

## Ethiopia

**The Development Challenge:** Ethiopia suffers from chronic food insecurity. Agriculture accounts for half of Ethiopia's gross domestic product, 85% of its exports, and 80% of its total employment. A combination of frequent drought, poor cultivation practices, and low levels of on-farm investment persistently undermine the productivity of the agricultural sector. The magnitude and depth of poverty means drought and other unanticipated crises can rapidly transform into the potential for famine. Each crisis increases the country's vulnerability to the most marginal of shocks. In the absence of alternatives, households are forced into depleting the very productive assets (e.g., oxen, farm implements) they require for future productivity. In addition to these economic problems, Ethiopia's low health status - with a life expectancy at birth of 43 years, infant mortality of 117 per 1,000 live births, high population growth, and low literacy rates of 34% - further deplete human productivity and exert a heavy burden on the state to increase delivery for health, education and other social services.

Policy change has been slow and is urgently needed to create the conditions that will lead to the broad-based economic growth, that will alleviate chronic food insecurity. The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) has begun more open dialogue in critical areas.

The United States' national interests in Ethiopia are two-fold: strategically located between Somalia and Sudan, Ethiopia is a vital ally in efforts to promote regional stability in the Horn of Africa and is also a key ally in the global war on terrorism.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's long-term goal in Ethiopia is to reduce chronic food insecurity. To meet this goal, USAID's program focuses on agriculture and other areas of potential income growth, health, education, democracy and governance, and disaster mitigation. USAID works with a mix of international and local non-governmental organization (NGO) partners in both development and emergency programs to increase rural household production and productivity.

The USAID food security program focuses on increasing rural, particularly agricultural, production and productivity by addressing problems in agricultural technology, microenterprise development, business and cooperative development, trade, and policy reform. Related programs specifically address problems in pastoralist livestock regions and in reducing the vulnerability of the poorest segments of the population to the effects of drought, conflict and other crises.

USAID also supports programs that increase access to quality primary health care and family planning services to reduce vulnerability to disease and slow the rate of population growth. Ethiopia is an HIV/AIDS intensive focus country and USAID will be working to accelerate the pace of prevention and the treatment of this and other serious infections, such as tuberculosis. USAID coordinates its work in this sector with other U.S. agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Strengthening health care financing mechanisms and health product logistics systems remain priorities.

The education program is working to improve the access, quality, and equity of basic education. Improved teacher training, parental and community involvement, availability of books and other materials and management are all being addressed.

In democracy and governance, the USAID program supports decentralization of government services from the national to the regional and local levels, strengthening of civil society organizations and anti-corruption efforts. Effective and transparent decision-making is a primary aim of the program.

**Other Program Elements:** Ethiopia is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area.

Food aid resources are a major component of U.S. assistance to Ethiopia, and are fully integrated into the USAID development program. In FY 2002, \$3.2 million in non-food humanitarian assistance was

provided to Ethiopia for medical kits, water services, nutritional surveys to target assistance and relief for drought affected areas, which included enhancement of early warning systems. USAID also provided centrally-funded technical assistance and business development services. Regional east African funding recently was used for the establishment of the Conflict Early Warning System (CEWARN) in Addis Ababa. Resources from central education funds help address needs for books and other educational materials, continue scholarships for girls, and expand civic education through school clubs.

**Other Donors:** After the United States, the largest bilateral donors to Ethiopia are Japan, Germany, Canada, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands. The largest multilateral donors are the European Union, the United Nations Group, The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

USAID is a leader in assisting and coordinating health and education sector programs. Technical working groups, comprised of GFDRE and donors, are the main coordinating bodies. A development assistance group (DAG), of which USAID is a key member, has been instrumental in helping the GFDRE to develop its poverty reduction plan, review public expenditures annually and promote better public financial management.

## Ethiopia 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	26,086	23,057	31,950	37,168
Development Assistance	14,561	20,200	18,104	15,438
Economic Support Fund	0	0	0	5,000
Supplemental - ESF**	0	4,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	102,628	58,423	27,281	20,803
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>143,275</b>	<b>105,680</b>	<b>77,335</b>	<b>78,409</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

663-005 Enhanced Household Food Security				
CSH	500	0	0	0
663-007 Food Security				
CSH	200	675	800	1,000
DA	3,807	3,582	3,518	3,433
663-008 Essential Services for Health				
CSH	11,470	20,902	29,790	32,730
DA	4,650	230	0	0
663-009 Basic Education				
CSH	10,872	200	400	1,000
DA	0	11,765	10,850	8,235
663-010 Democracy and Governance				
CSH	1,646	0	0	0
DA	2,350	893	956	1,000
ESF	0	0	0	1,750
663-011 Mitigate the Effects of Disaster				
CSH	998	930	610	1,988
DA	2,654	2,545	1,530	1,640
ESF	0	4,000	0	3,086
663-012 Southern Tier Initiative				
CSH	400	350	350	450
DA	1,100	1,185	1,250	1,130
ESF	0	0	0	164

\* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$2,700,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

\*\* Prior Year Unobligated Funds include \$4 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

**Data Sheet**

**663-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

663-001	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	20,092	11,893
Expenditures	11,091	9,361
Unliquidated	9,001	2,532
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	3,134	1,394
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	20,092	11,893
Expenditures	14,225	10,755
Unliquidated	5,867	1,138
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	20,092	11,893

**Data Sheet**

**663-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

663-002	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	32,166	19,994	10,807
Expenditures	10,050	13,680	10,807
Unliquidated	22,116	6,314	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	5,474	4,172	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	32,166	19,994	10,807
Expenditures	15,524	17,852	10,807
Unliquidated	16,642	2,142	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	32,166	19,994	10,807

**Data Sheet**

**663-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

663-003	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	46,823	6,700	10,725
Expenditures	18,655	6,200	10,725
Unliquidated	28,168	500	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	17,635	500	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	46,823	6,700	10,725
Expenditures	36,290	6,700	10,725
Unliquidated	10,533	0	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	46,823	6,700	10,725

**Data Sheet**

**663-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

663-004	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	1,533	13,850	11,800
Expenditures	1,533	11,247	11,800
Unliquidated	0	2,603	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	1,909	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	1,533	13,850	11,800
Expenditures	1,533	13,156	11,800
Unliquidated	0	694	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,533	13,850	11,800

**Data Sheet**

**663-005: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

	CSH	DA
663-005 Enhanced Household Food Security		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	1,958	2,353
Expenditures	1,102	1,884
Unliquidated	856	469
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	326	395
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	1,958	2,353
Expenditures	1,428	2,279
Unliquidated	530	74
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,958	2,353

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Food Security
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$800,000 CSH; \$3,518,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$3,433,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID's program to increase rural household production and productivity will reduce chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia, alleviate rural poverty and contribute to sustainable economic development. Working at the national level and in select food insecure areas, USAID provides technical assistance, training and material support to increase crop and livestock production and productivity; improves the efficiency of agricultural input and output markets; diversifies and increases household incomes; develops microenterprises; strengthens farmer-owned cooperatives; improves environmental and natural resource management; and builds capacity for applied research, technology transfer, trade competitiveness, and agricultural and natural resources planning. In FY 2003, activities will complement humanitarian assistance to respond to the current drought emergency.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Agricultural cooperatives, business development and trade (\$1,100,000 DA). USAID will further strengthen agricultural service cooperatives, providing technical assistance and training in business and financial management skills, coffee quality improvement, and other areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Agriculture Cooperative Development International (prime) and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance.

Agricultural technology transfer and microenterprise development (\$1,318,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). Using DA funds, USAID will provide applied agricultural research and extension services to approximately 5,000 farmers, including women, to encourage them to adopt improved technologies and ways to increase and diversify their incomes. These include improved crop varieties, fuel-efficient stoves, soil and water conservation, and poultry raising. Savings and credit institutions will provide financial services to members for the development of small businesses and micro-enterprise schemes. With CSH funds for HIV/AIDS, rural HIV/AIDS prevention programs will be implemented through farmers' groups and cooperatives. Principal contractors: Virginia Polytechnic University and Winrock International.

Food security policy reform (\$200,000 DA). USAID will use DA funds expert technical support and seminars, workshops and policy discussions with senior Ethiopian Government officials to promote collaborative approaches to food security, strengthen appropriate emergency responses, conduct on-going assessments, incorporate food security expenditures at various levels in the GFDRE budget, and develop regional and national food security strategies. The system to protect against asset depletion will move from concept to reality.

