

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) was constituted as one of the Agency's three new technical "pillar" bureaus in August 2001. As the Bureau was organized throughout FY 2002, each Office in the new EGAT was assigned lead responsibility for technical leadership and field support in a given program area: economic growth, poverty reduction, development credit, agriculture, environment and science policy, natural resource management, energy and information technology, urban development, and women in development. Technical staff from regional bureaus were reassigned to the EGAT Bureau to encourage greater synergy among programs in different regions and to deepen the Agency's expertise in priority areas. This structure enables EGAT to take the lead for the Agency and the Administration in meeting a broad range of development challenges and to provide coordinated support for mission programs around the world.

FY 2002 was a banner year for global debate on the issues of trade, financing for development, hunger and food security, and sustainable development. In addition, the G-8 took on a number of development concerns – education, African development, the digital divide – and special events – the U.N. General Assembly on Children, the Education for All meetings, various OECD forums – focused the attention of senior leaders in the United States on development issues. Finally, the famine in sub-Saharan Africa and the coffee crisis in Latin America underscored the devastating impacts that global forces can have on the livelihoods of poor people.

EGAT staff helped shape the agendas for each of the major conferences and meetings; coordinated USAID participation – often through an interagency process – in these events; drafted action plans for Agency implementation of the Presidential initiatives associated with many of the events; and assumed responsibility for managing and monitoring outcomes of these initiatives. To illustrate:

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar, in November, 2002, set out a new trade negotiation agenda – and resulted in agreement that the developed countries would pay attention to enhancing the ability of developing countries to participate successfully in global trade. EGAT coordinated the process of assessing the USG support for what is now called "trade capacity-building" and providing this information in a readable report. This report helped persuade developing countries that the United States was focused on their trade-related issues and willing to support their efforts to increase trade. EGAT staff subsequently drafted a Trade and Investment Strategy for the Agency, developed closer relationships with the U.S. Trade Representative's Office to ensure coordination of development assistance and trade negotiation processes. Staff worked with both U.N. agencies and a number of Least Developed Countries to begin the process of boosting their export capabilities and opening up their trading systems more generally.

At the International Financing for Development Conference at Monterrey, Mexico, in March, 2002 (check date), President Bush's welcome announcement of the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) reinforced the major theme of the conference: that it is domestic and foreign private capital that fuels growth and that the governance structures, business climates, and transparent financial systems in developing countries are critical to ensuring that such capital is available. USAID's efforts in promoting good governance, favorable environments for business investments, and functioning financial systems that reach down to the poor (e.g., through microfinance) were recognized. EGAT's mandate includes continued support for these programs worldwide.

The five-year anniversary of the World Food Summit, held in Rome in June, 2002, renewed the United States' commitment to reducing hunger through increasing agricultural productivity, ending famine, and improving nutrition, particularly in Africa. EGAT staff supported the inter-agency process to develop this commitment and are providing the technical expertise needed to realize these objectives in programs around the world.

Finally, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, September, 2002, concluded a year of debate and dialogue on issues of economic growth, agriculture, and trade by highlighting the environmental factors that must be addressed to assure sustainability of the global economic growth. EGAT participation enabled the U.S. delegation to draw on the implementation experiences of USAID in defining a proactive way forward, laid out in the Presidential Signature Initiatives on Water, Clean Energy, and Ending Hunger in Africa.

To manage these programs, EGAT is working with both its traditional partners as well as new partners in the private sector. Through EGAT contracting mechanisms, traditional service providers offer field missions and regional bureaus technical knowledge based on long experience. As part of the Global Development Alliance (GDA), new private sector partners are also bringing a new perspective and additional resources to EGAT's development work. Specific areas for such public-private partnerships include forestry, water, coffee, basic education, and urban infrastructure development.

EGAT plays the critical role of linking Administration policies and initiatives with the field. EGAT manages a portfolio of contracts and grants to provide Missions and regional bureaus rapid access to cutting edge technical assistance. EGAT strengthens the capability of our field missions to work collaboratively with governments, entrepreneurs, investors, traders, scientists, farmers, parents and community groups. EGAT stimulates cross-sectoral thinking that sheds more light on old issues; promotes increased collaboration with other USG, international organizations, and private sector partners; and focuses on those actions that can make a difference.

In FY 2003 and FY 2004, the Bureau will program \$147.4 million and \$149.7 million, respectively. These funds will be used for innovative research, formation of worldwide partnerships, development and testing of project implementation concepts and tools, and direct provision of technical expertise and training. Through these activities, EGAT will provide the foundation for effective Agency assistance programs in more than 70 countries.

EGAT's new structure and team approach will promote synergies across sectors and disciplines. New strategic frameworks are being developed to reflect this approach. During this period of transition, however, there is no longer a one-to-one relationship between Strategic Objectives (SOs) and management units (i.e., offices). Multiple offices may have joint responsibility for an individual SO. For example, the Office of Environment and Science Policy (ESP) manages activities, which support agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) strategic objectives. In addition, individual SOs receive funds from more than one funding code. As an example, Women in Development SOs are supported by education, economic growth, and trafficking resources. The Data Sheets that follow include activities that have management input by more than one office.

EGAT Bureau Offices

Economic Growth Office

The Development Challenge: Approximately 1.3 billion people live in abject poverty. More than 800 million people, mostly women and children, go to bed hungry every night. Economic growth can translate into overall improvements in the economic and social well being of people in developing countries. Better incomes result in increased food consumption and, often, diets of better quality; greater opportunities for micro and small enterprises to flourish; and significant contributions to improvements in health, education, mortality and morbidity rates. Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces spur economic growth.

Although the share of developing countries in world trade and global foreign investment is increasing, the 49 poorest countries in the world account for only 0.5% and 0.3% of world trade

and investment respectively. Some countries are clearly being left behind. Faster economic growth is essential to achieving the international development goal of reducing by one half the proportion of people living on \$1 a day by 2015.

The USAID Program: The United States forcefully renewed its commitment to promoting economic growth in the developing world at the World Trade Organization Ministerial in Doha, Qatar and at the International Financing for Development Conference at Monterrey, Mexico. Trade, investment and governance were identified as keys to economic growth.

USAID invests approximately \$2.3 billion a year in economic growth activities. The EGAT Office of Economic Growth (EGAT/EG) provides leadership and technical support to all USAID economic growth programs around the world. EGAT/EG financial and personnel resources are focused on meeting the needs and concerns of USAID field missions and developing countries through implementing programs to build or strengthen the policy, legal and institutional underpinnings required for USAID-assisted countries to achieve open and competitive economies. EGAT/EG also serves as the lead technical office for USAID follow-up to trade capacity building commitments made at Doha and the development framework laid out at Monterrey.

EGAT/EG's objective concentrates on promoting open and competitive economies. FY 2003 funds will be used to implement programs to: 1) enhance the capacity to participate in, and benefit from, global trade and investment; 2) Improve macro-economic stability and public governance to foster favorable business environments; and 3) enhance private sector capacity to respond to opportunities in the global marketplace. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2004 requested appropriations is described in more detail in the data sheet.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: EGAT/EG collaborates with and helps finance the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Less Developed Countries, which incorporates international trade into country development strategies. EGAT/EG also has international organizational agreements with the World Trade Organization and the World Bank, which follow up on investment and finance-related issues emerging in the post-Doha/Monterrey environment. EGAT/EG also collaborates closely with a wide range of bilateral donors in strengthening trade capacities overseas.

Poverty Reduction Office

The Development Challenge: Poverty reduction must go hand and hand with economic growth. Economic growth is key to reducing this acute level of poverty. Improved household incomes provide poorer families with the purchasing power they need to improve their health and education, put food on the table and provide shelter for family members. Access to jobs and income allow families to create the assets they need to sustain improved livelihoods and keep the family from slipping back into poverty during difficult times.

Economic growth alone, however, will not be sufficient to achieve improvements in the lives of the world's poor. Only if the poor can participate equally in growth in new jobs and income will the Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty by half by 2015 be reached. Poor families will have to increase their per capita income from 3-5 percent per year to achieve this goal. To assure the poor are not left behind in a broader growth process, pro-poor interventions will be needed. Such interventions include expansion of microenterprise development and microfinance programs, increased availability of more productive agricultural technologies to the rural poor, land and property ownership reforms that increase poor peoples' access to assets, and the development of sustainable and affordable safety nets for food, housing, and other basic needs.

Enactment of the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 confirmed the role of microenterprise in the U.S. foreign assistance programs and emphasized its links to poverty alleviation, growth and competitiveness.

The USAID Program: EGAT's Office of Poverty Reduction (EGAT/PR) seeks to ensure that markets work for the poor and that the poor are empowered to participate fully in community and national economic life. EGAT/PR's program assists USAID field missions design economic policies and programs that are both growth oriented and directly benefit the poor. The Office helps to develop mechanisms that protect the poor from major natural and economic shocks and expand the poor's access to business development and financial services markets to improve incomes and build assets. The Office will continue work in microenterprise development to expand the availability of business and financial services to poorer entrepreneurs. It will also undertake poverty analysis to build understanding and support missions' efforts to grapple with the multiple dimensions of poverty.

EGAT/PR's strategic objective concentrates on expanding access to economic opportunities for the poor. EGAT/PR depends upon USAID regional bureaus for much of its annual funding. For example, in FY 2003 EGAT/PR estimates that it will manage \$20.3 million in USAID regional funds in support of microenterprise development activities. It will use FY 2003 core and regional bureau funding, totaling \$26.1 million, to continue its competitive grants and research program, expand its technical and financial commitment to improve and expand field programs. EGAT/PR will also begin implementation of a new knowledge management system and fund the start-up of the Poverty Analysis and Social Safety Net Team.

EGAT/PR plans to use FY 2004 resources, totaling \$4.8 million in core funds and \$20.1 million in regional bureau financing, to expand agency-wide investments in microenterprise development from the current level of \$155 million to \$200 million per year. The goal will require a partial shift in EGAT/PR focus from research and pilot testing to working more closely with USAID field missions to identify and flesh out new investment opportunities, improve staff skills to design and implement more effective microenterprise development investments. Activities will also increase the flow of practical knowledge to field staff and their partners to improve the day-to-day management of microenterprise development programs.

The specific activities to be funded by FY 2004 appropriations are described in more detail in the data sheet.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: Almost all donors have poverty reduction as a key component of their programs. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process managed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund provides a funding framework and serves as a focal point for coordinating poverty investment activities in many USAID countries.

At the international level, 29 bilateral and multilateral donors are engaged in funding pro-poor microbusiness and financial services around the world. USAID has been instrumental in organizing these donors to finance a multi-donor funding and coordination mechanism, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP), which is housed in the World Bank. In part, CGAP supports the analysis and training needed to improve donor microfinance policy, build staff capacity and improve investment performance within member organizations.

USAID has also been very active in supporting and leading the Donors' Committee on Small Enterprise Development, which serves as a catalyst and coordinating mechanism for donors involved in advancing business development services delivery and improving the policy environment for small and micro-enterprises. In addition to these public sector donors, the Office works closely with a number of private foundations - the Ford Foundation, the Soros Foundation

and the Eurasia Foundation - to develop and test new policy and approaches to improving the access that the poor have to markets and financing.

Development Credit (DCA) Office

The Development Challenge: Private investment and effective credit markets are critical for economic growth in developing countries. Significant private domestic capital exists in most of these countries, but is not properly mobilized. Many developing countries are net exporters of capital in the absence of local credit markets and sound investment vehicles. Huge sums of privately owned capital are held “under the mattress” or in banks that lend only to large customers who can put up collateral worth 100-200% of the loan. Economic growth will not happen until this local capital can be put to work. Development Credit Authority (DCA) Office assistance is intended to induce local-currency lending to creditworthy but historically under-served markets.

The USAID Program: The United States has comparative expertise in the role of financial mediator. A combination of grant-financed training and technical assistance supported by true risk-sharing DCA guarantees is a powerful tool for change. Experience has shown that true risk-sharing guarantees supported by carefully focused technical assistance can effectively address the historical, cultural, and other credit market imperfections that block the effective use of local capital

While not appropriate in every circumstance, DCA has already proven quite effective in channeling resources to micro-enterprises, small and medium-scale businesses, farmers, mortgage markets and certain infrastructure sectors, especially energy. Since its inception four years ago, USAID missions’ demand for DCA guarantees has grown rapidly. Increasingly, private sector activities formerly assisted through grant funding are now being assisted with disciplined, less costly DCA credit enhancement. As private banks and investors successfully experiment in providing credit to under-served sectors with DCA credit enhancement, new economic relationships are forged with the expectation that credit will continue to flow to these sectors when DCA assistance is no longer available.

DCA is not a separate program requiring additional appropriations. Rather, it is an alternative use of existing appropriations. Subject to an annual Congressional ceiling, funding from other USAID-managed accounts can be transferred to the DCA account and used to pay for the costs of more disciplined, less costly credit assistance. DCA augments grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects, thereby supporting the capacity of host countries to finance their own development.

DCA-funded activities will conform to the following guiding principles:

- Projects contribute to the achievement of USAID objectives;
- Risk is shared with private sector partners who bear the majority of risk;
- Prudent independent risk management methods are used to assess project risk;
- Projects will address market failure; and
- Credit support to non-sovereign transactions will be emphasized.

As such, DCA correlates strongly with the Agency’s newly articulated operational pillars. Insofar as it both supports the private sector and requires partnership with private enterprise using its own capital, DCA is by definition an example of the Global Development Alliance in action. Furthermore, while DCA can support any sector with adequate cost-recovery potential, experience has shown that it is especially effective in stimulating economic growth and agricultural development. For instance, DCA has been used to channel the local currency equivalent of \$3.7 million in loan capital to agribusiness lending in Mali, and the local currency equivalent of \$2 million to small mid-sized enterprises in Peru to support the use of clean and efficient energy technology. DCA has also proven useful in promoting global health by directing

local capital to finance potable water and sanitation systems for poor people in Honduras, Morocco, and South Africa.

Since the inception of DCA in 1998, a total of twenty-two projects in fourteen countries have been approved. These projects established a credit portfolio of \$308 million in local currencies at a credit subsidy cost to the Agency of \$8.9 million. The contingent liability of the existing DCA portfolio amounts to \$114 million.

For FY 2004 USAID is requesting \$8 million in directly appropriated funding for credit administrative expenses and \$21 million in transfer authority for DCA credit subsidy.

Development Credit	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Planned	FY 2004 Request
Credit Subsidy			
Transfer authority for DCA	[3,320,000]		[21,000,000]
Unused FY02 Transfer Authority for DCA	-	[15,200,000]	-
Appropriation for DCA Program	1,400,000	-	-
Appropriation for MSED Program	1,100,000	-	-
Administrative Expenses			
Appropriation for DCA	6,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000
Appropriation for MSED Program	132,000		

To conform with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1992, the \$8 million appropriation request for credit administrative expenses reflects the total cost of the development, implementation and financial management of all Agency credit programs, including certain costs previously funded by the Agency OE appropriation. It will fund 26 full-time direct hire staff associated with management and oversight of new DCA activities and the continued administration of existing credit portfolios which amount to more than \$15 billion. In addition to providing direct support to field missions, it also includes funding for legal support, financial and accounting services.

The DCA transfer authority will be used to guarantee loans and loan portfolios worldwide and in every economic sector targeted by USAID. In FY 2004, the Agency will commit \$15 million transfer authority to support the Presidential Water Initiative and \$6 million to support activities such as bond financing, micro-small and medium enterprise (MSME) development, competitive financial services, and creative municipal financing and clean energy. Activities funded through DCA add value to the Agency's overall efforts by:

- **Demonstrating** to financial institutions in developing countries that mobilizing local private capital to fund activities in their own countries leads to profitable, worthy ventures;
- **Creating Competitive Markets** by providing local financial institutions with incentives to engage in providing financial services to historically disadvantaged groups and all viable economic sectors;
- **Improving Policies and Increasing Transparency** within financial institutions and the legal framework guiding those organizations;
- **Establishing Efficient Credit Markets** by helping institutions develop business plans, revise credit policies and train staff properly; and
- **Increasing Employment** through increased lending to MSMEs and spillover effects into related and peripheral sectors.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions actively participate in establishing credit facilities.

Other Donors: None

Agriculture Office

The Development Challenge: It is estimated that more than two billion children will be born over the next twenty years, and more than 95% of them will live in the developing world. To provide diets adequate for a healthy and active population, agricultural producers in developing countries must be able to more than double the current productivity of their land, labor and water resources. But agricultural producers cannot do this alone. Science, training, credit, infrastructure, and external investments must all come together to achieve the needed agricultural transformation. Also, increased integration into global markets is critical for developing and transition countries. Not only will such integration contribute to making available new production and processing technologies, but it will also expand the opportunities for developing country agricultural producers and rural industries to market higher value crops and products competitively and profitably to a broader range of consumers.

Poverty reduction and food security are basic to alleviating hunger, and the vast majority of developing and transitional countries depend on agriculture for food supplies and for generating economic growth opportunities. The key challenge for partner countries is to assure that the agricultural sector constitutes a sustainable economic base to achieve food security and economic growth. Additionally, partner countries must undertake efforts to assure that nutritionally adequate food supplies are available and affordable to their populations. To meet these challenges, EGAT's Office of Agriculture (EGAT/AG) implements programs that develop and expand the application of science and technology and market enhancing policies to address food and agricultural problems that face the world over the next decade.

The USAID Program: EGAT/AG provides leadership and technical support to all USAID agricultural programs worldwide. Its financial and personnel resources are focused on meeting the needs and concerns of USAID field missions and developing countries through implementing programs that are organized around three major themes and a special initiative. These include: 1) Agriculture and Rural Policy and Governance; 2) Agricultural Technology Generation and Outreach; 3) Agribusiness and Markets; and 4) Collaborative, Development-Related Research involving Israeli, Arab, and Developing-Country Institutions.

EGAT/AG will pursue USAID priorities in agriculture for curtailing hunger, promoting economic growth, and rebuilding USAID's agricultural programs worldwide. It will also facilitate USAID's and field missions' ability to develop and implement U.S. Government agricultural sector initiatives announced at the World Food Summit -- ending famine, improving nutrition and increasing agricultural productivity -- and the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa: A Second Green Revolution.

USAID is requesting FY 2004 funds for two objectives. One objective concentrates on the use of science and technology to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition. The other special objective promotes increased scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture, environment, health, and other technical fields among Middle Eastern countries, developing countries, and the U.S. by fostering productive, developmentally relevant professional relationships among scientists. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2004 appropriations are described in more detail in the data sheets.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: The EGAT/AG program collaborates with other donors to ensure dialogue on strategic approaches and policy coherence for agricultural development programs and other issues related to food security and poverty reduction efforts. EGAT/AG maintains dialogue with the key organizations under the UN umbrella, particularly FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the World Food Program, and provides input during program development and review. This past year consultations with the European Union and other donors were conducted during the preparations for and participation in the World Food Summit and the World Summit for

Sustainable Development. Bilateral consultations with other donors are also undertaken when the need and opportunity arises.

