Africa Regional

The Development Challenge: With the world's highest rates of poverty, illiteracy, hunger and disease, Africa faces numerous and complex challenges. Yet there is also promise that increased economic growth and new development opportunities will herald a better future for Africa's people. Since investing in people is perhaps the single most important factor in economic growth, USAID will continue to support greater access to basic education and health services to build a better-educated and healthier workforce. The HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens the economic, social, and democratic gains made in Africa in recent decades; new funds and programs will work to contain its spread. At the same time, because agriculture is the backbone of most African economies, raising smallholder productivity and income is critical to reducing poverty and increasing food security. Violent conflict and instability will remain a serious risk for almost half of the countries in Africa for the foreseeable future, yet there are promising signs that democracy is putting down roots across the continent, and research is revealing new ways to help it grow.

For the United States, African development assistance is not charity; it represents a vital investment in global peace and security, in a region that is a growing source of goods as well as a huge potential market. Reducing poverty, mitigating conflict, promoting democracy, and reducing HIV/AIDS are all vitally important to U.S. national security and regional stability, integral to our efforts to encourage worldwide economic growth and combat transnational security threats.

The USAID Program: The following data sheets give an overview of the 12 objectives for which USAID is requesting funds in the Africa Regional Program. Several common themes reflect USAID's approach: (1) increase Africans' capacity to design and manage their own programs; (2) maintain a focus on sustainability; (3) connect more programs across sectors (e.g., health and education) to multiply their effects; and (4) create new partnerships with other development organizations and the private sector-- U.S., African and worldwide--to maximize the impact of USAID resources. USAID also emphasizes environmentally sound program design, recognizing Africa's fragile ecology and the importance of preserving global biodiversity and stemming global climate change. Finally, USAID is taking the leadership role on the Presidential initiatives for education and trade, as well as important initiatives on agriculture and anti-corruption.

USAID's program for Africa comprises three distinct types of activities. First, USAID provides relevant information and helps African countries and partners use it to improve their policies, programs and strategies for development. Second, it builds Africa's capacity to manage its own development by strengthening African institutions. Third, it helps African countries and institutions build more effective regional networks for economic and technical cooperation.

Agricultural Development: Hunger remains one of sub-Saharan Africa's most significant problems. Agriculture affects virtually all Africans, underpinning household income, food security, and national economies. Food insecurity often results in malnutrition and conflict, while good nutrition is needed to resist disease. Conversely, agricultural growth depends on better health and education, a healthy environment and good governance. USAID's agricultural programs in Africa, including the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, thus link several sectors in helping agriculture generate more income and employment; strengthening regional collaboration; and promoting changes in policies and programs in order to liberalize trade, improve market access and foster innovation.

Economic Growth: Building free markets in Africa is a prerequisite for sustainable economic prosperity. In FY 2002, USAID began full implementation of the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative, which supports six themes: promote U.S.-African business linkages; raise competitiveness of African products and services; expand the role of trade in African poverty reduction strategies; improve the delivery of public services supporting trade; strengthen African capacity to create and carry out trade policy; and improve the infrastructure and policy climate for African businesses. Led by USAID's three regional TRADE Hubs, activities include building ties between U.S. and sub-Saharan African firms, strengthening African business groups to foster joint ventures, and increasing access to the Internet and other information technologies.

Human Capacity: Three-fifths of all Africans have never been to school, and AIDS threatens to worsen the situation. To address these challenges, USAID has combined the best elements of its just-completed Education for Development and Democracy Initiative with effective basic education programs in designing and guiding the President's new African Education Initiative. USAID works with schools and educators' networks to raise access to basic education for African children--especially girls--via scholarships, mentoring and informal instruction; to organize educators to respond to the effects of HIV/AIDS; to ensure that teachers are well trained for basic education and life skills instruction; to supply up-to-date textbooks; and to enable communities to become more involved in--and responsible for--their children's education.

Health and Population: USAID's many activities to improve the quality and sustainability of African health care services emphasize increased African capacity to design, manage and evaluate health systems. The Africa regional program supports innovative approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention, including abstinence, and works closely with the education, health and agricultural sectors. The program in family planning and reproductive health supports effective work in research, advocacy, and distribution of contraceptives. Other programs target polio, TB, malaria, malnutrition, respiratory diseases, diarrhea, vaccine-preventable illnesses, and maternal/child health problems, as well as widespread lack of access to health services.

Democracy and Governance: USAID's regional democracy and good governance (DG) program advances U.S. national security goals by fighting corruption, strengthening weak civic institutions, and promoting human rights. USAID's work involves innovative projects integrating the promotion and practice of DG principles into other sectors, thus strengthening their work; giving guidance and grants to African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for activities to build peace, human rights and democracy; and a new initiative to combat corruption in Africa, which will test diverse strategies in order to build replicable models that can guide anti-corruption work continent-wide. USAID will place special emphasis on encouraging greater accountability in government and promoting respect for the rule of law.

Crisis Prevention: Humanitarian crises in Africa continue to challenge our development efforts. These emergencies threaten lives, economic growth, democratic progress, and regional stability. USAID's regional crisis prevention/mitigation programs will continue to seek solutions to problems before they become acute and to give African decision-makers the tools to identify and ward off approaching crises, lessen their impact and help nations recover from crises. The regional program continues to focus on conflict prevention, in particular by assisting missions with conflict vulnerability analyses (CVAs). CVAs not only discuss areas and issues that may spark conflict but note in-country and multi-sectoral resources and programs to avoid conflict. USAID gives both on-site and virtual support for CVAs and has begun work on a CVA handbook.

A new Africa Regional strategy with follow-on strategic objectives, which will be separately notified, is being designed for implementation later in FY 2004.

Other Program Elements: As appropriate, USAID's Africa regional program works with the pillar bureaus to ensure the most cost-effective use of appropriated funds. This programmatic synergy makes USAID more effective in terms of results, resources used, and overall long-term impact.

Other Donors: Coordination between USAID and other donors--such as the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization's African Regional Office--helps to avoid program duplication, streamline efforts and combine funding to achieve the greatest possible impact. The program is also closely coordinated with host country development strategies and works with African NGOs, as well as the private sector, building partnerships, public-private alliances and networks with all of these actors to sustain long-term results.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Support for Cross-Cutting Programs
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$4,200,000 CSH; $20,206,000 DA; $24,355,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	$20,522,000 CSH; $13,613,000 DA; $10,220,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$4,500,000 CSH; $27,851,000 DA; $17,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	Ongoing

Summary: USAID supports a variety of cross-cutting activities that contribute to meeting selected regional needs in Africa where it is premature to budget significant resources to a specific country or group of countries. These funds also support activities that enhance USAID's management of its development resources in Africa and thus contribute to Africa-wide development objectives. The activities include: (1) support for programs to enhance regional stability; (2) support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and consortia of private voluntary organizations (PVOs); (3) assistance for vulnerable and marginalized populations; and (4) assistance to strengthen the programmatic capacity of missions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Support for Programs to Enhance Regional Stability ($6,206,000 DA; $19,968,700 prior year CSH; $9,381,780 prior year DA). The rapidly changing economic and political environment in Africa requires program flexibility to respond to civil and regional crises. Funds will be used for activities in economic growth; conflict resolution and management (but not military training); governance; trafficking in persons; human rights; health; education; and natural resource management. Resources are also provided for programs in countries where there is no USAID presence. A "bright ideas fund", created last year, will support innovative initiatives from field offices. Partners are selected after themes are identified. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support to Non Governmental Organizations and Consortia of Private Voluntary Organizations ($3,500,000 DA; $175,119 prior year DA). U.S. policy interests are advanced by building African ownership of development challenges through partnerships between U.S. and African NGOs and PVO consortia. The organizations meet regularly to discuss Africa-wide issues and lessons learned to improve development practices. Funds also support the Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program that enables U.S. ambassadors to make small, quick-disbursing grants to respond to requests from indigenous communities. Principal contractors and grantees are: Interaction, local indigenous community-based organizations, and the U.S. Peace Corps.

