

Africa Regional

The Development Challenge: Africa continues to present a complex mixture of development challenges and tangible progress. There are many reasons for cautious optimism about Africa's prospects--including the opportunities created by the U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Much of the economic news from Africa is positive. Reports from Africa show many countries growing at promising rates, as much as 4.3% in 2001, growth which continued in 2002. Local communities are taking more responsibility for their environment and for their children's education, a sign of better, more democratic governance on the continent. Expanded programs to fight HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases are being implemented throughout Africa. New projects to encourage trade and agricultural growth can accelerate the encouraging trend of African economic development.

Some challenges remain, such as the problems of HIV/AIDS, regional food insecurity, environmental degradation and armed conflict. Ultimately, though, Africa's future depends on how it addresses economic and political governance, resolves civil conflicts, and responds to the need for deeper economic and social reforms. USAID's Africa Bureau works from the assumption that African development can only result from a partnership in which the Africans undertake the leadership and essential responsibilities themselves. That said, the United States continues to be in a position to effect real change, change that will enhance our collective security and help Africans help themselves in the long-term.

For the United States, African development assistance is not charity, but represents a vital investment in global peace and security. The goals of reducing poverty, mitigating conflict, promoting democracy, and lowering HIV/AIDS rates are vitally important to U.S. national security and to regional stability, and contribute to our efforts to encourage worldwide economic growth and combat transnational security threats.

The USAID Program: The following Data Sheets give a comprehensive overview of the 13 objectives for which USAID is requesting these funds for the Africa Regional Program. A number of common themes are indicative of USAID's development approach: (1) developing Africans' capacity to design and manage their own programs; (2) maintaining a focus on sustainability; (3) using cross-sectoral linkages to increase performance for a wider range of programs; and (4) establishing partnerships with other development partners and the private sector -- both in the United States and globally -- to maximize the impact of USAID resources. Finally, USAID is taking the leadership position on four new Administration Initiatives, of which the first two are Presidential: education, trade, agriculture, and forestry; as well as on an anti-corruption initiative.

USAID's regional program for Africa comprises three distinct types of activities. First, USAID provides policy-relevant information and helps African countries and partners use this information 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 channels for economic and technical cooperation.

Agricultural Development: Hunger in Africa is a growing problem and is directly related to poor economic development. As a significant step toward reducing the number of impoverished and malnourished people in Africa and in partnership with other donors, the United States will undertake an Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, increasing by over 25 percent its efforts to raise agricultural production and reduce poverty by 2015. The Initiative is a response to the concern in both the United States and African countries over the link between hunger and slow economic growth, and the recognition by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) that agriculture is the most important engine of economic growth for the continent.

Economic Growth: Building free markets in Africa is a key link to setting up sustainable economic prosperity. USAID recently launched the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative. The Initiative revolves around three trade hubs which will ultimately serve the east, west and southern African regions. All the hubs have opened, and are working to support the six following themes: promote U.S. - African business linkages; enhancing the competitiveness of African products and

services; expanding the role of trade for African poverty reduction strategies; improving the delivery of public services supporting trade; strengthening African capacity for trade policy formulation and implementation; and strengthening the enabling environment for African businesses. Activities will include building relationships between United States and sub-Saharan African firms, strengthening African business groups to foster joint ventures, and increasing African access to the Internet and other information technologies.

Environment: USAID supports training and policy-change efforts that increase local control over community resources as a means of addressing environmental challenges. USAID has leveraged its efforts by coordinating donors, partners and research networks and by greater use of advanced information and remote-sensing technologies, including satellites and the Internet.

Human Capacity: USAID's main education goal is to increase access to basic education for African children - especially girls - without lowering quality, respond to the challenge of HIV/AIDS for the education sector, ensure that teachers are well trained for their tasks, and ensure that communities take more responsibility for their children's education. To address these challenges, USAID is combining the basic education program and the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative, with the President's African Education Initiative.

Health and Population: USAID's activities work to improve the quality and sustainability of African health care services; all emphasize increased African capacity to design, manage and evaluate health systems. The regional program aims to support innovative approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention in the African context, through the education, health and agricultural sectors. The program in family planning and reproductive health supports effective work in research, advocacy, social marketing of contraceptives, and behavior change communications. Other programs include targeting polio, TB, malaria, malnutrition, respiratory diseases, diarrhea, vaccine-preventable illnesses and maternal/child health, as well as the widespread lack of access to health services.

Democracy and Governance: The work of the USAID regional program in strengthening principles of democracy and good governance advances the national security goal of creating the conditions for peace and promoting U.S. and world security. This effort consists of research and information-sharing on state-of-the-art innovations; technical assistance to field missions; grants to African non-governmental organizations for human rights and democracy-building activities; grants for critical activities, such as elections support and civic education; a new initiative to combat corruption in Africa; and innovative pilot projects integrating the promotion and practice of good governance principles into other development sectors.

Humanitarian Assistance: The onrush of humanitarian crises in Africa shows no sign of abating. These emergencies threaten lives, economic growth, democratic progress, and regional stability. USAID's regional crisis prevention and 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 in a timely manner.

FY 2003 is the final year of the current strategy. A new strategy will be designed for implementation beginning in FY 2004, which will be separately notified.

Other Program Elements: When appropriate, USAID's Africa regional program works with the pillar bureaus to ensure that appropriated funds are spent in the most cost-effective manner. This programmatic synergy makes USAID a more effective agency, in terms of results, resources used and overall, long-term development 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 non-governmental organizations, building partnerships and networks with all of these.

Africa Regional 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	38,571	44,233	33,915	33,420
Development Assistance	81,619	83,961	167,146	188,976
Economic Support Fund	22,216	31,325	77,000	22,000
Supplemental - ESF**	0	12,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	31,285	81,218	23,981	24,337
Total Program Funds	173,691	252,730	302,041	268,232

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

698-001 Support for Cross-Cutting Programs				
CSH	0	23	5,440	4,500
DA	8,110	7,896	25,883	17,545
ESF	3,606	19,175	77,000	22,000
698-013 Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance				
DA	3,415	4,025	14,200	9,000
ESF	4,894	3,500	0	0
698-014 African Economic Growth				
DA	18,418	5,225	18,838	27,350
ESF	1,250	0	0	0
698-015 Improving African Agriculture				
CSH	0	200	250	100
DA	20,383	17,025	33,500	51,685
698-016 Leland Initiative: African Information Technology				
CSH	325	0	0	0
DA	253	6,233	1,500	1,000
ESF	0	500	0	0
698-017 Improved Environmental/Natural Resource Management				
DA	7,900	9,935	9,700	6,900
ESF	0	3,150	0	0
698-018 Health Services in Africa				
CSH	4,291	0	0	0
698-019 Better Health Care in Africa				
CSH	17,895	22,368	16,225	13,375
698-020 Family Planning Promotion				
CSH	0	2,500	2,200	1,945
DA	2,361	0	0	0
698-021 Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs				
CSH	8,921	7,500	8,300	12,000
698-022 Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery				
CSH	200	200	0	0
DA	6,458	8,142	32,225	20,281
698-023 Environmental Assessment for Sound Development				
DA	740	800	500	350
698-024 Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization				
CSH	4,845	11,442	1,500	1,500

Strategic Objective / Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
698-025 Education and Democracy				
CSH	2,094	0	0	0
DA	13,581	0	0	0
ESF	12,466	0	0	0
698-026 Improving African Education				
DA	0	24,680	30,800	54,865
ESF	0	17,000	0	0

* Africa Regional FY 02 appropriations include polio funds of \$7,442,000 for the following operating units: Angola \$2,100,000; Benin \$100,000; Burundi \$100,000; Eritrea \$200,000; Ethiopia \$2,700,000; Ghana \$300,000; Guinea \$250,000; Liberia \$400,000; Malawi \$75,000; Mali \$300,000; Mozambique \$100,000; REDSO \$100,000; Rwanda \$50,000; Sierra Leone \$234,000; WARP \$353,000; and Zambia \$80,000.