Environment and Science Policy Office

The Development Challenge: In this world of science and technological innovations, developing and transitional countries are at a disadvantage. Much of the innovation and research takes place in developed countries and results are not communicated well to the rest of the world. As a result, developing and transitional countries often remain unaware of the innovations that could help them to achieve their development goals. They are unable to participate in international fora and take advantage of opportunities to help themselves. For that to occur, scientific capacity in developing countries must be significantly strengthened.

The USAID has an interest in assisting developing and transitional countries to acquire science and technical innovation to participate both in the range of multilateral fora and to work with multilaterally supported institutions. Having acquired this knowledge they can take advantage of opportunities to find new solutions to development problems, particularly in the areas of agriculture and environment.

The USAID Program: On behalf of the U.S. government, USAID provides assistance to multilateral institutions and assistance to developing and transitional countries to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and protect the environment, public health, the status of indigenous and local communities and to increase agricultural productivity. USAID also seeks to link extensive U.S. agriculture and environment science communities with policy and decision-makers and scientists around the world. The Agency seeks to advance U.S. multilateral policy through programs that ensure those issues such as environmental sustainability, community participation, and the responsible use of sound science and technological innovations re applied.

The EGAT Office of Environment and Science Policy (EGAT/ESP) was created to provide leadership to three specific areas that include science and technological innovation-- multilateral policy, biotechnology and agricultural research and climate change. The office coordinates USAID efforts to implement an international agenda on environmental, agricultural and natural resource issue within the larger international science and technology context. EGAT/ESP programs are implemented through three closely linked teams:

- The Multilateral Policy and Conventions Team works across USAID and with USG partners, civil society groups, and international organizations to pursue consistent approaches to protecting the environment and improving public health both multilaterally and within USAID programs.
- The International Research and Biotechnology Team assures oversight of the agriculture, natural resource management and environmental research portfolios and enhances the prospects for improving food security, protecting the environment, and reducing poverty by the use of agricultural biotechnology; and
- The Global Climate Change Team assures oversight of and reporting on USAID activities in support of the US government's international strategy on climate change, and coordinates USAID involvement in climate change research activities. The program encourages climate-friendly economic development and helps vulnerable populations and ecosystems to improve their resilience to potential climate change.

The data sheets cover the objectives and specific activities for which EGAT/ESP is requesting FY 2004 funds.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: EGAT/ESP works closely with the World Bank, and provides overall management for USG participation in the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR). The CGIAR is reaching out to partners around the world to launch a series of programs aimed at bringing new, innovative solutions to major global problems. USAID views these programs as an excellent means of forging stronger partnerships between the International Agriculture Research Centers and U.S. universities for new joint research and development programs on genomics, genetic resources, water resources, climate change, livestock disease and an array of other problems and opportunities. EGAT/ESP also plays a leadership role on developing country issues as they arise in US bilateral agreements on climate change. The US has established fifteen bilateral agreements, six with other donors (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the European Union, Italy, and Japan). These agreements provide frameworks for undertaking activities in support of joint climate change objectives.

Natural Resource Management Office

The Development Challenge: Sustainable economic growth that alleviates poverty and human suffering requires wise management of natural assets and the minimization of pollution. Loss of forests, reduced biodiversity, and loss or impairment of land and water resources undermines long-term economic growth and threatens ecological systems. It also directly threatens U.S. security by endangering human health and increasing developing countries' vulnerability to natural disasters and conflict. The world's natural resource base is rapidly degrading, with over 130,000 km² of tropical forest lost each year, and the extinction of species is up to 1,000 times faster than what would occur naturally. Approximately 450 million people in 31 countries face serious shortages of fresh water today. And more than 1.2 billion people lack access to clean water.

Natural resources stand at the center of efforts to spur economic growth, promote good governance, and protect the biosphere. Experience has shown that countries that develop and implement effective resource management plans that involve local communities in decision-making are more likely to develop sustainable economies and fully functioning democracies. As a result, citizens of all countries, including the United States, benefit from safeguarding the world's biodiversity and sustainably managing natural resources.

The USAID Program: The new Office of Natural Resources Management (EGAT/NRM) is responsible for oversight and management of USAID programs that affect the sustainable use of natural resources. EGAT/NRM assists in the development, implementation and evaluation of USAID policies, strategies, and resource allocation priorities regarding biodiversity, water, forestry and sustainable agriculture/natural resource management. EGAT/NRM manages contracts, grants, and interagency agreements that provide USAID field missions access to world-class natural resources management expertise from private sector contractors, industry associations, non-governmental organizations, and other U.S. Government agencies. The structure and portfolio of the Office explicitly reflects the reorganization goal of more closely linking natural resource conservation and use with sustainable agriculture. Four inter-linked teams carry out EGAT/NRM's objectives.

USAID is requesting funds for four objectives: 1) effective biological diversity; 2) improved management of natural forest and tree systems; 3) land resources management; and 4) coastal and freshwater resources. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2004 appropriations are described in more detail in those data sheets.

Other Program Elements: USAID missions and regional bureaus regularly contribute to and utilize EGAT/NRM technical services to conduct programs in their regions.

Other Donors: USAID plays a central role in harmonizing international development programs among U.S. agencies and with U.S. non-government partners, a group that include environmental conservation groups, business and trade associations, private and public foundations, universities, and research and policy institutes. USAID works closely with multilateral institutions and donors including UN agencies, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, regional development banks in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe as well as with the European Union, the Organization of American States and major bilateral donors.

Energy and Information Technology Office

The Development Challenge: Energy (electricity, oil, gas, and renewable energy) and Information Technology (IT) are critical to economic growth and social development. These infrastructure sub-sectors underpin the expansion and improvement of services in almost all other sectors, including agriculture, health, and education. The importance of these sub-sectors is reflected in the enormous investments made in them worldwide.

A recent World Energy Assessment Report showed that an increase of 1 kilowatt per capita would be sufficient for the populations of developing countries to achieve a standard of living as high as Western Europe in the 1970s. Despite the importance of energy to development, two billion people worldwide live without access to modern energy services. For example, in Southern Africa, 75% of the region's population still relies on wood for fuel, which led to major deforestation and indoor air pollution, causing respiratory illnesses and high infant mortality rates. Furthermore, energy can be very expensive. On average, people in developing countries currently spend about 12% of their income on energy, compared to an average of 2% in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries.

Three billion people have never used a telephone, and only slightly more than 500 million use the Internet. This is at a time when the rapid diffusion of information communications technology (ICT) in industrialized countries is changing the way we work, learn, communicate, cure, govern and protect the environment. As an example, the conduct of business on the Internet has created, in less than a decade, a global electronic market estimated at over a trillion dollars in value - but almost entirely for the benefit of industrialized nations. Developing nations have made great strides in adopting ICTs, especially wireless cell phones, but still trail far behind in access to ICT and its enormous economic and social benefits.

The USAID Program: In recent years, USAID focused its infrastructure assistance in two sub-sectors: energy and information technology. EGAT has brought these two programs and key elements of the Global Technology Network together because of their common policy reform agendas and reliance on public - private partnerships to speed technology transfer. These partnerships promote private sector investment, which is critical for the modernization of infrastructure in developing countries. The EGAT Office of Energy and Information Technology (EGAT/EIT) provides technical leadership and field support for improved governance and increased access to clean energy supplies, information/ communication technologies, and clean modern manufacturing technologies.

USAID is requesting funds for five objectives that concentrate on: 1) increased efficiency of energy use and production; 2) increased use of renewable energy; 3) clean sources used in energy production; and 4) expanded access to and use of information and telecommunications technology; 5) open, competitive economies promoted.

Some FY 2003 funds will be used to develop alliances between the public and private sector to leverage resources and maximize efficiency. EGAT/EIT has taken a major role in the implementation of the U.S. Government Clean Energy Initiative announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in September 2002. USAID, through EGAT, is responsible for increasing access to modern and affordable energy services. This will be achieved through

implementation of the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), a partnership of developed and developing countries and the private sector. GVEP constitutes a new paradigm for increasing access to energy services for rural and urban populations in developing countries by integrating energy services into sectors vital to reducing poverty and achieving economic, social, and political development.

To ensure that developing nations enjoy the benefits of information technology, EGAT/EIT promotes expanded access to and application of information and telecommunication services. EGAT/EIT cooperates with other U.S. agencies, international groups and the private sector. It supports experts from the Federal Communications Commission and the National Telecommunication and Information Administration, which has provided technical assistance and participated in regional workshops. EGAT/EIT supports cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union to promote regional cooperation and assist countries in special need in Africa. It continues to support the United States Telecommunications Training Institute, a public-private partnership, which uses the training resources of its corporate and government board members to provide training for developing nation professionals. The Office has a close relationship with Cisco Networking Academies Program, facilitating relationship with partner universities in developing countries, and in some cases paying for connectivity and equipment costs. The IT-Team plans to engage U.S. industry in a new global initiative to promote e-commerce in the developing world through policy reform and small business training.

The Technology Transfer component complements the Energy and IT team by facilitating the transfer of appropriate clean technologies and private sector investment in infrastructure. These activities help small and medium enterprises acquire modern manufacturing technologies and deal with pollution issues through the development of partnerships with NGOs and the private sector in the U.S. Technology transfer activities also support the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), a multi-donor funded organization which successfully promotes private sector investment in infrastructure.

The specific activities to be funded by FY 2004 appropriations are described in more detail in data sheets for Energy, Information Technology and Technology Transfer.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: The Energy Office leveraged funds from multilateral development banks, principally from the Asia Sustainable Energy Unit of the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The Global Village Energy Partnership will increasingly leverage of other donor resources. For the Watergy program, the Energy Office will leverage additional funding from such organizations as the U.N. Foundation, the World Bank and the Organization of American States. In IT, the Office works closely on e-Government with the State Department and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency.

Urban Program Office

The Development Challenge: Half of the world's population lives in urban areas. Furthermore, 95% of world population growth over the next twenty years will take place in the cities of the developing world. These cities are fast becoming focal points of poverty, civil unrest, infectious disease, and potential recruitment zones by terrorist groups. The success of national development plans largely depends on the ability of city governments to respond to increasing demands for basic service delivery, job creation, and infrastructure for economic development. Cities can play very positive roles as the hubs of national economic growth and trade, but the inability of national and city authorities to manage urbanization is undermining this constructive function.

The growing crisis of increased urbanization in the developing world is emerging and drawing greater U.S. and international attention. Failing cities can lead to political instability in countries important to U.S. economic interests and national security. The Millennium Development Goals specify that by 2020 the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers should be significantly improved as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative. Also, by 2015, the number of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water is to be cut in half.

The USAID Program: USAID's urban program is currently in a period of transition. The long-standing U.S. Government's Housing Guarantee and Urban Environmental Credit programs ended in 2000 and the five overseas Regional Urban Development Offices closed in 2002. In response, EGAT/UP has updated its strategy to respond to the challenges of unprecedented global urbanization and needs of USAID missions and partners that seek to address urban problems. It is applying the lessons learned in urban programming to mainstream development programs across sectors.

USAID recognizes the problems facing developing cities and EGAT's Office of Urban Programs (EGAT/UP) takes the lead role in addressing them. Concerted efforts are underway to manage and share USAID's urban knowledge and experience acquired over 30 years, and to bridge the gap in applied urban sciences. EGAT/UP provides technical assistance, training, knowledge management services, and promotes public-private partnerships that enable field missions and national governments and local authorities to improve their management of urbanization. Low-income urban residents, especially children, are the direct beneficiaries of USAID urban activities. Expanded integration of urban programs across USAID's country portfolios can increase field missions' development impact, particularly by targeting resources to poor city dwellers. Urban programs provide opportunities to reduce poverty and build the underpinnings of sustained economic growth through better urban governance.

EGAT/UP's development objective is to increase the capacity of cities to improve the standards of living and economic opportunities for the urban poor. The focus is poor urban child health, poor urban youth employment and conflict abatement, and sustainable service delivery to the urban poor. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2004 appropriations are described in more detail in the data sheet.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners including, the bilateral donors associated with the Cities Alliance (including: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the UK), The World Bank, UN-Habitat, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank.

Education Office

The Development Challenge: Education is the foundation for higher living standards and democratic societies. It is a critical long-term investment in peace and development. Economic growth and participation in the global economy for developing countries demand the creation and continuous re-tooling of a skilled workforce. The current situation is challenging. Overall, more than 125 million children worldwide are out of school, and 60% of these are girls. One in four children does not complete five years of basic education. Nearly 900 million adults are illiterate, primarily in developing countries. Violent conflicts in some 85 countries, as well as natural and man-made disasters compound problems. HIV/AIDS is undermining the human capital investments and development successes of the past 40 years in all sectors, including education, and to date the development response has not been proportional to the magnitude of the unprecedented challenge.

U.S. national interests are supporting economic growth and democratic societies. Education and training underpin a country's ability to participate in the global economy, while supporting the growth of democratic institutions and local and regional stability.

The USAID Program: The EGAT Office of Education (EGAT/ED) provides technical leadership, broad donor coordination in education and training, and support to field missions to expand and accelerate USAID results in developing countries. EGAT/ED objectives focus on (a) improved basic education, especially for girls and women and other under-served populations; (b) strengthened higher education institutions, communities and individuals to meet local and national economic growth and social development needs; and (c) improved performance of host-country trainees and effectiveness of host-country organizations. FY 03 and FY 04 funding will improve access and quality of USAID basic education programs, including support for Presidential Initiatives in Latin America and Africa. Funding will also increase developing country workforce skills, expand the number of U.S.-developing country higher education partnerships, and improve the management (including post-9/11 security concerns) and performance of USAID training programs worldwide.

The Office of Education manages a \$10 million Global Development Alliance (GDA) in education focused on teacher training, community partnerships, and an education web portal. EGAT/Education also provides education and developing country expertise to support the U.S. participation in G-8 summits, Development Committee meetings, and international meetings and fora. The Office of Education also has the U.S. government lead with UNESCO, the World Bank, UNICEF, and other multilateral actors in the Education for All Initiative.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: Global Response: The world community gathered in Dakar, Senegal, in April 2000 to focus on achieving Education for All (EFA) through a consensus to pursue six comprehensive education goals. The Financing for Development (FfD) at Monterrey in April 2002 led to the Monterrey Consensus: developing countries were primarily responsible and accountable for their own economic and social development and donor would help once commitment was demonstrated. The G-8 leaders through a senior-level Education Task Force reaffirmed support for EFA with special emphasis on quality and gender and access for the under-served. The Development Committee has supported EFA through the IDA 13 replenishment and the World Bank's Fast Track Initiative which focuses on accelerating results within 18 good education performers. USAID is a member of the EFA High Level Group, the EFA Working Group and the FTI Donor Partnerships.

Women in Development Office

The Development Challenge: Women and girls represent the largest segment of the world's poor- approximately 70% of the 1.3 billion people living in absolute poverty today; women constitute 60 percent of the poor living in rural areas. Women's unemployment rates remain high relative to those of men, and, when employed, they are often paid less than men are for the same work. Despite significant gains in many areas, women worldwide continue to have fewer rights and less control over important resources than is the case for men.

Increasing gender equality is central to effective development. All members of society--not only girls and women--pay a price for gender inequality in lower standards of living, slower economic growth, weaker governance, and lower quality of life. Countries with smaller gaps between men and women in education, employment, and property rights have lower child malnutrition and mortality and more transparent business and government operations and faster economic growth, leading in turn to further narrowing of the gender gap.

The USAID Program: The integration of gender concerns into USAID's programs is the responsibility of all agency staff. The Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID) is the focal point for technical expertise and leadership on gender issues. The program is designed to reflect U.S. values of fairness, which demand that both women and men have opportunities, in ways that bolster development impacts in all sectors. Funding is used for innovative field activities and studies and technical assistance for missions. EGAT/WID identifies and initiates work on emerging issues with critical gender dimensions such as trafficking, conflict resolution, information technology, trade, and the linkage between women's status and HIV/AIDS.

Increasingly, all USAID units are mainstreaming gender considerations into their activities. As examples, in the areas of microfinance, basic education, and agriculture, addressing gender differences are accepted as fundamental to achieving program results. In response to evolving assistance needs, the EGAT/WID office will be developing a new strategic approach and style of operation. It will begin to shift focus from research and pilot testing to promoting increased mission ownership, and improving staff skills to incorporate critical gender issues into mainstream assessments, designs and implementation of strategies and programs. As part of this shift, the Office will leverage and track other Agency resources that directly support gender concerns.

EGAT/WID objectives are focused on: 1) reducing gender-based constraints to economic growth; 2) mobilizing local constituencies to improve girls' education; 3) improving protection of women's legal rights; and 4) increasing integration of gender considerations in USAID programs. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2004 appropriations are described in more detail in the data sheets.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy-in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Other Donors: EGAT/WID works with the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, which are working on gender mainstreaming in their organizations. EGAT/WID also collaborates with the International Organization for Migration to help implement some USAID anti-trafficking programs in partner countries. EGAT/WID coordinates closely with the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and other U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Department of Labor.

Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications and Outreach Office

The Development Challenge: This office in the EGAT Bureau is primarily responsible for ensuring that program activities are efficient and achieve stated results, and that program funds are adequate and efficiently managed. This office also focuses on regional coordination, efficient internet-based communication, knowledge management information systems, and evaluations and program monitoring. This office is also responsible for managing activities under the bureau's program development and learning objective. The strategic objective for program and development funds activities that enable the Bureau to fulfill its mandate to evaluate programs, develop new initiatives, and respond to worthy unsolicited project ideas.

The USAID Program: The Bureau Program Development and Learning (PDL) objective allows the EGAT Bureau to finance program development costs, program assessments, special projects, evaluation efforts and better information management tools. It enables the EGAT to pilot new program initiatives through competitive or unsolicited processes and to design and support program evaluations. The program will develop knowledge-sharing technologies to enhance USAID staff and contractor effectiveness in implementing programs, and expand information technology systems to improve communications via the internet and web sites.

Other Program Elements: These activities support EGAT Bureau programs.

Other Donors: None

**Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	8,265	0	0	0
Development Assistance	150,592	182,298	154,800	149,703
Total Program Funds	158,857	182,298	154,800	149,703

Emmy B. Simmons
Assistant Administrator

**Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Country / Fund Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	Prior Request
Economic Growth and Agriculture Development				
Development Assistance	93,527	110,691		86,706
Total Economic Growth and Agriculture Development	93,527	110,691		86,706
Environment				
Development Assistance	38,317	36,510		28,300
Total Environment	38,317	36,510		28,300
Human Capacity Development				
Development Assistance	7,123	22,360		14,160
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	5,925	0		0
Total Human Capacity Development	13,048	22,360		14,160
Program Development & Strategic Planning				
Development Assistance	2,965	1,736		14,634
Total Program Development & Strategic Planning	2,965	1,736		14,634
Women in Development				
Development Assistance	8,660	11,000		11,000
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	2,340	0		0
Total Women in Development	11,000	11,000		11,000
Total Program Funds	158,857	182,297		154,800

The levels and the offices presented in this table reflect EGAT pre-reorganization.

**Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Country / Fund Account	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Agriculture Office		
Development Assistance	35,126	34,060
Total Agriculture Office	35,126	34,060
Economic Growth Office		
Development Assistance	11,600	13,500
Total Economic Growth Office	11,600	13,500
Education Office		
Development Assistance	19,260	17,300
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0
Total Education Office	19,260	17,300
Energy and Information Technology Office		
Development Assistance	13,900	13,500
Total Energy and Information Technology Office	13,900	13,500
Environment and Science Policy Office		
Development Assistance	37,255	34,695
Total Environment and Science Policy Office	37,255	34,695
Natural Resource Management Office		
Development Assistance	12,925	20,295
Total Natural Resource Management Office	12,925	20,295
Poverty Reduction Office		
Development Assistance	3,800	4,800
Total Poverty Reduction Office	3,800	4,800
Program Analysis, Implementation, Communication, Outreach		
Development Assistance	6,634	1,663
Total Program Analysis, Implementation, Communication, Outreach	6,634	1,663
Urban Program Office		
Development Assistance	3,300	2,500
Total Urban Program Office	3,300	2,500
Women in Development		
Development Assistance	11,000	7,390
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0
Total Women in Development	11,000	7,390
Total Program Funds	154,800	149,703

The levels and the offices presented in this table reflect EGAT's current organization.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
933-001 Improved access to financial and non-financial services for microenterprises of the poor				
DA	15,036	0	0	0
933-002 Improved food availability, economic growth and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development				
DA	65,160	0	0	0
933-003 Appropriate and functioning economic policies, market reforms, and institutions are developed to accelerate ec growth				
DA	5,792	0	0	0
933-006 Private sector business linkages support U.S. technology transfer in support of development objectives				
DA	4,000	0	0	0
933-007 Increased science and technology cooperation among Middle Eastern and developing countries				
DA	3,539	0	0	0
933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted				
DA	0	16,870	12,600	15,400
933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource mgmt, markets, human nutrition				
DA	0	65,098	66,806	63,555
933-010 Access to Economic Opportunities for the Poor Expanded				
DA	0	25,224	3,800	4,800
933-011 Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.				
DA	0	3,500	3,500	1,500
934-0011 Effective biodiversity conservation and management				
DA	8,277	6,541	5,792	6,300
934-0012 Improved management of natural forest and tree system				
DA	2,248	4,227	2,418	4,185
934-0013 Environment education and communication				
DA	1,690	1,662	1,750	5,595
934-0014 Increased conservation and sustainable use of coastal and freshwater resources				
DA	3,200	4,558	2,965	4,215
934-002 Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas				
DA	4,084	3,304	3,300	2,500
934-0031 Increased energy efficiency				
DA	3,239	3,632	3,000	2,300
934-0032 Increased use of renewable energy resources				
DA	5,175	4,276	3,600	2,800
934-0033 Clean energy production and use				
DA	4,455	4,526	3,400	2,900
934-004 Agency climate change program effectively implemented				
DA	5,949	3,784	2,075	3,700
935-001 Improved and Expanded Basic Education, Especially for Girls, Women, and Other Under-served Populations				
CSH	5,925	0	0	0
DA	0	7,260	7,660	9,800
935-002 Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities, and Individuals to Meet Local and National				
DA	3,495	10,500	10,500	6,100
935-003 Training Improves Work Performance of Host-Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host-Country Organizations				
DA	1,033	1,100	1,100	1,400
935-004 Expanded Access to and Application of Information and Telecommunications Services				
DA	2,595	3,500	2,900	3,600

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
940-001 Enhance Communities' Capabilities to Conduct Low-Cost Grassroots, Sustainable Development Activities				
DA	2,965	1,000	1,000	0
940-003 Program Development and Learning (PD&L) Activity				
DA	0	736	5,634	1,663
941-001 Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed				
DA	3,580	2,440	2,440	1,500
941-002 Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries				
CSH	2,340	0	0	0
DA	0	2,340	2,340	1,840
941-003 Women's legal rights increasingly protected				
DA	2,599	3,020	3,020	1,500
941-004 Greater reflection of gender considerations in the Agency's work				
DA	2,481	3,200	3,200	2,550

**Agriculture Office
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	35,126	34,060
Total Program Funds	0	0	35,126	34,060

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource mgmt, markets, human nutrition				
DA	0	0	31,626	32,560
933-011 Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.				
DA	0	0	3,500	1,500

**Economic Growth Office
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	11,600	13,500
Total Program Funds	0	0	11,600	13,500

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted				
DA	0	0	11,600	13,500

**Education Office
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	0	0
Development Assistance	0	0	19,260	17,300
Total Program Funds	0	0	19,260	17,300

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

935-001 Improved and Expanded Basic Education, Especially for Girls, Women, and Other Under-served Populations				
CSH	0	0	0	0
DA	0	0	7,660	9,800
935-002 Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities, and Individuals to Meet Local and National				
DA	0	0	2,500	6,100
935-003 Training Improves Work Performance of Host-Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host-Country Organizations				
DA	0	0	1,100	1,400

Energy and Information Technology Office
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	13,900	13,500
Total Program Funds	0	0	13,900	13,500

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

934-0031 Increased energy efficiency				
DA	0	0	3,000	2,300
934-0032 Increased use of renewable energy resources				
DA	0	0	3,600	2,800
934-0033 Clean energy production and use				
DA	0	0	3,400	2,900
935-004 Agency climate change program effectively implemented				
DA	0	0	2,900	3,600
933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted				
DA	0	0	1,000	1,900

**Environment and Science Policy Office
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	37,255	34,695
Total Program Funds	0	0	37,255	34,695

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

934-004 Agency climate change program effectively implemented				
DA	0	0	2,075	3,700
933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource mgmt, markets, human nutrition				
DA	0	0	35,180	30,995

**Natural Resource Management Office
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	12,925	20,295
Total Program Funds	0	0	12,925	20,295

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

934-0011 Effective biodiversity conservation and management				
DA	0	0	5,792	6,300
934-0012 Improved management of natural forest and tree system				
DA	0	0	2,418	4,185
934-0013 Environment education and communication				
DA	0	0	1,750	5,595
934-0014 Increased conservation and sustainable use of coastal and freshwater resources				
DA	0	0	2,965	4,215

**Urban Program Office
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	3,300	2,500
Total Program Funds	0	0	3,300	2,500

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

934-002 Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas				
DA	0	0	3,300	2,500

**Women in Development
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	0	0
Development Assistance	0	0	11,000	7,390
Total Program Funds	0	0	11,000	7,390

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

941-001 Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed				
DA	0	0	2,440	1,500
941-002 Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries				
CSH	0	0	0	0
DA	0	0	2,340	1,840
941-003 Women's legal rights increasingly protected				
DA	0	0	3,020	1,500
941-004 Greater reflection of gender considerations in the Agency's work				
DA	0	0	3,200	2,550

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Promoting Competitive Economies (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Open Competitive Economies Promoted 933-008

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$11,600,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$5,729,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$13,500,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 2002

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2010

Summary: USAID's program to promote competitive economies includes: 1) enhancing the capacity of countries to participate in, comply with, and benefit from the global trade system; 2) improving macro-economic stability and public governance to foster favorable business environments; and 3) enhancing private sector capacity to respond to opportunities in the global marketplace.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**FY 2003 Program:**

Increase capacity to participate in, and benefit from, global trade and investment (\$5,675,000 DA). EGAT/EG serves as a catalyst, stimulating innovative field mission efforts to support increased trade capacity and investment in their partner countries as a part of USAID's post-Doha trade strategy. Specific activities will be expanded in the fields of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards (SPS), World Trade Organization (WTO) accession, commercial law reform, and financial sector development. The SPS initiative will identify constraints and assist to design new projects to address how developing countries can increase their agricultural exports by meeting the sanitary standards required in major export markets. Assistance to facilitate Cape Verde's accession to the WTO will continue, and be extended to one more WTO applicant. A new customs reform program will provide technical assistance to identify customs-related constraints to trade, and design activities for missions to address. This, and agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the U.S. International Trade Commission, will broaden field access to services that will enable developing countries to understand and better negotiate (in the Doha Development Round) on competition policy issues. A quick response mechanism will address priority trade agreement compliance problems identified by the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) and the State Department. Commercial law activities will be extended from 12 (number of) countries to more than 16 countries. As Doha negotiation proceed, three missions will receive fiscal reform support and trade policy analysis support. Funds also will provide informational services and technical advisors. Principal contractors and grantees are Nathan Associates, Development Alternatives, Inc., Booz Allen, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Financial Services Volunteer Corps, U.S. Treasury Department, the Academy for Educational Development and the UNCTAD/World Trade Organization's International Trade Centre.

Improve macro-economic stability and public governance to foster favorable business environments (\$2,250,000 DA). A growth-friendly fiscal reform activity will strengthen USAID's ability to link trade liberalization and fiscal stability, facilitate access by USAID field missions to specialized fiscal expertise for use in analysis and design of fiscal activities (particularly those related to tariff revenue), improve technical competence on fiscal issues among USAID staff, and improve USAID's overall understanding of a range of fiscal issues that confront developing countries. A new country analytic template will help missions to identify the principal constraints hindering economic growth in their countries, and provide a guide for developing a new country-specific, economic growth-related strategy to help in the design of new foreign assistance. The concepts underlying New Institutional Economics will be tested for use in designing and implementing technical assistance. A grant will help African research institutions increase their capacity to conduct trade analysis. Funds also will provide informational services. Principal grantees are Institutional Reform in the Informal Sector, George Mason University and Cornell University.

Enhance private sector capacity to respond to opportunities in the global marketplace (\$3,675,000 DA). Four additional developing country WTO members will be assisted to establish competitive service sectors to support export-oriented producers (e.g., transport, telecommunications). Analytical work on competitiveness and other firm-level support activities will assist to identify the most effective approaches to raising productivity and incomes through firm-level interventions. To encourage new trade partners, a trade identification network will provide information and linkages between private sector firms in developing countries and the U.S. A new activity will enhance the availability of business development services to small and medium enterprises. Funds also will provide an expanded program of technical training of economic growth practitioners and technical personnel. Principal contractors and grantees are: International Executive Service Corps (IESC), Carana Corporation, IBM Business Consulting Services, Institute of International Education, Mitchell Group, and Kenan Institute.

FY 2004 Program:

Funding will be provided to intensify work in the fields of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards (SPS), WTO accession, commercial law reform, and financial sector development. The customs reform program will expand to additional countries. Ongoing U.S. agency and private partnerships, together with a new partnership with the Federal Trade Commission, will broaden field access to services promoting global trade and investment. Trade policy analysis support will be extended to developing countries beyond Africa. Funds also will provide informational services, a new set of financial services field support indefinite quantity contracts, and technical advisors.

Funds will be provided to intensify the growth-friendly fiscal reform activity, provide field tests of the country analytic template, and finance pilot activities to strengthen country institutions critical to a trade-friendly, civic society, including the African research institutions focusing on trade analysis. Funds also will provide informational services.

Technical assistance to developing country private sector enterprises will continue to help them be more successful in the regional and global marketplace. An activity supporting USAID's trade capacity building strategy at the enterprise level will strengthen the industries that support exporting firms and assist in the identification of trade opportunities. A competitiveness initiative is expected to provide sector strategy and design assistance to three missions per year. Funds also will provide for training of economic growth practitioners, and technical personnel.

Performance and Results: FY 2002, the initial year of this program, was used to put in place a variety of field support activities that will provide design support and technical assistance to USAID field missions and host countries. Initial interventions include "trade mainstreaming" initiatives in Mali, Morocco and Mozambique, and help to Cape Verde for its program to prepare for WTO accession. Other activities new in FY 2002 provide support on meeting sanitary and phytosanitary standards in major markets, and assisting to promote the service sector as an area for growth in developing countries.

This objective is intended to provide intellectual leadership and support to USAID's bilateral programs to assist them to participate in and benefit from global trade and investment. Expected results over the next few years are that more developing countries will accede to the WTO; those that are or become WTO members will effectively implement an increased number of WTO obligations. Developing countries will put into place specific trade- and investment-inducing reforms. They will obtain tangible reform results in their own countries, strengthening commercial, legal, financial and institutional frameworks, and privatizing government-owned utilities or transport facilities that can be better managed by the private sector.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Technology Transfer (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective and Number: Open Competitiveness Economies Promoted (Technology Transfer), 933-008

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,000,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$0

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,900,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 2002

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2010

Summary: The rapid change and growth in technology and the business environment has been drastic and the pace of technological change has reached unprecedented levels. Technology is a dominating force in economic development, productivity, and competitiveness and is vital to a society overall progress and improved quality of life. Proper management of technology forms the foundation for economic growth and helps to create prosperity for nations, businesses and individuals. A major distinction between developed and developing economies lies to a large degree in the ability to improve competitiveness through the acquisition and development of technology. The goal of EIT's Technology Transfer Team is to promote technology solutions that effectively enable companies in the emerging and underdeveloped markets to increase efficiency and competitiveness in an increasing globalized economy, creating a more robust foundation for economic growth.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Utilization of the Global Technology Network (GTN) to facilitate transfer of technology.

EGAT/EIT's Technology Transfer Team augments the activities of both the Energy Team and the I-Team through GTN to facilitate market driven transfer of appropriate clean technologies and information technology to developing countries. EIT will develop a collaborative framework within this partnership among EIT teams and other USG agencies to leverage, and improve economic growth and market development impact by increasing use of technologies through partnerships between the private sector in the U.S. and in USAID-assisted countries and regions. Principal contractors and grantees: International Executive Service Corps (IESC), Johnson & McLamb.

Increase use of technology transfer and best business practices. A new program will be implemented through strategic partnerships between U.S., Mexican, Hungarian, and Brazilian institutions representing government, financial institutions, and the private sector. The program is designed to assist small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) with adopting and acquiring advanced manufacturing and other appropriate technologies, as well as effectively entering international supply chains and sector specific market opportunities. This program will leverage a better than 1:1 investment match from its partners and industry participants. Principal contractors and grantees: Sandia National Laboratory (SNL), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST's) Maine Manufacturers Extension Partnership (MEP).

Private sector participation in infrastructure projects. Channel technical assistance to governments in developing countries on strategies and measures to tap the full potential of private sector involvement in various projects including ports, railways, electricity, sewerage, water, solid waste, transmission, and others. EGAT/EIT has engaged the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), a multi donor facility designed to help developing countries improve the quality of their infrastructure through private sector involvement. This partnership will contribute to USAID's new business model, the Global Development Alliance which is designed to enhance development impact by mobilizing the ideas, efforts and resources of the public sector with those of the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

Activity designed to assist Missions with various facets of technology transfer, clean production, environment, water initiatives and IT. Technical assistance to developing country private sector enterprises in obtaining needed technologies, which will improve their competitiveness, economic growth and assist SME's in entering the regional and global marketplace.

Support for Ecolinks and expansion beyond Europe and Eurasia region. EGAT/EIT/TT will provide funding to support practical, market-based solutions to industrial and urban environmental problems in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as well as expand and leverage this model to other geographic regions.

FY 2004 Program:

EIT/TT plans to continue to facilitate the transfer of appropriate technologies to developing countries by expanding to four additional countries and to develop a knowledge management & business intelligence support system to better target resources and increase results while continuing to improve the programs sustainability. EIT/TT also plans to expand and leverage the government-private industry partnerships with the addition of two countries.

EIT/TT will continue with the PPIAF activity, monitor results and seek to leverage additional agency buy-ins and continue technical assistance to developing countries. EGAT/EIT will continue to support Ecolinks with a focus on sustainability, expansions and private sector support of this model to other geographic regions.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, the GTN program increased field support activities by expanding budgets and staff, which led to a dramatic increase in successfully completed business linkages. The GTN Technology activity completed 69 successful technology related business transactions in FY2002 compared to 40 deals in FY2001. The value of the transactions achieved in FY2002 (over \$35 million) is 3.5 times more than the value (over \$10 million) achieved by the deals in FY 2001. In FY 2001, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) from 17 countries and 14 U.S. States were involved in transactions with GTN. In sharp contrast, in FY 2002 SMEs from 25 countries and 22 U.S. States were involved in transactions with GTN. Further, a Monitoring and Evaluation self-assessment of the GTN program was completed in October of 2002 that highlighted the scope and extent of GTN's development impact identifying areas that GTN may be helping SMEs in the U.S and abroad. These included: exposing SME's to an array of knowledge, technology and business opportunities, giving SMEs the potential to develop self-sustaining enterprises in the future; building capacity; and generating employment, increasing skills, saving money and stimulating export earnings.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	11,933
Expenditures	6,494
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	11,933
Expenditures	6,494
Unliquidated	5,439
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	5,729
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	12,600
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	18,329
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	15,400
Future Obligations	73,786
Est. Total Cost	119,448

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Agriculture (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Science and Technology Developed to Improve Agricultural Productivity, Natural Resource Management, Markets, and Human Nutrition, 933-009

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$66,806,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$8,943,000 DA

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$63,555,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 2002

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2010

Summary: USAID's agriculture program includes research, technical assistance and training to: 1) develop and extend agricultural technologies to increase the productivity and incomes, improve childhood nutrition, and protect and improve the natural resource base; 2) develop policy analysis and reform tools to assist developing and transitional countries formulate and implement policies that promote competitive and efficient agricultural markets capable of meeting the needs of the poor; and 3) develop the human and institutional capacity of developing and transitional countries to implement policies and regulations and encourage innovators across the agricultural system to acquire and adapt science and commercially-based technologies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve agriculture and rural policy and governance. EGAT/AG promotes sound agricultural sector policies and will undertake several activities to support field missions and develop new approaches for policy analysis. EGAT/AG will respond to the rural financial constraints blocking increases in agricultural productivity and competitive trade. This activity will result in new approaches for establishing more favorable policy environments, improved risk management, and improved financial products and practices. To guide USAID agricultural programs, a revitalized Board for Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), working with the U.S. Land Grant Institutions, will develop new approaches to long-term training, sector analysis, and impact assessment. EGAT/AG will also assist field missions in negotiating and implementing improved policies for environmental management, and in sector policy analysis and implementation. Principal contractors and grantees include BIFAD, Michigan State University, Abt Associates, International Fertilizer Development Center, University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, and Associates in Rural Development.