Assistance for Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations: ($4,200,000 CSH; $9,000,000 DA; $552,821 prior year CSH; $2,438,812 prior year DA). Civil strife, HIV/AIDS, droughts and other natural disasters create conditions in some countries that leave some groups of people more vulnerable than others. To address their needs, funding is reserved for activities as needed for the specific crisis. The funds are allocated through joint consultation and programming with USAID's pillar bureaus, based on proposals from USAID missions. Such activities include programs for Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, the Leahy War Victims Fund, Victims of Torture, and Trafficking in Persons. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support to Strengthen Programmatic Capacity of Missions ($1,500,000 DA; $1,617,242 prior year DA). The funds support activities that strengthen the management and performance of USAID's development

programs in Africa. Funding supports a consortium of partners advancing gender equity and women's rights in Africa. A three year Women's Legal Rights Initiative (WLRI) will improve the legal, civil, property, and human rights of African women in Madagascar, Benin, Rwanda and southern Africa. The Investing in Women in Development Fellow (IWID) Program will promote gender inclusion by training mission staff to integrate the findings of gender assessments into programs to ensure equitable use of development assistance to both women and men. Economic analysis will continue to support development of mission strategies in the economic growth sector and improve missions' economic development programs. Continued support will be provided to missions for strategic planning and reporting on program results. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: Chemonics International Inc., The Centre for Development and Population Activities, Partners of the Americas, MetaMetrics, Institute for International Education, IBM and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Funds for Regional Organizations ($2,982,000 ESF), Safe Skies ($4,971,000 ESF), other Africa Regional activities ($11,929,000 ESF), democracy programs ($2,982,000) and the Kimberly Process ($1,491,000) will be programmed during the fiscal year in cooperation with the Department of State. Individual notifications are provided once allocations are approved.

FY 2005 Program:
Support for Programs to Enhance Regional Stability ($15,655,000 DA). USAID will continue to support programs addressing a wide range of issues which contribute to African development: economic growth, conflict resolution (but not military training), democracy and governance, trafficking in persons, and human rights. USAID will participate actively in key donor fora and with pan-African development efforts, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Support to Non Governmental Organizations and Consortia of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) ($3,796,000 DA). USAID will continue to support partnerships between U.S. and African NGO/PVOs. The funds will also support The Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program to enable USAID missions or U.S. ambassadors to respond quickly to worthwhile requests from local organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: local community organizations and the Peace Corps.

Assistance for Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations: ($4,500,000 CSH; $6,900,000 DA). USAID will continue to assist victims of disasters, such as food shortages, displacement of populations due to civil war, and HIV/AIDS. Funding is reserved for activities based on proposals from USAID Missions to address the crisis. Implementing agencies are selected when the themes are identified. While estimated funding for FY 2005 is shown here, the bureau will work to incorporate these specific vulnerable population activities into ongoing and new bilateral and regional field based strategies.

Support to Strengthen Programmatic Capacity of Missions ($1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue support to missions to increase program efficiency. Gender analysis will identify gaps and document best practices for gender integration within strategic objectives. Improved macroeconomic analysis will inform the development agenda and support development of new programs in trade. USAID will continue to support mission program management systems and report program impacts at a macro level. Institute of International Education; IBM, RSSA Technical Advisors.

Funds for Regional Organizations ($1,000,000 ESF), Safe Skies ($5,000,000 ESF) and other Africa Regional activities ($11,000,000) will be programmed in collaboration with the Department of State, and individual notifications will be provided once allocations are approved.

Performance and Results: Program management improved; nine strategies and two concept papers were approved. The Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program enabled U.S. ambassadors in specific countries to respond quickly with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities. Small grants funded community self-help activities that produced immediate impacts. Through the "bright ideas fund," public-private partnerships were established to fight corruption in Namibia, strengthen the role of parliaments in NEPAD implementation, increase transparency and diversity in the media in Guinea, and improve community-based natural resource management in Kenya. Gender equity was advanced through support to parliaments in Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, resulting in new legislation and

establishment of women's parliamentary caucuses and gender committees. USAID-supported PVO consortia piloted activities in Mali, Rwanda and Uganda, which brought together representatives of American PVOs, African non-governmental organizations and the USAID Missions to address country-level issues and lessons learned to improve development partnerships. These pilots built on a previous region-focused model of dialogue and utilized a new country-focused, country-team approach to problem identification and problem solving, adding potential for increased accountability, collaboration and replication. The Integrating Results Management contract provided training and technical assistance to 14 operating units. This resulted in improved strategic planning and more accurate reporting on USAID program impact. The results have been used to strengthen program performance.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	698-013
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$10,926,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$238,000 DA; $200,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$14,200,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: Weaknesses in democratic governance dampen economic activity, cause civil unrest, and can create fertile ground for terrorists. The work of the USAID to strengthen the principles of democracy and good governance (DG) in Africa advances the national security goal of creating the conditions for peace and promoting U.S. and world security. This effort consists of information-sharing on state-of-the-art innovations; technical assistance to USAID's Africa field missions; grants to African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for human rights and democracy-building activities; grants for critical DG activities, such as elections support and civic education; an initiative to combat corruption in Africa; and innovative pilot projects integrating the promotion and practice of good governance principles into other development sectors.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Support human rights and anti-corruption programs in over 40 African countries ($10,338,000 DA; $200,000 prior year ESF; $236,729 prior year DA). USAID's Anti-Corruption Initiative will support field-based programs that promote African-led reforms to fight corruption in at least nine bilateral missions and three regional missions. The initiative will work with multiple stakeholders at the regional, sub-regional, country and local levels. Interventions will promote public access to information, citizen awareness and advocacy, transparency and accountability of government procedures, government oversight institutions, and public-private dialogue. USAID funding for the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), implemented by the Department of State, will support indigenous African NGOs that carry out short-term targeted activities, such as women's legal clinics and basic human rights campaigns. Principal grantee: Les Aspin Institute.

Promote use of DG principles to carry out activities in other sectors ($588,000 DA; $1,343 prior year DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to its missions for strategic cross-sectoral planning, program design and performance monitoring. USAID will also disseminate a set of tools and principles to NGOs and other civil society institutions with information on the linkages between DG and environmental advocacy and on ways that environmental advocacy can help build civil society and democracy. Principal contractor and grantee: World Resources Institute; the Environmental Law Institute (sub).

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Support human rights and anti-corruption programs in over 40 African countries ($13,500,000 DA). USAID expects to continue supporting the DHRF and the Anti-Corruption Initiative. Principal grantee: same as above.

Promote use of DG principles to carry out activities in other sectors ($700,000 DA). USAID will continue providing technical assistance to missions to enhance the integration of DG components into their

development programming and to monitor and evaluate impact more effectively. Implementers: same as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, USAID launched an initiative to reduce corruption in countries that have embraced principles of good governance and demonstrated a commitment to reform. In general, the Anti-Corruption Initiative (ACI) seeks to support countries that demonstrate the political will to implement reform; help consolidate emerging democracies; capitalize on the unique window of opportunity that has emerged following the transition to democracy in many countries; create linkages with the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA); and test a wide range of strategies in order to establish best practices and create replicable models. Nine bilateral missions in Africa (Benin, Nigeria, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia) received ACI funds to promote participatory and transparent government procurement; increase governmental capacity to conduct audits and deliver services; promote civil society understanding of and capacity to engage in government processes, especially fiscal processes; and strengthen investigative media.

