Status of Presidential Initiatives FY 2003

U.S. Agency for International Development

Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination

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Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

Famine Fund

Global Climate Change

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● Achieved funding target

▲ Achieved 75–99 percent of funding

■ Achieved less than 75 percent of funding

Executive Summary

The National Security Strategy of the United States of America places great emphasis on the role of international development in securing the nation and fighting terrorism. In recognition of this significant responsibility, President Bush announced 19 international development initiatives. These initiatives are implemented in whole or in part by USAID. The initiatives direct funding to programs in health, education, environment, infrastructure, and trade in 143 developing countries.

As a means to track progress under these initiatives, USAID developed the Online Presidential Initiatives Network (OPIN). Launched in March 2003, OPIN provides a central point for online data collection. Though not a complete monitoring and evaluation tool, OPIN provides feedback every six months that can be used to highlight achievements as well as identify potential problems. This report provides a snapshot of all 19 initiatives and their current status. It also lists countries that benefit from the initiatives and provides a detailed summary of each initiative's fiscal year (FY) 2003 status.

FUNDING SUCCESSES

Of the 19 initiatives, 12 reported to the OPIN system during FY 2003. The remaining seven initiatives underway will report their FY 2004 status either by using the OPIN reporting tool or a standalone report. During FY 2003, nine initiatives met their funding targets and three did not. Obligations totaled more than $1.1 billion—more than 90 percent of the money appropriated by Congress to fund the initiatives.

PROGRAMMATIC SUCCESSES

Meeting funding targets is only part of the OPIN story. Many programmatic successes were reported in the OPIN system as a result of initiative activity in FY 2003. For example:

- By December 2003, the **Afghanistan Road Initiative** completed paving all 389 kilometers of the U.S.-designated portion of the road from Kabul to Kandahar.

- Under the **Central American Free Trade Agreement Initiative,** 423 Central Americans participated on Central American negotiating teams.

- Under the **Clean Energy Initiative,** electrification in slum communities in India extended the number of hours that women can work, contributed to their ability to school their children, and reduced the typical household monthly fuel bill by about 50 percent.

- Under the **Digital Freedom Initiative,** innovative pilot efforts were launched in Senegal to expand information and communications technologies for micro, small, and medium enterprises. The initiative announced it will begin working in Peru and Indonesia in 2004.

- Under the **Africa Education Initiative,** nearly 25,000 teachers were trained; under **Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training,** over 2,400 trainers and teachers were trained in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- U.S. contributions to **The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria** resulted in $1.5 billion in grants approved, of which $130 million was awarded.

- Under the **Initiative to End Hunger in Africa,** nine new biotechnology programs were initiated, and data on the economic and environmental impacts of genetically modified organisms were collected and analyzed, supporting improved planning for biotechnology systems development.

- Under the **Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative,** 215 health sites in nine countries received at least a minimum package of mother-to-child HIV prevention services.

- Under the **Trade for African Development and Enterprise Initiative** 50,000 jobs were created in the southern Africa region.

- Under the **Water for the Poor Initiative,** USAID-funded wells and pipelines nearly doubled the amount of water available for about 400,000 residents in the West Bank. In Eritrea, USAID funded emergency water supplies and the creation of a sustainable management system that helped 35,000 people affected by recurrent drought.

PENDING FUNDING ACTIONS

- The **Africa Education Initiative** obligated 94 percent of the funds appropriated in FY 2003. Obligation of remaining funds will come in early FY 2004, after the concept paper for the Teacher Training Centers of Excellence is approved.

- About 87 percent of the FY 2003 appropriations associated with the **Clean Energy Initiative** were captured in OPIN. This does not fully reflect activities funded during the year. The Agency is currently sharpening its procedures to capture all Clean Energy funds across all appropriations.

- The **Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative** achieved 83 percent of its FY 2003 funding target. Implementation of was slowed by initial interagency procedures that required detailed program designs and interagency strategies.