Improve agriculture technology and outreach. EGAT/AG will support developing country institutions in research and training and expand partnerships and increase their emphasis on value-added through processing and improved food quality and dietary improvement. Expected results will be increased country-level capacity for conducting agricultural research on priority food problems. EGAT/AG will also develop tools, mechanisms and networks to connect the isolated rural poor and those serving them to the global knowledge network. This will result in the wider dissemination of agricultural technology and market information throughout partner countries. Under the Farmer-to-Farmer (F-t-F) program, EGAT/AG will continue to promote the use of U.S. agricultural expertise throughout the developing world. F-t-F will provide training to farmers and farmer groups across an array of needs. Principal contractors and grantees include: 51 Land Grant Universities, 16 International Agricultural Research Centers, Winrock International, Land O'Lakes, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, USDA, Monsanto, Cornell University.

Improve agribusiness and market development. EGAT/AG is helping USAID-assisted countries address food safety and quality issues, which increases their capacity to participate in the global food trading system. Under this activity, EGAT/AG will continue funding work in the fruit and vegetable sectors, and expand into the natural products and livestock sectors. EGAT/AG will address issues related to rinderpest, an acute viral intestinal disease in livestock, and Foot and Mouth Disease in Asia, Africa, and

Latin America, resulting in improved capacity to ensure food safety and increased livestock potential. A grant to the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) will assist field missions in achieving increased agricultural productivity. IFDC will also continue to implement a seed and fertilizer distribution program for Afghanistan. EGAT/AG will also make available key support to USAID field missions across several sectors, providing cutting edge analysis and implementation approaches. Major contractors and grantees include: IFDC, Michigan State University, Louisiana State University, Chemonics, Land O'Lakes.

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/AG activities addressing rural financial constraints will be substantially expanded. Activities assisting field missions in negotiating and implementing improved policies for environmental management will be established, and expanded support to the field will be provided in key environmental policy areas. EGAT/AG will also develop and implement new, innovative approaches to train developing country agricultural scientists.

Research and training activities will continue to address problems associated with research on vital commodities for developing countries and continue to focus on improving food quality. Connecting isolated rural poor to the global knowledge network will be expanded substantially and the activity will work with partners for field testing of the various models of technology transfer.

EGAT/AG will continue to develop capacity within partner country private sectors to address food safety and quality concerns. EGAT/AG will focus on developing partner country capacity for addressing concerns related to Foot and Mouth Disease in Latin America. Also, a new Global Development Alliance activity will be developed with key food industry groups to combat food-borne aflatoxins in the global food supply. EGAT/AG will continue to make available key field support across several sectors, providing cutting edge analysis and implementation approaches.

Performance and Results: A Livestock Early Warning Systems, which detects vegetation cover and forage availability for livestock, has been developed and incorporated into the Famine Early Warning System in East Africa. Improved Geographic Information Systems (GIS) field applications were developed and are being used to address natural resource management concerns across Africa. Through the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) consortium, EGAT/AG provided valuable assistance in seed multiplication for the Afghanistan relief effort, and EGAT/AG's biotechnology activities continued to build capacity for biotechnology research and regulation. EGAT/AG helped partner country producers and exporters address emerging requirements for the international trade of agricultural products in 10 countries. The IFDC program has provided seed and fertilizer to Afghan farmers to enable them to do a spring planting of wheat, and thus, assisting with a key feature of the country's rehabilitation. EGAT/AT continued to make significant contributions to research and action programs on land tenure and property rights reform in Eastern Europe and Latin America. Finally, EGAT/AG activities provided assistance to seven African countries in food policy analysis and market reform, and also provided support to 29 field missions in business, trade, and environmental management.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource mgmt, markets, human nutrition	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	67,731
Expenditures	30,855
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	67,731
Expenditures	30,855
Unliquidated	36,876
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	8,943
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	66,806
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	75,749
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	63,555
Future Obligations	397,998
Est. Total Cost	605,033

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Poverty Reduction (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Access to Economic Opportunities for the Poor Expanded, 933-010

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,800,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$9,496,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$4,800,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 2002

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2010

Summary: The USAID poverty reduction program focuses on making development markets and policy work for, not against the poor. The program assists USAID field missions to grapple with the tough questions of designing economic policies and programs that are both growth oriented and pro-poor, develop more efficient mechanisms that protect the poor from major natural and economic shocks and expand the poor's access to business development and financial services markets that they can use to improve incomes and build assets. The program promotes:

- a growing understanding of the synergies that exist between growth and poverty reduction;
- the expansion and diversification of financial services assessable by the poor through sustainable intermediaries;
- the dissemination of appropriate business services and technologies for poor microentrepreneurs, particularly women; and,
- the development and adoption of policies and tools to improve the viability and competitiveness of poor households and their access to services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Promote microenterprise development (\$3,800,000 DA). EGAT/PR will continue to provide leadership to USAID efforts to expand the availability of business and financial services to poorer entrepreneurs. Funds will support up to seven field missions that wish to expand their microenterprise programs and/or work more comprehensively to address the problems that poorer entrepreneurs and families face. In addition, EGAT/PR's two competitive grant programs will encourage up to 12 private organizations to expand microfinance and business development services to poorer clients and test new product lines that more effectively reach and benefit the poor. EGAT/PR will also continue its research program to identify best practices and improve impact, particularly in the area of weaning successful microfinance institutions off donor funding to reliance on commercial capital. To mine knowledge from USAID's \$155 million in annual investments in microenterprise development, funds will be used to develop and test a new knowledge management system. To support these activities, funds will also be used to improve program management and strengthen EGAT/PR's bilateral and multilateral donor relationships, and operate USAID's Microenterprise Results Reporting system. EGAT/PR will continue to work through its network of 9 contract and 75 non-governmental partners. The principal contractors and partners include Development Alternatives, Chemonics, IBM Consulting, Pricewaterhouse and the University of Maryland. Non-governmental partners include the Consultative Group for Assistance to the Poorest (CGAP), the Small Enterprise Educational Program (SEEP), FINCA, ACCION, Opportunity International, CARE and 70 other partners.

Support poverty Analysis and Social Safety Nets (PASS). This program was created to increase EGAT/PR's ability to support missions' efforts in designing policies and programs, which are both growth-oriented and directly benefit the poor. Funds will be used to identify priority research and program components in areas such as conflict prevention and recovery, use of non-emergency safety nets to build capacity among the poor for growth, and better management of vulnerability to natural and manmade disasters. To support these activities, a portion of these funds will also be used to improve program management and strengthen donor relationships. Principal contractors and grantees supporting the Team are yet to be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Funds will be used to continue the microenterprise grant programs and begin the shift from knowledge generation to increased emphasis on knowledge dissemination. The knowledge management, analysis and dissemination system will improve USAID staff capacities to design and implement better and more efficient microenterprise development investments, help other donors to improve their effectiveness and raise the performance ceiling of the microfinance and business development industry as a whole. Principal contractors and grantees will include those mentioned above, plus new NGOs identified during the competitive grant process.

Funds also will be used to continue to support and expand the research and programming elements. Efforts will concentrate on learning more about the synergies that result from coordinating poverty reduction initiatives in agriculture, microenterprise development, health, education and natural resource management and how they can be achieved operationally with USAID's program. Principal contractors and grantees are yet to be determined.

Performance and Results: Through the Agency-wide Microenterprise Initiative, EGAT/PR continued to influence the expansion of microenterprise development investments and improved their effectiveness. This was especially true with respect to microfinance investments. In FY 2001, the latest year for which complete performance data is available, a record 5.5 million poor clients (including 2.8 million from one Indonesian institution), had active loans from USAID-supported institutions. The loans were valued at \$917.7 million, with 93% of all loan payments paid on time. Loan losses across the whole portfolio were less than 1.5%. More than 73% of the clients were women and more than 69% of the loans were held by very poor clients. These institutions had over 3.5 million savings clients (8% higher than in FY 2000), with combined savings deposits of \$424 million. More than 830,000 poor microentrepreneurs, three times FY 2000 levels, received business development services from USAID assisted institutions, resulting in improved market access, productivity and earnings. Just over half of total funding provided by USAID to its more than 700 implementing partners supported very poor entrepreneurs.

By program completion in FY 2007, EGAT/PR anticipates that USAID microenterprise development programs will serve 5 to 6 million clients worldwide. Currently, 38% of the institutions supported by USAID are fully sustainable, i.e. covering all their financial and operating costs. By the end of the program, the Office believes that at least 50% of the microfinance institutions supported by the program throughout its life will have graduated to full sustainability and rely completely on commercial, not donor financing. Both the microfinance and business development services markets will be self-sustaining and will have found cost effective ways of reaching the very poor. And finally, USAID will have recognized the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and developed a coordinated approach, calling on all development investments, in an effort to attack the root causes of poverty.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

933-010 Access economic opportunities for the poor expanded	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	20,534
Expenditures	11,721
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	20,534
Expenditures	11,721
Unliquidated	8,813
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	9,496
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,800
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	13,296
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	4,800
Future Obligations	188,213
Est. Total Cost	226,843

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Mid-East Agriculture Research (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Increased Technical Cooperation Among Middle Eastern, Developing Countries, and the United States, 933-011

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,500,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$152,000 DA

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,500,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 2002

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2010

Summary: USAID's program under this special objective on technical cooperation has three components, which are jointly funded from Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) resources. DA funding supports the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program, a competitive grants program funding collaborative research projects between Israeli scientists and counterparts in developing countries and the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Program (CDP), a core grant to the State of Israel to support Israel's foreign assistance program. ESF resources support the Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program, a competitive grants program focused on promoting the collaboration of Arab and Israeli scientists on research topics supporting development in the Middle East region.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program (\$1,500,000 DA, plus FSA funds reported separately by E&E Bureau). This activity is designed to address challenges faced by developing countries through funding collaborative research projects involving scientists from those countries working with their counterparts in Israel and the U.S. CDR is a peer-reviewed competitive grants program based on the premise that innovative development ideas can arise from outside the USAID framework, and it is presently the only such program open to all technical topics and geographic regions. Projects are selected based upon technical merit, innovation, relevance to development, and the ability to strengthen the research capacity of developing-country institutions, which receive a substantial portion of each grant. Nearly 70 CDR projects are presently active, and 50 developing countries are eligible. Maximum grant size is \$200,000. CDR includes both a DA-funded core program and a special initiative for Central Asia and Georgia funded from FSA under an E&E Bureau strategic objective. In keeping with the heightened U.S. foreign-policy interest in Central Asia, a goal in FY 2003 is to promote more U.S. links to that region, and therefore the program guidelines have been amended to require a U.S. partner on each new grant funded under the Central Asia initiative. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences is contracted to organize peer-review panels for USAID and to provide general technical support. Under an interagency agreement, the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv negotiates and awards grants to recipients selected by USAID, as well as providing financial oversight for the individual grants. Grantees include universities and other research institutions throughout Israel, and these institutions in turn make sub-awards to partner institutions in developing countries and the U.S.

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program (\$5,000,000 ESF requested by the Department of State). This activity is designed to promote development collaboration between Arab and Israeli scientists, students, and affected communities. MERC awards competitive grants for collaborative research involving scientists from Israel and one or more other Middle Eastern countries. Scientists and institutions in Jordan, Egypt, West Bank/Gaza, Morocco, Tunisia, and Lebanon presently participate. U.S. scientists may also participate in a supporting technical role, however, all projects are required to demonstrate significant levels of direct Arab-Israeli cooperation. The program utilizes external peer-review panels to provide expert technical advice to a USAID/Department of State selection committee. Selection is based on the degree of Arab-Israeli cooperation, relevance to development, technical merit/innovation, and merit of approach (management, costs, capacity strengthening, and sustainability). Over 30 MERC

projects are presently active. The maximum grant size is \$3 million, but much smaller projects are encouraged. Despite the conflict in the region, most MERC projects are functioning well, and applicant interest remains strong. The National Academy of Sciences is contracted to organize peer-review panels for USAID and to provide general technical support. The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv negotiates and awards most of the individual grants, except for grants to other U.S. Government agencies or those over \$1 million. Most of the grantees are U.S. or Israeli universities, government research institutions, or non-governmental institutions, which in turn make sub-awards to partner institutions in Arab countries, the U.S., and Israel.

The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Program (CDP) (\$1,000,000 DA). The CDP provides core funding to MASHAV, the international cooperation unit of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. MASHAV uses its USAID funding (CDP cash transfer) primarily to train developing-country personnel, both in Israel and their home countries, in fields such as irrigated crop production, dairy management, and a variety of health, small business, and rural development topics. Model farms and other Israeli technology demonstration activities are also funded. The CDP has met its goal of helping to introduce the Israeli model of development throughout the world, and, therefore, USAID and MASHAV are phasing-out the ongoing program and will transition to a new partnership. The new arrangement will be managed at the country level, with potential joint ventures identified by MASHAV and individual field missions considered for U.S. funding by the missions as they fit within the strategic objectives for each country. As agreed, FY 2003 is to be the last year of the CDP core grant. As stated above, MASHAV is the only grantee. Some work is subcontracted to other government ministries, universities, or training institutions within Israel.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will continue to manage CDR as an open, competitive grants program utilizing external peer review advice and emphasizing developmental relevance and sustainable capacity strengthening of scientists and research institutions in developing countries. At the request of the E&E Bureau, Tajikistan will be added to the list of eligible countries under the Central Asia initiative.

USAID will continue to manage the MERC program emphasizing developmental relevance and sustainable capacity strengthening. Maximizing direct Arab-Israeli cooperation will remain a major criterion for selecting projects.

Performance and Results: Despite the unrest and deterioration of general relations in the Middle East region since September 2000, USAID's programs are achieving their overall goal of catalyzing significant technical cooperation that would not occur otherwise. The MERC Program continues to receive more qualified proposals than can be funded. The number of Arab-Israeli research projects funded by MERC is now more than 30, a higher number than at any time in MERC's 20-year history. Although nearly all projects have encountered significant barriers to direct cooperation, especially the exchange of personnel, the participants sustain joint projects by meeting in neutral sites such as Cyprus and Turkey, through joint training in the U.S., and electronic communication. While the intermittent closures of institutions in the West Bank and Gaza remain the largest single obstacle to program implementation, MERC-funded Palestinian students continue to study in Israel as part of the joint research projects in some cases. However, with travel bans enacted by most of the countries in the region, original indicator targets are unrealistic. For example, the number of joint Arab-Israeli meetings and workshops per year more than doubled from 1998 to 2000, but currently travel to such activities is impossible for most participants. Cooperation between Israeli and developing country scientists in other parts of the world under the CDR grants program has remained largely unaffected by events in the Middle East. On the technical side, results to date from CDR and MERC funded research include advances in saline and dry lands agriculture, improved agricultural water management technology, improved biological pest management, and an increased understanding of emerging diseases and threats to the environment. The CDP core grant to the Israeli government has enabled Israeli to provide development assistance to more than 50 developing countries. The CDP has fully achieved its purpose and is being phased out.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

933-011 Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	3,345	4,989
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	3,345	4,989
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	3,345	4,989
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	152	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	3,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	3,652	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	1,500	0
Future Obligations	13,003	0
Est. Total Cost	21,500	4,989

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Biodiversity Protection (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Management 934-0011

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$5,792,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$0

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$6,300,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2008

Summary: Global biological diversity, the living resources that comprise it and the ecological processes that sustain it form the foundation for human life on this planet. Because of this, biodiversity conservation plays a prominent role in USAID environment program. USAID has worked with more than 60 countries to maintain the integrity of biologically diverse ecosystems of national and international value. USAID programs to conserve and better manage biologically important areas worldwide enable the natural environment to continue to provide essential environmental, economic and other benefits to humanity.

The biodiversity program, managed by the Office of Natural Resources Management, applies a threats based approach to addressing the loss of biological diversity. This approach emphasizes activities that will mitigate a threat or threats to biodiversity at the site level. The biodiversity program also promotes strategic integration with development efforts of other USAID sectors, other donors, host-country governments, the private sector, and other institutions. Program activities include strengthening individual and institutional capacity of non-government organizations, and government institutions involved in the conservation and use of biodiversity. Activities also promote biodiversity initiatives that assist rural communities to identify, value and better manage natural resources under their control; increase public awareness of and participation in natural resources management; and improve the design and implementation of policies that affect biodiversity use and conservation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Support a threats-based approach to addressing biodiversity loss and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources (\$4.800,000 DA). Activities will identify and prioritize threats to conservation and strategically address the causes of species decline and habitat degradation, as well as promote sustainable use of natural resources in over 20 sites worldwide. Examples of these activities include; strengthening local on-site protection and management of protected areas, organizing local communities around enterprise activities, and the development and implementation of landscape scale conservation plans. Also supported will be policy activities that promote initiatives to strengthen enforcement of national natural resource management and protected area policies and regulations. Grantees will be African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, Enterprise Works Worldwide, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, and World Wildlife Fund.

Support of the 5th The World Conservation Union World (IUCN) Parks Congress to be held in Durban South Africa in September 2003 (\$200,000 DA). This meeting will convene the world's foremost conference of experts on protected areas. The principal grantee will be IUCN.

Technical assistance to field missions in strategic planning, program design, and monitoring of biodiversity programs (\$792,000 DA). Activities will enhance cross-sector links between biodiversity and population, health, agriculture and governance.

FY 2004 Program:

The Office will continue supporting a threat-based approach to addressing biodiversity loss and promoting on the ground conservation and policy initiatives, learning and collaboration among non-governmental organizations. The program will enhance cross-sector links between biodiversity and population, health, agriculture, and governance. Activities will continue to prioritize threats to conservation and strategically address the causes of species decline and habitat degradation as well as promote sustainable use of natural resources.

EGAT/NRM plans to begin a new initiative, Partnerships with Industry for Biodiversity, to implement an industry-wide standard of best practices that should reduce impacts on ecosystems and communities while maintaining corporate profitability. These partnerships will be strategically developed in areas of high biodiversity. Principal contractors and grantees are to be determined.

Performance & Results: In FY 2002, the biodiversity program developed a guide for USAID staff on biodiversity conservation, particularly in integrated contexts. This Guide has been distributed widely and has been catalytic in informing mission and NGO strategy and program development. Other sectors have discussed replicating the guide. Overall, the program contributed to the establishment of 17,376,045 million hectares of land under improved management and 404,338 hectares of land under effective management, as well as the facilitation of seven policy successes. Furthermore, the program provided technical assistance to six USAID Missions and Bureaus, which was lower than anticipated due to travel restrictions imposed in the months following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Finally, the biodiversity program assumed a leadership role with respect to several Agency-specific and international policies, particularly the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0011 Effective biodiversity conservation and management	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	15,685
Expenditures	8,571
Unliquidated	7,114
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	6,526
Expenditures	4,894
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	22,211
Expenditures	13,465
Unliquidated	8,746
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	5,792
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	5,792
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	6,300
Future Obligations	1,163
Est. Total Cost	35,466

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Forestry (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Improved Management of Natural Forest and Tree Systems
934-0012

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,418,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$195,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$4,185,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2008

Summary: The EGAT/NRM forestry program seeks to establish itself as a leader in the international natural resources management community through the provision of expertise for sustainable forest and associated resources management and policy. The program promotes sustainable forest and natural resources management worldwide through the following functional areas: (1) providing forestry information, analysis, and outreach services to missions, bureaus, and partners; (2) fostering partnerships/providing leadership; and (3) providing proactive technical support to missions and bureaus.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Provide information, analysis and outreach to missions, regions, and partners on sustainable forestry issues. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and International Center for Research on Agroforestry (ICRAF) will conduct forestry and agroforestry research and analysis on topics relevant to missions. The Forestry Team will complete a review of USAID's forestry program through a "lessons learned" analysis and produce "Environment Notes" on leading edge topics in forestry. Through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, the forestry program will continue to develop inter-linked web sites utilizing the strengths of various forestry organizations.