** Prior Year Unobligated Funds include \$12 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Support for Cross-Cutting Programs
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$5,440,000 CSH; \$25,883,000 DA; \$77,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$195,000 CSH; \$3,533,000 DA; \$11,916,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,500,000 CSH; \$17,545,000 DA; \$22,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	Ongoing

Summary: USAID provides support to a number of cross-cutting activities which contribute to Africa-wide needs. USAID uses these funds to meet selected regional needs to carry out activities where it is premature to budget significant resources to a specific country or group of countries. These funds also support activities that enhance the way USAID manages its development resources in Africa and 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 2003 Program:

Support for Programs to Enhance Regional Stability (\$11,300,000 DA). The rapidly changing economic and political environment in Africa requires program flexibility to respond to emerging civil and regional crises. Funds will be used for a wide range of issues: economic growth and development, conflict resolution and management (but not military training), democracy and 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. The "bright ideas fund" for innovative initiatives from field offices begun last year will be continued. Implementing 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 (\$4,191,500 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 quickly to requests from indigenous communities. Principal contractors and grantees are: InterAction, local indigenous community-based organizations and the Peace Corps.

Assistance for Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations: (\$5,440,000 CSH; \$9,200,000 DA). Civil strife, HIV/AIDS, and natural disasters in a number of African countries create circumstances in which some groups of people are more vulnerable than others. To address their needs, funding is reserved for a set of activities to be determined later, through joint consultation and programming with USAID's central 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 (\$1,191,500 DA). Funding for these activities strengthens the management and performance of USAID's development programs in Africa. The Investing in Women in Development Fellow Program will promote gender inclusion by working with

missions to increase capacity to complete assessments on the extent gender concerns are integrated into their programs and ensuring that the findings are added to mission strategies. Economic analysis support will continue to improve fundamental economic policy reform programs through macroeconomic analysis for mission strategies. Other support will be provided to missions for strategic planning and reporting on program results. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies are: Institute for International Education, IBM (prime), and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Funds for Countries in Transition (\$31,000,000 ESF), Regional Organizations (\$6,000,000 ESF), Safe Skies (\$8,000,000 ESF) and other Africa Regional activities (\$32,000,000 ESF) will be programmed during the fiscal year in cooperation with the Department of State, with individual notifications provided once allocations are approved.

FY 2004 Program:

Support for Programs to Enhance Regional Stability (\$7,100,000 DA). USAID will continue to support a wide range of issues: economic growth, conflict resolution (but not military training), democracy and governance, trafficking in persons, human rights, which contribute to African development. USAID will participate actively in key donor forums and with pan-African development organizations, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The "bright ideas fund" will be continued, based on the positive results of the first year's program. The implementing agencies are selected after tasks are identified.

Support to Non-Governmental Organizations and Consortia of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) (\$3,500,000 DA). USAID will expand its public outreach efforts and strengthen its relationships with NGOs and PVO umbrella organizations. 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 so USAID missions or U.S. ambassadors may respond quickly to requests from local communities. Principal contractors and grantees are: local community organizations and the Peace Corps.

Assistance for Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations: (\$4,500,000 CSH; \$5,445,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide assistance to the victims of crises, such as food shortages, displacement of populations due to civil war, and HIV/AIDS. For budget purposes, funding is reserved for a set of activities to be determined later, based on proposals from USAID Missions. Implementing agencies are selected when the themes are identified. While estimated funding for FY 2004 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 information will be disseminated to a broader audience, improved macro economic analysis will better inform the development agenda and support the development of new programs in trade. USAID will continue to strengthen its program management control systems and increase efforts to evaluate program impact. Institute of International Education; IBM, RSSA Technical Advisors.

Funds for Regional Organizations (\$3,000,000 ESF), Safe Skies (\$5,000,000 ESF) and other Africa Regional activities (\$14,000,000) will be programmed in collaboration with the Department of State, and individual notifications will be provided once allocations are approved.

Performance and Results: Management of the Africa Bureau's program resources continues to improve as a result of the training and technical assistance provided. 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. Grants of less than \$2,500 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. A USAID-supported private voluntary consortium brought together U.S.

and African non-governmental organizations and PVOs on a regular basis to discuss Africa-wide issues and lessons learned to improve development policy and practice.

The Integrating Results Management contract provided training and technical assistance to 16 operating units. This resulted in improved strategic planning and more accurate reporting on USAID program impact, including an evaluation of the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program activity. The results have been used to strengthen program performance.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-001 Support for Cross-Cutting Programs	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	286,481	181,458	107,832	24,764
Expenditures	199,141	154,154	99,976	18,732
Unliquidated	87,340	27,304	7,856	6,032
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	5,023	0	0
Expenditures	82,803	24,245	6,941	5,246
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	286,481	186,481	107,832	24,764
Expenditures	281,944	178,399	106,917	23,978
Unliquidated	4,537	8,082	915	786
Prior Year Unobligated Funds**				
Obligations	195	3,533	0	11,916
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	5,440	25,883	0	77,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	5,635	29,416	0	88,916
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	4,500	17,545	0	22,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	296,616	233,442	107,832	135,680

* P.L.480 includes Burkino Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Sao Tome and the Southern Africa Crisis Response Countries.

** Prior Year Unobligated Funds includes \$10 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	698-013
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$14,200,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$167,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$9,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

Summary: Weaknesses in democratic governance dampen economic activity, cause civil unrest, and can create fertile ground for terrorists. The work of the USAID regional program in strengthening principles of democracy and good governance (DG) advances the national security goal of creating the conditions for peace and promoting U.S. and world security. This effort consists of research and information-sharing on state-of-the-art innovations; technical assistance to the USAID 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 2003 Program:

Support human rights and good governance programs in over 40 African countries (\$10,500,000 DA). The Africa Bureau Anti-Corruption Initiative will support field-based programs that promote African-led reforms to fight corruption in at least six bilateral missions and three regional missions. The initiative will engage 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.

Support for the Solidarity Center Program (\$3,000,000 DA). USAID will support a variety of programs intended to enhance the productive role of trade unions, as a part of civil society, in advancing the Agency's economic and democratic goals and objectives. Education and training programs and capacity-building activities will facilitate the constructive contribution of unions in economic integration, structural adjustment, privatization, and democratic reforms and political processes. Grantee: American Center for International Labor Solidarity.

Promote use of DG principles to carry out activities in other sectors (\$700,000 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 ways that environmental advocacy can help build civil society and democracy. Principal contractors/grantees: World Resources Institute; Sub-contractor: the Environmental Law Institute.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Anticipated activities include:

Support human rights and anti-corruption programs in over 40 African countries (\$4,500,000 DA). USAID expects to continue supporting the DHRF and the Anti-Corruption Initiative.

Promote use of D/G principles to carry out activities in other sectors (\$4,500,000 DA). USAID will continue providing technical assistance to missions to enhance the integration of D/G components into their development programming and to monitor and evaluate impact more effectively. Principal contractors/grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, three-fourths of the Africa Bureau's activities in all sectors incorporated D/G principles into their activities. USAID partners in FY 2002 trained 16 civic leaders in elections and conflict monitoring, and, as a new component of the program, an additional 18 civic leaders were trained in anti-corruption and good governance principles. With support from USAID, the Foundation for Democracy in Africa (FDA) has helped create public-private partnerships in Mali, Senegal, Benin and Nigeria with the goal of increasing Africa-U.S. trade under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The FDA promotes participatory processes such as networks and associations to encourage the public sector in African countries to develop policy frameworks that are more favorable to private sector growth. Through the DHRF, over 120 indigenous African NGOs received small grants for efforts such as legal assistance for impoverished women, human rights promotion for HIV-positive individuals, and anti-corruption campaigns. ESF funds were used to support activities promoting constitutional reform, national reconciliation, and electoral support, including voter education and political party training, in Lesotho, Swaziland, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Togo. With USAID funding, the U.S.-based private voluntary organization PACT conducted a series of workshops to disseminate information and ideas for building community support and integrating D/G principles into the fight against HIV/AIDS. USAID also provided funding to the Environmental Law Institute and the World Resources Institute to field-test a set of environmental governance principles and techniques for environmental advocacy.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-013 Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	2,766	500	245
Expenditures	1,034	0	0
Unliquidated	1,732	500	245
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	3,836	0	1,400
Expenditures	2,246	487	113
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	6,602	500	1,645
Expenditures	3,280	487	113
Unliquidated	3,322	13	1,532
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	167	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	14,200	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	14,367	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	9,000	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	29,969	500	1,645

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	African Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-014
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$18,838,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,771,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$27,350,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program to promote African economic growth provides training and technical assistance to help Africans reform their trade and investment policies; strengthen their business environment; promote U.S.-African business and association linkages; support the integration of Africa's regional economies; and help post-conflict African states by fostering economic activity. USAID's economic growth program for Africa includes training activities designed to assist African participation in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and to help African states comply with World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations. To increase the pool of analysts able to conduct economic policy research and carry out economic reforms, USAID provides African institutions with M.A. and Ph.D. degree-program support, sponsors U.S.-African collaborative research on factors that hinder Africa's long-term growth, and assists in developing responses.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Provide Technical Assistance for the TRADE (Trade for African Development and Enterprise) Initiative (\$15,000,000 DA). USAID's TRADE program is aimed at developing trade and investment capacity in Africa by formulating policy reform and strengthening regulatory services, and by supporting innovative field-based activities to set up business linkages and provide training. It will help African countries take full advantage of the opportunities offered by AGOA legislation (intended to allow African countries generous access to U.S. markets), and will emphasize trade issues in their development agendas. TRADE will promote regional integration and cooperation, with overall coordination provided by three Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness (in Southern, West, and East Africa). Finally, USAID's economic growth team will organize regional conferences, conduct research, and carry out evaluations to maximize TRADE's impact. Main contractors: Chemonics; Carana Corp.; Partners: the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury; U.S. Trade Representative's Office (USTR).

