

## Senegal

**The Development Challenge:** Senegal is a democratic and moderate Muslim nation committed to fighting terrorism. A stable country in an unstable region, and a model of religious and ethnic tolerance, it plays a key role in conflict resolution in West Africa and beyond. A founder of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the country is an advocate for private sector-led growth and trade as the essential engines of Africa's economic growth. Freedom House lists Senegal as one of the few African and Muslim countries among the ranks of free nations.

With few natural resources and a per capita income of \$500 per year, Senegal is one of the poorest countries in the world. Unless it can create the conditions to unlock the productivity of its people and, in so doing, create jobs for thousands of unemployed youth, improve access to education and health care, and give people hope for the future, the country risks falling prey to the despair and demagoguery that have destabilized many of its neighbors.

Senegal's economic outlook is mixed. Good fiscal discipline was instrumental in its receiving a B+ sovereign credit rating from Standard and Poor's in 2000 and 2001. On the other hand, real GDP growth, which averaged 5.6% from 1995-2001, is projected at 2.4% in 2002, due to poor agricultural results and a change in the GDP calculation method required by the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union. Poorly run public enterprises (notably the peanut and electricity companies) are a continual drain on the government budget. Structural reforms, including privatization of inefficient state enterprises, increasing the flexibility of the labor market, and improving the transparency of public financial management are needed to achieve higher sustained GDP growth.

External debt is 78% of the GDP. Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan was approved by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank in December 2002 opening the door to a new IMF poverty reduction facility with the expectation of reaching the HIPC completion point during 2003. An exercise has been initiated to reduce the number of conditions and to harmonize budget support within the framework of the poverty reduction strategy.

Overall, the country's competitiveness improved in 2002, confirming the trend noted in the Africa Competitiveness Report 2000/2001 that ranked Senegal among the most competitive African countries. Senegal's exports are expected to have grown by 8% in 2002, and new investments are being made by Mauritian, Malaysian, and U.S. textile investors to take advantage of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) preferences. Administrative barriers to starting new businesses have been reduced, but the time required for an investor to access land is well above the average for a sample of 20 African countries. The business community lacks confidence in the impartiality and competence of the judiciary, which is widely perceived as subject to external influence.

Low productivity, a result of the population's poor education and health status, is at the heart of Senegal's development challenge. Social indicators, although improving, paint a troubling picture. Gross primary school enrollment increased from 53% in the early 1990s to 69% in 2001. Yet, more than 50% of all adults, especially women, are still unable to read or write. While HIV/AIDS prevalence (1%) is among the lowest in West Africa, Senegal's total fertility rate remains high (5.2); use of modern contraceptives is low among married women (8%); and maternal mortality is among the highest in the subregion. In addition, life expectancy at birth is only 52 years, and the under five child mortality rate (142.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) is stubbornly high. A poorly educated population combined with a Sahelian environment of poor soils, very limited rainfall, and rapidly disappearing forests create the conditions in which 53.9% of households live below the poverty line. This has spurred an exodus to the cities, especially the capital, Dakar, where urban squalor is widespread.

Several disasters disrupted development progress in 2002. The delayed onset of the rainy season reduced harvests across the country, while unseasonal rain and cold caused losses of livestock, crops and homes in the north. In September, 1,836 people died in the tragic sinking of the "Joola" ferry, a key economic and psychological link between the conflict-affected Casamance region and the rest of the

country. Without the ferry, lack of reliable transportation between the Casamance and the capital limits commerce from one of the most productive regions.

It is in the United States' national interest to reinforce Senegal's stability and help it reduce poverty by promoting growth-oriented private sector development, improving the quality of social services and infrastructure, and strengthening democratic policies and practices through decentralization, good governance and conflict resolution.

**The USAID Program:** The data sheets that follow describe the five objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. These objectives tackle the key constraints to Senegal's development. To encourage economic growth, the private enterprise program will build trade capacity and make it easier to start and operate a business. This includes improving business skills, strengthening microfinance institutions, and encouraging streamlined business procedures. The program also will commercialize non-traditional agricultural and natural products with export potential. To strengthen democracy at the grassroots, and because Senegal has decentralized responsibilities for service provision and resource management to local governments, FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds will be used to improve the skills of elected local officials and community leaders in raising local revenues, budgeting and financial management, and conflict resolution, particularly with respect to competition for a community's scarce natural resources. This program complements activities in the health and education sectors that encourage increased involvement of local governments and communities in their schools and health centers. The health program targets HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and improved health of women and children, particularly through reduction in malaria and other infectious diseases. In FY 2003, USAID will launch a new basic education program to increase the number of children, especially girls, who are able to continue their education in middle schools. Finally, USAID will provide FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds for a limited number of conflict resolution initiatives in the Casamance, where a 20-year old rebellion continues to indiscriminately claim lives and hobble development. Home-grown activities such as community cultural weekends, small scale agricultural activities, and rebuilding destroyed schools and homes are helping to re-establish the basis for sustainable development and community-led peace initiatives.

