

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Improved Rural Livelihoods
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	690-015
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,418,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,400,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID will improve rural incomes, increase food security, and stimulate agricultural growth by (a) increasing production and trade of high-value agricultural commodities by emerging commercial farmers; (b) diversifying crop-livestock systems in vulnerable communities; and (c) improving regional coordination on agricultural and rural livelihoods research and policy. USAID will promote regional synergies and complementarities for effective coordination and monitoring of Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) programs in southern Africa.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID assistance helps deliver competitive agricultural products and services to local, regional, and global markets by focusing on targeted market-led approaches to agricultural development. USAID helps emerging commercial farmers to access technologies (such as irrigation, appropriate seeds and equipment), and markets and regulatory guidelines to deliver competitive agricultural products and services to local, regional and global markets. While about a third of all activities will be implemented through private and public-private alliances, USAID's Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (also known as the Trade Hub) will assist in promoting southern Africa agriculture products in global markets. Principal grantees: Michigan State University and Louisiana State University (both prime).

Increase Agriculture Productivity (\$2,718,000 DA). USAID is providing energy efficient technology packages that, among other things, will improve seed varieties and seed systems development, irrigation, product quality control, and food processing, and will address environmental concerns along with alternative energy sources. USAID is helping vulnerable communities to increase their food security by diversifying from high-risk crops, primarily maize. To this end, USAID is creating pilot demonstrations in vulnerable communities of diversifying both agricultural and non-agricultural income-generating activities (drying fruits and fish, cultivating culinary herbs and medicinal plants, training semi-skilled labor for hire). Finally, USAID is fostering strategic partnerships among research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regional policy networks, farmer and producer organizations, large commercial agribusinesses and others, in order to influence the research for development as well as the regional policy agendas. Principal grantee: Association Liaison Office of Universities in Cooperation and Development (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade (\$2,900,000 DA). IEHA beneficiaries will supply fresh horticultural products to regional supermarkets and regional hotels and catering companies. Partnering organizations will provide technical packages and training in quality control systems, and will identify and strengthen regional seed companies who target small-scale commercial farmer associations. To increase the competitiveness of crop and livestock products in regional and extra-regional markets, USAID will address gaps in horticultural and meat products supply chains. Work begun on plant and vegetable products certification for the U.S. market will continue. Principal grantees: Michigan State University and Louisiana State University (both prime).

Increase Agriculture Productivity (\$3,500,000 DA). Diversification activities will begin in one-third of target communities. USAID will work with farmer associations, NGOs, international public organizations, national

governments, and for-profit firms to reduce marketing, extension, and credit costs. In addition, USAID will introduce processing and storage technologies, and low capital and low labor technologies for staple food production. USAID will partner with health and nutrition institutes to develop food-based, low labor yet nutritious solutions for meeting daily caloric intake required for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: Association Liaison Office of Universities in Cooperation and Development (prime).

Performance and Results: The current agriculture strategy and interventions began in late FY 2004. By the end of the strategy, there will be increased low labor input technologies for vulnerable populations (including HIV/AIDS affected households) and a modest range of crop and livestock products for household consumption and regional and extra-regional trade. Agriculture trade activities (approximately 35%) will focus first and primarily on local and regional markets.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-015 Improved Rural Livelihoods	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	8,459
Expenditures	65
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	8,459
Expenditures	65
Unliquidated	8,394
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	5,418
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	5,418
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	6,400
Future Obligations	43,562
Est. Total Cost	63,839