Maximize its positive impact in promoting sustainable forestry through strategic coordination within USAID and with other federal agencies, and continue the Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance (SFPA) partnership with the private forestry sector and NGO community. The SFPA partnership will encourage responsible forest management and reduce illegal trade in forest products by facilitating local partnerships between communities, land managers and owners, and the global forest products industry. Partners: Certified Forest Products Council; U.S. Forest Service; Forest Trends, World Wildlife Fund.

Support to missions and bureaus on topics such as training of local foresters in techniques of reduced impact logging, forest certification, agroforestry, export markets, and associated opportunities for increased sustainable economic growth through improved community access to international markets. A distance learning activity will continue to address politically and technically sensitive topics in forestry. Partner: U.S. Forest Service.

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/NRM will continue its leadership role in information, analysis, and outreach to missions, regions and partners on issues that impact sustainable forest management. Applied forest research will be expanded to address illegal logging, slash and burn agriculture, and agroforestry. The Forestry Team will develop use of the Internet to improve and expand accessibility of information about EGAT's forestry program and the results of its analytical studies and workshops. Partners: CIFOR, ICRAF, and U.S. Forest Service.

Partnerships with the private forestry sector, PVOs and others will be expanded to leverage additional private financial resources and provide training. Increased attention will be given to linking producers of certified forest products to buyers and to data tracking.

Support to missions and bureaus will be expanded, including strategy development, training in fire management and reduced impact logging, and guidance on community based natural resource management. Funds will also support the "Engaging Communities" portion of the White House Initiative on Illegal Logging.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002 the forestry program contributed to the establishment of over than 1.5 million hectares of land under improved management and over 100,000 ha of land under effective management. It also facilitated policy changes in Brazil, Botswana, Indonesia, Mexico, Namibia, Russia, and two policy changes in Albania. Program activities also contributed to the cumulative establishment of over three million hectares of land under improved management and over 600,000 hectares of land under effective management since 1996. The program also provided value-added technical assistance to 33 USAID missions and bureaus.

The forestry program contributed to the success of three Agency-specific policies: a USAID Forestry Position Paper; an Action Plan on Illegal and Destructive Logging; and a technical review of the Rio Convention Guidelines concerning Land Use, Land Use and Change in Forestry. The Team also provided leadership in eleven international policies, strategies, and programs:

- Co-sponsorship (with Home Depot) of an international forest forum in Atlanta, Georgia on Responsible Pathways to Trade;
- Lead a Global Development Alliance public-private partnership which resulted in the Sustainable Forest Products Alliance;
- Coordinated with the State Department in the overall development of a White House initiative on illegal logging/ lead on the "Engaging Communities" component of the Initiative;
- Participated on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Forest Forum;
- Served as Official advisor to the Convention on International Trade (CITES) Mahogany Working Group;
- Development of a Mahogany Trade policy for the U.S. at the request of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO);
- Participated in a Food and Agriculture Organization meeting on "Policy Options to Increase Compliance with Forest Law";
- Collaborated with the State Department on a Congo Basin Forestry Program;
- Participated on a U.S. delegation to an ITTO meeting in Japan;
- Participated on a U.S. delegation to the United Nations Forest Forum meeting in Rome; and
- Participated on a U.S. delegation to the Convention on Forest Biological Diversity in Montreal.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0012 Improved management of natural forest and tree system	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	6,264
Expenditures	4,466
Unliquidated	1,798
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,208
Expenditures	3,156
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	10,472
Expenditures	7,622
Unliquidated	2,850
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	195
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,418
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	2,613
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	4,185
Future Obligations	5,592
Est. Total Cost	22,862

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Office

Program Title: Land Resources Management (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Land Resource Management 934-0013

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,750,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$0

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$5,595,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2008

Summary: USAID's Land Resources Management Team was created in October 2002, and consolidates staff and programs from four geographic Bureaus and the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade. The program provides cross-disciplinary expertise on sustainable productive use, conservation, and restoration of land resources, and promotes integration of USAID's agriculture and environment activities.

Elements include:

- Providing technical and policy expertise on the use, conservation, and restoration of land for long-term social, economic, and environmental benefits.
- Supporting Missions and other partners on optimal land use management, technical and policy issues regarding production and conservation uses, information management (including geo-spatial tools and application), property rights, and development of land management institutions and other forms of local capacity.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Apply strategic environmental communication to influence human behavior on a large scale in support of best land use practices, and to build advocacy for policy reform (\$1,750,000 DA). Through a range of communication techniques, this project will build social capital with commitment to sustain action related to improved policies, voluntary compliance with laws and regulations, accelerated technology transfer and adoption, and positive behavior change for sustainable land resource management. The principal contractors and grantees are The Academy for Educational Development (Prime) with sub-contracts to the World Wildlife Fund and Chemonics.

FY 2004 Program:

The Environmental Education and Communication (EE&C) Program will expand with a focus on agriculture through the Agriculture Communications (AgCom) program. EE&C principles will be applied to address wide-scale behavior change across the agricultural spectrum promoting the adoption of improved technologies and best practices in production, transportation, marketing, and consumer awareness.

The Geo-Information Support for Sustainable Development (GISSD) activity proposes to promote policies, research and development activities that strengthen the institutional capacity of USAID itself, as well as its clients and partners to better use science-based geospatial tools such as global positioning systems (GPS), satellite imagery, and computer-based mapping. This activity would be accomplished through direct support projects, co-funded activities with the private sector and other donors, and through the technical leadership of a new contracting mechanism. GISSD would build on lessons-learned from activities and commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development as well as work done with the sixteen member Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium for Spatial Information. Contractors and grantees are yet to be determined.

In FY 2004 USAID/Washington proposes to initiate a Land Tenure, Privatization, and Local Capacity Building activity to respond to increased requests from field Missions for property rights expertise. This activity would begin by facilitating a participatory Agency-wide needs assessment followed by the development of a consensus on the best means of addressing these needs. The objectives would be to provide effective technical assistance with land tenure assessments, program design, and implementation, and with promoting cross-sectoral coordination among democracy, economic growth, and resource management programs on issues concerning property rights. Contractors and grantees yet to be determined.

The office would continue to manage the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) for Sound Soil, Pest, and Natural Resource Management and focus on strengthening the relationship between these CRSP and mission programs to the mutual benefit of both. The Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (SANREM), and the Soils CRSPs would build host country capacity to conduct research in the three CRSPs' respective areas of expertise; and communicate research results to farmers with the objective of improving productivity, profits, and standards of living. Adopted technologies would also allow host country farmers to participate in international markets. The IPM CRSP would be implemented by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; the SANREM CRSP by the University of Georgia; and the Soils CRSP by the University of Hawaii. The CRSPs are currently active in Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mali, Ghana, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Uganda, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Nepal, and Albania.

The Agency's reorganization resulted in regional and central programs and staff being transferred to form the new Land Resource Management Team. The Lessons Learned in Community-Based Land Resource Management activity proposes to adapt transferred regional programs, lessons learned, and best practices to make them available on a global basis. Contractors and grantees yet to be determined.

Performance & Results: During this year of transition, data on LRM performance and results are limited to Environmental Education and Communication activities under this Strategic Objective. FY 2002 performance and results for programs transferring in from other Strategic Objectives are reported this year by their originating offices which managed the programs in 2002.

In FY 2002, GreenCOM contributed to: the application of environmental education strategies, methods, and tools in 571 organizations; the training of 2,659 service providers; the change in environmental knowledge, attitudes and skills in close to 3,000 individuals; and the exposure of over 35.2 million people to environmental education and communication campaigns. Added value in the form of 47 person days of technical assistance was provided to Missions and Bureaus. In doing so, the GreenCOM team also took a leadership role with respect to the development of seven important USAID policies, strategies and programs, and eighteen international policies and programs.

During FY 2003, the new Land Resources Management Team will conduct a strategic planning process to clarify indicators and performance targets for future years.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Natural Resource Management Office

934-0013 Land Resources Management	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	4,320
Expenditures	2,968
Unliquidated	1,352
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	1,762
Expenditures	1,321
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	6,082
Expenditures	4,289
Unliquidated	1,793
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	1,750
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	1,750
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	5,595
Future Obligations	2,149
Est. Total Cost	15,576

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:**Program Title:** Water (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)**Strategic Objective and Number:** Freshwater and Coastal Resources 934-0014**Status:** Continuing**Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source:** \$2,965,000 DA**Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source:** \$0**Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source:** \$4,215,000 DA**Year of Initial Obligation:** FY 1999**Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2008

Summary: The USAID water program promotes the management and optimal use of water resources at the basin or watershed scale, including the integration of land and water, upstream and downstream, groundwater, surface water, and coastal resources. The program leverages funding from the private and NGO sectors, and provides technical, analytical, and managerial assistance on activities that include the provision of basic water supply and sanitation services, the establishment of river basin agencies and supportive national policies, and the development and implementation of comprehensive coastal management plans. In addition, the program works to ensure that coastal and freshwater aquaculture, capture fisheries, and coral reef conservation and use are appropriately integrated into a holistic resource management approach, wherever these activities are undertaken. The water program provides services in four functional categories: (1) technical and managerial assistance; (2) research and technology development; (3) public education and outreach; and (4) international leadership and coordination services both to Missions and Regional Bureaus within USAID, and to partners and other cooperators in the international arena.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**FY 2003 Program:**

Promote an integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach towards the goals of water security and the conservation and use of freshwater and coastal resources worldwide (\$2.965 million DA). IWRM principles emphasize work at the basin-scale; the integration of supply-side and demand-side resource management; an intersectoral approach to decision-making; improved policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks; and equitable access to water and coastal resources through participatory and transparent governance.

During FY 2003, the Water Team will close-out an eight-year program to establish coastal governance systems in key countries and regions worldwide, and develop a new and expanded program incorporating a suite of coastal governance, fisheries management, and IWRM technical services available through the U.S. university and NGO community. The Team will continue to manage and contribute core funding to the Water IQC, a mechanism for accessing U.S. private sector expertise that remains heavily utilized by missions to advance field programs in water and coastal resources management. In addition, the Team will continue to fund activities of the West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI), and identify leveraged funding to support expansion of the Initiative. WAWI is an alliance of 12 organizations dedicated to enhancing water supply and sanitation services, and eradicating water-borne disease, in both rural and urban areas of Ghana, Niger, and Mali. The Water Team will utilize additional core funds to support water and coastal-related collaboration activities of the U.S. and Japan, as announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Finally, the Team will continue its collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) on applied research and technical assistance in water resources management for selected countries and regions. Grantees implementing the coastal resources management and WAWI activities include the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center, World Vision, UNICEF, WaterAid, Desert Research Institute, Winrock International, and the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture, and Development.

A central element of the Water Team's work in the FY 2003-04 period will be the continued provision of technical, analytical, and managerial support to USAID missions and regional bureaus worldwide.

FY 2004 Program:

The Water Team will continue its support for core elements of the USAID water program, while seeking leveraged funding for expanded and/or new partnerships. Funding will support the launch of two new technical assistance delivery mechanisms developed during FY 2003 – the renewed Water IQC and a new Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement in Integrated Coastal and Water Resources Management. The Team will also provide a final year of support to the West Africa Water Initiative, and seek leveraged funds to achieve a geographically expanded Initiative within Africa and/or Southeast Asia. Finally, funding would allow modest expansion of an FY 2003 U.S./Japan Coastal Partnership Initiative for SE Asia, and implementation of 'partnership initiatives' in the Wider Caribbean Region in support of the Department of State sponsored White Water to Blue Water Initiative announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Principal contractors and/or grantees are to be determined. Contractors and cooperators for both mechanisms will be competitively selected.

Performance and Results: The Coastal Resource Management II (CRMII) Cooperative Agreement continued to produce results at both the global and key-country levels to achieve increased conservation and sustainable use of coastal and freshwater ecosystems. Activities of the Water Team contributed to the establishment of 158,400 hectares of land under improved management and 35,000 hectares of land under effective management, as well as the facilitation of 7 new policy changes. Additionally, the Water Team contributed to the achievement of value-added targets through the provision of 149 person-days of in-country technical assistance to Agency missions and bureaus. The Water IQC received mission and other task orders totaling over \$62 million, and the CRMII Cooperative Agreement received field transfers and core support valued at over \$4.5 million. The total of almost \$67 million through the two mechanisms is up from \$38 million in FY 2001. Also during FY 2002, the Water Team assumed a leadership role with respect to 67 Agency-specific and 20 international policies, strategies, and programs. Finally, the Water Team provided key technical support for the development of the U.S. Signature Water Initiative unveiled at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0014 Increased conservation and sustainable use of coastal and freshwater resources	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	6,598
Expenditures	4,038
Unliquidated	2,560
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,681
Expenditures	3,510
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	11,279
Expenditures	7,548
Unliquidated	3,731
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,965
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	2,965
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	4,215
Future Obligations	3,071
Est. Total Cost	21,530

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Making Cities Work (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective and Number: Increased Capacity of Cities to Improve Standards of Living and Provide Economic Opportunities for the Urban Poor 934-002

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,300,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source:

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,500,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2008

Summary: Responding to both the crisis of urbanization in developing countries and U.S. foreign policy concerns, EGAT/UP seeks to improve the lives of the urban poor by engaging public, private, and community level organizations to take actions that benefit this vulnerable group. EGAT/UP's program for improved management of urbanization includes:

- Improving living conditions and minimizing disaster risks, especially for urban poor slum settlements;
- Increasing access and equitable delivery of water supply, electricity and provision for safe disposal/treatment of solid waste and raw sewerage;
- Expanding the private sector's role in partnering with city governments in financing expanded services and shelter delivery for the poor;
- Improving strategic and participatory urban planning and management to incorporate people and communities in defining needs and building public/private coalitions to find solutions; and
- Sharing knowledge and experience with U.S. and foreign development partners to increase efficiency and effectiveness of efforts to improve the lives of the urban poor.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This program is carried out through four principal activities: technical support to missions, knowledge management, and partnership development. As part of this approach EGAT/PR monitors impacts on urban populations to improve Agency responses.

Provide technical support on strategy, program design, implementation, and policy development (\$750,000 DA). For example, Resource Cities and its follow-on City-to-City Leader with Associates program will partner five U.S. cities with cities in developing countries to provide technical assistance in improving professional municipal management, supporting participatory and inclusive governance, economic development and sound financial management.

Increase the capacity, efficiency and effectiveness of those working to improve lives of the urban poor through knowledge management (\$850,000 DA). The urban knowledge management program shares its collective urban development knowledge, experience and best practices with U.S. and foreign development partners. Knowledge management funding will be used to implement a comparative urban studies project, provide website content development and dissemination of success stories, improve urban health data collection methods and train USAID staff on urban poverty reduction. EGAT/UP will hold specialized seminars and conferences to share best practices and experiences in strategic and participatory urban planning and management.

Advance partnerships and alliance building for urban development (\$1,250,000 DA). EGAT/UP's partnership and alliance building activities work with organizations like the multi-donor Cities Alliance, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy, Lion's Club International, the International Youth Foundation and a variety of local private or non-profit organizations to advance public/private strategic partnerships for urban development. For example, EGAT/UP works with USAID regional and pillar bureau, through the Making Cities Work Partnership Fund, to encourage the mainstreaming of urban programs within field mission development strategies.

Urban strategy and policy development (\$450,000). EGAT/UP takes the lead role in monitoring USAID's approved "Making Cities Work" urban strategy and continues the process identifying urban issues in assistance programs, ensuring performance and disseminating success stories. As a result of its partnership and strategy activities, EGAT/UP expects to lead or provide major influence on 20 USAID policies/strategies and 15 policies or strategies of international assistance organizations. Funds will also be used to monitor urban conditions and improve USAID responses.

The principal contractors and grantees for the above activities are Planning and Development Corporation (PADCO), The Urban Institute, Abt Associates, International City/County Manager Association (ICMA), The Communities Group, the Research Triangle Institute, the Woodrow Wilson Center, the Environmental Health Project and the Cities Alliance.

FY 2004 Program:

Technical support, knowledge management, partnership building and urban strategy development activities will continue as the FY 2003 program. Resources will be used to support strategic alliances and partnerships within USAID and with other partners to assist in the planning and delivery of services to the urban poor. EGAT/UP will continue to build the Agency's urban program knowledge base and implementation capacity focused on health, youth employment, and improving the capacity of local government to respond to poor urban communities.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, EGAT/UP focused its work in Washington and in developing countries on:

- mainstreaming an urban focus across USAID regional bureaus and country missions through raising awareness and knowledge of USAID 'Making Cities Work' strategy;
- providing direct delivery of technical assistance, training, and policy support for new and continuing programs of USAID field missions and of development partners that directly benefit the urban poor; and
- strengthening strategic alliances with international donor organizations and creating new partnerships with U.S. public/private and non-profit groups to better address sustainable urban development, promote economic growth, and target programs to alleviate urban poverty.

EGAT/UP provided outreach and technical support to approximately 20 USAID missions during FY 2002. Its work assisted in the design and start-up of new development initiatives across sectors (HIV/AIDS, urban poverty reduction and assistance to urban unemployed and at-risk youth), supported emergency natural disaster responses (Hurricane Mitch closeout and India earthquake), and helped draft national legislation and regulations. EGAT/UP contributed directly to improving capacity of cities to better govern and respond to people's needs through its city-to-city partnerships in 19 different cities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-002 Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	9,480
Expenditures	6,516
Unliquidated	2,964
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,573
Expenditures	3,049
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	13,053
Expenditures	9,565
Unliquidated	3,488
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	60
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,300
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	3,360
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,500
Future Obligations	12,575
Est. Total Cost	31,488

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Energy Production – Increased Efficiency (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Increased Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and Use, 934-0031

Status: Ongoing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,000,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$1,487,000 DA

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,300,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2008

Summary: The provision of reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy is critical for economic growth and social development. In most developing countries, the demand for energy far exceeds the capacity to provide it; presently two billion people worldwide lack access to energy services. Using energy more efficiently helps meet this demand, saves consumers money and conserves natural resources. The primary goals of this program are to promote energy efficiency in both the public and private sectors; improve urban air quality; and expand access to energy services to poor urban communities. The program's major components include:

- adopting and implementing policies and regulatory frameworks that promote the delivery of reliable, efficient and affordable energy services at the national, state and local levels;
- strengthening the institutional capacity of energy service providers to adopt best management practices and to finance investments in clean energy technologies; and
- promoting public awareness of and advocacy for the provision of clean, reliable and affordable energy services for all.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**FY 2003 Program:****Presidential Clean Energy Initiative**

Develop and implement energy efficient standards. EGAT/EIT's energy efficiency program is focused on a set of core global activities. The Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) works with national institutions in Brazil, India, Mexico and South Africa to develop and implement energy efficiency standards and labels for appliances and motors. This program is administered by a consortium of NGOs: the Alliance to Save Energy, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the International Institute for Energy Conservation.