**Other Program Elements:** USAID central funds support several agriculture and natural resource management activities in Senegal. The Africa Trade and Investment Policy Initiative (ATRIP) strengthened farmer cooperatives and helped them access international markets by linking them with cooperatives in the United States. ATRIP also funded the University of Minnesota to work with a Senegalese farmer to export green beans to the United States; the first trial shipment was sent in December 2002. The University of California at Riverside and Senegal's Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA) are researching early-maturing, drought-tolerant, and disease-resistant cowpea varieties to replace traditional long-cycle peanut and millet crops. In FY 2002, World Resources Institute began investigating the effects of decentralization on the charcoal market and the implications for Senegal's forests. Finally, the Earth Resources Orbiting Satellite (EROS) Data Center has undertaken collaborative research on carbon sequestration with Senegal's Environment Monitoring Center and ISRA.

In FY 2002, USAID's Education for Democracy and Development Initiative financed a number of activities, including an exchange program between the University of Massachusetts and the Gaston Berger University in Saint-Louis, Senegal, support for the Senegalese university public policy center for research, and teaching in political science and business law.

**Other Donors:** Direct development assistance to Senegal in 2001 was estimated at \$329 million (8.2% of GDP). More than half of total development assistance was provided by World Bank/IDA (22%), France (19%) and Japan (11%). The United States provided \$25 million, or approximately 8% of development assistance, ranking it fifth, behind the European Union. Since 1995, total direct development assistance to Senegal has declined by 35%. Most aid is in the form of project and technical assistance, while 6.8% is budget support. Donors and the Government of Senegal are working to speed up disbursement of donor funds. A well-functioning mechanism for donor coordination is led by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The United States leads the private sector donor subgroup, and plays important roles in other donor subgroups.

## Senegal PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	10,366	15,005	14,762	15,825
Development Assistance	13,375	13,950	13,618	12,209
PL 480 Title II	834	1,790	0	5,387
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>24,575</b>	<b>30,745</b>	<b>28,380</b>	<b>33,421</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
685-001 Private Enterprise				
DA	3,562	4,800	6,926	6,256
685-002 Democracy and Local Governance				
DA	4,800	6,540	2,361	2,443
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services				
CSH	9,966	14,505	14,762	15,825
DA	3,255	0	0	0
685-008 Education for Development and Democracy Initiative				
DA	0	700	0	0
685-009 Casamance Conflict Resolution				
CSH	400	500	0	0
DA	1,758	1,910	800	600
685-010 Middle School Basic Education				
DA	0	0	3,531	2,910

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Senegal
<b>Program Title:</b>	Private Enterprise
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	685-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$6,926,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$6,256,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1998
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2006

**Summary:** The objective of this program is to increase private sector activity, especially among small and micro-enterprises. Clients include entrepreneurs, business associations, and financial institutions. To promote conditions conducive to business growth and job creation, the program provides a combination of training, technical assistance, and direct investments in technology to: 1) remove administrative barriers to trade and investment; 2) increase the availability and quality of financial services; 3) help enterprises become more competitive through such practices as product diversification, improved inventory and quality control, and better pricing and marketing; and 4) increase commercialization of non-traditional agriculture products, and natural products.

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

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Remove barriers to trade and investment (\$1,080,000 DA). Transaction costs resulting from red tape and inconsistent application of the regulations affecting business discourage new investment and limit growth. USAID is working with the Investment Promotion Agency (APIX) and relevant Government ministries to reduce the number and duration of steps needed to start a business. To reduce barriers to trade, USAID is financing activities that 1) help local businesses take advantage of AGOA preferences; 2) build Senegal's capacity to participate effectively in World Trade Organization and other international trade negotiations, and; 3) put in place an effective regulatory framework for the telecommunications sector. Principal Partners: APIX (prime), local and US consulting firms.

