

Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)

The Development Challenge: The Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) covers countries in east and southern Africa, most of which are among the poorest and least developed in the world, with low or even negative economic growth rates. The region is plagued by persistent problems of food insecurity, with recurring food emergencies over substantial areas. Recurring internal and cross-border conflicts with roots in historical ethnic rivalries are aggravated by frequent drought, insufficient resources and an influx of armaments. Inadequate and deteriorating transport and communications infrastructure as well as policy and bureaucratic barriers hamper interregional trade. Weak leadership and pervasive corruption characterize many of the countries of the region. Severe and growing health problems including malaria, HIV/AIDS, and continued high levels of maternal and child mortality have a debilitating impact on economic growth. With two-thirds of the world's 42 million HIV/AIDS infected population in Africa, mostly in east and southern Africa, the impact of this pandemic will extend for years to come and affect all aspects of life in the region.

By emphasizing development of African solutions to problems which transcend national borders, the REDSO/ESA program, based in Nairobi, fully supports U.S. national interests in the region. The reduction of poverty, conflict and despair will lessen the likelihood of the region serving as a breeding ground for recruits into terrorist activities. Improved regional stability and economic growth will facilitate progress in the global war on terrorism. Economic cooperation and the opening of markets will promote growth and increased opportunities for U.S. trade and investment, in addition to lessening dependence on international humanitarian assistance. Reducing the rate of transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases and improving health status in the region will diminish the risk of further economic disruption, political disintegration, impoverishment and conflict.

The USAID Program: REDSO/ESA's regional program works with and through multi-national African organizations in east and southern Africa to assist the region in developing and coordinating crossborder policies, procedures and systems in food security, conflict prevention and mitigation, and health. In improving food security, REDSO/ESA programs focus primarily on increasing agricultural production and facilitating trade in agricultural products. The program directly supports the Presidential Initiatives to End Hunger in Africa and Trade for African Development and Enterprise. Given the number and intensity of cross-border conflicts in east Africa, the conflict prevention and mitigation program emphasizes identifying and disseminating effective peace building practices and developing appropriate dispute resolution skills. The health program builds the professional skills and management systems to enable the region to provide adequate services for infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and family planning, maternal and child health, and nutrition problems over time. In addition, REDSO/ESA provides legal, financial, procurement, and technical services to USAID programs in 23 countries throughout eastern and southern Africa and manages USAID programs in east African countries in which there are no resident USAID staff present, i.e., Burundi, Somalia and Sudan. REDSO/ESA will also provide oversight to a new program in Djibouti, which will begin receiving development assistance in FY 2003. The new program in Djibouti will be notified separately once it has been developed.

Other Program Elements: REDSO/ESA assists in the management of USAID's large P.L. 480 Title II emergency and non-emergency food assistance programs in 17 countries in east and southern Africa and provides support for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's food aid program operating in 14 countries in the region.

Humanitarian assistance is provided to a number of emergency programs in the region. These emergency programs are coordinated with bilateral USAID programs in each country as well as with the REDSO/ESA regional program. Centrally funded programs in population, health and nutrition play an important supporting role in providing technical assistance and training for regional African institutions. For example, centrally funded health projects helped assess training needs, courses and institutions in 11 countries in the region that will support comprehensive planning for HIV/AIDS training. In addition, these central projects supported the development of a management tool that will enable countries to evaluate the performance of drug and commodity supply systems and measure progress toward implementing

drug policies. Central funding from Presidential and Agency initiatives will also fund REDSO-hosted advisors in education and anticorruption.

Other Donors: The European Union and the United States are the first and second largest donors supporting direct assistance to regional institutions such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA). Other important donors supporting regional activities in food security, conflict prevention, and health include the World Bank, Canada, Germany, the African Development Bank and the United Kingdom. USAID closely cooperates with United Nations agencies, such as the World Health Organization, in maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS prevention, and the World Food Program in food assistance.