Improve policies and practices to use water and energy more efficiently. The WATERGY (shorthand for water and energy) program works with municipal water utilities in Sri Lanka, Brazil, India, South Africa and Mexico to adopt policies and practices to use water and energy more efficiently thereby conserving natural resources and saving money. This program is particularly relevant in countries undergoing the decentralization of municipal services. In collaboration with municipal associations, funds will be used to develop and deliver training courses on energy efficiency for city managers and elected officials. Principal contractors and grantees include Alliance to Save Energy (Prime) and the International City/County Management Association (sub).

Air pollution impact analysis and mitigation. In Hyderabad, India, EGAT/EIT is working with local institutions and the Municipal Corporation to determine the impacts of air pollution on human health and economic productivity. Funds will also be used to support a pilot project to determine if behavioral changes can reduce the impacts of indoor air pollution caused by the burning of biomass. These activities are implemented jointly by USEPA, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Winrock.

FY 2004 Program:

The EIT Office will continue to support the Presidential Clean Energy Initiative by:

- Expanding CLASP to three additional countries and to leverage resources from the Global Environmental Facility.
- Continuing the WATERY activity and expanding to four additional countries.
- Expanding the pilot slum electrification program in Ahmedabad, India, from 700 to 4,000 household connections and to replicate it in other cities in India and possibly townships in South Africa. The Municipal Corporation, the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, World Vision and two community-based women's organizations administer this project.
- Collaborating with USEPA and the Shell Foundation will seek to improve urban air quality through the application of best practices in transportation planning, land use planning, public transportation, alternative fuels and public and private fleet management. Candidates for this program include Manila, Mexico City and Hyderabad. Collaborators include USEPA and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives.
- Collecting and analyzing data from pilot activities to determine if behavior changes can reduce indoor air pollution and reduce the incidences of respiratory ailments among women, children and the elderly. Contractor to be determined.

In addition, the program will continue to leverage resources from other operating units, such as USAEP, SARI/E, LAC, and EPA.

Performance and Results: This program helped local governments in Brazil, Ghana, India, Indonesia, and Mexico to save energy and money, and improve the delivery of municipal energy services. In Brazil, the program assisted a leading water utility to achieve savings of 5 MW of reduced demand through low and no-cost measures, and simultaneously managed to increase water supply and service to about 20,000 mostly low income, residents. In Mexico, the program assisted the largest oil refinery cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 5,300 tons of carbon dioxide/year; extension of the program to the entire refinery could result in annual carbon dioxide emissions reduction of about 200,000 tons/year. In Ahmedabad, the slum electrification program has completed household connections to nearly a quarter of the target beneficiaries and it is on track to complete Phase I in FY04. In Ghana, CLASP helped establish an energy efficiency standard and label for air conditioners resulting in estimated savings of 2-3 MW of demand reduction.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Energy and Information Technology Office

934-0031 Energy Production - Increased Efficiency (Pillar:	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	13,356
Expenditures	8,087
Unliquidated	5,269
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,881
Expenditures	5,048
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	17,237
Expenditures	13,135
Unliquidated	4,102
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,487
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	4,487
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,300
Future Obligations	7,464
Est. Total Cost	31,488

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Energy Production - Renewable Energy (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Increased Use of Renewable Energy Resources 934-0032

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,600,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$979,000 DA

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,800,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2008

Summary: The program seeks to overcome market and institutional barriers to increasing access to energy in rural areas, and encouraging widespread adoption and use of renewable energy systems to meet development needs. Elements include:

- supporting policies, technologies and business models that result in increased access to modern energy services in underserved areas;
- fostering implementation of policy or regulatory changes that clarify or establish rights and incentives for the cost-effective utilization of renewable energy resources and technologies;
- mobilizing business entities to pursue renewable energy projects;
- leveraging financial commitments to renewables; and
- catalyzing the establishment or strengthening of host-country, non-profit institutions for the explicit purpose of promoting renewables to meet development needs.

This program directly supports the Global Village Energy Partnership, a program of the U.S. Government Clean Energy Initiative.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

EGAT/EIT will target the expanding, yet limited, energy infrastructures of developing countries that are particularly well positioned to make use of environmentally sustainable energy technologies such as renewables. These activities will help numerous countries to seize the opportunity to pursue less carbon-intensive economic development pathways and leapfrog the polluting, carbon-rich industrialization phase that developed countries experienced. A brief description of each of the five renewable energy-contracting mechanisms is provided below:

Presidential Clean Energy Initiative

Renewable Energy Development in Central America and the Caribbean. Many countries in Central America and the Caribbean have announced intentions to increase their reliance on renewable energy in an attempt to decrease the price of electricity, protect the environment and as a hedge against future political instability and natural disasters. For example, Honduras gives a 10% premium in power purchase contracts that supply energy from renewable resources, and Guatemala has drafted new regulations that keenly favor development of renewable energy projects. This program will continue work with local NGOs to meet the energy needs of the Central American/Caribbean region's rural populations through activities such as water pumping and using renewable energy sources and technologies to power rural schools to bring distance education programs to remote areas. The program is implemented by the Organization of American States (OAS).

Increased Use of Renewable Energy Resources. Funds support activities in Central America, The Philippines, India, Nepal, Brazil and Mexico to expand the potential for renewable energy initiatives. Activities to date have yielded over \$1 billion in investments leveraged from international financial institutions and supported the establishment of nine host-country institutions for the promotion of renewable energy. In addition, over 665 megawatts of renewable energy generation capacity is expected online, and each megawatt can provide electric power to a community of about 5,000 residents in a developing country. This program is also taking a lead role in implementing the Global Village Energy

Partnership (GVEP) which is one of the programs included in the Clean Energy Initiative that the U.S. Government announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in September 2002. GVEP is a major international effort to increase access to modern energy services in the developing world, and it expects that 10 countries will have committed to energy-poverty programs, reaching over 25 million people in the next 5 years. GVEP also expects that at least 3 multilateral development bank energy-poverty projects will be initiated, leveraging over \$500 million in energy-poverty investments by the World Bank annually, of which at least \$300 million will be dedicated to Africa. The prime contractor is Winrock International.

Resource Assessment Mapping. EGAT/EIT supported identifying, quantifying, and mapping of renewable energy resources - primarily solar and wind resources in the Maldives, Sri Lanka, the Mexican State of Oaxaca and Tibet. The identification and mapping of these resources serves to overcome the first barrier those governments and the private sector face when developing renewable energy projects. National Renewable Energy Laboratories (Prime).

Financing Renewable Energy Projects. This project works with in-country entrepreneurs and financial institutions to identify and develop financing mechanisms and business models to provide energy to rural areas and increase the amount of renewable energy resources in national energy portfolios. The prime contractor is E+Co.

Provide Technical and Engineering Support for Renewable Energy Development. This project builds on the previous three years experience in establishing pilot projects for renewable energy, and expanded the number and type of renewable technologies used for productive purposes. Activities included providing technical expertise to the World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) for the rural telecenter program in Honduras, and to the Inter-American Development Bank for its distance education and rural telecenter program in Central America. Sandia also developed a new "proof of concept" approach to remote forestry education through a distance education platform powered by renewable energy technologies. The prime contractor is Sandia National Laboratories.

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/EIT plans to use FY 2004 resources requested in this Budget Justification to support the strategic realignment of renewable energy activities to effectively address the delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations. This program will continue as one of USAID's principle vehicles for carrying out its commitments to the Presidential Clean Energy Initiatives announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in September of 2002. EGAT/EIT, along with the ESMAP program at the World Bank, and the UNDP, will continue to play a lead role on the Technical Secretariat of the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), and our contractors and cooperators are already initiating activities to support GVEP. In addition, a review of existing programs will lead to the continuation of some activities, such as improving the policy and regulatory frameworks for increased commercial delivery of renewable energy services, and an enhanced capacity of energy service companies (ESCO's) to access local financial capital. New activities will include expanding the knowledge base for designing and implementing productive use of energy projects, integrating sector governance issues into commercial-based energy service provision, and increasing information and use of non-electricity energy sources in rural areas, such as plant-based fuels, biogas, and solar thermal technologies. In particular, the program will move beyond an emphasis on the provision of energy, in order to work with communities to develop productive use applications such as irrigation pumping, value-added processing of agricultural commodities, communications, and information technologies.

Performance and Results: The program strengthened approximately 55 host-country institutions dealing with renewable energy, which resulted in 13 renewable energy related policies and regulations. 73 local businesses benefited from support for individual enterprise development services, and new financial commitments of \$141.8 million were made available for renewable energy projects in assisted countries. Other notable results from the renewable energy program to date include:

- Assisted the Vice-Minister of Mines and Energy in Guatemala to design three specific policy measures to offer incentives to private developers.

- Helped set up rural renewable energy funds in Guatemala and Honduras.
- Provided inputs to the Philippine Omnibus Bill on power sector restructuring.
- Supported Brazil on policy and regulatory efforts to promote renewable energy.
- Completed the draft USAID/World Bank paper, "Fostering Investments in Renewable-based Generation in Rural Areas of Developing Countries: Lessons from Experience and Ideas for Intervention and Innovation".
- Hosted a Renewable Energy Policy Forum for a set of power sector regulators from India, which led to an exchange of regulatory experiences in US and India in promoting renewables.
- Provided assistance to the World Bank in developing a national renewable energy policy and action plan for Cambodia.
- Promoted a clean fuel policy in India to use ethanol as alternative transport fuel and a clean transport policy in Nepal to use electric vehicles.
- Assisted USAID/India with a study of financial analysis of distributed generation option in India.
- In the Caribbean, St. Lucia, Granada and Dominica worked closely with USAID partners to craft national energy plans that will significantly increase their commitment to renewable energy resources.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Energy and Information Technology Office

934-0032 Energy Production - Renewable Energy	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	17,161
Expenditures	11,892
Unliquidated	5,269
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,983
Expenditures	2,646
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	22,144
Expenditures	14,538
Unliquidated	7,606
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	979
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,600
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	4,579
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,800
Future Obligations	34,720
Est. Total Cost	64,243

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Energy Production - Clean Energy (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Clean Energy Production and Use 934-0033

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,400,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$1,000,000 DA

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,900,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2008

Summary: Economically viable clean energy production and use in developing countries is hindered by an inability to create attractive business environments for the investments necessary for such technologies to be deployed. Existing business environments are characterized by immature markets for energy delivery, weak local capital markets; intermittent application of the rule of law, poor energy sector structures, poor business management performance of energy institutions, lack of adoption of best practices and standards by energy institutions and the public sector; poor consumer knowledge and awareness of legal and commercial requirements for sustainable energy services, and inadequate participation of civil society in the energy sector decisions that affect their lives. In this context, EGAT/EIT works to create:

- the institutional scaffolding (i.e. transparent, predictable and enforceable rules) for an efficient and effective energy sector;
- a public sector supportive of efficient energy markets;
- a civil society that is well equipped to democratically participate in the energy decisions of the nation, municipality, or community; and
- economically sustainable transactions for energy products and services

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

USAID will help establish free-market policies and strengthen energy and environmental institutions that enable more efficient power production. The program will improve public- and private-sector institutional ability to operate and manage the energy sector, allow for more effective delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations, and improve the ability of civil society to democratically participate in the energy decisions that affect the public.

Governance, Trade and Investment

Develop best practices on utility regulations and build capacity in developing country regulatory bodies. (\$2,000,000 DA). EGAT/EIT with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), will create a global forum whereby energy regulators from the developing world can discuss mutual challenges and share best practices with their counterparts from the U.S., and if appropriate, other donors. The result of this global regulatory network will be to increase the efficiency of developing countries' energy sectors and facilitate an atmosphere conducive to private sector involvement. Additionally, EGAT/EIT, with the US Energy Association (USEA), will continue to increase the capacity of developing country energy companies to function on a commercial basis. USEA has organized over 75 cooperative partnerships between U.S. organizations and counterparts in developing and transitional economies. Through these partnerships, U.S. organizations have conveyed U.S. experiences and business / regulatory practices to other nations. The prime contractors are NARUC and USEA.

Launch pilot programs in democratic governance in the energy sector (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will initiate five new and innovative pilot programs geared toward developing the capacity of civil society to participate in the energy decisions that affect citizens' lives and livelihoods.

Build the capacity of the Southern Africa Power Pool (\$486,000 DA). EGAT/EIT will continue assisting the Southern Africa Development Community to develop training and technical assistance for the

Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP). This assistance will focus on improving the capacity of energy officials in the 12 SAPP countries, including South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and Namibia. Prime contractors are CORE International, US Energy Association and Institute of International Education.

Educate communities affected by hydro-power projects in Brazil (\$200,000 DA). EGAT/EIT will continue to support a training program in energy, environment and democratic participation for communities affected by large hydropower projects. The result of this program will be communities that are better educated as to the necessity of energy for development, better equipped to exercise their democratic rights, and better prepared to constructively interact with private power developers and the Brazilian government. The contractors are International Institute for Education (Prime) and Ecológica (Sub).

Field Support

Increased public understanding of, and participation in, decisions regarding delivery of energy services (\$765,000 DA). Engaging key stakeholders – the public, business community, product manufacturers and suppliers, utilities, fuel suppliers, local and national governments - in the process of energy policy formulation at the earliest stages and throughout implementation will accomplish the following: energy policies will benefit from early buy-in from all key parties affected; through better education, the public will understand how energy policy affects their lives and will be in a better position to influence and facilitate change; stakeholders will feel empowered to influence the process of policy development and will know how to effectively participate in the process; consensus-building opportunities will be identified that will help facilitate positive change; and implementation of energy sector policies will achieve greater success when a democratic process is used to develop strategies. Currently, programs are being implemented in Indonesia, India, and Zambia. The prime contractor is Academy for Educational Development (AED). (

FY 2004 Program:

USAID plans to use FY 2004 resources to support the strategic realignment of clean energy and environmental management activities to more effectively address the delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations, and the governance of the sector that enables such changes to occur. A review of existing programs has led to the continuation of some activities and the preparation of a number of new programs.

Governance, Trade and Investment: USAID will continue to support legal and regulatory reforms that are a prerequisite for a sustainable energy sector that can meet a country's energy needs, including the energy needs of the poor, while contributing to a country's economic and social development. USAID will likely augment its current program with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, which focuses on capacity building for newly formed energy regulatory bodies. It will also likely continue its successful partnership program with the US Energy Association, which has an excellent track record in assisting utilities to function on a commercial basis. USAID will also continue to provide support for promising programs in democratic governance in the energy sector, geared toward developing the capacity of civil society to participate in the energy decisions that affect citizens' lives and livelihoods.

Field Support: The new People Energy and Development Indefinite Quantity Contract (PED IQC) will be awarded by September 2003. The new IQC is Phase II of the current Energy and Environment Training Program (EETP IQC), and will serve as a vehicle for Regional and Pillar Bureaus as well as Missions to gain access to highly qualified energy training professionals.

Performance and Results: In sub-Saharan Africa, an estimated \$3 billion was saved after the 12 countries involved finalized arrangements to share existing electricity generating facilities to reduce reserve margins. The World Bank is investing \$138 million to expand on this initiative. USAID has been instrumental in the establishment of the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) and has designed a Global Development Alliance for the WAPP, one of the first alliances of its kind. In Nepal, the program worked to replace polluting diesel three-wheelers with locally-built zero-emissions, battery-operated electric vehicles. Today, there are over 600 electric 3-wheeled taxis in Katmandu. The program arranged over a total of 98 senior energy officials from over 60 institutions to participate in 18 international energy sector capacity building activities, resulting in transfer of modern institutional management methods to

institutions worldwide. New partnerships were successfully initiated among U.S. corporations and developing country counterparts through an agreement with the Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE). Other partnerships among U.S. and developing country utilities and regulatory agencies were created through an agreement with the United States Energy Association. Regional Bureaus and Missions have applauded these partnerships as among the most successful foreign assistance programs.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0033 Clean energy production and use	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	13,563
Expenditures	9,741
Unliquidated	3,822
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	5,463
Expenditures	2,842
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	19,026
Expenditures	12,583
Unliquidated	6,443
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,000
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,400
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	4,400
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,900
Future Obligations	33,226
Est. Total Cost	59,552

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Global Climate Change (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective and Number: Reduced Threat to Sustainable Development from Global Climate Change 934-004

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,075,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$589,000 DA

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,700,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999

Estimated Completion Date: 2008

Summary: USAID's most recent Agency-wide climate change program, the five-year Climate Change Initiative (CCI), began in FY 1998 and ended in FY 2002. During this time, EGAT's Climate Change Program was tasked with overseeing the Agency's Climate Change Initiative. This program provided technical leadership and assistance to more than 40 field missions and central and regional offices to assist them to implement and report progress on activities that reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Another objective was strengthening developing and transition country participation in efforts to address climate change, primarily through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC).

With the conclusion of the CCI, the Agency's climate change program is making a transition in FY 2003. The new climate program will promote climate-friendly economic development and, in response to the findings of the P.A.R.T.(conducted by OMB) to support programmatic areas important to the Administration's climate negotiating team, will assist vulnerable populations and ecosystems to be more resilient to climate impacts across the broad rants of USAID sectors. EGAT's Climate Change Program will therefore focus FY 2003 activities on establishing access to expertise required to support the new program focus. In addition, the FY 2003 program will develop and disseminate outreach and education materials to communicate the new objective to Agency staff and their partners, and to advise on pathways for implementation.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Promoting climate friendly technologies and practices (\$1,460,000 DA). EGAT/ESP will lead USAID climate change activities and goals, focusing on carbon sequestration, technology cooperation and adaptation. EGAT/ESP will support new analyses of vulnerable regions to the impacts of climate change, as well as continue promoting climate-friendly technologies and practices in the energy, forestry, and agriculture sectors. It will also provide technical support to USAID field mission activities that have a link to climate change. Principal contractors and grantees are Winrock International, Nexant, and E&Co. Principal agencies with whom USAID will cooperate are DOS, USDA, DOE, NOAA, USGS, and EPA.