Agricultural sector policy and planning (\$150,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and regional agricultural bureaus to strengthen capacity in agricultural and natural resources planning and will include development of agricultural and market information systems, as well as specialized studies to support enhanced agricultural productivity and trade competitiveness. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Community approaches to enhanced food security (\$750,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will implement rural development programs to improve crop and livestock production, natural resources management, and microenterprise development. USAID will fund the pilot relief-to-development activity, which will utilize food distribution, food for work/employment generation for household and community asset protection and productive activities in agriculture and off-farm income generating activities and capacity building. USAID will use CSH funds to conduct HIV/AIDS activities to enhance the resilience of the target communities. The program will serve approximately 100,000 beneficiaries in 2003. Principal contractors/grantees: CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children/U.S., Relief Society of Tigray and Save the Children/UK.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Agricultural cooperatives, business development and trade (\$1,000,000 DA). In FY 2004, USAID will use DA funds to initiate activities to help Ethiopia diversify its economy, expand trade and develop the private sector. USAID will provide technical assistance, training, study tours, seminars and workshops that will help Ethiopian business groups, such as the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce, to advocate pro-business policies, help leverage internal and external sources for investment, and open Ethiopia to new market opportunities such as AGOA. USAID will continue to work with agricultural cooperatives to improve their linkages to markets and to enhance their trade competitiveness. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Agricultural technology transfer and microenterprise development (\$1,583,000 DA; \$600,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will continue to provide applied agricultural research and extension, natural resources management, environmental rehabilitation and capacity building services to enhance food security in specific areas of the country. Technical assistance, training, and micro-enterprise loans to farmers and entrepreneurs will be used to increase and diversify income opportunities for the poor. With CHS funds, assistance will include HIV/AIDS prevention messages. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Agricultural sector policy and planning (\$150,000 DA). USAID will use targeted analyses, workshops and field studies to engage the GFDRE in a dialogue on enhancing food security through improving investment climate, land tenure security and marketing efficiencies. Policy changes in these areas will improve Ethiopia's trade competitiveness, private sector development, agricultural productivity and environmental management capacity. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Community approaches to enhanced food security (\$700,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). Food aid and DA funds will continue to support integrated rural development programs to assist food insecure households to rebuild and protect their assets as means of achieving food security. USAID will use CSH funds to conduct HIV/AIDS activities to enhance the resilience of the target communities. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

**Performance and Results:** Technical assistance provided to agricultural cooperatives has helped to improve small farmers' productivity, market competitiveness and income, thus helping to improve their food security. In FY 2002, USAID helped to restructure 18 additional farmer cooperatives, establish six cooperative unions and eight rural savings and credit cooperatives. However, fewer cooperatives are accessing the line of credit extended to them by the Bank of Abyssinia under a loan portfolio guarantee program due to the 2001 fall of cereals prices, the coffee crisis that has reduced coffee producers' income and purchasing power, and this year's drought. During the first six months of 2002, only one union borrowed from the Bank.

Agricultural research and extension services have reached 2,300 target farmers (60% female) and 14,800 non-target farmer households (54% women); 1,600 households (75% female) adopted better technologies (fuel-efficient stoves, poultry, improved crop varieties, bee-keeping, and soil and water conservation); and 3,600 households (78% female) instituted income generating activities. Twelve savings and credit cooperatives are providing financial services to 2,100 households (86% female). Under P.L. 480 Title II programs, over 7,000 households adopted improved agricultural production technologies and practices (i.e., improved seeds, soil fertility management, water harvesting, drip and micro-irrigation,

livestock management). Households also benefited from diversified income generating activities, including vegetable production, beekeeping, poultry, livestock production, and better marketing of agricultural products.

By the end of this objective, approximately 3 million small-scale farmers will be better linked to domestic and/or international markets, increasing rural household income through strengthened agricultural cooperatives and business/market development. The number of people living with chronic food insecurity in target areas will be reduced by 10-15% through adoption of improved agricultural and environmental technologies and microenterprise development. A pilot relief-to-development program that utilizes food aid to prevent destitution and protect household and community assets will have reduced food insecurity for 140,000 people in two districts and serve as a model for reform of the food aid system.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

	CSH	DA
663-007 Food Security		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	200	3,807
Expenditures	0	370
Unliquidated	200	3,437
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	675	3,582
Expenditures	0	1,918
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	875	7,389
Expenditures	0	2,288
Unliquidated	875	5,101
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	800	3,518
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	800	3,518
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,000	3,433
Future Obligations	0	19,617
Est. Total Cost	2,675	33,957

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Essential Services for Health
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-008
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$29,790,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$32,730,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** The improved family health objective contributes to reduction in food insecurity by slowing the rate of population growth and reducing vulnerability to disease. USAID aims to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and other infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and malaria, and improve child health through better immunization coverage, breastfeeding promotion, nutrition education and health system strengthening. USAID funds expand family planning and reproductive health services to help families to space children and protect women's health. The portfolio has integrated P.L. 480 Title II resources to contribute to the achievement of the above results. In FY 2003, these health activities will complement humanitarian assistance that is being provided to respond to the drought emergency.