Manage the Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access (SAGA) Program (\$3,838,000 DA). USAID's SAGA program works to support African economic policy analysis and research. SAGA trains African candidates in economics, helping them earn M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. SAGA also supports policy reform, provides technical assistance, and strengthens the management and program capabilities of approximately 20 economic policy institutes throughout sub-Saharan Africa. USAID's team will work with contractors to perform research addressing five major themes: the linkage between poverty and inequality; the economics of education and education policy; health and nutrition; risk and vulnerability; and labor markets and poverty. Although SAGA was launched in FY 2002 by the USAID Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development, its management is now shared among the field missions, USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) pillar bureau and the Africa Bureau. Main contractor(s): Cornell University-Clark Atlanta Consortium, African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), and Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA).

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Illustrative planned activities include:

Provide Technical Assistance for the TRADE Initiative (\$25,000,000 DA). The Africa Bureau will provide management oversight and assistance to USAID missions in developing programs under TRADE and will help organize regional conferences and research as well as monitoring and evaluation for TRADE. TRADE will expand its ongoing activities, supporting innovative field-based activities in business linkages; training partners; developing policy reform and regulatory improvement ideas; helping African countries take full advantage of the AGOA legislation while mainstreaming trade issues into their development agendas; and promoting regional integration and cooperation, with overall coordination provided by the three regional hubs. Main contractors: Chemonics; Carana; Partners: U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury; USTR.

Administer and Manage the SAGA Program (\$2,350,000 DA). The team will continue training candidates in economics for M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, expand policy analysis and research, and support policy reform. Technical assistance will be given to approximately 20 economic policy institutes throughout sub-Saharan Africa in strengthening of their management and program capabilities. USAID and partners will continue to collaborate on research addressing the five major themes discussed above. Main contractor(s): Cornell University-Clark Atlanta, AERC and SISERA.

Performance and Results: The Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program (now being replaced by TRADE) supported wide-ranging programs that promoted trade and investment policy reform; privatization of African enterprises; public-private partnerships; finance and tax policy reforms; energy and telecommunication sector restructuring; commercial law integration; Internet use to facilitate commercial transactions; African and U.S. business networks; policy dialogue between the African business community and the government; and targeted technical assistance to lower business costs and improve efficiency. Many activities funded under ATRIP achieved impressive results. For example, the West Africa International Business Linkage program, directed by the Corporate Council on Africa, initiated business arrangements between U.S. and West African businesses totaling \$12 million. The Commercial Law Development Program, working with the African Development Bank, promoted creation of the continent-wide African Law Institute (ALI), an independent, non-governmental think tank and resource center examining commercial law issues in Africa. ATRIP supported development of the West African Power Pool and helped negotiate the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Energy Protocol establishing a multilateral transit framework (freedom of transit) for electricity grids as well as oil and gas pipelines. The SAGA program for graduate degrees in economics produced 115 M.A. and Ph.D. graduates throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Finally, in the area of capacity building at African economic research institutes, a SAGA contractor, the Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA), developed procedures for evaluating research proposals; created guidelines for coaching and reviewers; received research proposals; and reviewed and provided training workshops for government officials on poverty reduction strategies.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-014 African Economic Growth	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	37,979	4,266	1,250
Expenditures	9,772	3,566	0
Unliquidated	28,207	700	1,250
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	9,545	0	0
Expenditures	25,389	330	768
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	47,524	4,266	1,250
Expenditures	35,161	3,896	768
Unliquidated	12,363	370	482
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	1,771	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	18,838	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	20,609	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	27,350	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	95,483	4,266	1,250

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Improving African Agriculture
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-015
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$250,000 CSH; \$33,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$2,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$100,000 CSH; \$51,685,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

Summary: To reduce hunger and poverty, this program works to raise agricultural output and rural incomes by promoting (1) production and sharing of knowledge, (2) development of partnerships, (3) transfer of high-impact technologies, such as biotechnology, to improve yield and nutrition, and (4) changes in relevant policies. The Administration's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), a field-based and field-managed effort to halve the number of hungry people in Africa by 2015, is coordinated under this objective, working in collaboration with African governments, businesses, researchers, trade associations, farmer groups, and other U.S. and African organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Support for IEHA (\$20,000,000 DA). Launched in FY 2002, IEHA will be implemented through three USAID subregional platforms (in East, West and Southern Africa) and three missions (Mali, Mozambique and Uganda). Action plans stress sustainable land use; better market systems; regional trade links; use of new science (e.g., biotechnology); access of vulnerable groups to services and markets; and African ownership of IEHA via capacity-building. Partner: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); prime contractors: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Abt Associates; Carana; several universities, e.g., Michigan State (MSU), Purdue, Tuskegee, North Carolina A and T, University of Maryland Eastern Shore and College Park (UMES and UMCP), Virginia Tech; Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA); units of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Potato Center (CIP).

Develop and Transfer Food and Farming Technologies (\$10,300,000 DA). Integrated biotechnology systems development programs will be implemented regionally and in five individual countries. 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). Support will also be provided to the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) targeting smallholder-based cocoa, coffee and cashew systems. Prime contractors include Cornell University, Virginia Tech, Purdue, 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.

Increase Access to Micronutrient-Fortified, or Naturally Rich, Foods (\$1,550,000 DA; \$250,000 CSH). This program will support (1) through DA funding, several projects that pair biotechnology with traditional breeding to fortify sweet potatoes, maize and beans; and (2) using CSH funding, identify ways to mainstream responses to HIV/AIDS in USAID agriculture programs. Prime contractors: CIP, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), IFPRI, IITA and MSU.

Promote Agricultural Marketing and Support Services (\$1,650,000 DA). This program's principal activities, to promote better, more efficient markets for African farmers, are the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI), Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, and Agribusiness in Sustainable Natural African Plant Products (ASNAPP). Prime contractors: MSU, Abt Associates, International Fertilizer Development Center (IFCD), Rutgers, ACDI/VOCA, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa.

In addition, the regional program will be reviewed and adjusted to effectively support IEHA.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Proposed activities include:

Support IEHA (\$43,000,000 DA). The regional program will be reviewed and adjusted to effectively support IEHA. USAID plans to expand IEHA into six focus countries and to continue support of subregional programs. Partner: USDA. Current prime contractors: Abt Associates; Carana; several universities, such as MSU, Tuskegee, North Carolina A and T, Purdue, UMES, UMCP and Virginia Tech; IFPRI; several CGIAR research centers (e.g., IITA, ICRISAT, CIP); and COMESA.

Transfer Food and Farming Technologies (\$5,500,000 DA). Biotechnology systems development programs will be continued in southern Africa, and ongoing biotechnology programs in East and West Africa will be maintained. The Sustainable Tree Crops Program will focus on productivity technology, farmer organizations and vocational education links. Regional research and technology networks will be reviewed for inclusion in IEHA. Prime contractors: Cornell, Virginia Tech, Purdue, ASARECA, KARI, NARO Uganda, IITA, South Africa's ARC and USDA.

Increase Access to Micronutrient-Fortified, or Naturally Rich, Foods (\$760,000 DA, \$100,000 CSH). Principal DA-funded activities should include expanding the range of African food commodities to raise their nutritional quality. CSH funds will be used to identify ways to mainstream responses to HIV/AIDS in USAID agriculture programs. Prime contractors: CIP, CIAT, CIMMYT, IFPRI, IITA and MSU.