Developing outreach and education materials (\$250,000 DA). Outreach and education materials will be developed to communicate the new objective of USAID's climate program, with the goal of improving the integration of climate concerns into USAID's development programs. These funds will also be used to disseminate information, methodologies and other tools to assist operating units to implement activities that respond to the new program focus of increasing developing and transition country resilience to climate impacts. Principal contractors are still being identified, but will include PADCO and TRG.

Core staff and technical support (\$954,000 DA). Approximately half of the FY 2003 funds will be used to provide for core staff to oversee USAID's Climate Program, and to monitor and report on Agency-wide results. These results are detailed in an annual report to Congress. The prime contractor is PADCO.

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/ESP will continue to encourage the adoption of climate-friendly technologies and practices in the energy, agriculture, and land-use sectors. It will provide access to essential climate change technical

expertise and tools through mechanisms managed in Washington but geared toward servicing the needs of field offices. It will also focus attention on refining methods of reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate variability and change with regard to agriculture and food security, coastal resources, disaster mitigation, and biodiversity/natural resources.

Outreach and education will continue to be a strong focus of the program for the coming years. These funds will also be used to disseminate information, and provide training on methodologies and other tools to assist operating units to implement activities that assist with adaptation climate impacts.

FY 2004 funds will be used to continue to provide for core staff to oversee USAID's Climate Program, and to monitor and report on Agency-wide results.

Performance and Results: The program increased investment in climate-friendly technologies in Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, Egypt, and South Africa, and promoted practices that sequester carbon in the land-use sector. Agency-wide climate change reporting for the last four years showed that USAID helped avoid emissions of more than 15 million metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalents and initiated activities in more than 93 million hectares to protect carbon sinks. In 2001 alone, the Agency-wide program reported more than \$1 billion in directly leveraged funding, while more than 5.8 million tons in emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents were avoided.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-004 Agency climate change program effectively implemented	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	10,844
Expenditures	6,249
Unliquidated	4,595
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,010
Expenditures	3,725
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	14,854
Expenditures	9,974
Unliquidated	4,880
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	589
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,075
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	2,664
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	3,700
Future Obligations	36,649
Est. Total Cost	57,867

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Basic Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Improved and Expanded Basic Education, Especially for Girls, Women, and Other Under-served Populations 935-001

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$7,660,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$3,421,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$9,800,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2007

Summary: The EGAT/ED program in basic education assists developing countries improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education, teacher training for these levels, and adult literacy. Activities increase access, quality, equity, and efficiency of education systems through policy reform, systems management, decentralization, teacher training and certification, community involvement in schools, educational technology, and educational opportunities for out-of-school children. These activities support countries' efforts to achieve Education for All, with particular focus on transparency, private sector involvement in policymaking and resource budgeting, and better classroom practices. All activities have an emphasis on raising girls' enrollment and completion rates.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Basic education policies and institutions improved (\$2,894,000 DA). EGAT/ED will promote policy reform to increase the number of children, especially girls, enrolled in school. Education system decentralization processes will also be supported. It will provide technical assistance for policy analysis, for addressing system constraints affecting education quality, and for increasing the participation of civil society in education. Principal contractors and grantees include Creative Associates International Inc. (Prime); CARE, George Washington University, and Groundwork (Subs).

Formal and out-of-school basic education learning environments improved (\$2,849,000 DA). EGAT/ED will support interactive radio education programs, assist in the education and socialization of child combatants and child soldiers, and disseminate information on the benefits of pre-school programs on the educational success of children. Principal contractors and grantees include Creative Associates International Inc. (Prime), CARE, George Washington University, and Groundwork (Subs).

Basic education quality improved through education technology (\$955,000 DA). Innovations in information and communication technology (ICT) will assist at least three institutions to increase the reach and quality of basic education, including applications of Internet and ICT for learning systems in countries suffering the effects of natural disasters and HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees include Education Development Center (Prime); Academy for Educational Development, Howard University, Michigan State University, Prince George's Community College, Concord Consortium (Subs).

Basic education data collected, analyzed, and disseminated (\$962,000 DA). EGAT/ED will support the collection of education-related data through the implementation of nationally representative household surveys and through smaller assessments and evaluations addressing issues of demand for schooling and education system decentralization. EGAT/ED will also fund the maintenance and updating of the Global Education Database, which makes education indicators available free online. Principal contractors and grantees include ORC Macro International Inc. (Prime).

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/ED plans to fund policy reform to increase the number of children, especially girls, enrolled in school. It also may support education system decentralization processes, technical assistance for policy analysis, and policies that support the participation of civil society in education.

EGAT/ED plans to support interactive radio education programs, assist in the education and socialization of child combatants and child soldiers, and disseminate information on the benefits of pre-school programs on the educational success of children. Programs with national or regional impact that take advantage of information and communication technology will be tested in at least five institutions, including increasing access to basic education and accelerating the adoption of e-learning, with an emphasis on reaching girls and women and mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS.

EGAT/ED plans to support the development of standardized international education survey modules for data collection in developing countries. It also plans to support government readiness for education reform, household, school, and community surveys to improve the data available to policy makers and program planners working to achieve Education for All.

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes include improved government policies impacting education access, equity, and quality, more community participation in the education process, more relevant learning experiences for children, and increased access to education programs. The number of international education indicators available on our on-line Global Education Database was increased, and more teachers used education technology to improve classroom learning experiences. EGAT/ED provided technical assistance to ministries of education in 19 countries, and implemented diagnostic studies and research activities to increase knowledge about improving basic education. Household education surveys were also supported in Malawi and Zambia to expand the database of accurate and reliable education data for policy making and programming. In Uganda and Guatemala EGAT/ED supported innovative online programs to develop interactive teaching curricula and improve bilingual language teaching.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

935-001 Improved and Expanded Basic Education, Especially for Girls, Women, and Other Under-served Populations	AEEB	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	1,000	24,625	20,727	4,074
Expenditures	1,000	11,502	20,727	4,074
Unliquidated	0	13,123	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	0	4,204	0
Expenditures	0	0	4,841	0
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	1,000	24,625	24,931	4,074
Expenditures	1,000	11,502	25,568	4,074
Unliquidated	0	13,123	-637	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	3,421	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	7,660	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	0	11,081	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	9,800	0
Future Obligations	0	0	5,122	0
Est. Total Cost	1,000	24,625	50,934	4,074

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Higher Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities, and Individuals to Meet Local and National Development Needs 935-002

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$10,500,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$1,043,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$6,100,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1997

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2007

Summary: Many countries under-utilize or misdirect higher education and research institutions, and support outdated vocational education and training institutions that do not provide the necessary leaders and skilled employees for the productive sectors. In 1997, USAID began to target cost-effective higher education and workforce partnerships and networks to increase the capacity and contributions of host-country institutions of higher education, research, and training to sustainable development.

The program plans to establish 60 higher education, research, workforce and training partnerships and networks in 20 countries involving over 100 higher education institutions from the U.S. and developing countries. These partnerships and networks will: a) improve the quality of teacher training colleges and institutes; b) improve the administrative capacity of higher education and workforce institutions; and c) improve the management capacity of developing country institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve the quality of teacher training colleges and institutes. EGAT/ED will fund approximately 5 higher education, research, and training partnerships and or networks that will adopt quality assurance policies that certify graduate teachers for primary and secondary schools. Because of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, these partnerships and networks will use appropriate information technology to ensure institutional quality assurance while rapidly scaling up the availability of qualified teachers. Contractors and Grantees: Primes: American Council on Education, Education Development Center, and United Negro College Fund Special Programs, through a competitive process accessing 3,988 accredited U.S. higher education institutions; 10 colleges and universities will receive sub-agreements.

Improve the administrative capacity of higher education and workforce institutions. EGAT/ED will fund approximately 10 higher education and workforce partnerships and networks that apply research methodology, establish workforce development initiatives, adapt and create new curricula, improve teaching methodology, and apply technology for the productive clusters within society. Sector emphasis will include partnerships in education, agriculture, trade, environment, health, and civil society.

Contractors and Grantees: Primes: American Council on Education, Education Development Center, and United Negro College Fund Special Programs, through a competitive process accessing 3,988 accredited U.S. higher education institutions; 10 colleges and universities will receive sub-agreements.

Improve the management capacity of developing country institutions. EGAT/ED will fund approximately 10 higher education and workforce partnerships and networks to improve and sustain the policy and management capacity of partner organizations that serve the development needs of productive clusters within society. Contractors and Grantees: Primes: American Council on Education, Education Development Center, and United Negro College Fund Special Programs, through a competitive process accessing 3,988 accredited U.S. higher education institutions; 10 colleges and universities will receive sub-agreements.

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/ED will fund up to eight higher education, research, and training partnerships and/or networks that will adopt quality assurance policies that certifies graduate teachers for primary and secondary schools. Because of the continued impact of HIV/AIDS these partnerships and networks will use appropriate information technology to ensure institutional quality assurance while rapidly scaling up the availability of qualified teachers.

EGAT/ED will fund approximately 7 higher education, workforce, research, and training partnerships and networks that apply research methodology, establish workforce development initiatives, adapt and create new curricula, improve teaching methodology, and apply technology for the productive clusters within society. And 7 higher education partnerships to sustain the policy and management capacity of partner organizations that serve the development needs of productive clusters within society.

Performance and Results: Since 1998, the program has established 146 partnerships involving more than 200 U.S. colleges and universities from 40 states. These partnerships are building the capacity of 150 developing country higher education, research, and training institutions in 53 countries.

In 2002, the program established 45 new partnerships in 16 countries, involving 46 U.S. community colleges and universities and 45 developing country higher education, research, and training institutions. Of these partnerships, 18 were established in Mexico to promote long-term capacity building relationships between U.S. and Mexican institutions of higher education to promote economic growth and trade through their respective private and public sector partners. The seven higher education partnerships operating in the West Bank and Gaza have upgraded and used appropriate information technology to conduct seminars on strengthening fiscal policy analysis, model water quality of aquifers, map aquifer water supply, develop geographic information systems, use remote sensing, and review commercial law and intellectual property rights.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Education Office

935-002 Higher Education	AEEB	DA	DFA	FSA
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	8	71,077	68,883	8
Expenditures	8	69,408	58,574	8
Unliquidated	0	1,669	10,309	0
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	10,779	0	0
Expenditures	0	5,197	7,298	0
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	8	81,856	68,883	8
Expenditures	8	74,605	65,872	8
Unliquidated	0	7,251	3,011	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	1,043	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	10,500	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	11,543	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	6,100	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	8	99,499	68,883	8

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Training (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Training Improves Work Performance of Host-Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host-Country Organizations 935-003

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,100,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$0

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,400,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999

Estimated Completion Date: FY 2005

Summary: In the last few years, USAID has spent approximately \$70 million a year on training in the U.S. and twice that worldwide. The program objective is to increase the impact of these investments by providing a) contract services for designing and managing training; health insurance; participant data collection; and evaluation services; b) best practices guidance, technical leadership, and on-site assistance to the field; and c) Agency training policies, procedures, and administrative support. The importance of missions and partners adhering to Agency student exchange policies in line with emerging federal laws has increased since 9/11 and EGAT/ED has responsibility for the Agency's visa program. With the decrease in mission budgets and training staffs, greater assistance from Washington is vital to success in building the human and institutional capacity required for realizing missions' development goals.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Management of USAID training contracts (\$700,000 DA). EGAT/ED will manage umbrella contracts and service mechanisms used by missions and bureaus to implement the Agency's participant training program. These mechanisms include a) overseeing the State/INS J-1 student visa program, b) providing centralized placement and monitoring of trainees, c) providing Health and Accident (HAC) insurance, d) implementing the Agency's worldwide participant training database (TraiNet), e) performing evaluation, monitoring, and design services, f) developing Agency policies and procedures for training, and g) designing an alternative turn-key mechanism for distance learning skill development in newly emerging crisis countries. An estimated \$38 million in mission and regional bureau buy-ins are expected for these services.

Technical leadership on training impact (\$400,000 DA). EGAT/ED will provide technical leadership through assistance to missions, bureaus, and contractors to improve the impact of the Agency's training programs. The training - through an expanded interactive website and field visits - will include training/capacity development sector assessments, training evaluations and design services, and workshops on best practices.

Outputs will include the implementation of training programs for approximately 7,000 participants in the U.S., third countries, and host countries. This will include centralized management responsibility for major training programs in Europe and Eurasia, Africa, and Latin America. Outputs will also include application of heightened visa security procedures; compilation and reporting of improved data on participants and programs; expanded training; facilitated access to improved design and evaluation of training, education, and other capacity development programs; and expanding distance training programs to missions. Contractors and Partners: Academy for Educational Development, Development Associates, World Learning; Africa America Institute; Georgetown University; Highway to Health; Development Infrastructure (DevIS); Aguirre International; International Science and Technology Institute; ADL Co-Lab.

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/ED will implement training programs for approximately 8,000 participants in the U.S., third countries, and host countries and ensure compliance with new heightened visa security procedures. EGAT/ED plans to improve data for Agency and Congressional reporting, improve design and evaluation of training, education and other capacity development programs, and establish alternative distance learning options and programs for missions. EGAT/ED will continue to provide assistance to missions, bureaus, and contractors to improve the development impacts of the participant training program and expand distance learning models.

Performance and Results: The Training Team's activities achieved their targeted results for FY 2002. 93% of the surveyed work units undergoing training improved performance as a result of the application of training on the job. The number of missions using the Agency training database (TraiNet) stands at 63. The number of missions collaborating with EGAT/ED to strengthen local NGO training capacity is 21. Another measure is the percentage of women among new training starts, which continues at approximately 40%. USAID sponsored training programs also have an exceptional high success rate of returned participants: only 1/7 of 1% (67 out of 47,000+) of the participants don't return home.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Education Office

935-003 Training	AEEB	DA	DFA	FSA
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	203	42,065	124,858	346
Expenditures	203	40,865	124,858	0
Unliquidated	0	1,200	0	346
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	1,566	0	0
Expenditures	0	1,087	0	0
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	203	43,631	124,858	346
Expenditures	203	41,952	124,858	0
Unliquidated	0	1,679	0	346
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	1,100	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	1,100	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	1,400	0	0
Future Obligations	797	3,466	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,000	49,597	124,858	346

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Telecommunications Leadership (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective and Number: Expanded Access to and Application of Information and Telecommunications Services 935-004

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,900,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$440,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,600,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1997 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2005

Summary: EGAT/EIT's program in information technology coordinates USAID's response to the global challenge of promoting digital opportunity through policy dialogue, technical assistance, training and demonstration projects. The program fosters pro-competitive reform of telecommunications, Internet, and electronic commerce policy and regulation. It assists host countries to better manage and grow their information and communication technology (ICT) sector and increase access to the under-served, especially women and girls; and expands demand for widespread use of ICT services through demonstration projects in areas such as e-commerce, e-government and distance learning.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**FY 2003 Program:**

Telecommunications reform. EGAT/EIT will assist telecommunications policy and regulatory reform in Afghanistan, Namibia, Nigeria, Macedonia, Mexico, Vietnam and at least three other countries and regionally in Eastern Europe, South Asia, and the Caribbean. Collaboration with the Departments of State, Commerce and Justice in initiatives for e-government, e-commerce, and e-security includes an international e-government conference and regional workshops in Southeast Europe, Central Asia, and the Pacific Basin. Expected results are more competition, private investment and trade in the ICT sector, increased access by the under-served to enhanced ICT services, pro-competitive and competent telecommunications regulators, and increased network security. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies include Department of State, Internews Network (Primes); Departments of Justice and Commerce, Federal Communications Commission, Center for International Development and Conflict Management at University of Maryland (Subs).

Professional development. Coursework and workshops will train over 400 public and private professionals, including senior regulators and decision-makers in telecommunications, e-commerce and e-government, with emphasis on gender equity among participants. The use of volunteer trainers at Internet centers in Senegal will accelerate ICT training for service providers and related entrepreneurs. In Rwanda, the electoral commission will be trained in ICT to monitor and record votes. ICT business associations in Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, and Sri Lanka will receive technical assistance and training. Workshops in e-commerce and e-business will train entrepreneurs in Central America and the Caribbean. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies include U. S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) (Prime); Kenan Institute and Geekcorps (Subs).

Increasing access and impact. Seed funding and public-private alliances will lead mission participation in e-commerce, e-government, distance learning, and increased ICT access particularly for girls and women. A program in Romania will support entrepreneurs in developing sustainable telecenters, including the use of prepaid vouchers for targeted consumer groups not yet familiar with the Internet, and help local governments provide online services with an emphasis on technologies that enhance the transparency and speed of transactions. In Rwanda, technical assistance will be provided to local entrepreneurs seeking to establish remote Internet access centers in areas without telephones or electricity. Public-private partnerships in South Africa and Brazil will assist local entrepreneurs in developing marketing analyses and business plans for community-based computer learning and Internet access centers. Twelve African Universities will be assisted in obtaining digital academic literature through the African

Universities Virtual Library Program. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: Academy for Educational Development, Education Development Center (Primes); Research Triangle Institute, Winrock International, PEOPLink (Subs).

FY 2004 Program: Assistance in telecommunications and e-commerce policy reform, including the World Trade Organization trade issues and in e-government strategies will be provided to over twenty countries. Technical assistance will be provided to regional telecommunications regulator associations in East, West and Southern Africa. Workshops in e-government, e-commerce and cyber-crime will be held in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Business associations for the ICT sector will be strengthened in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Anticipated results include a competitive telecommunications and e-commerce marketplace, increased ICT trade, greater transparency and efficiency in government operations, and expanded ICT access.

Distance learning pilots in telecommunications regulation, e-commerce and e-government will complement training through universities, workshops and the USTTI program, more than doubling the number of professionals trained. Assistance to ICT associations will expand to include an e-mentoring component. Training through networks of volunteers will accelerate development of Internet service providers and expansion of small and medium size enterprises in the ICT sector. Alliances with the private sector will enhance ICT workforce development, with emphasis on training of girls and women.

Programs will be tested that take advantage of the global use of the Internet, such as increasing access for developing country professionals to courses and credentials provided through U.S. and developing country higher education partnerships. Activities will also promote increased use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications and promote programs to facilitate e-commerce and financial transactions. Seed funding and public-private alliances will encourage host country NGO and small and medium-sized entrepreneur participation in e-commerce, e-government, e-learning and the extension of Internet services to under-served populations, with particular attention to the inclusion of women.

Performance and Results: Countries broadly assisted in national telecommunications liberalization and regulatory reform includes Afghanistan, Romania, and Rwanda. A new West African Telecommunications Regulators Association was formed and planning was advanced for a similar association in East Africa. Eighty senior policy and business officials from Middle East and North African countries participated in a workshop in Morocco on telecommunications regulation, stressing competition, open networks and transparency. With the Departments of Justice and State, a cybercrime workshop for Asian countries was held and will serve as a model for future cybersecurity workshops worldwide. Also funded were an Internet peering workshop for inter-American telecom officials, an e-commerce training workshop for small businesses in Mexico, a telecommunications policy reform workshop for Caribbean authorities, and African ministerial and business participation in a pro-liberalization conference.