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

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

HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (\$16,790,000 CSH). USAID will continue to fund the social marketing of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, expanding the program to rural areas and targeting youth. Through 50 indigenous agencies, USAID will provide training to nearly 200 counselors to improve the quality and availability of counseling and testing services, support 21 voluntary counseling and testing centers in Addis Ababa and seven along the Addis Ababa/Djibouti transport corridor, provide home-based care to over 5,000 people living with HIV/AIDS, mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on over 7,000 orphans and vulnerable children, and provide food aid to 40,000 people with HIV/AIDS. USAID will address HIV/AIDS solutions in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE), community groups and affected populations. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (prime), Pathfinder International (prime), Save the Children/US (prime), Catholic Relief Services (prime), and Johns Hopkins University (sub).

Child health and nutrition (\$5,700,000 CSH). USAID will continue to be the primary donor working with the GFDRE and World Health Organization to support national polio surveillance and vaccination programs. USAID will train 500 health workers at the district level in essential and quality health services; immunization, including polio; the integrated management of childhood illnesses; infant feeding and Vitamin A supplementation; planning and implementation; and health management information systems. Programs to strengthen public sector health systems, strongly emphasizing child survival activities, will expand to two additional regions. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc., UNICEF, WHO, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children/US and the Relief Society of Tigray (REST). Abt Associates is a sub-contractor.

Family planning and reproductive health (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will continue to procure contraceptives and strengthen the logistics system and family planning policy for the national family planning program. USAID will extend quality family planning services to 1.5 million people through training of staff at over 100 public health facilities, and in rural areas through community-based agents working in 15 indigenous organizations at 66 work places, 115 market places and over 150 adolescent service sites.

New family planning users are expected to reach 300,000. Training for over 600 clinical providers will emphasize counseling and informed consent, infection prevention and competency based on national standards. Over 300 practitioners of female genital cutting will be sensitized to stop the practice. USAID will provide post-abortion care to over 2,000 women. USAID will encourage indigenous organizations to increase the number of women in professional health positions. Prime contractors and grantees: Pathfinder International, Population Services International, Save the Children/US, Family Health International, John Snow, Inc., Macro International, and University of North Carolina. DKT International is a sub-contractor.

Infectious diseases (\$2,500,000 CSH). USAID will support the GFDRE's program to combat malaria by training over 300 health workers, focusing on early case management, vector control training, epidemic prevention, control of malaria in pregnancy, and community-based malaria control. USAID will strengthen 11 tuberculosis laboratories and train over 300 technicians. Community-based tuberculosis treatment will be piloted. Principal grantees: WHO, UNICEF, and the GFDRE.

**FY 2004 Program:**

HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (\$19,800,000 CSH). USAID will expand the number of counseling and testing centers outside of Addis Ababa and will strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS prevention, home-based care and activities for mitigating the impact on orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will encourage behavioral change to reduce the spread of the pandemic and will expand sales points for socially marketed condoms nationwide. The focus on reaching a broader rural population and youth will continue to be a priority. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Child health (\$5,050,000 CSH). USAID will strengthen public health service management in particularly remote areas with greater emphasis on community mobilization for improved health impact. Attention will focus on strengthening public health facilities in food insecure areas, and will link with programs in the agriculture and education sectors to provide child survival services and messages to improve family health. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Family planning and reproductive health (\$4,230,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support the strengthening of Ethiopia's national contraceptive logistics system in order to assure a constant supply of commodities to distributors and end users. Policy dialogue will focus on increasing the GFDRE's budget support and leadership to assure long-term contraceptive sustainability. USAID support will expand the number of family planning sites. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Infectious diseases (\$3,650,000 CSH). USAID will expand infectious disease surveillance and response activities for malaria and tuberculosis and will continue support for research laboratories. 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:** Socially marketed condom sales increased from 40 million in 2001 to almost 64 million in 2002, exceeding the FY 2002 target of 54 million. In health care financing, the share of the recurrent health budget out of the total health budget increased from 43% in 2001 to 49% in 2002. In one target region, the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT3) immunization rate increased from 32% in 2001 to 37.5% and exceeded the target of 35% in 2002. No new wild polio virus has been detected in Ethiopia since January 2001. USAID, through nine faith-based organizations, provided care to over 800 HIV infected persons, support for 550 orphans, counseling to over 3,600 persons, and food aid monthly to 40,000 people with HIV/AIDS. Over 5,600 persons were diagnosed and treated for STIs. Along the Addis Ababa/Djibouti transport corridor where HIV/AIDS infection rates are especially high, USAID trained government and community leaders in 24 towns in HIV/AIDS prevention and community planning. The 2002 Behavioral Surveillance Survey found regional, gender, and target group differences in knowledge of HIV transmission and preventive practices which will now provide a baseline for targeting HIV/AIDS activities.