REDSO-ESA 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	5,514	9,475	9,125	14,887
Development Assistance	11,350	15,859	13,163	7,404
Economic Support Fund	250	1,000	0	0
Total Program Funds	17,114	26,334	22,288	22,291

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

623-005 Regional Food Security				
DA	6,803	12,668	9,750	5,212
ESF	250	1,000	0	0
623-006 Regional Conflict Mitigation and Resolution				
DA	3,342	3,176	3,363	2,192
623-007 Regional Health Systems Improvements				
CSH	5,514	9,475	9,125	14,887
DA	1,205	15	50	0

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$100,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Data Sheet

623-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

623-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

623-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	REDSO-ESA
Program Title:	Regional Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	623-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$9,750,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$150,000 DA; \$1,100,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$5,212,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program concentrates on improving the management of selected regional organizations that, over time, will be able to facilitate increased regional trade, disseminate improved agricultural technologies, increase information and communication among eastern and southern African food producing and trading partners, and coordinate policies in the region on trade, telecommunications, agriculture, gender and environment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthening public and private organizations (\$2,257,139 DA). Technical assistance will be provided to six regional African organizations to improve administration, financial management, and external relations. To improve trade capacity, workshops and media campaigns will provide information to regional decision-makers, both government officials and private sector leaders, about the World Trade Organization and global trade and train national and regional leaders in trade policy negotiation and management. Training will be provided to 12 business associations with 240 trader and transport members to improve services and promote regional trade policies for coffee, livestock, maize and cotton.

Technical assistance also will be provided to the regional agricultural research institution to set priorities, improve its management, and develop programs to meet the demands of a global trading system. USAID will finance climate forecast training for 110 participants, while over 200 government and private sector technicians will receive training in environmental reviews. Principal prime grantees and contractors: Chemonics, PACT, International Resources Group, World Meteorological Organization, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Agricultural production technology (\$3,508,027 DA). Processors, farmers and scientists will receive training in production and processing for potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava and beans. Radio and television presentations and workshops in Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya will dramatically increase the number of people in these countries with new information. USAID will finance new ways to give early warning on droughts and disasters to pastoralists. On the trade front, technical assistance on marketing and export strategies will be provided to businessmen and trade officials to take advantage of export opportunities under the U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act. Principal prime grantees and contractors: Chemonics, International Executive Service Corps (IESC), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, International Potato Center, International Center for Agriculture in the Tropics, African Union/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) and ASARECA.

Sharing of best practices (\$1,926,015 DA; \$450,000 prior year ESF). Using ESF to enhance trade links, USAID will support four regional business council workshops for 120 participants, train 40 Africans in pest risk assessment methods that will facilitate access of African agricultural products to the U.S. market, and provide training in World Trade Organization policies. With DA resources, an association of female entrepreneurs in east Africa will hold an agribusiness fair in Nairobi with up to 400 exhibitors to attract