Strengthen the microfinance sector (\$2,826,000 DA). By contracting local firms to implement tailored assistance packages for micro-finance institutions (MFIs) on a cost-sharing basis, USAID has been instrumental in tripling savings deposits and the number of loans made each year. These packages typically include training, installation of automated information systems, improved security, and office equipment and allow MFIs to offer credit and savings products to a larger number of rural and urban entrepreneurs, particularly women. This approach is building a local consulting industry based on long-term, commercially sustainable relationships among service providers and the MFIs. USAID will provide loan capital to one MFI. Principal Contractor: Chemonics International (prime).

Improve business services (\$1,620,000 DA). Through the business development services approach, USAID will contract with local firms for training and technical assistance in marketing, business planning, management, and production techniques to make approximately 1,000 entrepreneurs in selected sectors, on a cost-sharing basis, more successful and competitive. This effort will include technology expositions, business association training, and information exchange among businesses. USAID will also strengthen services in selected sectors with high potential for growth to increase competitiveness. Principal Contractor: Chemonics International (prime).

Increase commercialization of non-traditional agricultural and natural products (\$1,400,000 DA). Under the newly launched Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (AG/NRM) program, jointly funded with the local governance program (685-002), USAID will promote profitable joint ventures between rural

communities and private enterprises to market natural products (such as shea butter, baobab, and gum arabic) and to cultivate and/or process non-traditional agricultural products (such as hibiscus, cowpeas, cashews, mango, and fonio) for national and export markets. Principal Contractor: International Resources Group (prime).

**FY 2004 Program:**

Remove barriers to trade and investment (\$750,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with Senegal's Investment Promotion Agency and other organizations to reduce investment barriers in sectors such as land acquisition and site development. To increase trade, USAID will finance workshops, technical assistance and information resources targeted at entrepreneurs in sectors with high export potential under AGOA and WTO agreements. To encourage telecommunications deregulation, USAID will sponsor a deregulation study and technical assistance for the regulatory agency to inform decisions in the telecommunications arena. Principal Partners: APIX (prime), local and US consulting firms.

Strengthen the microfinance sector (\$1,850,000 DA). By providing training, technical assistance and security/office computer equipment tailored to MFIs' needs, USAID will further build the capacity of selected partner MFIs to manage and extend savings and credit services. The program will provide loan capital to one MFI, enabling it to lend to informal businesses in commercial and productive sectors. Principal Contractor: Chemonics International (prime).

Improve business services (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will provide training in specific technical areas, business skills and organizational development to help entrepreneurs expand their markets and be more competitive. A second priority will be conducting studies and providing technical assistance to address weaknesses identified in selected productive sub-sectors thereby increasing production, value-added, and marketing opportunities. These efforts will be linked to MFI products and AGOA, and other trade initiatives. Principal Contractor: Chemonics International (prime).

Increase commercialization of non-traditional agricultural and natural products (\$2,656,000 DA). AG/NRM technical assistance and training will be directed at promoting high-value, non-traditional agricultural crops; establishing profitable joint ventures between communities and the private sector for marketing services and natural products from communal or protected forests (such as tourism or non-timber products); and developing grades, standards and quality control measures for commercially viable agricultural products. Principal Contractor: International Resources Group (prime).

**Performance and Results:** To date, USAID has provided 36 MFI networks, serving 43% of all reported MFI members in Senegal, with institutional support and technical training, computers and office equipment. Clients' confidence in these MFIs continued to rise as evidenced by a sharp increase in the number of clients, the volume of savings mobilized, and the value of loans offered. From 2001 to 2002, the number of new clients more than doubled, going from 40,000 to 84,000; savings deposits went from \$3.2 million to \$11.5 million and the number of loans increased from 11,580 (valued at \$6.8 million) to 42,000 (valued at \$16.9 million). A total of 606 entrepreneurs have benefited from training in more than 35 modules in basic business skills, off-season market gardening, and vetiver and perma-culture technology for nurseries. Some 387 youth and women entrepreneurs in the Casamance Region received loans for income-generating activities, as well as associated training in entrepreneurial skills to help them better manage their business to ensure sustainability. More than 40,000 fuel-efficient stoves were sold in a two-year project. More importantly, continuing demand for the stoves has resulted in a new industry employing hundreds of artisans and salespeople across the country.