Countries Benefiting from Presidential Initiatives

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES
Afghanistan Road	Afghanistan

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES	
Africa Education Initiative	Benin Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Ethiopia Ghana Guinea Malawi	Mali Namibia Senegal South Africa Sudan Uganda Zambia

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES	
Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training	Bolivia Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras	Jamaica Nicaragua Peru St. Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES
Central American Free Trade Agreement	Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES		
Clean Energy Initiative	Albania Angola Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Bolivia Botswana Brazil DRC Dominica Dominican Republic Egypt Georgia Ghana	Grenada Guatemala Honduras India Indonesia Lesotho Macedonia Malawi Mali Mexico Moldova Mozambique Namibia Nepal	Nigeria Philippines Romania Russia Rwanda South Africa Sri Lanka St. Lucia Swaziland Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES	
Congo Basin Forest Partnership	Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic DRC	Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda São Tomé

Countries Benefiting from Presidential Initiatives

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES		
Digital Freedom Initiative	Senegal		
Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	Future initiative	Mostly afflicted nations of Africa and the Caribbean	
Famine Fund	Future initiative	Africa and other regions facing starvation	
Faith-Based and Community Initiatives	Not yet reporting		
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (recipients of grants)	Afghanistan Argentina Armenia Bangladesh Benin Botswana Bulgaria Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Republic Chad Chile China Colombia Comoros Cook Islands Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Croatia Cuba DRC Dominican Republic East Timor Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Estonia Eritrea Ethiopia Fiji	Georgia Ghana Guinea Haiti Honduras India Indonesia Iran Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Korea Kyrgyzstan Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Micronesia Moldova Montenegro Mozambique Mongolia Morocco Myanmar Nicaragua Nepal Niue Namibia	Nigeria Palau Pakistan Panama Peru Philippines Romania Rwanda Samoa Senegal Serbia Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia South Africa Sri Lanka Sudan Swaziland Tajikistan Tanzania Thailand Togo Tonga Tuvalu Uganda Ukraine Vanuatu Vietnam Yemen Zambia Zimbabwe

Countries Benefiting from Presidential Initiatives

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES		
Initiative to End Hunger in Africa	Angola Ghana Guinea Kenya Malawi Mali	Mozambique Nigeria Rwanda Uganda Zambia	
Initiative Against Illegal Logging	Not yet reporting		
Middle East Partnership Initiative	Not yet reporting		
Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Barbados Cayman Islands Dominican Republic Ethiopia Grenada Guyana Haiti Jamaica Kenya Malawi Montserrat Mozambique	Namibia Nigeria Rwanda Somalia South Africa St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines Surinam Tanzania Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands Uganda Zambia	
Trade for African Development and Enterprise	Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Cape Verde Chad Comoros Côte d'Ivoire DRC Djibouti Eritrea Equatorial Guinea The Gambia	Ghana Guinea Guinea Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria	Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Seychelles Somalia South Africa Sudan Swaziland Tanzania Togo Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe

Countries Benefiting from Presidential Initiatives

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES
Volunteers for Prosperity	Not yet reporting

INITIATIVE	COUNTRIES	
Water for the Poor Initiative	Afghanistan	Kosovo
	Albania	Kyrgyzstan
	Angola	Lebanon
	Armenia	Macedonia
	Azerbaijan	Madagascar
	Bangladesh	Malawi
	Benin	Mali
	Bolivia	Mexico
	Brazil	Moldova
	Colombia	Morocco
	Costa Rica	Nepal
	Cyprus	Nicaragua
	DRC	Nigeria
	Dominican Republic	Pakistan
	Ecuador	Panama
	Egypt	Pakistan
	Ethiopia	Paraguay
	El Salvador	Peru
	Eritrea	Philippines
	Ghana	Romania
	Guatemala	Rwanda
	Guinea	Somalia
	Haiti	South Africa
	Honduras	Sudan
	India	Tajikistan
	Indonesia	Tanzania
	Jamaica	Turkmenistan
	Jordan	Ukraine
	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
	Kenya	West Bank and Gaza

Afghanistan Road

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

On November 10, 2002, President Hamid Karzai officiated at the groundbreaking ceremony for the reconstruction of Afghanistan's main highway—known as Highway 1—which runs from Kabul through Kandahar to Herat. Reconstruction of the 1,207-kilometer highway is expected to cost $250 million and take 36 months. In collaboration with the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, the United States, Japan, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia agreed in September 2002 to reconstruct the highway. The initial U.S. commitment to the effort in FY 2003 was $80 million; this was later increased to $200 million. This amount included funding for demining efforts along the highway carried out by the U.N. Mine Action Center.