buyers from Europe, Japan and the United States. Early warning institutions will continue to create new products to improve the flow of information. Partnerships will be established between AU/IBAR and private traders to help predict livestock disease outbreaks and improve animal health services. Principal prime contractors and grantees: Chemonics, International Executive Service Corps (IESC), AU/IBAR, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Policy coordination (\$2,058,819 DA, \$650,000 prior year ESF). Using ESF funds, USAID will convene four workshops to help 60 participants to coordinate investment policies. Three workshops for 90 participants will advance telecommunications policy. One workshop for 90 government and private sector representatives will address priority regional customs issues. Three workshops for 90 participants will help to coordinate transportation systems. Using DA funds to increase availability of improved seed varieties, four regional workshops, targeting seed and commodity associations, will address seed trade policies across country borders in the region. Principal prime contractors and grantees: Chemonics, COMESA, ASARECA, AU/IBAR, International Union for the Conservation of Nature/East Africa Regional Office and African Centre for Technology Studies.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthening public and private organizations (\$720,000 DA). Technical assistance and training for eight regional organizations is expected to further strengthen administrative and management capacity. Trade development will also be improved by technical assistance in marketing, export strategies and public awareness campaigns. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Agricultural production (\$1,825,000 DA). Technologies to improve food security, such as high yielding seed varieties, pest and disease management systems for crops and livestock, and famine early warning systems, will continue to be provided to farmers, agriculture trading organizations, agricultural processors, and other relevant businesses. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Sharing of best practices (\$1,080,000 DA). Links between traders, brokers, transporters, and producers in marketing specific products will be enhanced through workshops, trade fairs, media campaigns and development of a trade information network. Three environmental workshops are planned to improve communications between the public and private sectors. Sharing the most successful approaches to improve trade will also be a major focus. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Policy coordination (\$1,587,000 DA). USAID will sponsor workshops and provide training and technical assistance to support coordinated policies across countries in telecommunications, seeds and other agricultural inputs, customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, transportation, gender integration and environment. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: With REDSO/ESA support over the past year, COMESA is better informing African and U.S. businesses of opportunities available through the African Growth and Opportunity Act, while a newly created regional TRADE hub in Nairobi is also promoting trade opportunities in Africa. After many years of discussion, COMESA Ministers of Transport formally adopted a regional transportation program that will facilitate cross-border marketing and trade. In addition, cargo pilferage at the port of Mombasa, Kenya has decreased 30% over the past year while maximum rail travel time between Mombasa and Kampala, Uganda has been reduced by more than half. As a result of REDSO/ESA support to agriculture networks, more than 5 million farmers in Uganda alone have gained access to improved sweet potato varieties since 1998. These new varieties are enhancing food security by providing higher yields, shorter maturity periods, and improved nutritional content. Additionally, due to streamlined testing procedures, the number of seed trading companies distributing improved varieties in the East African Community increased from 56 in 2000 to 66 in 2002, thereby increasing the availability of seeds to farmers.

By the completion of this program, regional trade will have expanded significantly, policies and procedures across countries in eastern and southern Africa will better facilitate regional agriculture and

trade, and regional organizations will be better able to anticipate and manage the food security challenges within the region.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

	DA	ESF
623-005 Regional Food Security		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	7,630	250
Expenditures	415	0
Unliquidated	7,215	250
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	12,818	499
Expenditures	2,790	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	20,448	749
Expenditures	3,205	0
Unliquidated	17,243	749
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	150	1,100
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	9,750	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	9,900	1,100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	5,212	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	35,560	1,849

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	REDSO-ESA
Program Title:	Regional Conflict Mitigation and Response
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	623-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$3,363,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,192,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: REDSO/ESA's program focuses on specific conflict-prone zones in eastern Africa, particularly along the borders between Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, and in a portion of the Great Lakes (Rwanda/Burundi/Tanzania). Technical assistance, training and grants are provided to help African civil society organizations work on conflict prevention at local, national, and regional levels. REDSO/ESA also develops regional conflict early warning and early response systems centered on three regional intergovernmental organizations collaborating with civil society organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthening organizations (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to non-governmental conflict management organizations to improve administration, management, staff, service delivery and external relations. Priority will be given to ensuring the organizational viability, supporting peace initiatives in target zones, training in conflict prevention skills, and expanding information and communication. USAID assistance will continue to help the Intergovernmental Authority on Development implement a regional conflict early warning and response network, which ensures a prominent role for civil society organizations in early warning network operation, and conducts conflict management skills workshops for parliamentarians from COMESA member states. Non-governmental organizations support, among other activities, development and collaboration of peace committees across the Kenya and Ethiopia border and the Kenya and Somalia border. USAID will continue to support African organizations promoting peace at the regional, national, and local levels. PACT/MWENGO is the lead REDSO/ESA partner working with the non-governmental organizations.

Effective approaches (\$1,363,000 DA). Grants to organizations working in target zones will increase the number and range of efforts aimed at reducing conflict. Priority will be given to organizations using approaches deemed to be most effective. One effective approach is through use of media channels. An ongoing activity providing interactive radio education programming for Somali-speaking areas of southeast Ethiopia is one example. Conflict prevention and mediation messages are woven into math and language instruction. Another effective approach is the engagement of faith-based organizations, such as councils of churches, to tackle conflict issues on both sides of national borders. Conflict vulnerability assessments, conflict analyses and studies of effective approaches in the region will continue. At least three assessments will be completed, as well as case studies of several effective approaches. In addition to local civil society organizations, key partners are Africa Union/InterAfrican Bureau of Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) under a sub-contract with Chemonics.