Promote Agricultural Marketing and Technical Support Services (\$2,425,000 DA). Principal activities will include: SFI, ASNAPP, and support to the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA). Prime contractors: MSU, Abt Associates, IFDC, Rutgers, ACDI/VOCA and FARA.

Performance and Results: The program made progress on a number of fronts in FY 2002: (1) IEHA: The team successfully launched IEHA, setting up IEHA's framework and a new capacity-building program in biotechnology. (2) Technology transfer: SFI produced five major country-level studies on financing agricultural research. The regional commodities networks reported accelerated adoption of 31 high-yield sorghum varieties and broader sustainable production/distribution of improved seed for sorghum, maize and rice. AfricaLink connected an additional 196 researchers to the Internet (for a total of 2,279) and launched eight new research group Web sites. (3) Nutrition: This program supported development and dissemination of 10 biofortified crops; strengthened programs on gender-malnutrition links; and powered Nigeria's first National Nutrition and Food Security Survey in 30 years. (4) Marketing and support services: New marketing mechanisms emphasizing advance contracts boosted grain sales in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Team-led workshops helped women in agribusiness learn practical techniques and develop business networks. ASNAPP helped farmers boost sales of herbal teas on three continents, including a sale of 35 tons (a 50% increase) of honeybush to Honest Tea. USAID is helping entrepreneurs in Ghana, Mali and Senegal supply their own veterinary, feed and farm implement services. STCP produced viable cocoa seedlings in vitro, found a biological agent to control black pod disease and completed several important studies of producing countries and of child labor issues. The food processing project, besides its research and outreach activities, advised numerous entrepreneurs both directly and via the Web; in a single four-week period (July 2002), its site registered 9,745 hits by 609 different visitors. Such key interventions are expected to result in greater agricultural intensification, expanded marketing opportunities, and improved nutrition, all fundamental to productivity and income growth in rural Africa.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-015 Improving African Agriculture	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	525	38,270	700
Expenditures	325	13,664	200
Unliquidated	200	24,606	500
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	200	20,562	0
Expenditures	114	25,235	244
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	725	58,832	700
Expenditures	439	38,899	444
Unliquidated	286	19,933	256
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	2	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	250	33,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	250	33,502	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	100	51,685	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,075	144,019	700

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Leland Initiative: African Information Technology
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-016
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

Summary: Through this regional program, 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 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.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Assist African Governments in Policy Formation (\$800,000 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 establish effectively or regulate a pro-competitive level playing field. The Leland Initiative will thus continue to work with and strengthen regional associations of regulatory officials to establish NetTel@Africa, 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. In conjunction with USAID, NetTel@Africa is preparing a broad range of training and course modules to be delivered to regulators, policymakers and industry employees through partnerships of African and U.S. universities. In FY 2003, through USAID assistance, NetTel@Africa will develop, field-test and begin offering 10 separate course modules, along with NetTelSafari, a two-week version of the highly successful NARUC "boot camp" for new regulatory officials. In addition, NetTel@Africa will facilitate peer-to-peer partnerships between select African and NARUC member regulators. Prime contractors: Washington State University Center to Bridge the Digital Divide, Computer Frontiers, Incorporated, and D.C. Information Systems on policy issues.

Introducing Current Wireless and Optical Technologies (\$200,000 DA). USAID will work with partners to deliver wireless Internet access to outlying farmers and schools. USAID will also take exploratory steps to facilitate the delivery of digital library content via satellite broadcast for access through donated computers. Principal contractors, grantees and partners: International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and Kenya Educational Network (KENET) and the General Services Administration (GSA). Contractors include DC Information Systems (prime), Computer Frontiers, Inc. (sub), National Telecommunications Cooperative Association (sub).

Training and Capacity Building (\$500,000 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. It will work with select USAID missions and their partners to develop cross-cutting information and communication

strategies. Principal contractors, grantees and partners: DC Information Systems (prime), Computer Frontiers (sub) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Assist African Governments in Policy Formation (\$550,000 DA). 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 D.C. Information Systems on policy issues.

Introducing 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).

Training and Capacity Building (\$250,000 DA). USAID and key partners will work with select USAID field missions and their partners to implement the cross-cutting strategies developed in FY 2003. Contractors include DC Information Systems (prime) and Computer Frontiers (sub). Partner: the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Performance and Results: Over the past year, USAID's Leland Initiative has registered a number of successes in its three focus areas: (1) Policy: U.S. experts continued to build capacity among African telecommunications officials, regulators and telephone companies, focusing on helping them establish open, transparent mechanisms to attract private entrepreneurs to invest in the information and communication technology industry. On a regional scale, programs committed to advocacy, policy harmonization and capacity building were established or reinforced in Southern, Western and Eastern Africa. (2) Communications technologies: USAID provided U.S. technical experts to identify reliable satellite circuitry, install the latest Internet and related technology and train national telephone company technicians in Internet technology. (3) Training/Capacity Building: Leland-supported programs trained 2,500 students (including almost 500 women) in the latest computer networking technologies and helped partners to begin using the latest Internet technologies to disseminate improved agriculture practices to farmers.

The work of USAID's Leland Initiative means a greatly improved regulatory environment, infrastructure, and human capacity for connecting Africans to each other and the rest of the world through advanced communications technology. Through the support of the Leland Initiative, more than 1,000,000 Africans are employing modern Internet-based tools to produce and sell goods, gain an education, improve the health of their families, conserve their environment and protect their democratic rights.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-016 Leland Initiative: African Information Technology	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	1,070	4,662	1,000
Expenditures	89	2,470	0
Unliquidated	981	2,192	1,000
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	6,441	500
Expenditures	434	2,470	358
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	1,070	11,103	1,500
Expenditures	523	4,940	358
Unliquidated	547	6,163	1,142
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	1,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	1,500	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	1,000	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,070	13,603	1,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Improved Environmental/Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-017
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$9,700,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$420,000 DA; \$550,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$6,900,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

Summary: USAID's programs to help Africa better manage its environment and natural resources work to (1) promote natural resources management (NRM) systems that increase economic growth, reduce environmental degradation and empower local populations; (2) create and disseminate useful information to African practitioners and policymakers, along with better analytical and practical environmental tools; and (3) strengthen institutions for environmental analysis and forecasting; (4) strengthen environmental policy, advocacy and governance, at local, national and regional levels; and (5) improve the capacity of USAID and its partners to make strategic decisions and implement programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Support Missions, Bureau and Agency (\$2,785,000 DA). USAID will support missions' environmental programs by producing and disseminating knowledge about NRM lessons and impacts; assisting in strategic planning and monitoring; backstopping missions; and helping to tell the development story. Direct support will be given to at least seven missions, and backstopping will broadly cover all missions receiving environmental funds. USAID will provide timely analyses and assessments of mission environmental programs and country trends. Partners: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Contractors: International Resources Group (IRG), Associates in Rural Development (ARD).

Improve Communication (\$1,785,000 DA). USAID will help Africans develop a more effective flow of information allowing rural populations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and practitioners to get information from a broad range of sources, instead of being restricted to official channels. USAID-supported environmental web-sites will geometrically increase the number of Africa-based NRM discussion groups. The number of case studies on the USAID-supported Tracker and Development Ecology Information Service (DEVECOL) sites will double. AfricaLink will help partners in at least four countries to increase Internet connectivity. Stocktaking activities will enable at least five missions and/or African institutions to capture and capitalize on lessons learned. Partner: USDA. Contractors: IRG, Freeman & Associates, Management Systems International (MSI), and World Resources Institute (WRI).

Strengthen Research and Analytical Capacity (\$3,270,000 DA). Decision-support tools (e.g., the Analytical Tools for Sustainable Development, the Integrated Soil Fertility Management program) will help five USAID missions and five African organizations improve strategic decision-making. These and other analytical tools will be decentralized and institutionalized through six African partner organizations. Research will be supported and new capacity developed at several U.S. and African venues. The request for this area includes funding for the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). Partners: USDA, U.S. Geological Survey. Contractors: The Heron Group, IRG, Freeman & Associates, ARD, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Michigan State University, Cornell University.