ISSUES SUMMARY

Security concerns had a major impact on the pace of construction during 2003. Project management has taken a number of steps to overcome these difficulties. Because of these efforts, as of October 23, 2003, the pace of paving on all sections of the road is now up to 4–6 kilometers a day. Examples of security problems and the actions taken in response are as follows:

■ During the week ending September 23, 2003, security along central portions of the road construction area deteriorated significantly. The project management team held discussions with the the Minister of the Interior and governors of Ghazni, Zabol, and Kandahar on options for addressing the increased attacks. A proposal was outlined for significantly increasing guard operations within the central portion of the road corridor.

■ Following an ambush of two U.S. construction supervisors, the governor of Ghazni agreed to assign guards to travel to and from Zana Khan Dam to help protect the contractor workforce. The elders of the area signed a security agreement to assist in this effort.

WHO BENEFITED?

■ As of September 30, 2003, nearly 70 kilometers of the 389-kilometer U.S. portion of the road from Kabul to Kandahar were paved.*

■ Over the last year, travel times on the road have decreased significantly.

Travel Time from Kabul to Kandahar

	Previous	Current
Bus	30 hrs	16 hrs
Minibus	19 hrs	13 hrs
Car	15 hrs	9 hrs

Travel Time from Kabul to Ghazni

	Previous	Current
Bus	9 hrs	4 hrs
Minibus	5 hrs	3 hrs
Car	4 hrs	2 hrs

■ Travel speeds on the Kabul to Kandahar road increased from 15 mph to an average of 50 mph by July 23, 2003.

* As of December 2003, paving was completed on all 389 km of the Kabul to Kandahar Road.
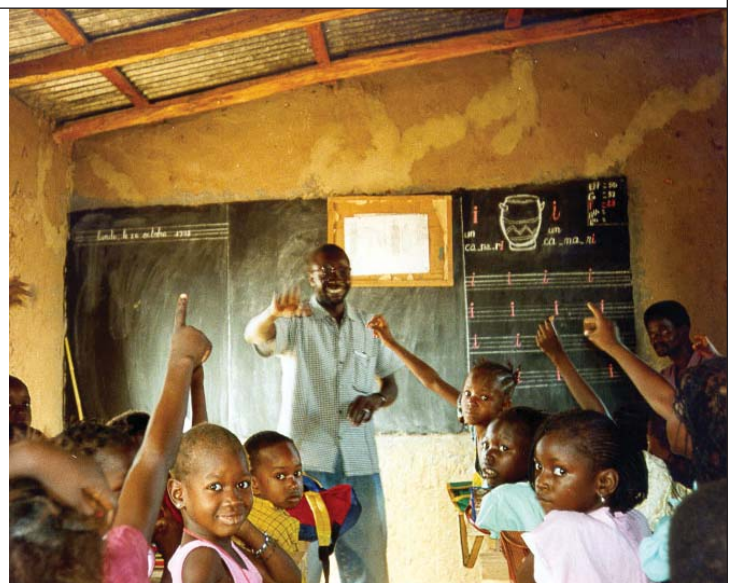
Africa Education Initiative

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Announced in June 2002 with a funding target of $200 million over five years, the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) increases access to quality basic educational opportunities in Africa. It concentrates on improving education at the primary school level by providing teacher training, textbooks and other learning materials, support for community involvement, and scholarships for girls. Particular attention will be paid to addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS.

ISSUES SUMMARY

The AEI obligated approximately 94 percent of its FY 2003 appropriations. The remaining funds will be obligated in FY 2004 to implement the development of Teacher Training Centers of Excellence. The concept paper for these centers has already been developed and will be presented to African educationists and decisionmakers in early 2004.

WHO BENEFITED?

■ Under AEI's scholarship component, USAID missions have established the selection criteria and processes for identifying candidates. Missions also set up committees to identify girls eligible for scholarships and found candidates in more than 30 sub-Saharan African countries.

■ Implementation of the AEI teacher training component began in FY 2002 in seven countries. To date, 24,767 teachers have been trained.

■ Six countries were identified for participation during FY 2003: Benin, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, and South Africa.

Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Announced in April 2001, the Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training (CETT) established three regional centers—in Jamaica, Honduras, and Peru—with special emphasis on poorer countries and disadvantaged communities. These centers will improve the quality of reading instruction in the classroom in the early grades (1–3). It is expected that approximately 15,000 teachers will benefit over four years.

ISSUES SUMMARY

To date, CETT has achieved approximately 15 percent of its three-year goal to train 15,000 teachers.

WHO BENEFITED?