Working with the Regional Affairs Office in the State Department's Africa Bureau (AF/RA), the DG team has continued to manage the DA-funded Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) and the Trafficking in Persons activities. DHRF made small grants to indigenous African NGOs in 38 countries to support activities involving the rights of children; women's rights; anti-corruption; HIV/AIDS awareness and victims' rights; the promotion of peace, reconciliation and democratic processes; the prevention of female genital cutting and trafficking in persons; civic education campaigns; capacity building for newly elected members of parliament--especially women; the strengthening of civil society engagement in legislative activism; and support for electoral processes.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	African Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-014
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$10,550,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$864,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$10,946,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's regional program to promote economic growth and reduce poverty in Africa is conducted through the Presidential Initiative on Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) and the framework created by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The principal goals are to increase the engagement of African countries in the world trading system and to stimulate and increase African exports and investment flows into--and within--the continent. These goals will be accomplished by focusing on the promotion of U.S.-African business linkages; enhancement of the competitiveness of African products and services; expansion of the role of trade in African poverty reduction strategies; improvement of the delivery of public services that support trade; building African capacity for trade policy formulation and implementation; and strengthening the enabling environment for African businesses.

Consequently, USAID will provide technical assistance to implement a full array of trade capacity and trade facilitation activities, helping African economies become better integrated into the global economic system and better able to take advantage of potential trade opportunities within the continent. This includes working with countries to develop trade policy and infrastructure, implement WTO and other trade obligations, and implement trade agreements with the United States.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Provide technical assistance for the TRADE Initiative and activities to support AGOA implementation ($8,625,000 DA; $864,000 prior year DA). The TRADE initiative is carried out through three Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness in sub-Saharan Africa. The Hubs are in Botswana, Ghana and Kenya, in the same locations as USAID's three regional missions. They can thereby take advantage of synergies between USAID's regional mission and Hub activities. The Hubs also work in close coordination with a number of Washington agencies to ensure that trade policies and trade development programs are complementary.

During FY 2004 the Hubs will continue to refine their program operations. Major program priorities will include improving compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments; helping countries understand and take advantage of AGOA benefits; improving the ability to undertake policy-relevant trade-related analysis; identifying and addressing the legal and regulatory impediments to private enterprise in Africa; and improving the trade facilitation infrastructure in such areas as customs, transport, and standards inspection for agricultural and horticultural products. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury; the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR); Chemonics; and Carana Corp.

The Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access (SAGA) Program ($1,925,000 DA) is now being implemented by the Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau. SAGA works to support African economic policy analysis and research and trains African candidates in economics, helping them earn M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. A more detailed description can be found in the EGAT submission.

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Provide technical assistance for the TRADE Initiative ($10,946,000 DA): USAID will provide management oversight and assistance to USAID missions and the Hubs in developing programs under the TRADE initiative, AGOA III legislation, trade agreements such as the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) Free Trade Agreement, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UEMOA), and other bilateral agreements of the United States. The Hubs, acting as the platform for regional and bilateral initiatives, will further expand their ongoing activities: supporting innovative field-based activities in business linkages that build the capacity of small- and medium-sized enterprises to trade and expand their operations, improving the ability of African countries to develop acceptable agricultural and horticultural inspection procedures, disseminating information on AGOA III opportunities, and working with partners to improve customs procedures and remove regulatory obstacles to the shipment of commodities within the region. Partners: Same as above.

Performance and Results: The Presidential TRADE initiative and the mandate of the AGOA legislation focused on a broad array of programs to promote trade and investment policy reform in Africa. This year, each of the Hubs became fully operational, allowing them to begin to implement their strategic plans. The Hubs have built strong working relationships with their regional partners to expand export opportunities and to promote increased interregional trade. Other activities included support for AGOA, the SACU Free Trade Agreement with the United States, and Trade and Investment Framework Agreements with COMESA and UEMOA.

The results of the joints efforts of the Hub operations have led to the start of numerous trade-enhancing initiatives: building capacity for trade policy formulation and implementation with specific emphasis on the World Trade Organization; harmonizing customs and trade facilitation policies for the countries covered under the Kenya Hub, with an emphasis on the Northern Corridor countries (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo) as a model; placing a pest risk advisor at the Hub in Botswana to help Southern Africa farmers meet U.S. animal and plant health safety requirements for agricultural exports; working with the U.S. Department of Commerce to link businesses in Southern Africa with minority businesses in the United States; facilitating AGOA/business development (a number of regional businesses are taking advantage of AGOA, especially in the textile and apparel sector, a development that has also helped to create jobs in small economies like Lesotho and Namibia); promoting inventories of national sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS)/food safety regulations and providing policy support to implement SPS recommendations, including updating national legislation; and encouraging trade facilitation initiatives, such as the Trans-Kalahari Corridor (TKC) roadway and the Northern Corridor from Nairobi to Mombasa. As these initiatives are just getting underway, its overall results will take some time to become evident. However, the key success indicator is that the Hubs have been able to become active with operational programs within a very short period of time.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: Africa Regional
Program Title: Improving African Agriculture
Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective: 698-015
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: $17,196,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated: $811,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation: $18,390,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation: FY 2004

Summary: To cut hunger and poverty, this program works to raise farm output and rural incomes by promoting (1) production and sharing of knowledge, (2) development of partnerships, and (3) transfer of high-impact technologies (e.g., biotechnology) to improve yield and nutrition. The team also coordinates the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), a field-based and -managed effort to halve the number of hungry people in Africa by 2015, in collaboration with African governments, businesses, researchers, trade associations, farmer groups, and other U.S. and African organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Implement the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa ($9,956,000 DA; $200,000 prior year DA). To increase rural incomes, USAID will invest in programs and organizations providing technical assistance and training for science and technology research in key agricultural commodities; expanding market and trade opportunities; strengthening producer, processor and trade organizations; managing famine risk and protecting people vulnerable to famine; ensuring environmental sustainability; and building institutional capacity. Principal contractors: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Abt Associates (Abt); Carana; Michigan State (MSU); Purdue; Tuskegee; University of Maryland Eastern Shore and College Park (UMES and UMCP); Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA); and units of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), e.g., International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Potato Center (CIP).

Build Alliances for Food System Development ($2,000,000 DA). Alliance-related activities will help build agriculture supply chains (including dairy) and African capacity, emphasizing strong private sector coordination. The Agribusiness for Sustainable Natural African Natural Plant Products and Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) will target smallholder-based cocoa, coffee, cashew and natural products growing and marketing systems. Principal contractors: MSU, Cornell University (CU), Purdue, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Agricultural Research Organization of Uganda (NARO), IITA, USDA, Abt, International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), and the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

Strengthen Knowledge Management Systems and Information Networks ($900,000 DA; $611,000 prior year DA). USAID will collect and synthesize data and generate information on the performance of agricultural practices through the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) so as to inform program design and contribute to a national monitoring and evaluation system and implementation of best practices. Principal contractors: IFPRI, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), IITA, The Mitchell Group (TMG), Abt.

Gorillas ($1,000,000 DA). USAID proposes to allocate $1 million to the field pursuant to the Congressional Directive to sustain gorillas and their habitat in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: African Wildlife Foundation, Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, Wildlife Conservation Society.

Integrated Biotechnology Systems Development Programs ($3,340,000 DA). Biotechnology activities will be implemented regionally. The programs will help develop biosafety policy frameworks and build capacity to use biotechnology for priority foods (e.g., maize, beans, cassava, potato and cowpea). Principal contractors and grantees: Cornell University, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research and East and Central Africa (ASARECA), South Africa's Agricultural Research Center (ARC), Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Agricultural Research Organization of Uganda (NARO), IITA and USDA.