By 2007, USAID expects stunting to be reduced nationally to 41% from 51% in 2000. Children fully immunized in the target regions will be 39%, up from 27% in 2000, and children receiving vitamin A supplementation will increase from 55% to 82%. The contraceptive prevalence rate will increase nationally to 12%, and regular condom use with non-regular sex partners, a standard HIV/AIDS prevention measure, will be 75% among out-of-school youth. Finally, the percent of the total health budget devoted to recurrent health issues - an important measure of the sustainability of expanded healthcare access - will be 60%, up from the FY 2001 baseline of 40%.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

	CSH	DA
663-008 Essential Services for Health		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	5,770	2,150
Expenditures	19	19
Unliquidated	5,751	2,131
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	17,962	230
Expenditures	3,699	1,535
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	23,732	2,380
Expenditures	3,718	1,554
Unliquidated	20,014	826
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	29,790	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	29,790	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	32,730	0
Future Obligations	60,000	0
Est. Total Cost	146,252	2,380

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$400,000 CSH; \$10,850,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$8,235,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID focuses on enhancing quality and equity in the primary education system through activities designed to improve teacher quality through training; develop supplementary teaching materials and media; strengthen parent and community involvement in school management; improve the planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of education at regional and local levels; and expand education to disadvantaged and under-served children. Strengthening primary education is critical to achieve the economic growth that will help Ethiopia be food secure. The portfolio has integrated P.L. 480 Title II resources to contribute to the achievement of the above results. In FY 2003, basic education activities will complement humanitarian assistance that is being provided to respond to the drought emergency.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Teacher quality (\$3,700,000 DA). USAID will improve the quality of primary education by strengthening teachers' skills. In 2003, USAID funds will train an additional 19,000 grades 5-8 teachers through distance education. By 2005, 100% of Ethiopia's primary school teachers will be fully qualified. Through partnerships between U.S. universities, Addis Ababa University, and Ethiopian teacher training colleges and institutes, USAID will enhance English teaching by providing training to 40,000 primary school teachers and will also provide 28 volunteer teacher trainers over four years to seven teacher training institutes and colleges, and another four volunteers to assist the Ministry of Education to improve the teacher-training curriculum. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Education Development, SUNY/Buffalo, International Federation for Education and Self-help, and George Washington University.

Supplementary materials (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will implement an HIV/AIDS information program at the primary school level benefiting 1,000 students. New materials - posters, workbooks and teaching guides will be developed and 12,200 teachers will be trained. Principal contractor: the Academy for Educational Development.

Parents and community involvement (\$4,200,000 DA). USAID will provide training to 900 Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and members of the community to identify and address problems in schools. The training will include project design and implementation, and school management. PTAs will be mentored and helped to improve educational equity and quality. USAID will provide small grants to complement the labor, material and financial contributions provided by the communities to improve school buildings and facilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Save the Children/US, World Learning International and Tigray Development Association.

Educational planning and management (\$650,000 DA). USAID will provide training to local and regional education offices in planning and management, including enrollment projection, school mapping, budgeting, and provide equipment to local and regional offices. Principal contractor: Academy for Educational Development.

Disadvantaged children and youth (\$2,300,000 DA). Children in the pastoralist and sparsely populated areas of Ethiopia are disadvantaged educationally as a result of their isolation. USAID supports the establishment of low-cost, non-formal basic education centers, training of teachers, and provision of textbooks to provide learning opportunities for about 10,000 out-of-school children, especially girls living in remote areas. USAID will also provide school meals and educational services for about 240 orphans and children from very poor families. Community-based learning centers will be established in three urban centers where at-risk and disadvantaged youth and children will receive tutorial support. Principal grantee: the Ethiopian Children's Fund.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Teacher quality (\$3,060,000 DA). In order to ensure all teachers are qualified, USAID will continue to provide training for 20,000 teachers and teacher candidates. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Supplementary materials (\$1,000,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). USAID will use DA funds to supply supplementary materials on civic education; teaching aids for 2,000 primary schools, and provide mentoring programs for female teachers. With CSH funds, USAID will supply supplementary materials on HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Parents and community involvement (\$1,800,000 DA; \$600,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will fund PTAs and community training in project formulation, implementation and school management as well as to provide small grants to schools. CSH funds will be used to establish anti-HIV/AIDS school clubs. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Educational planning and management (\$1,100,000 DA). These resources will be used to train local and regional personnel in educational planning and management, as well as provide equipment. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Disadvantaged children (\$1,275,000 DA). USAID will provide non-formal education for out-of-school children in remote areas and pastoralist regions. The funds will also be used to provide school meals and educational services to orphans and children from very poor families. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