By the end of the USAID program, a better business environment will encourage new investment and entrepreneurs will be better able to identify and exploit economic opportunities at the grassroots level.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	DA	DFA
685-001 Private Enterprise		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	22,888	100
Expenditures	9,609	87
Unliquidated	13,279	13
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	4,740	0
Expenditures	7,726	9
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	27,628	100
Expenditures	17,335	96
Unliquidated	10,293	4
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	6,926	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	6,926	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	6,256	0
Future Obligations	23,998	0
Est. Total Cost	64,808	100

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Senegal
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Local Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	685-002
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$2,361,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$2,443,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1998
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2006

**Summary:** The Democracy and Governance (DG) program's goal is to create local governments that manage well the responsibilities granted them by decentralization to provide quality services to their citizens. To promote improved service delivery and increased sustainable use of resources, the DG program encourages local governments and organizations to use transparent financial management and investment planning that increase public participation in decision making and oversight of local affairs. The program provides technical assistance to local government and community-based organization leaders; information campaigns to raise public awareness about citizens' rights and responsibilities; training to increase citizens' participation (especially women's) in local affairs; policy analysis to strengthen decentralization policies; and small-scale infrastructure to meet communities' priority needs.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Local governance (\$1,441,000 DA). This component provides training in management and planning to 67 local governments and more than 1,200 community-based organizations (CBO) across the country. Citizen awareness campaigns on key decentralization issues and citizen participation in local government, piloted with success in 2002, will be scaled up in 2003. "Neighbor local governments" will take part in partner local government activities to spread impact. "Governance fairs" will be held in two regions to bring together local government officials, local leaders, and local government support organizations to discuss how to best use the wide variety of materials developed by the program to improve local government management. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates in Rural Development (prime) and Environment for Development in Africa (prime).

Increased women's participation in the political process (\$67,000 DA). Women local government councilors and leaders will be trained in the roles and responsibilities of local officials and civil society to increase women's participation in the political arena and to increase women's access to leadership positions. These activities will capitalize on the experience gained and enthusiasm generated during the training of women leaders before and after the 2002 local government elections by reinforcing the capacities of those trained and helping them build self-supporting organizations. It will build the capacity of local organizations to assume the training and organizing functions. Grantee to be determined.

Agriculture and natural resources management (AG/NRM) (\$853,000 DA). The AG/NRM activity, jointly funded with the private sector program (685-001), promotes the sustainable exploitation of non-traditional agriculture and natural resources. Technical assistance and training will assist local governments and community groups to maximize profits from the exploitation of their natural resources (forests, farmland, and water), while conserving the resource base. Communities will use participatory and transparent methods for minimizing conflicts over access to natural resources. In addition, various ministries and national and local organizations will receive technical assistance to develop sound AG/NRM policies. The activity contributes to the Global Climate Change Initiative by promoting reforestation and improved soil fertility, thus increasing carbon sequestration and reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Principal contractor: International Resources Group (IRG) (prime).

Basic education. Activities will be funded under a new objective, 685-010, in FY 2003.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Local governance (\$1,572,000 DA). More than 90 local governments (approximately 21% of all local governments in Senegal), including communities in the Ziguinchor (Casamance) region will receive training and technical assistance to improve service delivery and enhance popular participation. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as in FY 2003.

Increased women's participation in the political process (\$171,000 DA). USAID efforts to increase women's participation in the political process will continue. Activities might be expanded to include training and awareness-raising activities with National Assembly, political parties, civil society organizations, and local governments as well as campaigns on the importance of women's role in politics for the general population. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as in FY 2003.

Agriculture and natural resources management (\$700,000 DA). The AG/NRM program will bring an additional 100,000 hectares of natural forest under sustainable community management. The program will also promote integrated management of protected areas by national authorities and local governments. This will contribute to the Global Climate Change initiative by promoting reforestation and improved soil fertility, thus increasing carbon sequestration and reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as in FY 2003.

**Performance and Results:** To date, the program has helped to develop the capacities of elected local officials and their civil society partners in 97 municipalities. Local leaders understand better decentralization and have adopted new approaches to budgeting and planning. During FY 2002, the program served as a catalyst for improved governance in 56 local governments in 10 of the 11 regions of the country. Also in FY 2002, 20 small grants provided incentives for local leaders to engage citizens in the identification and implementation of priority investment projects in areas such as provision of sewerage and potable water.

The financial management capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) has also improved. 72% of CBOs in partner local governments now maintain expenditure log books, produce financial reports, and use financial controls. None did in the previous year. Improved financial management practices were instrumental in increasing the revenues of 64% of partner local governments.

USAID sought to raise the profile of female candidates for the 2002 local elections. Sixty-six political parties developed action plans to increase the number of female candidates and to raise party elites' awareness of gender issues. Women were trained in how to participate in elections. As a result, 3,500 women candidates were on the ballots and 1,507 women were elected, 85% of whom participated in USAID training. Unfortunately, the formation of party coalitions and the nature of Senegal's election system prevented even more women from being elected. Nonetheless, the program successfully raised gender as a relevant election issue and future prospects are encouraging.