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Implement the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa ($11,000,000 DA): USAID will expand its investments in technical assistance and training, to produce/transfer research in key farm commodities; expand market and trade opportunities; strengthen producer, processor and trade organizations; protect people who are vulnerable to famine; ensure environmental sustainability; and build institutional capacity. Principal contractors: same as above.

Build Alliances for Food System Development ($2,790,000 DA). Expand efforts in famine prevention in food-insecure countries by integrating food aid into development programs and enhancing food nutrition. Principal activities will focus on further developing local and international market opportunities, strengthening seed systems and improving dairy and tree crop programs for African farmers through the STCP and ASNAPP. Principal contractors: same as above.

Strengthen Knowledge Management Systems and Information Networks ($900,000 DA). USAID will help compile data, develop analytical tools, strengthen national monitoring/evaluation systems and supply timely information on smallholder-led farm activities to national institutions and USAID missions via the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS). Principal contractors: same as above.

Gorillas ($1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to allocate $1 million pursuant to the Congressional Directive to sustain gorillas and their habitat in Africa. These financial resources will be transferred to the field in order to provide on-the-ground management and monitoring. Principal contractors and grantees: same as above.

Integrated Biotechnology Systems Development Programs ($2,700,000 DA). Biotechnology activities will be implemented regionally. The programs will help develop biosafety policy frameworks and build capacity to use biotechnology. Principal contractors and grantees: same as above.

Performance and Results: USAID continued its efforts to improve African agriculture and raise rural incomes in FY 2003. Significant IEHA activities included expanding technology to control the spread of cassava mosaic virus disease and raise cassava yields; developing vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes; addressing basic micronutrient deficiencies and introducing new dairy technology and forage systems to raise yields and quality of dairy products. IEHA has also allowed USAID to expand its support for work to bio-fortify staple foods and to promote regional trade in agricultural goods.

In 2003 USAID's ASNAPP program supported new product research, including market studies of new crops such as moringa, neem, marula, shea butter, and jatropha. For example, an ASNAPP-pioneered project for growing Cryptolepsis sangiunolenta, a medicinal, now generates $30,000 in income for 80 local farmers.

Finally, USAID's STCP coordinated 21 research activities, including work on integrated pest and disease management of cocoa; germplasm improvement; rehabilitation of existing tree crop farms; establishment of new farms on deforested lands; and improvement of post-harvest practices to ensure quality.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Leland Initiative: African Information Technology
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-016
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$872,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: The Leland Initiative is the USAID strategy for bringing information and communications technologies to the people of Africa. Since its launch in 1996, it has established the national Internet gateways in 10 countries, grown a robust industry of private Internet services providers and cybercafe operators in 25 countries, and helped thousands of institutions learn to harness the power of the Internet for development. Through the Leland Initiative, USAID partners with host country governments, African telephone companies, entrepreneurs, development institutions and the U.S. private sector to introduce and establish modern information and communication technologies and practices. USAID gives assistance in three broad, interdependent areas: (1) Policy: Helping partners enact and implement pro-competitive policies and regulations promoting access to and increased use of modern information/communication practices; (2) Pipes: Introducing the latest wireless and optical technologies to increase the supply of Internet and related technologies in host countries; and (3) People: Strengthening the capacity of African institutions (universities, schools, businesses, non-governmental organizations and governments) to use the new information and communication approaches. The Leland Initiative has formed a number of public-private alliances through which it implements its program activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Assist African Governments in Policy Formation ($550,000 DA): Experience around the world indicates that an independent, competent regulatory entity is necessary to stimulate a robust private sector telecommunications industry. Many African countries are in the process of setting up such entities, but few have the capacity to effectively establish or regulate a pro-competitive level playing field. Leland activities in previous years saw the establishment and strengthening of regional associations of regulators in Southern, Eastern and Western Africa, as well as the launching of NetTel@Africa. NetTel@Africa is a growing public-private capacity-building alliance among African regulatory officials, U.S. entities such as the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), and leading African and U.S. universities.   USAID and its NetTel@Africa partners will finalize the regulatory capacity-building curriculum and implement a pilot degree program for regulators and others who complete the full curriculum. Prime contractors: Washington State University Center to Bridge the Digital Divide, Computer Frontiers, and DC Information Systems (on policy issues).

Introduce Current Wireless and Optical Technologies ($200,000 DA): USAID will expand successful wireless rural access approaches to additional countries and proceed to full implementation with the satellite digital broadcast library. Partner: General Services Administration (GSA). Contractors: DC Information Systems (prime), Computer Frontiers (sub), National Telecommunications Cooperative Association (sub).

Conduct Training and Capacity Building ($250,000 DA): USAID will undertake programs to strengthen the capacity of staff working in African institutions (universities, schools, businesses, non-governmental organizations and governments) to use the new information and communication approaches, with an

emphasis on national education networks such as the Kenya Education Network. Contractors include DC Information Systems (prime) and Computer Frontiers (sub). Partner: the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Assist African Governments in Policy Formation ($550,000 DA): NetTel@Africa will complete the first cycle of degree programs, explore the addition of expanded coursework, and work with regional regulatory associations to fully launch their capacity-building and advocacy programs. Prime contractors: Same as above.

Introduce Current Wireless and Optical Technologies ($200,000 DA): Leland will focus on strengthening the ability of the U.S. and African private sector to link undersea fiber optic cables running along the coast of Africa with the burgeoning wireless links into rural areas of African countries. Partner: Same as above.

Conduct Training and Capacity Building ($250,000 DA): USAID will continue programs to strengthen the capacity of staff working in African institutions (universities, schools, businesses, non-governmental organizations and governments) to use the new information and communication approaches, with an emphasis on links between similar institutions in different countries. Partner: Same as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, the governments of Uganda, Niger and Senegal used Leland Initiative assistance to initiate significant regulatory reforms to open their telecommunication markets to competition. On a regional scale, the Association of Regulators of Information and Communication in East Africa (ARICEA) was established. ARICEA adopted a model telecommunications law, while the West Africa Telecommunication Regulators' Association (WATRA), launched in 2002, has begun to fulfill its capacity-building mandate through a series of capacity-building workshops for its membership. Leland also helped partners develop and execute information and communication strategies. In 2003, for example, Leland specialists and Tufts University worked in an innovative partnership to establish Africa's first digital archive "centers of excellence" at the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Makerere University in Uganda; staff are assembling, sorting and making large volumes of historic and contemporary information available in digital form. Another Leland-supported alliance used Internet-based training to establish rapid assessment processes on HIV/AIDS for use by municipal officials in South Africa and Botswana.

Another area where USAID has achieved strong results has been in setting up communications technologies. Over the past year, Leland provided U.S. technical experts to help identify reliable satellite circuitry, install the latest Internet and related technology, train national telephone company technicians to manage customer-focused, 24-hour, national Internet gateways, and provide appropriate technical support. In May of 2003, Leland engineers commissioned a satellite dish that is bringing the Internet to the Holy Rosary Academy, an all-girls high school in Kenya, and allowing its female students to become certified Cisco Networking specialists. Similarly, Leland brought the Internet to Tanzania's St. Augustine's University and the University of Iringa, laying the groundwork for a country-wide electronic education backbone. Leland has also been piloting the Digital Freedom Initiative, a public-private partnership between the U.S. technology industry and the Departments of Commerce and State, to bring the power and leverage of information technologies to small- and medium-sized enterprises in Senegal. This effort, while designed in 2003, will begin to bear fruit early in 2004 as volunteers get on the ground and begin to devise IT-based approaches to electronic funds transfer, strengthened business practices and improved access to markets.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Better Health Care in Africa
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-019
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$13,470,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$353,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$15,460,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID aims to strengthen programs to improve the health status of Africans by developing, disseminating and advocating state-of-the-art, Africa-appropriate approaches to health improvement. USAID will address the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Africa, including infectious diseases like tuberculosis, vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria and maternal health problems. In order to most effectively improve health status in Africa and promote lessons learned from successes, USAID has identified several areas key to improving major health indicators in sub-Saharan Africa. These include efforts in the area of nutrition, immunization, household and community approaches to improving child health, and malaria and TB control and prevention, as well as integrated disease surveillance/epidemic preparedness and response. Special emphasis is placed on identifying innovative financial strategies to improve access and affordability to quality services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Combating Infectious Diseases in Africa ($5,125,000 CSH): USAID will continue its Africa Disease Control grant to the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO). The grant is focused on developing policies and strategies and building Africa's capacity for disease surveillance programs, controlling epidemics, expanding the coverage of immunization services, promoting interventions to reduce malaria in pregnancy and proper malaria treatment policies, developing and promoting best practices to stop the spread of tuberculosis (TB), and developing and promoting community-based child and maternal health programs. Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO.