USTTI trained 260 professionals from 70 countries, including 52 women and four government representatives from Afghanistan, in telecommunications and Internet policy, network security, privatization, spectrum management, distance education and tele-medicine. Nearly 200 more received training at regional workshops and through study tours.

The Digital Opportunity through Technology and Communication Partnerships (DOT-COM Alliance) has assisted 19 programs in 10 countries to expand telecommunications services and applications. These include networking 40 women parliamentarians in Morocco and a public-private partnership to provide technology and training to disadvantaged youth in Brazil. A pilot project in Bulgaria demonstrated that for-profit community-based telecenters operated by local entrepreneurs could be sustainable. Also completed were five country assessments and a state-of-the-art paper to identify new opportunities for using ICT in agricultural assistance. Collaboration with the Office of Women in Development identified innovative applications of ICT to fight the trafficking of women.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

935-004 Access to and Application of Information and Telecommunications Services Expanded	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	8,895
Expenditures	6,598
Unliquidated	2,297
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,465
Expenditures	2,462
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	12,360
Expenditures	9,060
Unliquidated	3,300
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	440
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,900
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	3,340
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	3,600
Future Obligations	7,470
Est. Total Cost	26,770

DATA SHEET

USAID Mission: EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Peace Corps Small Projects

Strategic Objective and Number: Enhance Communities' Capabilities to Conduct Low-Cost Grassroots, Sustainable Development Activities

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,000,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$0 DA

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$0 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1985 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2004

Summary: The joint USAID/Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) program enables Peace Corps volunteers worldwide to identify, design, and implement small-scale, community-level, self-help, sustainable development activities in areas of priority interest to USAID. These activities increase participation at the local level and help lay the foundation for long-term economic and social transition. The program has two primary components: (1) grant funding for small sustainable development activities developed by Peace Corps volunteers in conjunction with local community organizations; and (2) technical assistance to support host country nationals and training for counterparts in activities that enhance local capacity building in the design and management of specific activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY2003 Program:

The program is used to bring more volunteers and counterparts into the process of promoting grass root sustainable development. Though program activities will remain the same, new small grants will be awarded, and training activities, information production, and dissemination will be enhanced to meet the growing need for capacity building skills and material support. An increasing percentage of resources will be allocated by USAID field missions to support the program.

FY 2004 Program:

The program has been transferred to the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA).

Performance and Results: In FY 2002 this program funded about 1,300 community-based activities. These activities directly benefited over 950,000 individuals (of which more than 52% were women or girls). In addition project design and management workshops and other training for community and organizational leaders enabled more than 2,000 host country nationals to participate in these events. Community activities were implemented in the following sectors: Community Health, HIV/AIDS Education and Awareness, Water and Sanitation, Education and Business Development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

940-001 Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	1,400	9,415
Expenditures	760	6,970
Unliquidated	640	2,445
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	1,000
Expenditures	0	2,011
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	1,400	10,415
Expenditures	760	8,981
Unliquidated	640	1,434
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	1,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	1,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,400	11,415

DATA SHEET

USAID Mission: Office of Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications and Outreach (EGAT/PAICO), EGAT Bureau

Program Title: Program Development

Strategic Objective and Number: Program Development and Learning (PD&L) Activity, 940-003

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$13,634,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source:

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,663,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 2001 **Estimated Completion Date:** Continuing

Summary: The joint USAID/Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) program enables Peace Corps volunteers worldwide to identify, design, and implement small-scale, community-level, self-help, sustainable development activities in areas of priority interest to USAID. These activities increase participation at the local level and help lay the foundation for long-term economic and social transition. The program has two primary components: (1) grant funding for small sustainable development activities developed by Peace Corps volunteers in conjunction with local community organizations; and (2) technical assistance to support host country nationals and training for counterparts in activities that enhance local capacity building in the design and management of specific activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY2003 Program:

This program is used to fund studies, analyses and evaluative work for purposes of assessing, designing and learning efforts and special grants to universities for unsolicited proposals (\$13,634,000 DA). Activities also facilitate the knowledge management functions of the bureau by enabling it to develop and disseminate lessons learned, strategic approaches and applied research results. For the most part, these types of activities required by operating units within the Bureau will be planned for, funded and carried out within the framework of an existing strategic objective. However, in some cases, this is not possible. For example, studies or analyses needed to develop a new operating unit strategy or to establish a new objective that does not yet exist would be funded by this activity. Additionally, these activities will provide valuable information and data to support the Agency's priority areas and to enhance the Agency's new strategic orientation paradigm. Program Development and Learning (PD&L) activities will facilitate cross-border and regional analyses, studies and evaluative work to define and refine programs, as well as provide analytical support to USAID presence and non-presence country programs. PD&L funded activities include:

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The grantees, contractors and implementing agencies are determined after specific tasks are identified.

FY 2004 Program:

The Bureau will continue to fund PLD type activities and will enhance its knowledge management activities by publishing and widely disseminating lessons learned and best practices.

Performance and Results: This was a new activity in FY 2002 for which results were limited. To better facilitate communications within the bureau and throughout the Agency, the EGAT Bureau developed a fully integrated web site. This web site will be further developed and serve as the primary knowledge management vehicle.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

940-003 Program development and learning activities	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	51
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	51
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	51
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	736
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	5,634
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	14,370
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,663
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	16,084

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Addressing Economic Gender Constraints (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Gender-based Constraints to Economic Growth Policies and Programs Increasingly Addressed 941-001

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,440,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$0

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,500,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: 1995

Estimated Completion Date: Continuing

Summary: The USAID program for gender-based constraints to economic growth includes the following areas:

- improving policy makers' understanding of the gender-based constraints to women's participation in economic activities;
- strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners to address women's economic issues; and
- providing opportunities for improving women's economic well being.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**FY 2003 Program:**

Short-term technical assistance in economic policy analysis and development, project and program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (\$500,000 DA). Training will also be provided to strengthen the skills of USAID staff, host country counterparts, NGOs, contractors and other partners to integrate gender in their mainstream work. Additionally, EGAT/WID will support research and analysis of gender dimensions of ongoing and emerging issues, produce publications, and maintain databases and a web site. The prime contractors are DevTech Systems, Inc. and Development & Training Services, Inc

Specific pilot activities (\$1,450,000 DA). These include:

- Reducing barriers to trade and improving market access for regional women traders.
- Improving competitiveness for rural women small agricultural producers and processors.
- Promoting greater access of women to property and assets through changes in land registry policies, laws, and practices in these areas.
- Improving the capacity of West African Businesswomen to use information and communications technology to expand their businesses.

The prime contractors for the above activities are International Business Initiatives and Computer Frontiers International. Others will be determined.

Seed funds (\$500,000 DA) will be made available for USAID field missions for new and emerging issues and for unsolicited proposals with substantial merit and new, unanticipated priority activities. Contractor/grantee to be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Efforts will be made to encourage USAID missions to rely more on EGAT/WID mechanisms to provide direct technical assistance to incorporate gender into the design and implementation of USAID programs. It will provide training to build capacity within and outside the Agency and promote mission ownership of gender issues. EGAT/WID will leverage increasing Agency resources through its procurement mechanisms.

Pilot activities will continue in:

- Reducing barriers to trade and improving market access for regional women traders.

- Improving competitiveness for rural women small agricultural producers and processors.
- Promoting greater access of women to property and assets in Asia and Africa.
- Improving the capacity of West African businesswomen to use information and communications technology (ICT) to expand their businesses.

Performance and Results: The program supported expanded roles by women in economic growth and regional trade and increased knowledge of women's land and property rights. Three key intermediate results were achieved: (1) increased engagement of policy makers in addressing gender issues in economic growth; (2) increased effectiveness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners in addressing women's economic issues; and (3) increased knowledge and skills to deal with gender issues affecting economic growth.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

941-001 Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	30,945
Expenditures	27,906
Unliquidated	3,039
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	2,540
Expenditures	1,936
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	33,485
Expenditures	29,842
Unliquidated	3,643
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,440
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	2,440
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Future Obligations	940
Est. Total Cost	38,365

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Girls and Women's Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Broad-based, Informed Constituencies Mobilized to Improve Girls' Education in Emphasis Countries 941-002

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,340,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$484,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,840,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: 1995 **Estimated Completion Date:** Continuing

Summary: The girls' and women's education program: (1) increases the rate of learning for girls in primary school; (2) documents, measures and monitors progress and achievements in and sustainability of girls' education; and (3) raises the awareness of leaders and the general public about the benefits of educating girls.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

EGAT/WID will work directly with the EGAT Education Office to launch new activities for women's and girls' education that build upon past success and respond to emerging challenges that limit female attainment of a basic education.

Short-term skills training and technical assistance (\$500,000 DA). Technical assistance will be provided for policy analyses, project and program design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation to strengthen the development process. EGAT/WID will support research and analyses, communications and outreach assistance through the production of publications, maintain databases and a web site. The prime contractors are DevTech Systems, Inc. and Development & Training Services, Inc.

Advance Girls' Education in Afghanistan (\$500,000 DA). A new small grants (\$25,000-\$100,000) will be established for local non-governmental organizations in Afghanistan as seed funds for activities that focus on accelerated learning for girls and women. Principal contractor/grantee to be determined.

Develop strategies for multi-sector approaches to eliminate barriers (\$1,824,000 DA). These barriers include such issues as cultural values, economic factors, religion, gender-based violence or conflict in communities and HIV/AIDS. Activities are currently being designed. Contractor will be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Building on new multi-sector approaches to eliminate barriers and to meet emerging challenges that limit girls' and women's attainment of a basic education, EGAT/WID and the EGAT/ED will continue activities for women's and girls' education. EGAT/WID will continue to provide limited technical assistance and training resources and encourage missions to take direct ownership of these activities.

The Advance Girls' Education in Afghanistan program will continue in FY 04. Additional Afghanistan organizations may be awarded small grants.

Performance and Results: EGAT/WID enabled civil society and non-governmental organizations, the media, business leaders, and the public sector to continue to support girls' education in FY 2002. In Morocco, an NGO that received technical assistance in partnership building, fund raising and project management continued to support girls' scholarships. Because of their leveraging ratio of 1 to 7.5, the NGO received USAID's Global Development Alliance funds to cover operating costs for the next three years (FY2003-2005). In another example, the local alliance in Brouwai Sounki, Morocco increased primary school enrollment for both boys and girls and reduced the gender gap. In 2002, 200 girls and 241 boys enrolled in first grade, compared to 33 girls and 73 boys in 1998.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Women in Development

	CSH	DA
941-002 Girls and Women's Education		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	12,360	6,164
Expenditures	10,020	6,164
Unliquidated	2,340	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	3,573
Expenditures	0	2,496
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	12,360	9,737
Expenditures	10,020	8,660
Unliquidated	2,340	1,077
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	484
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	2,340
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	2,824
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	1,840
Future Obligations	0	2,340
Est. Total Cost	12,360	16,741

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Women's Legal Rights (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Women's Legal Rights Increasingly Protected 941-003

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,020,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$272,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$1,500,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: 1995

Estimated Completion Date: Continuing

Summary: Gender-sensitive legislation and administrative practices, widespread information about women's rights and changes in credit and commercial policies will help strengthen women's legal rights and provide them with better tools to meet challenges posed by social changes and globalization. USAID's program: (1) improves the quality of legislation to protect women's rights; (2) enhances the capacity of the judiciary to enforce legislation and to perform in a more gender-equitable manner; and (3) strengthens the organizational capacity of civil society organizations to lobby more effectively for women's legal rights and social concerns.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Short-term skills training and technical assistance, and outreach assistance (\$500,000 DA). EGAT/WID will support technical service, research and analyses, communications and outreach assistance through the production of publications, databases and a web site. The prime contractors are DevTech Systems, Inc. and Development & Training Services, Inc.

New mechanism to develop programs fostering fairer and more equitable laws to protect women's legal rights and promoting their participation as equal citizens in society (\$1,086,000 DA). USAID missions will be able to utilize a this mechanism for efforts that strengthen women's legal rights, remove barriers to their access to the judicial system, and promote their full political participation and their economic rights. The prime contractor is Chemonics .

Program to promote legal reforms and advocacy (\$646,000 DA). In Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda, a program that promotes legal reforms and advocacy through enactment of new laws will focus on: domestic violence; reform of discriminatory practices related to property inheritance and land ownership laws; polygamy; employment discrimination; and ending trafficking in women. The primary grantee is Georgetown University Law Center

Support to NGOs (\$524,000 DA). EGAT/WID will support 1-2 non-governmental organizations to change laws, improve functioning of judicial systems, strengthen civil society groups in developing countries or promote awareness of women's legal and political rights. Principal contractor/grantee will be determined.

Anti-Trafficking (\$600,000 DA). EGAT/WID will provide technical services to USAID Washington and 4-5 field missions to address trafficking issues such as identifying and developing activities, reviewing/evaluating existing activities, designing and implementing research activities. Additionally, EGAT/WID will jointly fund anti-trafficking activities with USAID missions in two or more geographic regions that are mutually selected with geographic bureaus and missions. Selection criteria will include countries with significant levels of severe forms of trafficking, innovation in anti-trafficking approach, mission commitment to funding and program support, and capacity for lasting benefits to actual or potential victims of trafficking). Development Alternatives is the prime contractor for TA ; the principal contractor/grantees for country programs will be determined. Funding for anti-trafficking activities is split between EGAT/WID strategic objectives 941-003 and 941-004.

FY 2004 Program:

Programs to combat trafficking in persons in developing countries will continue to be a primary focus of EGAT/WID. EGAT/WID also will continue limited technical assistance while encouraging USAID missions to take ownership of gender issues in their programs. The Office will also continue to support to the non-governmental organization programs in women's legal and political rights and new and emerging issues in women's legal and political rights.

Performance and Results: The Small Grants Program supported organizations advocating labor and property rights for women in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Activities with Partners of the Americas and the Georgetown University Law Center contributed to increasing knowledge of women's rights in communities in selected countries in Latin America and Africa and to increasing the capacity of civil society groups to defend and implement those rights. Support for Anti-trafficking activities in Romania and Kazakhstan helped to increase the knowledge of potential victims and their communities of the dangers of trafficking. EGAT/WID support in Kazakhstan also contributed to development of improved anti-trafficking laws.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Women in Development

941-003 Women's Legal Rights	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	16,415
Expenditures	13,271
Unliquidated	3,144
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,075
Expenditures	3,041
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	20,490
Expenditures	16,312
Unliquidated	4,178
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	272
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,020
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	3,292
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Future Obligations	3,020
Est. Total Cost	28,302

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:

Program Title: Gender Considerations in the Agency (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

Strategic Objective And Number: Greater Reflection of Gender Considerations in the Agency's Work 941-004

Status: Continuing

Proposed FY 2003 Obligation and Funding Source: \$3,200,000 DA

Prior Year Unobligated and Funding Source: \$321,000

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation and Funding Source: \$2,550,000 DA

Year of Initial Obligation: 1995 **Estimated Completion Date:** Continuing

Summary: USAID's program for greater reflection of gender considerations in the Agency's work has been successful in building the capacity throughout the Agency to address gender issues. As a result, responsibility for designing, implementing and assessing gender issues will increasingly move to missions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Short-term technical assistance to incorporate gender in the design and implementation of their programs and build technical capacity of staff and partners (\$1,250,000 DA). Assistance will be provided to 6-12 countries. Additionally EGAT/WID will provide research on gender issues and communications and outreach assistance. The prime contractors are DevTech Systems, Inc. and Development & Training Services, Inc. and the Institute for International Education (IIE).

Anti-Trafficking (\$700,000 DA). The office will provide technical services to USAID Washington and 4-5 field missions to address trafficking issues such as identifying and developing activities, reviewing/evaluating existing activities, designing and implementing research activities. Additionally, EGAT/WID will jointly fund anti-trafficking activities with USAID field missions in two or more geographic regions that are mutually selected with geographic bureaus. Selection criteria will include country with significant level of severe forms of trafficking, innovation in anti-trafficking approach, mission commitment to funding and program support, and capacity for lasting benefits to actual or potential victims of trafficking Development Alternatives is the prime for TA. Principal contractors/grantees for country programs will to be determined. Funding for anti-trafficking activities is split between EGAT/WID strategic objectives 941-003 and 941-004.

Activities designed to increase participation by people with disabilities (\$357,451 DA). These activities will continue in InterAction member agencies as participants, staff, administrators and beneficiaries. Principal contractors and grantees include Mobility International, USA (MIUSA).

Support to NGOs (\$585,000 DA). EGAT/WID will support a new effort to greatly increase the number of non-governmental organizations that will be able to assess the integration of gender issues in their work and develop plans to improve their performance. Training of trainers and networking among institutions will be featured in this three-year program. Grantee: InterAction

Seed funds (\$128,232 DA) will be used to provide seed funds to Missions for new and emerging issues and unsolicited proposals with substantial merit and new, unanticipated priority activities. Principal contractor/grantee to be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

EGAT/WID will provide limited technical assistance to incorporate gender into the design and implementation of USAID programs. It will focus on building staff capacity within the Agency and among partners to incorporate gender issues into mainstream development activities. EGAT/WID expects to

leverage significant Agency resources in direct support of WID objectives through its procurement mechanisms.

Funds will be used for the second year of the new InterAction activity as well as for unsolicited proposals with substantial merit, to fund new and emerging issues, and to provide co-funding to Missions and other USAID units for new activities.

EGAT/WID will continue to provide technical services to support USAID/Washington and Missions to address trafficking issues. Work will continue to address anti-trafficking activities. Between 2-3 additional countries will be provided assistance. Resources will be provided for jointly funded anti-trafficking activities with USAID missions. Anti-trafficking activities will also be funded under SO 941-003.

Performance and Results: This program contributed directly to equitable and sustainable social and economic development in USAID assisted countries. In FY-02, EGAT/WID provided technical assistance to 14 USAID missions. EGAT/WID assisted them with assessing gender issues in preparation for strategies; trained mission staff and their external partners in analysis of gender issues; designed new activities to take gender concerns into account and evaluating the gender related impacts of completed activities. Strengthening natural resource conservation was a particular focus of gender-related technical assistance in the Latin America Caribbean region and included assistance missions to Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru. In Africa and Asia, in addition to gender assessments and custom-designed training, a design for better integrating women into local government was developed for Mali and a gender research center for Eritrea. Technical assistance missions to Europe and Eurasia included two visits devoted to anti-trafficking.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Women in Development

941-004 Gender Considerations in the Agency	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	41,732
Expenditures	37,794
Unliquidated	3,938
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	41,732
Expenditures	37,794
Unliquidated	3,938
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	321
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,200
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	3,521
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,550
Future Obligations	2,960
Est. Total Cost	50,763