Increasing cooperation (\$1,000,000 DA). REDSO/ESA will assist intergovernmental organizations, namely the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the East African Community (EAC) to consolidate programs on early warning, peace, and security. Inputs will include technical assistance and grant funding to encourage sharing of information, including dialogues and meetings that promote peace. Outputs will include newsletters, radio

programs promoting peace, and systems that warn of conflicts before they erupt and facilitate peaceful resolution. Prime contractors and grantees: IGAD, COMESA, and the EAC.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthening organizations (\$700,000 DA). Resources will be targeted primarily to the specific conflict zones to continue building the skills of African non-governmental organizations. Technical assistance and training will continue to develop conflict prevention and mitigation skills, peace building initiatives, and analysis to better understand risks and trends in conflict in eastern and southern Africa. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Effective approaches (\$792,000 DA). Priority will be placed on developing and replicating effective conflict management approaches. Additional conflict vulnerability analyses will be completed. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Increasing cooperation (\$700,000 DA). Grant funding, technical assistance and procurement of information technology will continue for IGAD's conflict early warning system, including the creation of offices at the national and local levels throughout the region to feed information into a regional center in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: In 2002, REDSO/ESA's food security and conflict management staffs helped two organizations working on food security to better address related conflict issues in pastoralist areas, particularly northeast Uganda, northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia. In a pilot project, FEWS NET staff worked with local civil society organizations to produce a popular monthly newsletter covering issues of food security, conflict management and good governance. In addition, AU/IBAR hosted nine conflict resolution activities reaching 14,500 individuals from seven communities. Also in 2002, five civil society organizations working in the conflict-prone border areas of Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia helped set up peace committees affecting at least 50 communities, facilitating at least nine peaceful dialogues between hostile communities, and conducting training in conflict resolution and resource management in some of these communities.

Grants provided in prior years to five Kenyan civil society organizations for conflict management and good governance strengthened these organizations sufficiently to allow them to help monitor electoral violence and organize election observation teams in the recent, successful Kenyan national elections.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

	DA	ESF
623-006 Regional Conflict Mitigation and Resolution		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	3,492	0
Expenditures	46	0
Unliquidated	3,446	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	3,176	299
Expenditures	711	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	6,668	299
Expenditures	757	0
Unliquidated	5,911	299
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	3,363	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	3,363	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,192	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	12,223	299

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	REDSO-ESA
Program Title:	Regional Health Systems Improvements
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	623-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$9,125,000 CSH; \$50,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$500,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$14,887,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: REDSO/ESA's program aims to strengthen African institutions and professionals who, in turn, will improve health systems, programs and policies. These improvements will then allow the region, on a sustainable basis, to address its most pressing health issues, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Family planning and reproductive health (\$1,025,000 CSH). Funds will promote family planning and reproductive health services. Activities with the Centre for African-Family Studies (CAFS) will improve its financial management, enhance and expand its ability to provide technical services to an increased client base throughout eastern and southern Africa, and expand its ability to provide relevant reproductive health information region wide. A regional meeting will explore approaches to address gender within reproductive health programming. Principal contractors and grantees: the Futures Group, Johns Hopkins University (JHU), John Snow, Incorporated (JSI), Management Sciences for Health (MSH), CAFS, the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC), and the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat (CRHCS).

Maternal and child health and nutrition (\$1,000,000 CSH). Funds will provide support for the regional health organizations to promote regional collaboration on micronutrient food fortification and the continued dissemination of teaching modules on nutrition and HIV/AIDS. Continued attention will be given to strengthening the use of national health accounts in eastern and southern Africa to improve health care financing, as well as to strengthening the management of grantee organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED), Abt Associates, MSH, RCQHC, and the CRHCS.

Information and Technology (\$50,000 DA). Funds will provide technical assistance for activities such as assessment of information, communication and technology infrastructure and skills as well as the development of linkages between partner databases to improve dialogue and networking.