Assistance, Tools and Information Dissemination ($5,520,000 CSH; $353,000 prior year CSH): Tools and state-of-the-art information will be provided to additional African regional organizations, ministries of health and USAID missions. These will focus on improving nutrition, vitamin A supplementation and immunization coverage, promoting better malaria and TB prevention and treatment, and supporting innovative approaches to improving maternal health and essential obstetric care. Particular attention will be given to working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to expand and improve home- and community-based maternal and child care programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED), Management Sciences for Health (MSH), John Snow, Inc.

Better Healthcare Financing ($1,075,000 CSH): USAID will (1) support innovative approaches to healthcare financing that strengthen the healthcare systems of Africa, such as mutual health organizations (MHOs) in West Africa, which help communities pool funds to efficiently procure health services; (2) support "national health accounts" that provide countries with critical health expenditure information for improved health policy decisions; and (3) explore new mechanisms to channel global trust funds for AIDS, malaria and TB directly to communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, MSH.

Promoting African Leadership and Capacity Building ($1,750,000 CSH): USAID will continue to strengthen strategic and technical leadership on the continent focusing on organizations like the East, Central and Southern Africa Commonwealth Secretariat for Health, which promotes appropriate health policies and strategies to its 17 member countries; Centre Africain d'Etudes Superieures en Administation et Gestion (CESAG) in Senegal, which provides regional training in healthcare financing in West Africa; Regional Centre for Quality of Health Care, located in Uganda; and others. Principal contractors and grantees: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), AED.

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Combating Infectious Diseases ($5,950,000 CSH): USAID will continue to provide programmatic guidance and clear standards for the Roll Back Malaria and Stop TB initiatives in Africa, for disease monitoring, for immunization and integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), and for steps to reduce maternal deaths throughout Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Assistance, Tools and Information Dissemination ($6,435,000 CSH): USAID will continue to provide tools and state-of-the-art information to African regional organizations, ministries of health and USAID missions on key issues related to nutrition, immunization, malaria and TB prevention and treatment, maternal health and essential obstetric care. Particular attention will be given to working with NGOs and the private sector to expand and improve home- and community-based maternal and child care programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Better Healthcare Financing ($1,250,000 CSH): USAID will also continue to promote and expand successful models of community- and household-based child health programs, using the private sector and NGOs, as well as innovative healthcare financing strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Promote African Leadership and Capacity Building ($1,825,000 CSH): USAID intends to continue its support of African ministries of health and regional institutions, in partnership with WHO/AFRO, to strengthen African capacity to provide strategic and technical leadership in health care programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Performance and Results: Countries supported by AFR/SD's grants to UNICEF and WHO/AFRO have shown an increase of 10% to 15% in rates of immunization against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT3) from their 1999 baselines. AFR/SD has also invested resources in accelerating and expanding IMCI in Africa; 43 countries are now implementing this approach. In addition, 40 of the 46 countries have conducted an assessment of their surveillance systems, and 36 of the 40 have prepared National Plans of Action. Five national laboratory networks have been established, and 21 countries have conducted training of district health officers.

African capacity building continued to be a critical component of AFR/SD's strategy. For example, 32 tutors (from Senegal, Niger, Cameroon and Guinea) were trained in ways to integrate nutrition approaches and tools into the training curricula of public health schools. A training guide, "Essential Nutrition Actions for Health and Social Workers in West Africa," was finalized in French and English. A pre-service training manual on nutrition and HIV/AIDS for health workers and nutritionists was completed and is in the process of being published by the Regional Centre for Quality of Health Care in Kampala, Uganda. Local capacity to launch and manage MHOs was boosted in West Africa with the training and empowering of groups which will give local technical assistance to new MHOs. In eight countries-- Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda-- capacity in immunization programs was built by using local staff for planning and implementation; by emphasizing problem-solving using routine data focusing on reducing participant dropout rates; and by building new competencies in communication and behavior change, community approaches, and injection safety.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Family Planning Promotion
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-020
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$1,927,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$100,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$2,000,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to promote family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services provides strategic leadership to improve advocacy and mobilize donor resources for stronger FP/RH policies. Strategies include dissemination of best practices in FP/RH service delivery; strategic support for new approaches to preventing unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among high-risk groups; strategies for empowering women through FP/RH services and the eradication of harmful traditional practices such as female genital cutting (FGC); and capacity building to strengthen African ability to plan, conduct and evaluate FP/RH programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Disseminating Best Practices ($1,250,000 CSH; $100,000 prior year CSH): Building on USAID's previous advocacy efforts, key tools and products that highlight lessons learned will be disseminated through regional institutions and intergovernmental agencies so that tools and products can be adopted at the national and sub-national level. This will include working with regional technical institutions that have provided leadership in FP/RH in Africa, as well as building networks and coalitions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups which can advocate for adopting best practices to improve FP/RH in Africa. Special emphasis will be given to improving management of contraceptive supplies and promoting technical exchanges among African partners across countries. USAID will continue to build strategic alliances with cooperating agencies and institutions serving U.S. minorities, beginning with historically black U.S. colleges and universities (HBCUs). These alliances will focus on creating and enhancing partnerships to work with African governments and regional institutions in order to increase commitment and advocacy for FP in the region. Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO): Public Health Institute (PHI); Academy for Educational Development (AED); Minority Health Professions Foundation (MHPF); JHPIEGO Corporation; and the Futures Group.

Reaching Youth and Men ($202,000 CSH): USAID will develop and identify promising new ways of working with youth and men on key RH issues. These include expanding work with civil society youth networks, which sponsor youth-focused events at the country and regional level, and increasing the number of programs addressing adolescents and men. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (FHI).

FGC Mobilization and Advocacy ($300,000 CSH): USAID's continuing support for promoting women's empowerment through advocacy and research has led to increased attention to FGC. USAID's inputs will continue to influence programs and efforts to curtail FGC in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Tanzania and Liberia. USAID will also expand distribution of the USAID-supported booklet "Abandoning Female Genital Cutting," with its successful strategies for eliminating FGC, to more African policy- and decision-makers. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Reference Bureau (PRB), the Population Council/ Frontiers, and Population Leaders Program/Public Health Institute (PLP/PHI).

Mobilizing Journalists for FP/RH ($175,000 CSH): USAID capitalizes on Africa's emerging democratic institutions and the growing free press to spread information about FP/RH. USAID will continue to work with the Pop'Mediafrique program to enable dozens of newspaper and radio journalists in West, East, and Southern Africa to convey fact-based, timely information on FP/RH to a wide audience. Principal contractors and grantees: PRB.