**Performance and Results:** USAID assistance contributed to a dramatic increase in the primary school gross enrollment rate, from 24% in FY 1995 to 62% in FY 2002, exceeding the FY 2002 target. Enrollment for girls in USAID's two focus regions showed remarkable growth, from 38% in 1995 to 76% in 2002 in one area and from 17% in 1995 to 51% in 2002 in another. All 19 teacher education institutions in Ethiopia are providing staff training on a wide range of topics, including teaching methodology and educational research methods in order to improve the quality of teaching. Continuing efforts are also expected to further increase enrollment, improve student retention and enhance quality of education. By the end of the program in 2007, the gross enrollment rate at the primary level is expected to rise to nearly 70%; the retention rate to Grade 5 is targeted to increase to 50% for both boys and girls; and the mean score on standard achievement test for Grade 4 is targeted to rise to 45% from the current 40%.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

	CSH	DA
663-009 Basic Education		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	10,872	0
Expenditures	94	0
Unliquidated	10,778	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	200	11,684
Expenditures	2,084	141
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	11,072	11,684
Expenditures	2,178	141
Unliquidated	8,894	11,543
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	400	10,850
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	400	10,850
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,000	8,235
Future Obligations	0	23,909
Est. Total Cost	12,472	54,678



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-010
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$956,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 DA; \$1,750,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID supports democratic development in Ethiopia through programs that support the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (GFDRE's) process to devolve authority and decision-making from the federal to the regional and local level. USAID assistance is focused on effective and transparent public resource allocation and management systems (i.e., budget, accounting and public investment planning) at the federal, regional, and local levels and helps strengthen civil society organizations and the judicial system.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Fiscal decentralization (\$956,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to improve the transparency and effectiveness of public sector resource allocation. USAID plans to train staff in budget reform and, through such training, introduce civil servants at the local, regional and federal levels to new procedures and information technology to institute more comprehensive and effective financial control systems. Principal grantees: Harvard University (prime) and Virginia Polytechnic University (sub).

#### FY 2004 Program:

Fiscal decentralization (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the expansion of new budgeting and accounting systems, training 3,000 government officials in budgeting and 6,880 government officials in accounting in two regions. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Civil society (\$1,750,000 ESF). USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance to civil society organizations and associations to increase citizen participation in the political processes, including advocacy of economic and political reform and human rights. Such training and technical assistance could prepare civil society organizations to provide voter education and to organize and advocate for issues during the 2005 election process. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID assistance in fiscal decentralization helped the GFDRE's budget to meet international accounting standards by appropriately identifying budgetary units and cost centers for the first time. This helped the GFDRE to meet international donor demands for greater transparency. USAID also trained approximately 960 federal government officials, including treasury officials, internal auditors and accountants, in the GFDRE's new accounting system that is based on a modified cash-basis, double-entry method. USAID also assisted another 140 public bodies to initiate the new system, and trained an additional local 4,850 financial officers to use it. The new accounting system will enable the GFDRE to keep more accurate accounts, expedite a new accounts resolution process, and make it easier for the GFDRE to computerize its accounting over the next year.

With prior year funding, USAID focused on strengthening civil society organizations in education, health, agriculture, microenterprise, environment, and humanitarian response. A recent assessment of 24 civil society organizations showed that they had made a 31% improvement in their overall capacity in FY

2002, compared with the FY 1998 baseline assessment. As a result of exchanges and learning tours to other countries, the GFDRE has become more understanding and accepting of civil society organizations' roles in society. The Ministry of Justice invited several organizations to comment on the GFDRE's draft civil society organization law and suggested amendments were provided. The GFDRE accepted 90% of the suggested amendments and incorporated them into the present draft law. USAID-supported organizations also provided comments and input into the GFDRE's poverty reduction plan.

USAID has now trained 82% of the judges in Ethiopia in criminal law, labor law, tax law, family and succession law, contracts and writs, criminal procedures, civil procedure, and execution of decrees, significantly strengthening the base of knowledge from which they operate. In FY 2002, 71 % of the High Court and Supreme Court judges (428 out of 600) received judicial training, in addition to 72 % of the local judges (943 out of 1,300). Additionally, USAID distributed 5,400 copies of legal codes, procedures, and other legal documents so that trained judges have access to the appropriate reference materials to inform their decisions.

