

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Energy and Information Technology
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-111
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$12,690,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$2,592,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$12,690,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's Energy and Information Technology Program seeks to increase access to critical infrastructure to improve quality of life, increase economic growth, and promote sustainable communities. The program provides technical leadership and field support to USAID missions and regional bureaus for design and implementation of activities that: 1) increase production and use of environmentally sustainable energy; 2) expand access to and application of information and telecommunications services; and 3) expand access to enabling technologies for sustainable production and trade. The program will provide support for increased access to transportation infrastructure and logistics during FY2004. This replaces SO 933-008 Technology Transfer; SO 934-003 Increased, Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and Use; and SO 935-004 Expanded Access to and Applications of Information and Telecommunications Services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Energy (\$7,520,000 DA). USAID will continue to lead the Global Village Energy Partnership component of the Presidential Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) to increase access to energy in rural and urban areas. USAID plays a prominent role in the Healthy Homes and Communities and Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development components of the CEI. The program will continue to provide support to USAID missions to address issues surrounding the adoption of clean fuels and vehicles in developing countries. Principal contractors/grantees: Advanced Engineering Associates International, Nexant, PA Government Services, CORE International, U.S. Energy Association, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Winrock International, E+Co, Sandia National Laboratory, Alliance to Save Energy.

Information Technology (\$3,384,000 DA). USAID will continue its lead role in the U.S. Government Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) that promotes e-commerce in the developing world through policy reform and small business training. Launched in Senegal, Peru, and Indonesia, the DFI is expected to include 12 countries over the next five years. USAID continues to support the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI), which uses the training resources of its corporate board members to provide training for developing nation professionals. The program will continue to work with the Digital Opportunity Through Technology and Communication Partnerships (DOT-COM Alliance), a coalition of over 75 partners, to assist in providing digital opportunities to the developing world. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Commerce and State Departments, USTTI, Internews, Academy for Educational Development, and Education Development Center.

Technology Transfer (\$1,625,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technology solutions that enable companies in underdeveloped markets to increase efficiency and competitiveness. Industrial competitiveness activities will continue to create public-private partnerships to build on environmental management systems certification and improve industrial efficiencies by reducing energy consumption, water usage, and materials demands. An improved Global Trade and Technology Network (GTN) will enable small and medium-sized enterprises to access global supply chains of major industrial buyers.

Principal contractors and grantees: International Executive Service Corps, PADCO Inc., World Environment Center, PA Government Services, and SNC Telecommunication.

Transportation Infrastructure (\$161,000 DA). Activities will examine expansion of USAID's Energy and Information Technology Program to the area of infrastructure support. Assistance will be provided to improve developing countries' transportation logistics as they relate to trade and poverty alleviation. Principal contractors and grantees: CARANA Corporation, Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), ICLogistics, Inc.

FY 2005 Program:

Energy (\$7,520,000 DA). USAID plans to expand activities under the Presidential Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) and to continue to promote the adoption of clean fuels and vehicles worldwide. Efforts are expected to enhance the knowledge and skills of local counterparts in developing countries and to facilitate the adaptation and adoption of best energy, environment and management practices. USAID also intends to increase access to energy in urban and rural areas for services such as health, water supply, food production and processing, and micro enterprise development. Same implementers as above.

Information Technology (\$3,385,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to implement telecommunications training and digital opportunity programs that advance e-learning, cyber-security, rural access to telecom services, and pro-poor telecommunications policy in the developing world. USAID also intends to support expansion of the Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) that promotes e-commerce in the developing world through policy reform and small business training to four additional countries. Same implementers as above.

Technology Transfer (\$1,585,000 DA). In Europe and Asia, USAID plans to expand activities that help companies increase efficiency and competitiveness as well as industrial competitiveness efforts that reduce energy consumption, water usage, and materials demands. The program is expected to continue to advance GTN's capacity to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises' access to global supply chains by supporting GTN's transition to financial sustainability. Same implementers as above.

Transportation Infrastructure (\$200,000 DA). This activity should continue to expand assistance to developing countries to improve transportation logistics as they relate to trade competitiveness. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: Energy. In FY 2003, USAID assistance helped to bring on-line 192 megawatts of grid-connected energy. Activities expanded access to energy services for approximately 960,000 poor people worldwide. Efforts also helped over 1,400 institutions adopt improved operating policies, practices, and techniques that spurred the development and adoption of 51 public policies to increase access to energy services in developing countries. This program also contributed to the design of an \$80 million energy project for Afghanistan and several Iraq infrastructure programs.

Information Technology. USAID launched a public-private partnership with the Information Technology Association of America that is building information technology business associations in several nations. Efforts also resulted in the training of 256 participants from 72 countries, including 58 women, in telecommunications and Internet policy, resulting in improved information and telecommunications skills for these developing nation professionals. USAID support to the DOT-COM Alliance helped 21 countries expand telecommunications services to the underserved.

Technology Transfer. Through partnerships with two Fortune-100 companies, USAID completed several studies in Mexico designed to improve supplier industrial efficiencies. Activities also resulted in a 77% increase in successful transactions between small and medium-sized enterprises and global supply chains of major industrial buyers. A cleaner production financing strategy for Central America was completed through partnerships with commercial banks in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Panama. USAID also facilitated more than \$11.5 million in technology transfer transactions between U.S. environmental technology and energy firms and municipalities and firms in the Europe and Eurasia region.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-111 Energy and Information Technology	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	2,592
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	12,690
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	15,282
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	12,690
Future Obligations	60,000
Est. Total Cost	87,972