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Disseminating Best Practices ($1,300,000 CSH): USAID resources will be used to identify emerging topics and disseminate promising new practices to African partners and regional institutions; share new tools and materials with USAID missions, ministries of health, NGOs and regional institutions in order to strengthen their ability to implement FP/RH programs; and advocate for improved funding of FP/RH programs among African leaders and donor partners. USAID plans to continue support to selected HBCUs and their faculty members to facilitate research and technical assistance to improve African FP/RH programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Reaching Men and Youth: ($200,000 CSH) AFR will continue to work with Youth Net and Africa Alive to mobilize and motivate youth to adopt better RH practices and become change agents. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

FGC Mobilization and Advocacy ($325,000 CSH): USAID will continue to focus attention on restricting and reducing the practice of FGC in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Mobilizing Journalists for FP/RH ($175,000 CSH): The media remains a powerful means of communicating FP/RH information to a wide array of audiences. USAID will continue to work with journalists to ensure that high-quality information is accessible to African citizens. Principal contactors and grantees: Same as above.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: During FY 2003 USAID made significant strides in helping increase the availability and use of sustainable, quality FP/RH services in sub-Saharan Africa. To reach the underserved population, Forum for Women Educationists in Africa (FAWE) trained 48 trainers from 10 countries to train local teachers in adolescent reproductive health (ARH) and life skills education. Following the training, its Zambia chapter leveraged funds for an in-country training of trainers in ARH, creation of SAFE clubs for youth, and training of peer educators to teach ARH skills to in-school and out-of-school youth. In collaboration with other donors, USAID supported two operations research studies in Senegal and Burkina Faso to test the feasibility and effectiveness of the Village Empowerment Program (VEP) to reduce the practice of FGC. The Senegalese Parliament has now adopted a resolution of zero tolerance for FGC, and 1,200 villages in Senegal have declared an end to FGC practices. In Burkina Faso, a well-attended public meeting declared the abandonment of the practice. The development and application of a maternal health advocacy monitoring tool resulted in Uganda's ministry of health making a commitment to revitalize maternal health efforts to improve the status of women and newborns in Uganda. USAID leveraged about $100,000 from the World Bank to reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality in Ethiopia, Malawi and Uganda. Reproductive health coverage by the media increased significantly due to USAID-supported training of 26 West African newspapers, radio editors and journalists.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-021
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$8,700,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$5,800,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$8,700,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: This activity will support USAID and its partners in implementing innovative approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and mitigation. Activities cover several areas, such as multisectoral approaches to confronting the HIV/AIDS pandemic; community and faith-based programs; care and support for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their family members; community support for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); increased African commitment and capacity to plan, manage, and implement HIV/AIDS programs; monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programs; donor coordination for partners, and strengthening African capacity and African institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
USAID will use these funds to improve African capacity to design, manage, and evaluate HIV/AIDS programs, policies, and strategies. The regional program aims to support innovative approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention in the African context, working in the education, health and agricultural sectors.

Mitigating the Impact of HIV/AIDS ($1,237,500 CSH; $5,800,000 prior year CSH): USAID will continue to mobilize a multi-sectoral response related to the HIV/AIDS crisis. It will also advocate for, and facilitate the development of, increased public-private partnerships. These include efforts to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on the education sector in Africa, and to implement community-based care programs for orphans and vulnerable children in several countries, including Zambia, Namibia, Uganda and Rwanda. A new and emerging area of focus will be the relationship of HIV/AIDS to the food and drought crises of Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: University of Natal (South Africa) Health Economics and Research Division (HEARD).

Developing Tools to Fight HIV/AIDS ($137,500 CSH): Among other activities, USAID will conduct analysis on emerging issues that directly affect Africa, and disseminate this knowledge to strengthen HIV/AIDS programs. These include the development and distribution of life skills materials for use in the education sector; the distribution of "Building Blocks" resource tools for designing and implementing OVC programs; and HIV/AIDS toolkits to assess the impact of the epidemic on the health sector. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (FHI).

Southern Africa Regional Program for HIV/AIDS ($5,950,000 CSH). This program provides support and funding for projects and activities to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on transient populations (e.g., truck drivers, migrant workers) in cross-border areas in the Southern Africa region, in particular Botswana and South Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

African Capacity Building ($1,237,500 CSH): In addition to developing tools to help Africa fight HIV/AIDS, other activities to be supported in FY 2004 will enable African communities and governments to plan and manage their own programs. These activities include providing support to the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Health Organization and the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat for East and Central Africa to implement improved HIV/AIDS programs and to

work with HEARD to improve the ability of education and health care policy-makers and leaders to confront the crisis in their sectors. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED), International HIV/AIDS Alliance, and CARE.

Partner and Donor Coordination ($137,500 CSH): USAID will continue to work with other international donors and organizations, such as the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), UNAIDS and UNICEF, to ensure that the international community's resources are used effectively in helping Africa confront the crisis. Principal grantee: UNICEF.

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Mitigating the Impact of HIV/AIDS ($1,237,500 CSH): Activities will continue and build on FY 2004 programs to develop and implement multisectoral approaches to HIV prevention and mitigation.

Developing Tools to Fight HIV/AIDS ($137,500 CSH): Activities will continue and build on FY 2004 programs to develop, assess and distribute tools supporting HIV prevention and mitigation.

Southern Africa Regional Program for HIV/AIDS ($5,950,000 CSH). This program will continue to support projects and activities to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on transient populations in the Southern Africa region.

African Capacity Building ($1,237,500 CSH): USAID will also continue the effort to build African capacity to deal with the pandemic at all levels and in a variety of sectors.

Partner and Donor Coordination ($137,500 CSH): USAID will continue to work with other donors and organizations to coordinate efforts and prevent overlaps and gaps in the international struggle against HIV/AIDS.

Performance and Results: USAID's HIV/AIDS team continued to focus on mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on Africans--especially orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)--during FY 2003 and on creating the tools and capacity necessary to confront the pandemic on the continent.

USAID organized and facilitated a meeting of senior government officials from Eastern and Southern Africa on strengthening activities providing support for children afflicted with HIV/AIDS. Held in Namibia, the meeting reviewed regional and national progress towards the UN's goals for mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS, and planned future activities and strategies for helping OVCs in the region. USAID also carried out country reviews of OVC policies in Kenya and Benin, to strengthen national policies for support of children afflicted by HIV/AIDS.

Ensuring that African governments, NGOs and institutions have the capacity and the tools to respond to HIV/AIDS was also an important aspect of USAID's activities in FY 2003. USAID facilitated meetings of African finance and planning ministers in January and December 2003 to plan multilateral responses to HIV/AIDS and ensure that adequate resources are devoted to the fight against it. USAID also provided material, technical and intellectual support to African NGOs and institutions--such as the National Association of People Living With HIV/AIDS (in South Africa) and the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa--to support public outreach activities, organizational capacity building, and research to help them actively respond to the pandemic. USAID also began distribution of "Building Blocks" in 2003. This is a practical tool to facilitate community-based activities for work with OVCs. The Building Blocks provide a set of guidelines and best practices for strategic planning and to confront the HIV/AIDS crisis at the local level. These include strategies for building partnerships, designing and implementing activities, finding technical support, developing strategic plans and advocacy activities, and properly managing and evaluating activities to ensure the best use of resources.

Finally, USAID provided data sheets on 14 African countries for the President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief, as well as research and information on the subregional distribution and situation of OVCs for the Presidential initiative against HIV/AIDS.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission: Africa Regional
Program Title: Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery
Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective: 698-022
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: $16,140,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated: $6,222,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation: $17,352,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation: FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program strengthens African capacity to prevent or mitigate the impact of natural disasters and man-made crises. USAID's Africa Bureau program develops and applies tools and research to help prevent deadly conflict from occurring; mitigate its effects while it is occurring; and help people and countries recover from conflict, especially its social and psychological aspects.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), the Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) program, and the Complex Emergency Response Transition Initiative (CERTI) will be reported by the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau of USAID.