Community reforestation activities resulted in 340 hectares of trees planted, 16 hectares of mangrove saline swamp area reclaimed, and 830 hectares protected and restored using appropriate NRM technologies such as live fencing, green firebreaks and anti-erosion plantings. An important change in attitude was observed as individual farmers embraced private entrepreneurship, selecting tree species based on market demand, selling seedlings, and integrating trees into the farming systems for their economic value.

By the end of this program, local governments will be effectively exercising their authorities and managing local affairs in a transparent manner with effective public participation. This will contribute to the improved social and economic well-being of citizens in 109 jurisdictions.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-002 Democracy and Local Governance	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	21,772
Expenditures	13,368
Unliquidated	8,404
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	6,478
Expenditures	4,202
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	28,250
Expenditures	17,570
Unliquidated	10,680
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	2,361
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	2,361
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	2,443
Future Obligations	11,189
Est. Total Cost	44,243

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Senegal
<b>Program Title:</b>	Decentralized Quality Health Services
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	685-003
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$14,762,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$15,825,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1998
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2006

**Summary:** The Decentralized Quality Health Services (DQHS) Program aims to increase access to and use of quality health services in 29 health districts whose residents comprise 60% of Senegal's population. The program provides funding and technical assistance to Senegal's Ministry of Health (MOH) and local governments to implement via public and private partners a package of promotional, preventive and curative health care services.

To maintain Senegal's low HIV/AIDS prevalence, USAID's program concentrates on prevention, on targeted interventions toward high-risk groups and on the supportive and nutritional aspects of care and treatment. To reduce child morbidity, emphasis is placed on immunizations and nutrition; and to reduce mortality, the focus is on the diagnosis and treatment of childhood illnesses. To increase contraceptive prevalence and decrease maternal mortality, a full package of quality antenatal and family planning (FP) services is provided through public and private outlets. To promote local community financing of health care services, USAID helps local governments and civil society to develop and implement annual health plans that are funded with local tax revenues and complemented with USAID funds. The program encourages the involvement of women and youth in reproductive health decisions.

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

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Increase local health care financing (\$2,707,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to the MOH at central and local levels to: train locally elected officials in health care planning and monitoring; strengthen health committees; create associations of health promoters in 110 local communities; and expand a matching fund to increase local health care funding in 15 enrolled districts to the Kaolack and Ziguinchor regions. Training and management tools will be provided to expand alternative financing mechanisms such as Mutual Health Organizations (MHOs) and to encourage better coverage of primary and preventive health services. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Associates (prime), Abt Associates (prime) and PHRplus (prime).

Reduce child mortality (\$3,716,000 CSH). USAID will fund technical assistance to the MOH at central and health district levels. Activities will focus on: improving child health services in 15 health districts while expanding these services in the Ziguinchor and Kaolack regions; disseminating information for improved knowledge and changed behavior; expanding coverage of childhood illness treatment and six vaccinations including polio, providing training in newborn care techniques, implementing new strategies involving public and private sectors in infectious disease management; preventing malaria among pregnant women; and promoting improved child nutrition through women's associations. Principal contractors and grantees: BASICS Project (prime).

Improve reproductive health (RH) services (\$3,113,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to the MOH at a national level for contraceptive logistics and the provision of RH services in target districts. The involvement of opinion and religious leaders in RH issues will be increased. Within the public sector, emphasis will be placed on training service providers and reducing other constraints to improve the

quality of family planning services. Within the private sector, community-based FP services will be expanded to additional sites, networks of district-level private FP providers will be established, and an injectable contraceptive will be added to the array of socially marketed contraceptives. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Sciences for Health (prime) and Plan International (sub).

Prevent the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS (\$5,226,000 CSH). USAID will continue to consolidate the current STI/HIV/AIDS program. Specifically, it will expand the geographic coverage of information and education activities targeting at-risk groups; open 3 additional voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers; reinforce STI case management through training, equipping and supplying 15 health centers and 45 health posts; and expand STI/HIV/AIDS activities in the Ziguinchor and Kaolack regions. USAID will also support activities aimed at preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV in two regions. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (prime) and Alliance Nationale de Lutte contre le SIDA (sub).

**FY 2004 Program:**

Increase local health care financing (\$1,879,000 CSH). USAID will provide matching grants to the already enrolled health districts and to additional districts in the Fatick region. Increased financial resources generated through the matching fund will provide equipment and supplies for health facilities and training for staff. Supervision will be strengthened, from the level of the health districts down to the level of the community, including health workers and promoters. Principal contractors and grantees are the same as for FY 2003.