As of September 2003, CETT had trained 142 trainers, 1,744 teachers, and 531 preservice teachers in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Training for teachers and trainers is approximately two weeks. Preservice training, offered in teacher colleges throughout the region, encompasses six credits specifically for the teaching of reading.

Other major accomplishments include the following:

■ Development and pilot testing of diagnostic and achievement tests.

■ Completion of research on best practices on reading and teaching of reading in each subregion.

■ Excellent collaboration and coordination with the respective ministries of education. Representatives of the ministries have been active participants in the training and supervision of training.

■ Completion of negotiations to bring Belize and Guyana into the program, as planned, in October.

■ INMED (the NGO hired to solicit private sector funds in support of the CETT program) conducted research on 132 firms and found that 31 expressed a level of interest in CETT. INMED has submitted formal proposals to five firms and is in the process of final negotiation for about $3 million of in-kind contributions (books, airline tickets, and software).

Central American Free Trade Agreement

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) improves the ability of Central American countries to compete in the modern global economy. Since President Bush announced his intention to explore a free trade agreement with Central America on January 16, 2002, USAID has been at the forefront of trade capacity building efforts supporting this important initiative. Working in tandem with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), USAID is assisting Central American countries to prepare for CAFTA negotiations, implement the trade agreement, and make the transition to free trade. This initiative currently operates in five Central American countries (see page 2).

ISSUES SUMMARY

CAFTA is a model of interagency cooperation. The CAFTA talks are on target after nearly a year of negotiations led by USTR. USAID has played a critical role in the success of the initiative by participating in the Trade Capacity Building Working Group with the Central Americas. During the past several years, USAID has merged the development agenda with the trade agenda in areas where trade capacity building plays a key role in economic growth and development. At the same time, USTR has incorporated the role of technical assistance and capacity building into its trade policy. The agencies have come together and initiated a close working relationship though the CAFTA process. USAID bureaus for Policy and Program Coordination and Latin America and the Caribbean can seek opportunities to share the lessons from this experience to inform future collaborative efforts.

WHO BENEFITED?

Over the past year, 27,922 people have been trained and five Central American countries received technical assistance.

Among the major accomplishments were the following:

- A seminar in Guatemala trained 43 Central Americans to participate in the Central American negotiating teams.

- A course in Honduras on international trade policy trained 87 government and private sector representatives.

- A consultant worked with the Secretariat of Industry and Commerce and the private sector in Honduras for 12 months, focusing on trade issues.

- The outreach strategy in El Salvador incorporated various materials, including 1,000 brochures, 500 handbooks, 500 CDs, and 500 diskettes.

- Roundtables, seminars, and forums were held throughout the region to disseminate CAFTA information.

Clean Energy Initiative

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Announced in August 2002, the Clean Energy Initiative will increase access to modern and affordable energy services in underserved areas; improve the productivity, efficiency, and reliability of current operating systems, delaying the need for new generating capacity; and promote cleaner transportation fuels and indoor cooking and heating practices to reduce the estimated 3 million deaths that result from poor air quality.

ISSUES SUMMARY

Approximately 87 percent of the funding target for FY 2003 was captured in OPIN. This does not fully reflect all activities funded during the year. USAID is currently sharpening its procedures to capture all clean energy funds across all appropriations.

WHO BENEFITED?

- As a result of the initiative's Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), 2.1 million people around the world now have increased access to modern energy services, and over 5 million have improved economic or social services as a result of increased or improved energy services.

- Electrification in slum communities in Ahmedabad, India, has extended the number of hours that women can work, contributed to their ability to send their children to school, and reduced the typical household monthly fuel bill by about 50 percent.

- The Short-Term Energy Market (STEM) is operational in the southern Africa region. As a result of training and study trips to the United States and Norway for Southern African Power Pool staff under the Clean Energy Initiative, STEM is now providing cheaper energy. STEM has also helped countries such as Botswana and Namibia to diversify their energy sources and reduce dependency on one supplier.

- Under the Clean Energy Initiative, Myeka High School in South Africa resolved its problems with power shortages and unsanitary conditions. A biogas converter that turns human waste and cow manure into methane was constructed with assistance from USAID/EGAT's* Energy Team and Winrock International. The methane is used to run a generator. Various South African government agencies are exploring the possibility of replicating this project in other rural schools.

* Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade.