Planned activities include:

Prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict ($16,140,000 DA; $6,222,000 prior year DA): USAID expects to continue engaging public and private actors in activities to support regional peace dialogue efforts, inter-faith initiatives, local problem-solving methods, female-led programs, human rights education, psychological healing and reconciliation, and reintegration of ex-combatants. USAID will continue to support bilateral and regional conflict prevention, mitigation and recovery activities begun in FY 2003 and seek new areas of activity where appropriate. Principal contractors and grantees: African Centre for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval.

FY 2005 Program:
Prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict ($17,352,000 DA): USAID expects to continue engaging public and private actors in activities to support regional peace dialogue efforts, inter-faith initiatives, local problem-solving methods, female-led programs, human rights education, psychological healing and reconciliation, and reintegration of ex-combatants. USAID will continue to support bilateral and regional conflict prevention, mitigation and recovery activities begun in FY 2003 and seek new areas of activity where appropriate. Principal partners and grantees: Same as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, Africa Bureau allocated $10.5 million for bilateral missions and non-presence countries through a competitive proposal process and $4.5 million to the three regional missions based on the submission of regional work plans. In addition, resources were used in Liberia, Burundi, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo to support opportunities arising from critical turning points in the peace processes.

These activities focused on conflict response and mitigation programs that aimed to avert imminent violence, mitigate ongoing violence, or address its immediate aftermath (e.g., through mediation, community-based reconciliation, peace media, reintegration, psychosocial counseling); and conflict

management programs that address the causes and consequences of conflict (e.g., youth unemployment, ethnically based economic competition, issues with natural resources such as land, water, and forests).

In addition to the establishment of USAID's Conflict and Peace Building Fund, USAID provided support to quick response, mitigation and management activities in cross-border areas affected by conflict.

USAID also worked closely with the State Department and international organizations in planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes in a number of countries, including Burundi and Liberia. USAID's primary role was to provide technical guidance about the reintegration of former combatants into communities once they have been formally disarmed and demobilized.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Environmental Assessment for Sound Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-023
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$39,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$690,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act and the principles of environmentally sound development, this program ensures that USAID's regional program for Africa complies with USAID regulations requiring the environmental review of all USAID activities (22 CFR 216) as well as the Foreign Assistance Act, which requires USAID staff to use country-level environmental analyses as a basis for developing Country Strategic Plans (FAA Sections 117-119). This program's purpose is to ensure that USAID programs avoid causing environmental harm. USAID also builds awareness across sectors (agriculture, health, education, etc.) about the principles of environmentally sound project design and implementation; develops local capacity to conduct environmental impact assessments (EIAs), benefiting USAID programs as well as those of other development agencies and the private sector; and helps host countries to implement their own environmental review procedures.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Environmental procedures oversight ($450,000 DA): USAID's Africa Regional program will continue to conduct environmental reviews of USAID projects. This is about 30 reviews for the year. In addition, USAID will continue to provide analytical, policy and editorial guidance as well as training to the Mission Environmental Officers. It will also continue to backstop the Regional Environmental Officers. Principal agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Analytical processes ($50,000 DA; $39,000 prior year DA): Continue to provide analytical support for USAID projects dealing with urban environment/energy issues, pest management programs to enhance food security in Africa, and cleaner production for small-scale industries. USAID will also provide environmental assessment support for the Presidential Initiative on Water.

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2005 funds once the strategy is approved.

FY 2005 Program:
Environmental procedures oversight ($550,000 DA): This core activity is expected to continue at approximately the same level as in FY 2004. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Analytical processes ($140,000 DA): USAID expects to continue providing analytical support to the Africa regional activity as needed, particularly for EIAs involving urban areas, water, forestry, pesticides, and public-private partnerships.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, USAID provided drafting assistance, review and clearance for 58 Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and other program and activity-level environmental assessments in 17 countries and regional offices across sub-Saharan Africa. The program also provided guidance for the preparation of five country-level environmental analyses, which are required for the development of new Country Strategic Plans, in Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, DRC, and Ghana.

USAID also made progress by establishing procedures for the environmental assessment of large-scale public-private partnership activities funded under the agency's Global Development Alliance (GDA). USAID was thus able to develop a process for ongoing environmental audits of projects which meets USAID environmental compliance needs while creating responsibility for assuring the long-term environmental soundness of the investment--and leaving that responsibility in the hands of the private partner and local environmental authorities.

This SO was also active in addressing the environmental assessment training needs of the region's staff and partners. Though the Environmental Assessment Capacity Building Program (ENCAP) was transferred to EGAT in FY 2003, USAID Africa Bureau continued to assist with the program's management and implementation during this transition year. Of note, ENCAP finalized an updated version of the "Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa" in English and began its translation into French.

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-024
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$995,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$1,170,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: In 1988, the World Health Assembly and the World Summit for Children adopted the goal of eradicating poliovirus worldwide by the year 2000. Delays in achieving this goal have been due to civil unrest, political instability and, at times, shortfalls in the supply of polio vaccine. Those involved in the campaign now expect to achieve this goal in 2005. Polio eradication strategies include sustaining high vaccination coverage with oral polio vaccine (OPV); mass immunization campaigns where all children under five years of age receive OPV to interrupt poliovirus transmission; and surveillance to detect new cases and to document eradication of polio country by country. Sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push for polio eradication. This activity supports the global goal, particularly in countries where USAID is working, in a way that will also contribute to the development of sustainable health systems--in particular, those needed for the USAID-supported Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
USAID support for eradicating polio in Africa is designed to complement ongoing efforts to develop sustainable systems to immunize Africa's children. This activity will thus continue to support the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies that improve regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio. At the same time, it will also contribute to the strengthening and sustainability of routine immunization services for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases. To accomplish this goal, USAID must work to strengthen technical and administrative capacities for pursuing EPI in the region. However, USAID needs to approach the problem in a systemic way; that is, institutional capacity at the regional level must improve in order to provide the needed skills and knowledge and transfer them to local programs. To achieve this, USAID will continue to provide support in the following areas:

Developing effective public and private partnerships ($125,000 CSH). This effort supports the implementation of programs for polio eradication and immunization/disease control. A key component of the eradication effort is the formation of regional and country-level interagency coordinating committees, which help donors coordinate their efforts and enable countries to identify funding gaps using annual and five-year action plans. Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO).

Strengthening selected immunization support systems ($330,000 CSH). This supports efforts at the national and sub-national levels to achieve polio eradication, immunization against a variety of childhood diseases, and other disease control goals. In particular, stronger planning, training and management, along with social mobilization and proper care and storage of vaccines, are critically needed in order to eradicate polio in sub-Saharan African countries. Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO, UNICEF, Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS).

Planning and Implementing Supplemental Polio Immunization Activities ($330,000 CSH). This includes National Immunization Days (NIDs) during which the enormous influx of vaccine and the speed with which it must be dispatched to the correct vaccination posts present a formidable logistical challenge requiring careful advance planning. USAID will support the preparation of detailed plans for NIDs and related training for national and district managers. Monitoring and evaluation will be built into supplementary immunization activities. Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO, UNICEF, BASICS.

Implementing quality polio surveillance activities that are integrated with surveillance for other infectious diseases ($125,000 CSH). Polio eradication efforts require a laboratory-based surveillance system that can be expanded to cover other vaccine-preventable diseases. For any such system to succeed, however, it must have enough personnel and the infrastructure to transmit information promptly. Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO.

Improving timely collection and use of information ($85,000 CSH). This effort is aimed at continuously improving and documenting the quality of polio eradication activities. While the ultimate measure of success will be the end of polio, NIDs are a multi-year activity. The more effective they are, the greater the likelihood of eradicating polio quicker. Therefore, USAID will support activities such as the development of appropriate process indicators; south-to-south technical cooperation (e.g., between Africa and South Asia) in NIDs planning, surveillance and response; and the sharing of lessons learned at country and regional levels. Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO.