By the end of the objective in 2007, 82 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will have received capacity-building assistance, with their overall capacity increased by 35% above the baseline value. NGOs will find registration easier and the term of registration longer due to a new law. Budget and accounting reforms will be complete at the national level as well as in three regions; in addition, the backlog in accounts in these three regions will be reduced from six years to one. A total of 4,850 government accountants will have been trained. At the national level, the accounting, financial management and control systems will facilitate more transparent and accountable governance. In the judicial sector, 100% of Ethiopia's judges, comprising 1,300 local judges and 600 Supreme and High Court judges, will have been trained. A total of 1,800 copies of compiled proclamations, 5,460 copies of codes, and 1,600 copies of commentaries will have been distributed to courts at the national level. Finally, a curriculum for the judiciary training center will have been developed.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

663-010 Democracy and Governance	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	1,646	2,350	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	1,646	2,350	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	0	893	0
Expenditures	810	466	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	1,646	3,243	0
Expenditures	810	466	0
Unliquidated	836	2,777	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	956	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	956	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	1,000	1,750
Future Obligations	0	10,605	0
Est. Total Cost	1,646	15,804	1,750

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Mitigate the Effects of Disaster
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-011
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$610,000 CSH; \$1,530,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$4,250,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,988,000 CSH; \$1,640,000 DA; \$3,086,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID is working with Ethiopia's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC), local disaster preparedness bureaus and non-governmental organizations to improve early warning and response capacity. The program decreases vulnerability and improves the nutritional status of children and at-risk persons in target areas; promotes mechanisms to minimize the potential for conflict in dispute-affected areas; and combines food aid with other interventions to protect household and community assets in chronically food insecure areas. Activities are integrated with USAID's objectives in health, education and agriculture and benefit over 500,000 people in target areas and 4-5 million chronically food insecure people throughout Ethiopia. In FY 2003, particular emphasis will be given to assure that drought response activities further strengthen and institutionalize emergency response capacity.

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

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

Early warning and capacity building (\$1,126,000 DA; \$300,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will continue to build the capacity of the DPPC's early warning system to ensure effective disaster response. It will assist famine early warning programs in drought-prone, pastoralist border regions to improve disaster preparedness, plan and implement food security strategies and develop appropriate emergency response mechanisms. USAID will expand data collection for vulnerability profiles and will train local staff in four regions in database management and finance and budgeting. With CSH funds, USAID will also fund special studies in food aid targeting to address the needs of children and lactating mothers, counter-famine responses and emergency planning. Principal grantee: the DPPC.

Relief-to-development and Community Approaches to Enhancing Food Security (\$404,000 DA; \$310,000 CSH). Relief-to-development activities are integrated with P.L. 480 Title II food aid activities and food aid reform efforts. USAID will implement a recently developed system to provide households with safety net services to protect their critical assets during emergencies. Utilizing DA funds, the system will help rebuild community and household assets and give impoverished communities alternatives for food security. CSH funds will be used for nutritional surveillance improved vaccination coverage, increased access to potable water and to train healthcare workers in target communities in key child survival interventions. CHS funds will also be used to conduct HIV/AIDS activities to enhance the resilience of the target communities. USAID will use FY 2003 P.L. 480 and other humanitarian resources to address the emergency needs of 11.3 million people affected by drought. Principal grantees: CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children/U.S., World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, and Relief Society of Tigray (all prime), and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (sub).

Vulnerable populations in conflict prone areas (\$4,000,000 FY 2002 Supplemental ESF). Utilizing prior year supplemental ESF, USAID will promote regional peace and stability in the pastoral border regions of Ethiopia, which are predominately Muslim and among the poorest in the country. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to disseminate traditional and modern dispute resolution information in these areas; conduct programs that reduce tension through improved food security and natural resource

use policies; and improve pastoralist livelihoods through increased access to trade and agricultural marketing, agricultural production, employment and income generation, and improved social services such as education and health care. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support of Border Demarcation. Using other prior year ESF funds, USAID will continue to assist in the resettlement of populations displaced by the border demarcation process agreed under the formal cease-fire and peace agreements between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The funds will be used to support income generation activities and promote household recovery for targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs), and landless and female-headed households along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border. Specifically, the funds will target 1,800 individuals through various income-generating and training of trainers activities. Female-headed households will benefit from small ruminant (goats and sheep) ownership that are critical assets for managing risk in a chronic food insecure area. Bee keeping, through the provision of improved beehives, has enormous marketing and income opportunities. Poultry breeding affords immediate returns and utilizes low capital investment and limited space. Good poultry stock and appropriate training will enhance IDP's income potential and diet. Supplying pack animals and small-business training will diversify IDP income and employment opportunities. Vegetable production and petty trade development are other potential activities. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

