 2006, making adjustments according to the progress made in achieving a sustainable peace agreement. As part of a transition to an eventual post conflict period, USAID will promote conflict resolution and peace-building through popular mediums (radio, drama groups, etc.) to promote reconciliation and healing in the wake of prolonged conflict, and to promote traditional cultural peace-building values. USAID will also provide support to consortia of civil society organizations in the Casamance region that advocate for increased citizen participation in the democratic process, thereby increasing political empowerment of the local population and mitigating the chances of conflict returning. There will also be a continued focus on the economic drivers of the conflict in the form of advocacy for alternatives to illegal economic activities that have taken root in the region over the 24 years of instability. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID support is expected to contribute in vital ways to an eventual lasting peace in the Casamance.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-014 Casamance Peace Process Advanced	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	825
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	825
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	900
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	1,725