Reduce child mortality (\$4,100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to the MOH at the central and district levels to further expand immunization coverage and implement childhood curative care services at both the health facility and community levels. Principal contractors and grantees are the same as for FY 2003.

Improve reproductive health services (\$2,875,000 CSH). USAID will focus on improving pre-natal and obstetric care, mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS and the effective preventive treatment of malaria among pregnant women. It will increase the use of modern contraceptives by improvements in the quality of services in the 26 targeted districts and the increased involvement of the private sector. Principal contractors and grantees are the same as for FY 2003.

Prevent the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS (\$6,971,000 CSH). USAID will provide information to promote abstinence, fidelity or condom use for high-risk groups. USAID will strengthen biological and behavioral surveillance, and expand and improve treatment of STIs and the psychosocial and nutritional aspects of care for persons living with HIV/AIDS. This will enable USAID to continue to play a key role in efforts to maintain Senegal as a low prevalence country. Principal contractors and grantees are the same as for FY 2003.

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

**Performance and Results:** The Decentralized Quality Health Services Program is making steady progress. Local participation in financing health care services is increasing and communities are now contributing a higher percentage of their budget commitments. USAID's assistance that concentrates on HIV/AIDS prevention, particularly among high risk groups, and diagnosis and treatment of STIs, has contributed to maintaining the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS at around 1%. Training of family planning providers has reduced contraceptive stock-outs and improved the quality of FP services. Additionally, an oral contraceptive was added to the array of social marketing products. These efforts have resulted in a 14% increase in Couple Years of Protection, exceeding the 9% target. Programs to more effectively treat childhood illnesses and expand immunization coverage were put in place. By FY 2006, continued progress in this objective will lead to a 20% reduction of infant mortality, considerable reductions in maternal mortality, and will maintain the HIV/AIDS prevalence at less than 3%.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	CSH	DA
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	16,947	4,473
Expenditures	5,549	2,058
Unliquidated	11,398	2,415
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	13,955	0
Expenditures	10,094	1,384
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	30,902	4,473
Expenditures	15,643	3,442
Unliquidated	15,259	1,031
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	14,762	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	14,762	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	15,825	0
Future Obligations	15,203	0
Est. Total Cost	76,692	4,473

**Data Sheet**

**685-008: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Senegal**

	<b>CSH</b>	<b>DA</b>
685-008 Education for Development and Democracy Initiative		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	3,300	1,000
Expenditures	874	77
Unliquidated	2,426	923
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	700
Expenditures	1,836	380
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	3,300	1,700
Expenditures	2,710	457
Unliquidated	590	1,243
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,300	1,700

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Senegal
<b>Program Title:</b>	Casamance Conflict Resolution
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	685-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$800,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$600,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1999
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2006

**Summary:** The Casamance Conflict Resolution program applies a broad-based approach to conflict resolution. Living conditions for the affected population are improved through income generation, job creation, increased access to microfinance, and rehabilitation of local infrastructure. Training in management and vocational skills helps to increase local capacity and grassroots conflict resolution and mitigation activities seek to address the causes of conflict.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Initially, funding for this objective was not included in the FY 2003 CBJ because ongoing activities were considered fully funded. However, the complex nature of conflict resolution in the Casamance and the socio-economic impact of the "Joola" ferry tragedy in September 2002 has made it apparent that prolongation of certain activities is warranted to encourage the peace and reconciliation process.

Economic and social well-being (\$400,000 DA). Subgrants will be given to improve living conditions in villages affected by the conflict. Activities are identified by the villages themselves, but based on experience, it can be anticipated that the subgrants will be used for activities such as rehabilitating classrooms and health posts, and financing fishing canoes, grain mills or community gardens. Approximately 250 houses will be rehabilitated, assisting an estimated 3,000 formerly displaced persons to return home and rebuild their lives. Principal Grantees: Catholic Relief Services (prime), Enterprise Works Worldwide (prime), and Association for Rural Development for Nyassia (prime).

Building local capacity (\$200,000 DA). Implementing partners will work with local NGOs to improve their management skills through training in human rights, strategic planning, personnel management, and accounting. Youth will receive vocational training, including business skills development, according to their expressed needs. Principal Grantees: Catholic Relief Services (prime), and World Education (prime).