Strengthen Advocacy (\$1,860,000 DA). Policy and governance activities in eight countries will foster better links between democracy, the environment and the development of NRM policies. Ongoing

advocacy efforts will promote better policy implementation by African institutions and decision-makers. Several key analytical syntheses of advocacy efforts will be completed. USAID will foster public and private alliances to leverage resources for further progress. Thousands of rural Africans will move out of poverty through community-based NRM. Principal partner: USDA. Principal contractors: WRI, IRG, and Innovative Resources Management (IRM).

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. In addition, CARPE is moving to the field for FY 2004. Planned activities include:

Support Missions, Bureau and Agency (\$635,000 DA). The team will give direct support to at least nine programs and broad backstopping to all programs using environment funds. It will provide timely analyses and assessments of mission programs and trends. Partner: USDA. Contractors: IRG, ARD.

Improve Communication (\$1,025,000 DA). Africa-based partner pages on USAID-supported web-sites should triple; case studies on the Tracker and DEVECOL sites should increase fivefold. Stocktaking activities will help at least seven missions and/or African institutions to capture and capitalize on lessons learned. AfricaLink will focus on helping partners for USAID initiatives increase their Internet connectivity. Partner: USDA. Contractors: IRG, Freeman & Associates, MSI, WRI.

Strengthen Research and Analytical Capacity (\$2,580,000 DA). Decision-support tools will help six missions and six African groups improve strategic decision-making (especially NRM); tools will be decentralized and institutionalized through African partners. Research and capacity will be further advanced at several venues. Partners: USDA and USGS. Contractors: Heron, IRG, Freeman, ARD, and Cornell.

Strengthen Advocacy (\$2,660,000 DA). Policy and governance activities in a total of 12 countries will foster the development of appropriate natural resource policies, enabling more rural Africans to move out of poverty through community-based NRM projects. Partner: USDA. Contractors: WRI, IRG.

Performance and Results: In the past year, USAID gave direct field support to missions in 11 countries and two regional platforms. The AfricaLink program and several USAID-supported projects helped increasing numbers of African farmers, communities, NGOs, government agencies, universities, researchers, private firms and donors use advanced communications technology to adopt and maintain sustainable NRM approaches, conduct analyses (e.g., to detect trends or study the relationship between NRM and HIV/AIDS) and use USAID-developed decision-making software. Analysis of the growing Integrated Soil Fertility Management program in West Africa, now with over 2,000 farmer-partners, showed that returns to family labor were 2 to 6 times above average. The Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) served as the critical unifying element of the new Congo Basin Forest Partnership. The participatory mapping technique pioneered by a CARPE partner helped local Cameroonians get an abusive timber company's license rescinded. USAID and its partners produced three important policy and strategy documents last year, on forest management, environmental decentralization and 20 years of lessons learned in the economics of NRM programs. USAID partner Global Forest Watch obtained ground breaking agreements to monitor logging with a Central African industry group and Cameroon's forestry ministry. USAID worked with several partners to launch an initiative to strengthen contacts between civil society and legislators on environmental matters, as well as several new NGOs concerned with environmental law.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-017 Improved Environmental/Natural Resource Management	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	24,786	19	0
Expenditures	9,362	19	0
Unliquidated	15,424	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	10,274	0	1,900
Expenditures	13,295	0	192
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	35,060	19	1,900
Expenditures	22,657	19	192
Unliquidated	12,403	0	1,708
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	420	0	550
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	9,700	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	10,120	0	550
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	6,900	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	52,080	19	2,450

Data Sheet

698-018: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-018 Health Services in Africa	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	13,827	2,729	6,805	1,000
Expenditures	4,940	1,389	4,633	50
Unliquidated	8,887	1,340	2,172	950
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	1,120	654	0	0
Expenditures	5,101	1,540	2,108	496
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	14,947	3,383	6,805	1,000
Expenditures	10,041	2,929	6,741	546
Unliquidated	4,906	454	64	454
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	14,947	3,383	6,805	1,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Better Health Care in Africa
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-019
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$16,225,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$250,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$13,375,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

Summary: USAID's regional program for health in Africa works to develop cost-effective strategies and approaches that address the critical health problems of the continent, including infectious diseases and malnutrition. It supports capacity building and promotion of African leadership to design, manage, and monitor strategies and programs throughout the region; strategic and technical assistance to African partners to improve the effectiveness, quality and sustainability of health services; and the development and dissemination of state-of-the-art methodologies and guidance to improve the sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of African health care.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Combating Infectious Diseases in Africa (\$6,250,000 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, and developing and promoting community-based child and maternal health programs. Principal contractor/grantee: World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO).

Assistance, Tools and Information Dissemination (\$6,600,000 CSH). Technical assistance, tools and state-of-the-art information will be provided to additional African regional organizations, ministries of health and USAID missions. These will be focused on improving nutrition by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding and Vitamin A; improving immunization coverage; improving malaria and TB prevention and treatment approaches; and supporting innovative approaches to improve 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. USAID will contribute to the dissemination of information and advocacy efforts to support the areas identified above. All activities will promote African leadership and improve coordination of donor resources and expertise. Principal contractors/grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime), Tulane University (sub), Morehouse School of Medicine (sub), Population Reference Bureau (PRB) (sub), JHPIEGO (sub), Management Sciences for Health (MSH), and John Snow, Inc.

Better Healthcare Financing (\$1,250,000 CSH). USAID will support and disseminate innovative approaches to healthcare financing that strengthen the health care systems of Africa. Proper financing strategies in the health sector are essential to preserve and expand quality health services. These strategies must make the most effective possible use of both private and public expenditures. USAID will continue to support mutual health organizations in West Africa, which help communities pool funds to procure efficiently health services; support national health accounts that provide countries with critical health expenditure information for improved health policy decisions; and explore new mechanisms to

channel global trust funds for AIDS, malaria and TB directly to communities. Principal contractors: Abt Associates, and MSH.

Promote African Leadership and Capacity Building (\$2,125,000 CSH). USAID will continue to channel resources to African regional and subregional institutions and U.S. technical support organizations to strengthen strategic, management and technical leadership on the continent. Organizations include 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 Administration 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, etc. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and AED.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Combating Infectious Diseases (\$5,400,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide programmatic guidance and clear standards for the Roll Back Malaria and Stop Tuberculosis (TB) initiatives in Africa, for disease monitoring, immunization and integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), and for steps to reduce maternal deaths throughout Africa. Principal grantee: WHO/AFRO.

Assistance, Tools and Information Dissemination (\$5,000,000 CSH). USAID will provide information and technical assistance to expand USAID programs for TB control and for applying lessons learned to community-based programs. Principal contractors/grantees: AED, Tulane University, Morehouse School of Medicine, Population Reference Bureau, JHPIEGO, MSH, and John Snow, Inc.

Better Healthcare Financing (\$1,000,000 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: Abt Associates, and MSH.

Promote African Leadership and Capacity Building (\$1,975,000 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, grantees and agencies: DHHS, CDC, and AED.

Performance and Results: With USAID support, 18 African countries are implementing Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) strategies beyond their pilot districts, and 41 countries have malaria control plans incorporating key components of USAID's plan, surpassing the 2003 target of 40 countries. Twelve countries have been assisted by WHO/AFRO in the initial planning and implementation of Roll Back Malaria programs. Immunization coverage has increased significantly in West Africa and in Ethiopia with USAID support to WHO/AFRO, UNICEF and Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASIC). Several countries, including Zambia and Eritrea, have changed their malaria drug treatment protocol from chloroquine to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP), which will be critical for reducing malaria mortality given resistance to chloroquine in these countries. Senegal and Mali have moved to adopt state-of-the-art malaria prevention protocols for pregnant women as a result of USAID supported meetings in West Africa. New publications supported by USAID to promote the role of the private sector in health care delivery in Africa, entitled "Child Health and the Private Sector" and "Utilizing the Potential of Formal and Informal Private Practitioners in Child Survival," are widely distributed and used to promote increased public/private partnerships for delivery of health services. For example, Uganda developed a national strategy and district level plans that include the private sector in service delivery, as a direct outcome of USAID assistance.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSH	DFA	ESF
698-019 Better Health Care in Africa			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	52,478	300	0
Expenditures	22,478	300	0
Unliquidated	30,000	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	22,570	0	0
Expenditures	33,826	0	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	75,048	300	0
Expenditures	56,304	300	0
Unliquidated	18,744	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	250
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	16,225	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	16,225	0	250
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	13,375	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	104,648	300	250

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Family Planning Promotion
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-020
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,200,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,945,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

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 2003 Program:

Disseminating best practices in FP/RH (\$1,200,000 CSH). Building on USAID's previous advocacy efforts, key tools and products that identify lessons learned will be disseminated through regional institutions and intergovernmental agencies for national and sub-national adoption. 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 minority-serving institutions, 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 partners: World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO), Public Health Institute (PHI), and Academy for Educational Development (AED). Subcontractors: Morehouse School of Medicine and Tulane University; West Africa Health Organization (WAHO); Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat (CRHCS); Minority Health Professions Foundation (MHPF); JHPIEGO Corporation; The Future Group, and John Snow Inc.