Congo Basin Forest Partnership

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Announced in August 2002, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership promotes economic development, poverty alleviation, improved governance, and natural resource conservation. It does this through support of a network of national parks and protected areas, well-managed forestry concessions, and assistance to communities who depend upon the conservation of the outstanding forest and wildlife resources of 11 key landscapes in six Central African countries (see page 2).

ISSUES SUMMARY

The partnership builds on work carried out by the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). With the new mandate from President Bush, the partnership has shifted its management program management from Washington, D.C., to Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo—a country that encompasses about 55 percent of the dense, tropical forest ecosystem that CARPE is designed to help conserve. This will facilitate regional travel; the supervision of existing CARPE-funded African staff in Cameroon, Gabon, and the Democratic Republic of Congo; and the administration of the small grants program in the region. It will also permit effective coordination and rapport with African regional initiatives

WHO BENEFITED?

Because this project is in its initial phases, it did not report any outputs or results for 2003.

Digital Freedom Initiative

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) is an alliance through which the U.S. Government and leading U.S. companies will work together to promote economic growth for entrepreneurs and small businesses in developing countries through emerging information and communications technologies. It was announced in March 2003 and is being piloted in Senegal. If successful, it could be expanded to 20 countries over the next five years.

ISSUES SUMMARY

DFI successfully completed planning activities in Senegal during FY 2003. As implementation gains momentum during 2004, the initiative expects to report on the number and nature of micro, small, and medium enterprises assisted. Based on the successful planning efforts in Senegal, DFI is preparing to roll out similar programs in Peru and Indonesia in 2004.

WHO BENEFITED?

The initiative's activities in Senegal, the only country where it operated in 2003, involved strategic planning, program design, and initiation of activities.

■ The first DFI volunteer traveled to Senegal in May 2003 to assess the in-country capabilities of Senegalese information, communication, and technology (ICT) firms.

■ A DFI local management structure was prepared and staffed.

■ The first programmatic volunteer arrived in Dakar mid-September to identify next steps for issuing a tender for E-wallet* activities.

■ An experienced international telecommunications lawyer helped the government's communication regulator to prepare a series of legal decrees that articulate the ability of the regulator's office to effectively issue and enforce regulations in a fair and transparent manner.

■ Noting the absence of a representative ICT industry voice, the design team, with extensive support from the U.S. Information Technology Association of America (ITAA), provided, for the first time, an organized and representative voice to the government and regional decisionmakers regarding progressive telecommunications policy reforms.

* E-wallet is a program that strengthens mechanisms for electronically transferring funds between the capital and rural areas.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is an international, multidonor, public-private partnership officially established in January 2002. Its purpose is to dramatically increase available resources to fight three of the world's most devastating diseases. The Global Fund (GF) will also rapidly direct those resources to effective prevention, care, and treatment programs in the areas most urgently in need of assistance. The United States is the largest single-country donor to the GF and played a strong role in its formation and present leadership. Secretary Tommy Thompson of the Department of Health and Human Services is the Chairman of the Global Fund Board; Anne Peterson, USAID's Assistant Administrator for Global Health, represents the United States on the board; and the U.S. delegation contributes actively and substantively to all four committees of the GF and is a member of three.

ISSUES SUMMARY

Disbursements of funds to grant recipients took longer than expected during FY 2003 because of the time required to establish the necessary detailed programmatic and financial accountability structures within the new organization. As a result, of $1.5 billion in grants approved during FY 2003, only $130 million was disbursed to recipients by the end of the fiscal year. Comprehensive accountability structures are now in place, and the GF expects 2004 to be a year of implementation scale-up and the beginning of results reporting. This reporting should determine whether the new mechanism can effectively, rapidly, and accountably provide significant increases in funding to attack the three diseases.

WHO BENEFITED?

The fund's primary output for FY 2003 was the number of grants approved and their amounts, since little program implementation took place during its first year. By the end of FY 2003, the GF had approved over 150 proposals in 93 countries that amount to two-year commitments of over $1.5 billion. Some of the largest of the grants approved included the following:

■ $50 million to permit the scaling up of a number of highly successful programs to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in Thailand.

■ $30 million to support a variety of healthcare initiatives in Swaziland, which will provide prevention, care, and support for the entire population.

■ $28 million for an antiretroviral program in Nigeria that is expected to reach as many as 20,000 HIV-infected individuals over the initial two years.

■ $26 million to underwrite programs to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS throughout India.