HIV/AIDS (\$6,300,000 CSH). Technical assistance will strengthen regional collaboration in developing policy standards and guidelines, improving treatment for pediatric AIDS patients, identifying and sharing approaches to change high-risk behaviors, enhancing HIV/AIDS prevention and care in faith-based and community-based organizations, and improving prevention programs in countries with low HIV/AIDS prevalence to date. Funds will also support expanding links between HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis activities, testing a plan to improve resource allocation based on existing plans in three countries, expanding health services through community delivery systems, and improving commodity management. REDSO/ESA will also begin to expand programs into post-conflict and cross-border settings as well as to refugee and internally-displaced populations. Prior year ESF funding will support the expansion of HIV/AIDS-family planning program linkages in the region. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International, AED, MSH, Abt Associates, the Futures Group, CAFS, RCQHC, and the CRHCS.

Infectious diseases (\$800,000 CSH). Funds will expand community-based TB care in five priority countries, strengthen TB and HIV/AIDS program collaboration to reduce the prevalence of co-infected cases, train African regional TB experts, and expand the availability of commodities and services in combating malaria. Principal contractors and grantees: the Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance, the Malaria Action Coalition (which are partnerships comprised of non-governmental, international and bilateral organizations involved in TB and malaria), AED, the RCQHC and CRHCS.

FY 2004 Program:

Family planning and reproductive health (\$2,137,000 CSH). Funds may provide technical assistance, training and information dissemination, as well as advocacy and policy dialogue to ensure that, given the strong focus on HIV/AIDS in health programs, fertility rates remain stable and reproductive health is maintained. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Maternal and child health and nutrition (\$1,750,000 CSH). REDSO/ESA will continue technical assistance to RCQHC, CAFS and CRHCS to continue work in food fortification. Funds also will support health care financing activities, including hospital autonomy. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

HIV/AIDS (\$10,000,000 CSH). Technical assistance and training will support studies, information sharing and advocacy activities by African partner organizations on aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention and care. These will include but not be limited to a study on gender issues affecting TB and HIV/AIDS, a review of policies in mother-to-child transmission, leadership in the African network on pediatric AIDS, including publication of a handbook, development of a network on behavior change communication, and development of counseling tools and nutritional guidelines. REDSO will also support cross-border activities with refugees and internally displaced persons. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Infectious diseases (\$1,000,000 CSH). Funds may support research on the risk factors for TB in orphans and vulnerable children. Additional research will focus on the potential for the spread of TB drug resistance developing through long-distance truck drivers. Technical assistance will help expand the links between TB and HIV/AIDS activities, and expand regional malaria services. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

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

Performance and Results: REDSO/ESA's partners have improved planning and monitoring skills; a joint annual planning process has been instituted with two partners, and all partners took part in establishing a performance monitoring process. They have developed and led a broad range of regional activities in HIV/AIDS, health care financing, and maternal and child health and nutrition. Major activities have included leadership in a series of regional meetings to develop guidelines on the nutritional care of persons living with HIV/AIDS as well as in regional networking and training to improve tracking of health care expenditures through the national health accounts. Meetings to disseminate technical information have contributed to the development of a teaching toolkit on nutrition and HIV/AIDS for use by health professional schools in the region, strengthened community-based HIV/AIDS program planning and assessment by faith-based and other community-based organizations, and improved knowledge of strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in low prevalence and post-conflict countries. Regional training activities have strengthened technical knowledge and skills in areas such as supervision, drug and commodity procurement and supply, and worksite HIV/AIDS program development. Finally, regional policy dialogue on topics such as health care financing has influenced country level policy discussions on equity, access and resource mobilization; a key component of Kenya's 2003 national health accounts will be a full review of household expenditure on health, including HIV/AIDS, based on budget support and interest from REDSO. Continued progress in this objective will mean that, by 2005, African partner organizations will be leading regional efforts to improve the quality and performance of health systems.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

	CSH	DA	ESF
623-007 Regional Health Systems Improvements			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	5,900	4,044	0
Expenditures	69	0	0
Unliquidated	5,831	4,044	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	9,475	15	0
Expenditures	4,078	521	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	15,375	4,059	0
Expenditures	4,147	521	0
Unliquidated	11,228	3,538	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	500
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	9,125	50	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	9,125	50	500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	14,887	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	39,387	4,109	500