Reaching Youth and Men (\$500,000 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 adolescent RH in selected countries. Support will be continued to such efforts as the Engender Health's Men as Partners (MAP) initiative, which has successfully field-tested its male RH curriculum in Uganda and Guinea, so it can expand to other West and East African countries. Principal contractors/partners: Johns Hopkins University/Africa Alive Initiative; Engender Health; Family Health International (FHI)/YouthNet; International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), and Population Services International (PSI).

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: Population Reference Bureau (PRB), the Population Council/Frontiers, and Population Leaders Program/Public Health Institute (PLP/PHI).

Mobilizing Journalists for FP/RH (\$200,000 CSH). USAID has capitalized 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'Mediafrrique 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 contractor/grantee: PRB.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Disseminating Best Practices (\$1,045,000 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, non-governmental organizations and regional institutions 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/partners: PHI and AED. Subcontractors: Morehouse School of Medicine and Tulane University; WHO/AFRO; WAHO; CRHCS; MHPF; JHPIEGO Corporation; The Future Group, and John Snow Inc.

Increase FP/RH Use (\$450,000 CSH). USAID will provide targeted support to missions and governments adopting programs and policies that increase FP/RH coverage, including programs that promote child spacing and child survival and encourage FP information and services at voluntary counseling and testing centers. USAID plans to increase strategic support to USAID missions and African governments working to improve their FP programs in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. USAID will advocate and encourage programs that promote links with FP programs and ensure FP services are available to prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission among infected women. Contractors/Partners: Johns Hopkins University/Africa Alive Initiative; Engender Health; FHI; ICRW, and PSI.

FGC Mobilization and Advocacy (\$275,000 CSH). USAID will continue to focus attention on restricting and reducing the practice of FGC in Africa. Contractors: PRB, the Population Council/Frontiers, and PLP/PHI.

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 the media to ensure that high quality information is accessible to African citizens. Contractor: PRB.

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

Performance and Results: FY 2002 saw progress on the dissemination of tools and products that have been developed to address Africa's emerging FP/RH problems. A compendium of best practices for designing and implementing FP/RH programs was produced and distributed to USAID missions, government partners, African NGOs and donor groups. Several USAID-supported regional meetings were held to advocate for maternal and adolescent RH, provide pre-service training for FP/RH institutions, present new ways to reposition FP/RH, and address the security of contraceptive supplies and logistics management issues in Africa.

USAID's work in this area will increase knowledge of and commitment to FP/RH by African governments, NGOs and other donors, ultimately improving RH in Africa via better child spacing, better prevention and control of STIs, and a lower rate of FGC.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSH	DA
698-020 Family Planning Promotion		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	200	2,891
Expenditures	0	414
Unliquidated	200	2,477
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	2,500	0
Expenditures	1,115	1,746
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	2,700	2,891
Expenditures	1,115	2,160
Unliquidated	1,585	731
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	2,200	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	2,200	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	1,945	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,845	2,891

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-021
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$8,300,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$167,000 DFA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$12,000,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

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 HIV/AIDS; 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 2003 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, through education, health and agricultural sectors.

Mitigating the Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,700,000 CSH). USAID will continue to mobilize non-health related sectors to respond to the crisis, and 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. Contractors: University of Natal Health Economics and Research Division (HEARD).

Developing Tools to Fight HIV/AIDS (\$750,000 CSH). Among other activities USAID will also strengthen research and 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. Contractors: FHI - IMPACT Project.

African Capacity Building (\$3,600,000 CSH). In addition to developing tools to help Africa fight HIV/AIDS, other activities to be supported in 2003 will enable African communities and governments to plan and manage their own programs. These activities include providing technical assistance 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 plan, manage and implement improved HIV/AIDS programs, the development of HIV/AIDS program management training courses, and work with the University of Natal, South Africa, to improve the ability of education and health care policy makers and leaders to confront the crisis in their sectors. Contractors: Academy for Educational Development (AED)/Support for Analysis and Research in Africa Project (SARA), International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Core Initiative.

Partner and Donor Coordination (\$250,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work with other international donors and organizations, such as the CDC, UNAIDS and UNICEF, to ensure that the international community's resources are used effectively in helping Africa confront the crisis. Contractors: UNICEF.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Mitigating the Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,500,000 CSH). Activities will continue and build on FY 2003 programs to develop and implement approaches to HIV prevention and mitigation.

Developing Tools to Fight HIV/AIDS (\$800,000 CSH). Activities will continue and build on FY 2003 programs to develop and implement approaches to HIV prevention and mitigation.

African Capacity Building (\$5,200,000 CSH). USAID will also continue the effort to build African capacity to deal with the pandemic at all levels.

Partner and Donor Coordination (\$500,000 CSH). Activities will continue and build on FY 2003 programs to develop and implement approaches to HIV prevention and mitigation.

Performance and Results: USAID's regional activities made significant progress in FY 2002. Multisectoral approaches to confronting the HIV/AIDS crisis were strengthened. Through the University of Natal, the best practice for mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector was expanded to twelve countries, with a pilot program in the health sector started in Namibia. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Health Organization (WAHO), and the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat for East and Central Africa CRHCS/ECSA developed and initiated use of survey tools to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on the health sector in Kenya and Malawi.

There were several key accomplishments in expanding programs to support orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). In April 2002, delegates from 21 countries attended the first West and Central Africa regional workshop on orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS held in Cote d'Ivoire. The workshop resulted in the development of country OVC action plans. Family Health International (FHI) conducted a literature review and developed a methodology for measuring the costs related to community-based orphan and vulnerable children programs. In addition, FHI, working with local partners in Cote d'Ivoire, examined how children infected with HIV/AIDS are cared for at the community level to establish a model comprehensive community care and support program for these children. The International HIV/AIDS Alliance has developed a series of protocols, tools and guidelines to facilitate community responses to orphans. A series of "Building Blocks" were developed, and translated into a number of languages, through a participatory process at the country level. An orphans and vulnerable children task force of approximately 85 NGOs, donors, and individuals was developed. The OVC Task Force, which included community-based organizations in Africa was an open forum extending concern for OVCs beyond the United States.

USAID organized the preparation of papers for, and chaired the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum plenary session on HIV/AIDS. The meeting was attended by over 400 people, including African Ministers of Finance and Commerce, and focused on the planning challenges Africa faces in responding to HIV/AIDS. A specific focus of the regional program's work was on mobilizing resources and building public/private partnerships.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSH	DFA
698-021 Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	14,378	642
Expenditures	2,613	100
Unliquidated	11,765	542
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	7,500	183
Expenditures	8,866	355
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	21,878	825
Expenditures	11,479	455
Unliquidated	10,399	370
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	167
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	8,300	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	8,300	167
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	12,000	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	42,178	992

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	698-022
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$32,225,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$300,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$20,281,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program strengthens African capacity to prevent or mitigate the impact of natural disasters and man-made crises. The program supports famine and flood early warning networks to cope with the threat of food shortages caused by disaster; develops and applies tools and research to help prevent deadly conflict from occurring; and conducts integrated pest management and preparedness training to prevent outbreaks of pests, along with eliminating the risks from obsolete pesticides.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase food security (\$5,790,000 DA). USAID will continue to improve food security assessments with reference to hazards, food availability, and access to food, and provide famine early warnings to help at-risk countries and donors prepare for drought and flood and prevent famines before they start. Partners are U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Chemonics International.

Prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict (\$25,835,000 DA). USAID, in collaboration with bilateral and regional missions, will strengthen African organizations' capacity for conflict prevention and resolution, and support field missions' efforts to help African countries prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict. Although USAID/Washington provides technical oversight and coordination, the funding mechanisms and activities are decentralized, flexible and coordinated with local efforts. Activities include addressing natural resource-based conflict (e.g. conflicts over land and water); facilitating social, political and economic reintegration and reconciliation; building capacity to mitigate and resolve conflict; encouraging peace dialogue efforts; addressing cross-border conflicts; supporting media inter-faith initiatives engaged in conflict resolution; promoting local problem-solving methods and programs led by women; expanding human rights education; encouraging psychological healing, reconciliation and the reintegration of ex-combatants into civil society; and highlighting critical issues in missions' conflict vulnerability analyses (CVAs). USAID expects to engage multiple public and private actors in preventing and resolving conflict. Current partners include the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), Tulane University, and USDA.

Improve integrated pest management (IPM) (\$600,000 DA). USAID will continue to improve the capacity of governments and regional agencies to: (a) manage outbreaks of locusts and other transboundary migratory pests (TMPs) through prevention and preparedness; and (b) conduct applied research and development to adapt new TMP prevention technologies and promote environmental stewardship by eliminating obsolete pesticides. USAID will train the crop protection staffs of agriculture ministries and regional organizations in outbreak prevention and control, and in safe pesticide management and use. Partners are the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of USDA, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI&SU).

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Increase food security (\$4,556,000 DA). USAID will continue to support improvements in food security assessment of hazards, food availability, and famine early warning to guide actions by at-risk countries and donors. Principal partners: NASA, NOAA, USGS, USDA and Chemonics.

Prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict (\$15,325,000 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. Partners: ACCORD and USDA.

Improve integrated pest management (\$400,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to prevent major pest outbreaks through IPM. Additional target countries will be added to the priority list to improve rapid response capability for locust and grasshopper management in Chad and Niger. Collaboration with the International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology and with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) will promote wider acceptance of biological control and other sustainable IPM strategies for transboundary pest management. Research will focus on improving and testing biopesticide formulations to control locusts/grasshoppers and armyworms while reducing environmental damages, when compared to conventional chemical pesticides. USAID will also continue to provide technical and financial assistance to eliminate stockpiles of obsolete pesticides in developing countries. Partners will include the Agricultural Research Service of USDA and the FAO.

Performance and Results: The FY 2002 program helped develop the capacity of African organizations and networks to more effectively mitigate and avert major crises. For example, USAID's Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) continued to provide decision-makers in 17 drought- and flood-risk African countries with information to respond quickly and effectively to unfolding food security crises in the Horn of Africa and in southern Africa, caused by a combination of ill-advised policies, drought, floods and HIV/AIDS, that threaten the ability of households to obtain adequate access to food. Further, USAID worked to assist at-risk countries in identifying appropriate developmental strategies that will strengthen access of vulnerable groups to food before, during and after food emergencies.

USAID assisted Africans in addressing ongoing conflicts and mitigating the negative effects of violent conflict by supporting training, capacity building, small grants programs, regional early warning and response systems, and technical assistance. In FY 2002 USAID continued its multi-year capacity-building support to the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), a South African-based indigenous organization. ACCORD trained approximately 3,000 persons, half of them women, in conflict resolution skills and participated in mediation and conflict resolution activities in several countries, such as discussions between Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi.

In FY2002, USAID's Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) activity continued to promote integrated pest management (IPM) to prevent food security emergencies caused by outbreaks of transboundary migratory pests. This activity proactively supported logistical operations to quell a potentially serious outbreak of red locusts in Tanzania. Monthly emergency pest situation reports provided early warning advisories to countries in sub-Saharan Africa, contributing to the prevention of major pest outbreaks and resulting food crises. This activity also continued supporting the elimination of obsolete pesticide stocks to ensure environmental safety in sub-Saharan Africa.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-022 Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	5,968	39,466	279
Expenditures	3,556	23,590	32
Unliquidated	2,412	15,876	247
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	200	7,680	0
Expenditures	2,264	6,230	235
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	6,168	47,146	279
Expenditures	5,820	29,820	267
Unliquidated	348	17,326	12
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	300	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	32,225	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	32,525	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	20,281	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,168	99,952	279

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Environmental Assessment for Sound Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-023
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$247,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$350,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	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 2003 Program:

Environmental procedures oversight (\$200,000 DA). The Africa regional program will conduct at least 30 environmental reviews of USAID projects. 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). 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 and Forestry.

Capacity building in environmentally sound program design and implementation and environmental review (\$200,000 DA). USAID expects that the Environmental Assessment Capacity Building Program (ENCAP), which it manages with Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA), will train 150-200 persons in four to six courses. The program will distribute 500-800 copies of its recently overhauled training materials, in hard copy and CD, to past participants and other interested parties. The program will also begin its planned transition to a Training of Trainers program, targeting key USAID countries in the region and developing local environmental review and training expertise. The end result should be more people trained, at lower cost and with a faster response time.

The program will continue seeking fruitful collaborations, particularly with other USAID bureaus, the World Bank and the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA). For example, USAID will help to coordinate the IAIA 2003 conference on EIA capacity-building, where ENCAP will be showcased. USAID expects to continue discussions with the World Bank on how the Bank will implement its Safeguards policy for small-scale development activities in its Community-Driven Development portfolio, as USAID might benefit from World Bank training investments in that area. The Bank is already taking advantage of USAID-funded advances in EIA guidance for small-scale activities. Principal contractor/grantee/agency:

IRG, the Food Aid Management Environmental Working Group, various field-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Monitoring and mitigation frameworks (\$50,000 DA). Having finalized the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Management (SEAM) training package, USAID will incorporate this material into the Mission Environmental Officer training scheduled for Johannesburg in February 2003. Principal contractor/grantee/agency: The Heron Group.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Environmental procedures oversight (\$100,000 DA). This core activity is expected to continue at approximately the same level as FY 2003. Partner: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Analytical processes (\$50,000 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. Principal contractor/grantee/agency: To be determined.

Capacity-building in environmental review and environmentally sound design and program implementation (\$150,000 DA). The team expects to continue with this key function in implementing the Agency's environmental regulations. Principal contractor/grantee/agency: To be determined.

Monitoring and mitigation frameworks (\$50,000 DA). USAID staff are likely to continue to need training and guidance on using SEAM principles in strategic planning. Principal contractor/grantee/agency: To be determined.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, USAID provided drafting assistance, review and clearance for 39 Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and Pesticide Evaluation Reports and Safer Use Action Plans (PERSUAPs), as well as guidance for the preparation of three country-level environmental analyses. USAID provided hands-on training in environmental impact assessment (EIA) for 143 persons from 95 organizations in four countries, and piloted a Professional Development Fellowship Program for African EIA professionals which is being replicated by other donors. USAID also developed a complete revision and significant expansion of the Africa Bureau's primary guidance document for environmental assessment practitioners, and prepared a new version of the program's EIA training materials. Considering the cross-cutting benefits that environmental review offers for natural resource protection, health, economic development and democracy and governance, this small program has not only assured that the Africa Bureau meets its legal obligations to protect the environment, but has increased the impact of the full range of USAID activities in Africa.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	DA	DFA
698-023 Environmental Assessment for Sound Development		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	2,752	50
Expenditures	1,202	50
Unliquidated	1,550	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	686	0
Expenditures	1,443	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	3,438	50
Expenditures	2,645	50
Unliquidated	793	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	247	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	747	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	350	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	4,535	50

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	698-024
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: In 1988, the World Health Assembly and the World Summit for Children adopted the goal of global poliovirus eradication by the year 2000. Delays in achieving this goal have been due to civil unrest, political instability and, to some extent, shortfalls in the supply of polio vaccine. Expectations are 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 cases and to document eradication. Sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push for polio eradication. This activity works to support 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 2003 Program:

USAID support for eradicating polio in Africa is designed to complement ongoing efforts to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems. This activity will continue to support the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies that improve regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio. 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 EPI technical and administrative capacities 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, the Africa Regional Program will continue to provide support in the following areas:

Developing effective public and private partnerships to support the implementation of polio eradication and immunization/disease-control programs (\$200,000 CSH). 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 partner: World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO).

Strengthening selected immunization support systems at the national and sub-national levels to achieve polio eradication, immunization against a variety of childhood diseases, and other disease control goals (\$500,000 CSH). Stronger planning, training and management, along with proper care and storage of vaccines and social mobilization, are critically needed in order to eradicate polio in sub-Saharan African countries. Principal partners: WHO/AFRO, UNICEF, Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS).