Addressing conflict and its effects (\$200,000 DA). Peace-building activities, using the successful "cultural weekends" model (whereby villagers gather for two days to discuss common problems and propose solutions will be sponsored in 16 rural communities in the north of the Casamance where the conflict persists. Subgrants for local-level peace and reconciliation will continue, with priority given to regions where activities have been limited and conflict has recently flared. Peace and reconciliation activities are identified by local organizations to ensure that they respond to local needs and are locally directed and owned. Principal Grantees: Catholic Relief Services (prime), World Education (prime) and Association for Rural Development for Nyassia (prime).

#### FY 2004 Program:

Economic and social well-being (\$350,000 DA). Subgrants promoting employment or income generation will be awarded. Some of these will be used for improvements in infrastructure as proposed by local

communities in the Bignona area (as a follow up to cultural weekends in FY 2003). A further 250 houses to benefit 3,000 displaced people will be rehabilitated. Principal grantees are the same as for FY 2003.

Addressing conflict and its effects (\$250,000 DA). USAID will continue support to grassroots organizations to promote reconciliation, including cultural weekends in the north of the Casamance. Principal grantees are the same as for FY 2003.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's program in the Casamance has become one of the most visible donor programs in the region, working in a wide range of activities that make a difference in people's lives. In FY 2002, village banks extended credit totaling \$370,000 to 4,141 women. In addition, 2,746 part- and full-time jobs were created by other USAID-funded activities. Locally manufactured equipment for cashew processing (10 units established) and water pumps (60 installed) ensures the use of appropriate technology that can be repaired and replaced by local artisans. Skills training reached a total of 13,800 people, and built management capacity and sustainability of 24 local NGOs.

Social services in the Casamance have suffered from neglect during the 20-year crisis. To help improve health services, 24 refrigerators for vaccines were delivered to health posts, three machines were provided for iodization of locally made salt; prostheses, wheelchairs and other walking aides are being made locally for victims of land mines and the handicapped, and 18 local health posts were rehabilitated. USAID also funded six canoes used for transport to remote islands - often for medical emergencies. Women's labor burden was lessened by the provision of 14 grain mills. Classrooms and latrines in nine schools were rehabilitated. Teachers have been trained to identify signs of stress and counsel victims of the conflict. Malaria and landmine awareness activities have been integrated into school curricula.

An estimated 9,431 displaced people were able to return to their villages following the reconstruction of 566 houses and 31 wells. This activity has garnered huge accolades from the local population, who view rehabilitation work as a concrete expression of US solidarity with internally displaced persons and a concrete commitment to peace. Helping communities re-establish normal life improves the security of individuals and helps to stabilize targeted areas.

Implementing partners worked with local political figures in the Movement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance to encourage dialogue between separatist factions whose internal rivalries constitute a basic impediment to negotiating a comprehensive settlement. Grassroots initiatives to encourage dialogue, collaboration, and prevention of violence reached over 3,821 participants. 1,060 traditional ceremonies were held to renounce oaths made to engage in the liberation struggle. Village committees now exist in 29 communities to deal with conflict in an open, participatory manner.

The success of last year's cultural weekends - which are credited with helping to lower levels of conflict in Nyassia and Nyaguis - was built upon in FY 2002. Four cultural weekends were held in the Oussouye area, reaching 4,700 inhabitants of a former separatist stronghold.

The Casamance Program provides specialized activities and transition assistance towards the implementation of mainstream development activities in the region. By the end of FY 2002, all USAID Strategic Objectives had launched activities in the Casamance.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-009 Casamance Conflict Resolution	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	400	5,257	1,500
Expenditures	0	1,097	586
Unliquidated	400	4,160	914
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	500	1,910	0
Expenditures	0	3,506	886
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	900	7,167	1,500
Expenditures	0	4,603	1,472
Unliquidated	900	2,564	28
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	800	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	800	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	600	0
Future Obligations	0	863	0
Est. Total Cost	900	9,430	1,500

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Senegal
<b>Program Title:</b>	Middle School Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	685-010
<b>Status:</b>	New
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$3,531,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$2,910,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2003
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** Senegal's national priorities, reducing poverty, maintaining a low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, promoting a tolerant and peaceful practice of Islam, and encouraging increased democratic participation in local decision making, are all heavily dependent upon a school system that provides children with basic life skills and civic understanding. This new program tackles the constraints to expanding enrollment and improving the quality of middle schools, the last four years of the basic education cycle. The program has three components: 1) increase the system's physical capacity by building schools in rural areas; 2) improve the quality of the teaching and learning environment by launching nationwide in-service training programs for teachers and principals in public and private middle schools; and 3) stimulate community involvement by establishing school management committees and by helping local governments assume their responsibilities for financing schools. The Ministry of Education will need to ensure that sector policies are consistent with its program objectives and that national and regional education authorities have the skills needed to provide overall direction to planned reforms. A separate girls' scholarship program is also envisioned. This program's teacher training, community participation, girl's scholarship, and classroom-level activities will contribute directly to achieving the objectives of President Bush's Africa Education Initiative.