Initiative to End Hunger in Africa

Through the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the United States increased its financial commitment to boost agricultural productivity and trade in FY 2003 by 25 percent. Investments focus on harnessing science and technology and unleashing the power of market forces to increase smallholder agricultural productivity and income. The initiative was announced in August 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. In FY 2003 the initiative was launched in three countries (Mali, Mozambique, and Uganda) and three regions (East, West, and Southern Africa). In FY 2004 the initiative will expand to Ghana, Kenya, and Zambia (see page 4).

ISSUES SUMMARY

This initiative's target was to establish six multiyear action plans— three regional and three country—to guide investments, partnership development, and implementation. Five action plans were completed and approved. The sixth (for the West Africa Regional Program or WARP) is being developed as part of the USAID mission's strategy revision and is due in January 2004. The initiative benefited from a set of "quick start" efforts that were launched in FY 2002 that enabled the initiative to generate a substantial number of early development results. The initiative will provide participating USAID missions with additional program-funded staff to manage and provide technical oversight of field programs.

WHO BENEFITED?

■   Over 30 new agricultural technologies were released due to USAID efforts, reaching thousands of communities.

■   A new Africa-wide agricultural knowledge management system was created by USAID in collaboration with a host of technical research centers and universities. The system supports better planning and performance monitoring in the agricultural sector.

■   New regional agricultural trade programs were established in East and West Africa, opening new intraregional trade opportunities. Supporting these efforts in FY 2003, an estimated 585 person days of technical support was provided from USAID Washington to help missions in Africa put these new programs in place.

■   Nine new biotechnology programs were initiated. Field-based data on the economic and environmental impacts of genetically modified organisms were collected and analyzed, supporting improved planning for biotechnology systems development.
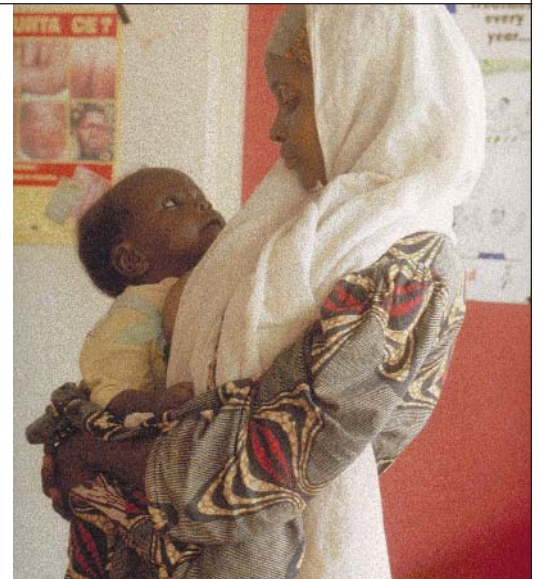
Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative was announced in June 2002 and seeks to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mothers to infants and improve healthcare delivery in Africa and the Caribbean. This new effort is expected to reach up to 1 million women annually with a combination of improved care and drug treatment and reduce mother-to-child transmission by 40 percent within five years. Administered jointly by USAID and the Department of Health and Human Services, the initiative operates in 15 countries (see page 4).

ISSUES SUMMARY

This initiative reported obligating 83 percent of the funding requirements projected for FY 2003. The target of over $62 million was based on projected programming needs from USAID missions and was drawn from the total FY 2003 appropriation of $99 million. Implementation of the initiative was slowed down by initial interagency procedures that required detailed program designs and interagency strategies.

Liz Gilbert, courtesy of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and Photoshare

WHO BENEFITED?

During 2003, the initiative helped prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of the HIV virus by providing health and testing services to pregnant women. Activities to date have focused on building capacity at national, community, and health facility level for successful implementation of PMTCT services. The following results and outcomes of the initiative's activities were reported by the 12 countries in Africa and the Caribbean that implemented the initiative during the past year:

- 8 percent of women who were tested for HIV during antenatal clinic visits returned to receive their results. In Nigeria, the percentage was especially low (0.9–3.9 percent) because of the high level of stigma associated with HIV/AIDS in that country. Because providing testing services alone is not sufficient to overcome the stigma, the program intends to implement intensive community mobilization activities that stress the importance of receiving test results.

- 215 health sites provided at least the minimum package of PMTCT services in nine countries. In Uganda alone, 32 potential sites for renovated PMTCT clinics were assessed, and 5,000 HIV test kits were procured to support the national program.

