

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Africa Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	Increased Program Impact
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	698-029
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2005
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$24,237,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$300,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$21,716,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2005
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2009

**Summary:** USAID's Africa Regional Program integrates economic, trade, environmental and agricultural development activities to support and guide the efforts of field programs and other partners in order to overcome widespread poverty, hunger and slow economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. These activities provide a framework for the coordination and implementation of two Presidential initiatives--the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA)--as well as management responsibility for considering environmental impact in USAID programs across all sectors. The programs and activities funded through TRADE and IEHA represent the Administration's primary agricultural and trade capacity-building effort in Africa.

USAID activities are designed to increase economic growth and reduce poverty by engaging African countries in the world trading system, stimulating and increasing African exports, and encouraging investment flows within Africa and into Africa from other continents. Further, they will promote increases in agricultural productivity and rural incomes, as well as protect and enhance the assets and livelihoods of the poor. TRADE also focuses on carrying out the trade-development provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004. IEHA implements action plans to achieve the Administration's goal of working to end hunger in Africa while fulfilling the Development Goal of the Millennium Declaration of halving the number of hungry people in Africa by 2015.

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

**FY 2005 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,600,000 DA; \$300,000 ESF prior year). During FY 2005, TRADE's three Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness in Africa will continue activities to create national and international trade opportunities for African countries. Major priorities will include identifying agricultural commodities with U.S. export potential; working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to begin the pest risk assessment process for exportable agricultural goods, improving compliance with World Trade Organization commitments and clearing the way for Africa's farm exports; helping countries understand and take advantage of AGOA opportunities; improving U.S. and African ability to undertake policy-relevant trade analysis; identifying and addressing the legal and regulatory hurdles to private enterprise in Africa; improving the trade infrastructure in such areas as customs, transport, and standards inspection for agricultural and horticultural products, and supporting the conduct of free trade agreements with the United States. ESF funds will be used to support USAID's West Africa Cotton Development Program, encompassing activities in two USAID non-presence countries, Chad and Burkina Faso; consultations among West African cotton-producing countries and regional organizations; training in issues of production, trade, research, policy, and quality standards; technical assistance to improve cotton varieties; and analysis of policy barriers. Principal contractors and grantees: the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury; Office of the U.S. Trade Representative; Chemonics; and Carana Corp.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$2,000,000 DA). Improving the performance of the African private sector is one key to development in Africa. During the year, USAID will help Africans undertake activities to encourage and increase investment (foreign and domestic) in the private sector, strengthen the capacity of the agribusiness sector, build stronger public-private business alliances, and improve the delivery of business services to the private sector. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$8,445,000 DA). USAID will expand the number of IEHA countries as well as its investments in technical assistance and training in those countries already participating. The objective is to produce/transfer research in key farm commodities; expand market and trade opportunities; strengthen producer, processor and trade organizations; protect people who are vulnerable to famine or afflicted with disease; ensure environmental sustainability; and build institutional capacity. Another focus area will be preventing famine in food-insecure countries by integrating food aid into development programs and by enhancing food nutrition. Principal activities will focus on further developing local and international market opportunities, strengthening seed adaptation, and improving dairy and tree crop programs for African farmers. USAID will strengthen knowledge management systems and information networks by helping to compile data, develop analytical tools, strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems, and supply national institutions and USAID missions with timely information on small-farm activities via the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS). SAKSS is intended to grow and be supported by USAID and its development partners to become a public resource. Regionally implemented biotechnology activities will help in the development of a biosafety policy framework and will build capacity to use biotechnology for priority foods (e.g., maize, beans, cassava, potato and cowpea). USAID will also help design and facilitate two sub-regional and one continental workshop addressing Africa's chronic hunger and malnutrition problems. The meetings are sponsored by the G8 and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Country delegations will be headed at the Permanent Secretary level; regional organizations and selected partners will also be invited. Anticipated participation is 150-200 for the first two workshops and about 70 (at a more senior level) for the third. Principal contractors and grantees: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Abt Associates; Carana; Michigan State, Purdue, and Tuskegee universities; University of Maryland (Eastern Shore and College Park); Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA); and units of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), e.g., International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and the International Potato Center (CIP).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$12,192,000 DA). In FY 2005, funds will be directed toward several key areas: environmental governance, especially regarding property/procedural rights, political representation, decentralization, and accountability; applying science and technology to environmental issues; and natural resource economics, especially analysis of (1) the chain taking agricultural commodities from source to market and (2) how natural resources help to reduce poverty at the macro level. USAID also proposes to commit funds to field-based programs to sustain gorillas and other great apes and their habitat in Africa. In addition, the Assistance for Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Abatement (AELGA) project will continue to monitor regional outbreaks of pests such as grasshoppers, locusts and armyworm and will promote research and sustainable alternatives to control them, thereby protecting food security across Africa and on other continents. Principal contractors and grantees: USDA, World Resources Institute, International Resources Group, CGIAR, The Mitchell Group, U.S. Geological Survey, UN Food and Agricultural Organization, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

**FY 2006 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$7,350,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$466,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$13,450,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. In addition, IHEA will consider expanding to include three new focus countries: Nigeria, Tanzania, and Malawi. Moreover, three new regional agribusiness alliances will be developed to focus on major food systems that are key to stimulating rural growth and addressing food security needs. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Increase Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$450,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

**Performance and Results:** The TRADE Hubs' activities included support for African product diversification to take advantage of AGOA provisions and for U.S. trade and investment agreements with African regional organizations. USDA placed a TRADE-funded advisor at each of the three Hubs to oversee the conduct of pest risk assessments (PRAs) of farm commodities intended for U.S. export. IEHA implemented a core set of investments to help African small-scale farmers increase incomes and decrease hunger; established information and analysis systems to track performance of the agricultural sector and USAID investments in agriculture; and built on the country and regional platforms to develop linkages and alliances with African leaders and initiatives. USAID also continued to support research and training in economics at various African economic research institutes and conducted extensive analysis and training regarding the environmental impact of development activities.

Continued progress under this objective will result in improvements in the lives of the poor through increased intra- and extra-African investment, and increase in African exports to lucrative western markets, and the building of institutional capacity to support the agribusiness sector and public-private alliances.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	DA	ESF
698-029 Increased Program Impact		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	300
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	24,237	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	24,237	300
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	21,716	0
Future Obligations	102,360	0
Est. Total Cost	148,313	300