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

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Increased physical capacity of the middle school system (\$1,450,000 DA). There are currently no middle schools in rural areas. For many students, especially young girls, the requirement to move to a neighboring town is an insurmountable barrier to staying in school. To expand access to middle school, stimulate the demand for girls' education and create a school environment favorable to the retention of girls, USAID will co-finance the construction of new rural middle schools and the expansion of existing middle schools in six communities with large numbers of stranded students. Communities and local governments will co-finance the cost of construction and be responsible for maintenance. Community mobilization will focus on building community ownership and involvement in their children's' education and the importance of educating girls. Principal Partner(s) to be determined.

Improve the teaching and learning environment (\$1,511,000 DA). This program component will focus on creating a learning environment for student success and increasing the relevance of the curriculum. With USAID support, the Ministry of Education will: 1) launch in-service teacher training to introduce and promote new teaching practices, particularly with respect to experiential, hands-on learning methods, the use of simple, home-made instructional materials, and techniques for teaching science in poor rural settings; 2) increase the use of computers and the internet in rural locations; 3) introduce life skills modules into the curriculum (HIV/AIDS, hygiene, civic responsibility); and 4) set performance standards for school principals and offer in-service training so they can meet those standards, provide instructional leadership, and create school-community partnerships. The program will also increase availability of teaching materials (books, visual aids) in the classroom. Principal Partner(s) to be determined.

Increase participation of local governments and communities in education management and financing (\$570,000 DA). This component is intended to strengthen parents' participation in their children's education, and increase the capacity of locally elected bodies to carry out the education responsibilities transferred to them by Senegal's decentralization law. To ensure effective community involvement, the program will: 1) establish school management committees in the target middle schools and strengthen the education committees in three regions; 2) offer training for school management committee members and school staff in preparing, executing and monitoring the performance of viable school development plans; 3) offer training and technical assistance on community-level action to mobilize resources in support of education (voluntary and extra-curricular activities); 4) support a decentralized planning system that increases the transparency of the budget process; and 5) mobilize local businesses and civil society for school-community partnerships. Principal Partner(s) to be determined.

Each of these three program components will entail on-going dialogue between the Ministry of Education, teachers' unions and local governments on policy reforms needed to achieve and sustain increased financing, improve system management, and deliver in-service training programs. Where necessary, USAID will finance studies to inform policy choices and strategies. Examples include school mapping, external efficiency of middle school curricula, entry and exit skill profiles, continuous evaluation of student performance, and teacher supply and compensation. Principal Partner(s) to be determined.

USAID envisions procuring an implementing partner in the first quarter of 2003 through the Educational Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP) Leader and Associates grant mechanism managed by the Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Education Office.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Increased physical capacity of the middle school system (\$1,510,000 DA). USAID will co-finance construction of 5 additional rural middle schools and expansion of 3 existing schools in four regions. Community mobilization campaigns will emphasize parental involvement and girls' education. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve the teaching and learning environment (\$1,000,000 DA). In-service programs to train school administrators will be fully developed and will enroll at least one third of middle school principals. Teaching materials and equipment, including computers, will be financed for target schools. At least one third of all teachers (in both public and private schools) will be enrolled in a national in-service training program. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase participation of local governments and communities in education management and financing (\$400,000 DA). All participating middle schools will have established community-based school management committees that receive training and technical assistance to develop and implement viable school development plans. The education commissions of regional and rural councils will be preparing realistic annual budgets that guarantee middle schools some recurrent financing. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the program, more than 25,000 children, half of them girls, who previously were unable to continue their education will be enrolled in a middle school located not farther than 2 kilometers from their homes. These community-based schools will deliver a quality education through well-trained and motivated teachers. Schools will have relevant teaching materials, including computers and internet access. Teachers will frequently assess learning achievements, use active learner-centered methods, and provide more learning opportunities, in part simply by making better use of the students' time. Communities will be more involved in schools, participate in school management committees, and demonstrate a sense of ownership for their schools.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-010 Middle School Basic Education	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	3,531
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	3,531
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	2,910
Future Obligations	8,559
Est. Total Cost	15,000