- 10 percent of HIV-infected pregnant women received a complete course of treatment at antenatal clinics.

- In Haiti, the Ministry of Health finalized new national guidelines that are awaiting approval and distribution.

Trade for African Development and Enterprise

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) initiative, announced in October 2001, promotes African engagement in the multilateral trading system. It does this by strengthening the ability of African countries and businesses to develop their exports for trade, improving the enabling environment for business and trade, and helping African countries mainstream trade into their development agendas. The TRADE initiative operates through the Bureau for Africa's regional missions in Botswana, Ghana, and Kenya. Each of these missions has a trade hub to take advantage of synergies between mission and hub trade-related activities (see page 4).

ISSUES SUMMARY

During the second year, the TRADE initiative will focus on implementing trade hub and mission strategies and tracking the results of activities underway. An additional $10 million is expected in FY 2004. A plan for allocating these funds among the hubs and bilateral missions will be necessary. The initiative will also need to develop a plan for disbursing funds promptly to meet the USAID Administrator's programming objectives.

WHO BENEFITED?

■ Impressive gains have been made in textile and apparel exports in the southern Africa region due to the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Total exports to the United States from AGOA-eligible countries in southern Africa have doubled—from $732 million in 2001 to $1.4 billion in 2002.

■ 50,000 jobs were created in the southern Africa region due to AGOA factories set up in countries such as Lesotho.

■ In Botswana, the number of employees in the garment manufacturing sector increased from 500 in 2001 to 1,300 in 2003.

■ It is estimated that over 180,000 jobs have been created in southern Africa since AGOA began.
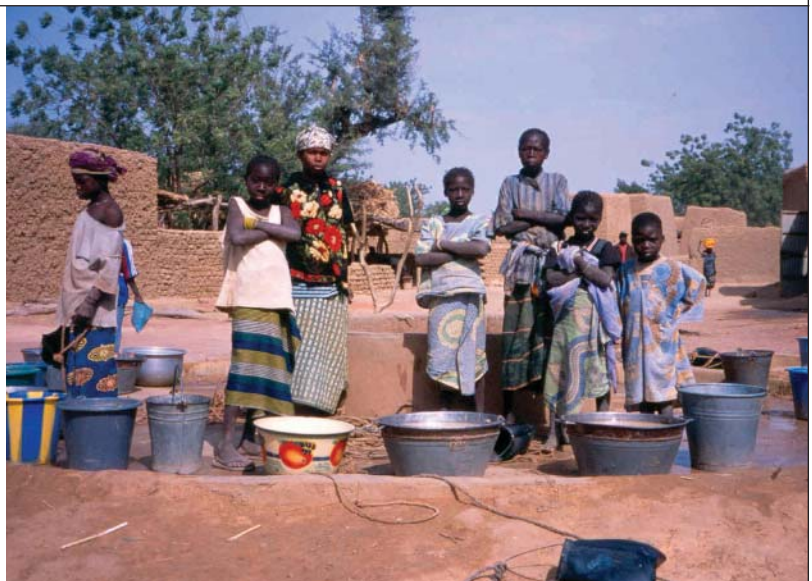
Water for the Poor Initiative

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Water for the Poor Initiative will improve sustainable management of water resources and accelerate international efforts to cut in half by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water. The United States will work with its partners to improve access to clean water and sanitation services, improve watershed management, and increase the productivity of water. Announced in August 2002, this initiative works in over 70 countries (see page 5).

ISSUES SUMMARY

There is no independent funding source for this initiative. Since water issues are crosscutting, activities consist of components of programs already underway. One example is in India, where the Development Credit Authority (DCA) works with private sector banks to finance municipal bonds. The bonds are then used to finance improvements in city water supplies. Because of the complex nature of these efforts, the specific water activities that qualified for tracking in OPIN were not clearly defined for field-based responders.

WHO BENEFITED?

As a result of the Water for the Poor Initiative, over 19 million people have improved access to safe water supplies and sanitation. Major accomplishments include the following:

- USAID's Peaceful Communities Initiative helped develop the first transborder drinking water system in the Ferghana Valley of Uzbekistan and Kyrgystan since the countries gained independence from the Soviet Union.

- USAID-funded wells and pipelines have nearly doubled the amount of water available for about 400,000 residents in the West Bank.

- USAID funded the provision of emergency water supplies and the creation of a sustainable management system for 35,000 people affected by recurrent droughts in Eritrea.