Improving planning for and implementing of supplemental polio immunization activities, including National Immunization Days (NIDs) (\$500,000 CSH). During NIDs, 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. The Africa Regional Program 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 partners: WHO/AFRO, UNICEF, and BASICS.

Implementing quality polio surveillance activities that are integrated with surveillance for other infectious diseases (\$200,000 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 partner: WHO/AFRO.

Improving timely collection and use of information to improve continuously and document the quality of polio eradication activities (\$100,000 CSH). 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 sooner. Therefore, the Africa Bureau 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 partner: WHO/AFRO.

FY 2004 Program:

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2004 funds once the strategy is approved. Planned activities include:

Developing effective public and private partnerships (\$200,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2003 activities and reinforce activities needed for the last stages of polio eradication. Principal contractors/grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Strengthening selected immunization support systems (\$1,000,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2003 activities and reinforce activities needed for sub-national immunization days. Principal contractors/grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Implementing quality polio surveillance activities (\$200,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2003 activities and reinforce activities needed for strengthened surveillance in the last stages of polio eradication. Principal contractors/grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Improving timely collection and use of information (\$100,000 CSH): Activities will continue and build on results from FY 2003 activities and reinforce activities needed for the last stages of polio eradication. Principal contractors/grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: Performance has exceeded expectations in terms of the number of national and sub-national polio vaccination days, quality of NIDs (reaching more children through house-to-house campaigns in all countries where polio is endemic), reductions in reported cases of polio, and the strengthening of the surveillance/laboratory network. By the end of 2002, only five countries--Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Niger, Somalia and Zambia--have reported polio, for a total of 151 cases. In 2001 wild poliovirus was still being isolated in six countries. Moreover, the quality of surveillance increased dramatically in 2002, surpassing global standards. One indicator of surveillance quality is the rate at which health workers detect cases of non-polio acute flaccid paralysis (AFP). It is important for health workers to investigate all cases of AFP and submit stool samples to the laboratory on a timely basis to rule out polio. In 2002, the region achieved a non-polio AFP detection rate of 3 out of 100,000 children less than 15 years of age--well within the minimum certification level of 1 case in 100,000--and adequate stool collection from 83 percent of the cases.

By the end of 2002, no wild poliovirus has been detected in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo or Ethiopia, countries where polio was still endemic as recently as 2001.

The goal is to certify the eradication of wild poliovirus in Africa by 2005. This goal will be achieved only if in the next three years all countries in sub-Saharan Africa are certified as wild poliovirus-free.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-024 Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization	CSH
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	47,448
Expenditures	27,155
Unliquidated	20,293
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	11,571
Expenditures	29,000
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	59,019
Expenditures	56,155
Unliquidated	2,864
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	1,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	62,019

Data Sheet

698-025: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-025 Education and Democracy	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	200	29,036	3,503	23,000
Expenditures	0	8,281	677	5,845
Unliquidated	200	20,755	2,826	17,155
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	2,094	1,443	694	12,366
Expenditures	502	12,282	2,776	22,244
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	2,294	30,479	4,197	35,366
Expenditures	502	20,563	3,453	28,089
Unliquidated	1,792	9,916	744	7,277
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,294	30,479	4,197	35,366

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Africa Regional
Program Title:	Improving African Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	698-026
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$30,800,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$8,251,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$54,865,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: For over a decade, USAID's Africa Bureau has helped to increase access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women, by developing and refining the education sector support (ESS) approach. Working in tandem with the Bureau's regional education program, the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) has taken innovative and flexible approaches to carry out Agency sector goals. USAID felt that by combining the two programs and stressing the strengths of both, the Agency could better utilize its assistance money. The Africa Bureau's new education program will continue to provide the technical support activities in education formerly provided under the previous Basic Education program as well as the interventions formerly provided under EDDI. It will also implement President Bush's Africa Education Initiative, which builds upon selected successful elements of the 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 Africa's human capacity will be integrated into the new education program and the Initiative.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Scholarships/Training (\$15,360,000 DA). USAID will expand on the success of the girls' scholarships program and will provide scholarships to girls at the primary and secondary levels. This includes giving girls access to the latest technology tools to enhance their education, as well as having women mentors serve as role models. Additionally, support will be provided for ongoing teacher-training activities in Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria and Zambia. Prime contractor: (To be determined).

Textbooks: (\$6,000,000 DA). In conjunction 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 six education program countries. Prime contractors/grantees: Elizabeth City State University and Hampton University.

Partnerships (university, schools, and community) (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue development of the African Virtual University, which will assist African institutions with information technology and policy dialogue to address identified developmental problems in the education sector. Prime contractors/grantees: Africa-America Institute and International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH).

Education Support (\$8,440,000 DA). USAID will continue providing strategic technical support to its missions in Africa. Additionally, USAID will conduct a final closeout reporting activity for the EDDI Initiative. Additional support will be provided in conducting educational research and analysis and

interpreting research findings. Prime contractors, grantees, and agencies: Department of Health and Human Services and the American Institutes for Research.

FY 2004 Program:

Scholarships/Training (\$36,000,000 DA). Significantly increases the number of girls scholarships awarded, as well as the number of teachers that will undergo training. Prime contractor: (To be determined).

Textbooks (\$14,000,000 DA). Expanded support for the Africa Education Initiative to HBCUs for production and dissemination of learning materials for African primary school use. Prime contractor: To be determined HBCUs.

Partnerships (\$1,000,000 DA). Support to be continued to IFESH and the University of Natal. Prime Contractor: IFESH.

Education Support (\$4,865,000 DA). These funds will be used to provide technical assistance to help missions design and implement their bilateral education programs. Additional support will be provided in conducting educational research and analysis and interpreting research findings. Principal partners: Department of Health and Human Services and the American Institutes for Research.

Performance and Results: As this is a new strategic objective approved in September 2002, the team cannot yet report significant progress toward its strategic objective and intermediate results. However, it builds on the successes of previous regional education programs, which were funded through objectives 698-018, Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equality of Basic Education Services, and 698-025, Education for Development and Democracy Initiative. Last year's achievements included, from the former EDDI program, an expansion of the Ambassadors' Girls' Scholarship Program; the addition of new community resource centers, which bring modern information technologies, training and mentoring both to school populations and to the surrounding communities; the addition of more programs to serve those with physical challenges; expanded entrepreneurial training; expanded democracy networks; enhanced school and university partnerships, and the graduation of 450 technicians from 30 academies in 30 sub-Saharan countries where some 2,500 students are enrolled. Over the past year, USAID developed and refined the education sector support (ESS) approach to improve the availability, quality and equity of basic education in Africa, and worked with USAID missions to incorporate this approach into their education programming. USAID was responsible for the addition of Nigeria to this systemic reform effort, and coordinated the Basic Education Exchange held in Ethiopia. This important meeting brought education staff from every USAID education program in Africa, ministry of education partners and other local partners together for the first time in three years to exchange information and facilitate professional development. USAID responded to the challenge of HIV/AIDS for the education sector by incorporating HIV/AIDS awareness into education sector reform and worked with partners to design and implement HIV/AIDS related curricula. Finally, USAID provided technical assistance in designing alternative, community-supported education programs and strategies in Mali, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	DA	DFA	ESF
698-026 Improving African Education			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	16,929	500	14,750
Expenditures	0	0	534
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	16,929	500	14,750
Expenditures	0	0	534
Unliquidated	16,929	500	14,216
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*			
Obligations	8,251	0	2,000
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	30,800	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	39,051	0	2,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	54,865	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	110,845	500	16,750

* Prior Year Unobligated Funds includes \$2 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

Strategic Objective / Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
698-025 Education and Democracy				
CSH	2,094	0	0	0
DA	13,581	0	0	0
ESF	12,466	0	0	0
698-026 Improving African Education				
DA	0	24,680	30,800	54,865
ESF	0	17,000	0	0

* Africa Regional FY 02 appropriations include polio funds of \$7,442,000 for the following operating units: Angola \$2,100,000; Benin \$100,000; Burundi \$100,000; Eritrea \$200,000; Ethiopia \$2,700,000; Ghana \$300,000; Guinea \$250,000; Liberia \$400,000; Malawi \$75,000; Mali \$300,000; Mozambique \$100,000; REDSO \$100,000; Rwanda \$50,000; Sierra Leone \$234,000; WARP \$353,000; and Zambia \$80,000.

** Prior Year Unobligated Funds include \$12 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.