FY 2005 Program:
A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2005 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Developing effective public and private partnerships ($225,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2004 activities and reinforce activities needed for the last stages of polio eradication. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2004.

Strengthening selected immunization support systems ($500,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2004 activities and reinforce activities needed for sub-national immunization days. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2004.

Implementing quality polio surveillance activities ($255,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2004 activities and reinforce activities needed for strengthened surveillance in the last stages of polio eradication. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2004.

Improving timely collection and use of information ($190,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2004 activities and reinforce activities needed for the last stages of polio eradication. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2004.

Performance and Results: Officially certifying countries as polio-free is an important part of the eradication effort. In the Africa Region, all countries had fully functional National Certification Committees (NCCs) and National Polio Expert Committees (NPECs) by the end of FY 2003. Several countries have also established containment National Task Forces (NTFs).

With 233 cases, Nigeria stands out as the main reservoir of wild poliovirus transmission in sub-Saharan Africa and as the country reporting the most polio cases in the world. Low-intensity transmission has also continued in Niger. However, this is down from the FY 2002 reporting period, when four countries in sub-Saharan Africa--Angola, Nigeria, Niger, and Somalia--reported cases of indigenous wild poliovirus transmission. This also compares favorably with the six countries reporting indigenous wild polio in 2001, and the 11 countries reporting it in 2000.

USAID continues to support supplemental immunization campaigns, particularly in West Africa. With support for sufficient and competent technical staff at the regional, sub-regional and country levels, the quality of surveillance and supplemental immunization activities conducted in the region continues to

increase. The number of countries with coverage greater than 80% for DPT3 (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus--third dose) and OPV3 (three doses of oral poliovirus vaccine) was 16 in 2003, representing a 33% increase from the 12 high-coverage countries reported in 2001.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Improving African Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-026
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$35,809,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$2,610,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$34,122,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: For over a decade, USAID has helped to increase access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women, by developing and refining the Education Sector Support approach. USAID is now implementing President Bush's Africa Education Initiative (AEI), which builds upon selected successful elements of USAID's Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) program and core basic education programs. The Africa Education Initiative will focus on increasing access to quality education through the provision of girls' scholarships; improved in-service and pre-service teacher training; development and distribution of learning materials; increased use of information/communication technology as a tool for instruction; and increased involvement of African communities in the education of their children. Innovative approaches to combat HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact on the education system and on Africa's human capacity will be integrated into the new education program and the Initiative.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Scholarships ($11,000,000 DA): USAID will expand on the success of the girls' scholarships program and will provide scholarships to vulnerable girls and boys at the primary and secondary levels. This includes giving these children access to the latest technology tools to enhance their education, as well as having mentors serve as role models. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Teacher Training ($10,650,000 DA; $1,670,000 prior year DA): USAID will support pre-service and in-service teacher training models that promote innovative and interactive teaching practices in Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Textbooks and Other Learning Materials: ($10,650,000 DA): Together with several historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), USAID will begin the production and distribution of primary grade textbooks and other learning materials which the HBCUs have designed and developed for use by students and teachers in Benin, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and South Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: Hampton University, Elizabeth City State University, Alabama A&M University, Dillard University, St. Augustine's College, Albany State University.

Centers of Excellence: ($1,009,000 DA): Regional centers of excellence to promote teacher development and education reform in Southern Africa will be developed in South Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: Chicago State University and others to be determined.

Partnerships ($1,000,000 DA): USAID will continue to develop pilot activities for improving math and science teaching and to place teachers and teacher trainers in schools and ministries of education throughout Africa. USAID will also help African ministries of education to incorporate HIV/AIDS issues into their educational planning and to increase the effectiveness of regional educational institutions in

Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: Africa-America Institute and International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH).

Education Support ($1,000,000 DA; $940,000 prior year DA): USAID will continue coordinating strategic technical support and assistance to missions in designing and implementing bilateral education programs and in interpreting and applying research findings. Principal contractors and grantees: Department of Health and Human Services.

FY 2005 Program:
Scholarships ($14,242,000 DA): USAID will significantly increase the number of vulnerable girls and boys awarded scholarships. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Textbooks and Other Learning Material ($14,160,000 DA): USAID will expand support through the AEI to HBCUs for production and dissemination of textbooks for African primary school use. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Centers of Excellence: ($1,398,000 DA): Regional centers of excellence to promote teacher development and education reform will be developed for East and West Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Partnerships ($2,000,000 DA): USAID will continue to support the Africa-America Institute, IFESH, the University of Natal and the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) in working with African institutions and ministries of education on a variety of projects. Principal contractor: IFESH.

Education Support ($2,194,000 DA): USAID will continue coordinating strategic technical support and assistance to missions in designing and implementing bilateral education programs. Additional support will be provided in interpreting and applying research findings. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Performance and Results: Under the African Education Initiative, 8,270 Africans have been trained as primary school teachers and over 15,000 teachers have had their skills upgraded through in-service training programs. In addition, 14,511 girls in 27 countries, including a number of HIV/AIDS orphans, have received scholarships and other support through mentoring programs. Through the International Studies Program, partnerships were launched in Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, and Tanzania to enable middle and high school youth in America and Africa to interact through the Internet. Teachers in the various schools also have benefited from partnerships as they share curriculum materials in target subjects.

A contract was awarded to Hampton University as a first step in developing a partnership with a consortium of six HBCUs to ultimately develop, publish, and distribute high-quality learning materials in Benin, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and South Africa.

In FY 2003, USAID provided technical assistance which led to stronger program design and implementation in nine African countries, helping to launch new education programs in Democratic Republic of Congo and Djibouti and providing technical assistance that led to improved program designs in Ethiopia, Ghana, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. USAID responded to the challenge of HIV/AIDS in the education sector by helping ministries of education in Kenya and Uganda incorporate HIV/AIDS into their planning agendas. School health programs developed in Zambia with USAID assistance will provide a model for future programs to be developed in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

Africa Regional
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	44,233	82,258	29,292	31,830
Development Assistance	83,961	59,656	111,827	124,423
Economic Support Fund	43,325	24,730	24,355	17,000
PL 480 Title II	80,147	187,843	114,955	30,235
Total Program Funds	**251,666**	**354,487**	**280,429**	**203,488**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
698-001 Support for Cross-Cutting Programs				
CSH	23	46,134	4,200	4,500
DA	7,896	18,949	20,206	27,851
ESF	19,175	23,993	24,355	17,000
698-013 Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance				
DA	4,025	2,620	10,926	14,200
ESF	3,500	500	0	0
698-014 African Economic Growth				
DA	5,225	1,810	10,550	10,946
698-015 Improving African Agriculture				
CSH	200	100	0	0
DA	17,025	8,439	17,196	18,390
ESF	0	237	0	0
698-016 Leland Initiative: African Information Technology				
DA	6,233	1,000	500	872
ESF	500	0	0	0
698-017 Improved Environmental/Natural Resource Management				
DA	9,935	686	0	0
ESF	3,150	0	0	0
698-019 Better Health Care in Africa				
CSH	22,368	16,890	13,470	15,460
698-020 Family Planning Promotion				
CSH	2,500	2,000	1,927	2,000
698-021 Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs				
CSH	7,500	8,700	8,700	8,700
698-022 Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery				
CSH	200	0	0	0
DA	8,142	6,734	16,140	17,352
698-023 Environmental Assessment for Sound Development				
DA	800	39	500	690
698-024 Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization				
CSH	11,442	8,434	995	1,170
698-026 Improving African Education				
DA	24,680	19,379	35,809	34,122
ESF	17,000	0	0	0