- In Ghana, Mali, and Niger, USAID is participating in the West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI), a new alliance of 12 organizations announced at the World Summit for Sustainable Development. WAWI will help increase access to safe, affordable, and sustainable sources of water for poor and vulnerable populations.

- USAID Indonesia's water supply improvement and cost recovery program enabled local water utilities to expand reliable coverage—at sustainable and affordable rates—to an additional 905,000 people this year.

Initiatives Not Yet Reporting or Tracked Elsewhere

The following seven Presidential Initiatives, implemented in whole or in part by USAID, are not currently reporting using the OPIN system. Six of the seven are exploring ways to incorporate their results using the OPIN system. The first six are awaiting decision on their status in OPIN, and Global Climate Change reports through another mechanism.

■ Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief will enhance the U.S. commitment to preventing the global spread of AIDS through development and delivery of more effective treatments to people already infected or threatened with infection. When added to existing programs, the total U.S. commitment to this global effort will reach $15 billion over five years.

■ Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Faith-Based and Community Initiatives will empower community and faith-based organizations to better tackle poverty and social decay. USAID is currently conducting a review and issuing a report on existing faith-based and community programs.

USAID has a long history of working with faith-based organizations. Since the Agency's inception, USAID has worked extensively with relief organizations affiliated with religious institutions. Today, 25 percent of USAID's partners are faith-based organizations. USAID's goal is to "enhance our current partnerships with faith-based and community-based organizations. Because such organizations are able to address the deepest and most profound needs of human society, these partnerships help USAID to improve the lives of citizens in developing nations."

■ Famine Fund

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Recognizing the need to combat famine by not only providing relief to its victims but also attacking its root causes, President Bush has announced the creation of a special new flexible program, the Famine Fund. One purpose of the fund is to strengthen U.S.-led multilateral efforts, especially for ensuring that resources are available for averting famine wherever possible. The fund will also be a means for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of response to famines that cannot be prevented. A related objective of the new fund is to ensure more equitable burden-sharing among donors in combating famine.

The Famine Fund will draw upon the broad disaster assistance authorities in the Foreign Assistance Act. USAID will manage the fund under the foreign policy direction of the Secretary of State, subject to approval by the President. The FY 2004 request is $200 million, which will appropriated into a new account.

■ Initiative Against Illegal Logging

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Illegal logging destroys forest ecosystems, robs governments and communities of needed revenues, finances regional conflict, and acts as a disincentive to sustainable forest management. The Initiative Against Illegal Logging is the most comprehensive strategy yet undertaken by any nation to address this critical sustainable development challenge.

◼ Middle East Partnership Initiative
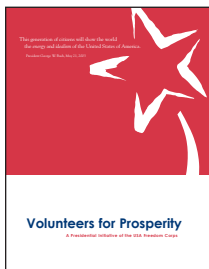
INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) supports economic, political, and educational reform efforts in the Middle East and champions opportunity for all people of the region, especially women and youth. MEPI strives to link Arab, U.S., and global private sector businesses; NGOs; civil society elements; and governments to develop innovative policies and programs to achieve this mission. MEPI is managed by the State Department in collaboration with other U.S. government agencies.

◼ Volunteers for Prosperity

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Volunteers for Prosperity (VfP) helps Americans trained in professional specialties to support new and existing U.S. government initiatives for flexible periods of time. VfP delivers skilled volunteers to developing countries and emerging economies to promote growth and prosperity in a cost-efficient and safe manner. The President's White House volunteerism council—USA Freedom Corps—and USAID are implementing the initiative.

The following initiative is reported through the Agency's annual reporting process.

◼ Global Climate Change

INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

As reflected in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to which the United States is a party, global climate change represents a serious, long-term challenge for all nations. In June 2001, President Bush reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to work within the UN framework and with key partners to develop an effective, science-based response to the issue of global climate change. USAID's Global Climate Change Program is responsive to U.S. climate change priorities and operates in approximately 40 countries.

The results of FY 2003 climate-related activities will be issued in an annual report to Congress published by the Office of Management and Budget. Specifically, USAID will provide aggregated results and demonstrate how the Agency meets the President's commitment to spend a minimum of $155 million on climate-related activities, with budget levels broken out by bureau, country, and strategic objective. This budget data will be collected through the Agency's annual reporting process in December 2003.

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PD-ABZ-633