#### **FY 2004 Program:**

Early warning and capacity building (\$937,000 DA; \$1,137,000 CSH). FY 2004 resources will improve the emergency response and mitigation capacity of the DPPC by focusing on increasing the roles of regional and local authorities and other agencies in disaster preparation and response. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Relief to development and community approaches to enhancing food security (\$703,000 DA; \$851,000 CSH). FY 2004 resources will further support the incorporation of the system to protect assets in P.L. 480 Title II programs to address the needs of chronically food insecure people throughout Ethiopia. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Vulnerable populations in conflict prone areas (\$3,086,000 ESF). USAID will support restoration of socioeconomic institutions along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border and fund innovative activities targeted in the more peripheral border areas of the country. The activities will increase the availability of natural resources, reduce resource competition among groups, facilitate market integration and increase the efficient delivery of basic social services (e.g., education, health, and water). Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2002, USAID managed a total of 314,000 metric tons of food to meet emergency, transition and development needs in Ethiopia. Critical non-food needs such as nutritional assessments, the famine early warning program and the purchase of short-season crop seeds were also met. The FY 2002 U.S. emergency food contribution constituted 73% of the total food aid delivered to Ethiopia through the World Food Program.

USAID was the first donor to respond after the Eritrean-Ethiopia cease-fire to the resettlement needs of 110,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). In FY 2002, USAID helped to construct 143 houses and provided utensils to 7,360 households. USAID also provided assistance to 7,100 IDPs for agricultural rehabilitation inputs, mainly oxen and seeds to restore productivity and livelihoods, and constructed water wells that provided over 4,200 IDPs close access to an improved water supply. USAID constructed 160 ventilated pit latrines to improve community sanitation and provided social support to HIV/AIDS orphaned children.

P.L. 480 Title II resources helped to diversify income and increase savings rates in target areas. In FY 2002, 37,750 people in target areas held approximately \$2,325,000 in personal savings accounts with a local credit and savings Institution, a 23% increase over the previous year in the number of people with personal savings. This increase directly correlates with increases in household income generated mostly from the sale of horticulture, butter, eggs and other cash-earning food products generated with support from P.L. 480 Title II resources. In target P.L. 480 Title II program areas, 74% of households now have

protected water sources, which has contributed to the reduction of the prevalence of diarrheal diseases to 6%, significantly lower than the target value of 13%. A community-based health center program helped to fully immunize 4,498 under two-year old children, leading to an increased immunization coverage of 89% in program sites.

By 2007, USAID expects to have markedly improved the ability of the DPPC as well as regional disaster prevention and preparedness bureaus to plan for and respond to emergencies. Thirty-two additional vulnerability profiles will provide information on the socio-economic status of targeted vulnerable groups, the major disasters they could face and the root causes of vulnerability. This will form the basis for the preparation of 32 emergency response packages that can be replicated in other areas. In conflict prone areas, USAID expects to have reduced the potential for conflict by disseminating information and providing training on alternative mechanisms to reduce border demarcation process with Eritrea. In coordination with other USAID objectives, a pilot relief-to-development program using food aid to prevent destitution and protect household and community assets will have reduced food insecurity for 140,000 people. In addition, 20,000 pastoralist households in the Somali region will have access to improved animal health and natural resource management practices, increased access to basic education and a food monitoring system and will benefit from reduced conflict potential.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

663-011 Mitigate the Effects of Disaster	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	998	2,651	0
Expenditures	108	186	0
Unliquidated	890	2,465	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	930	2,545	0
Expenditures	864	2,310	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	1,928	5,196	0
Expenditures	972	2,496	0
Unliquidated	956	2,700	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds*</b>			
Obligations	0	0	4,250
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	610	1,530	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	610	1,530	4,250
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	1,988	1,640	3,086
Future Obligations	2,000	3,135	0
Est. Total Cost	6,526	11,501	7,336

\* Prior Year Unobligated Funds includes \$4 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Southern Tier Initiative
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-012
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$350,000 CSH; \$1,250,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$450,000 CSH; \$1,130,000 DA; \$164,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** This program will improve the quality of life for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and their families through income diversification, health and education programs, and traditional dispute resolution programs. These operate in the pastoral (livestock-herding) areas of southern Ethiopia, which are some of the least developed parts of the country.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists incomes increased (\$375,000 DA). USAID will utilize DA funds to help increase the incomes of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in Southern Ethiopia. Program efforts will begin to cover people living in eleven districts. Animal health, markets, and household assets will be assessed, service and producer cooperatives will be restructured so that they are democratically managed and business oriented, and participants in marketing associations will receive business training. These activities will be linked with existing high-potential non-livestock income/livelihood activities that emphasize female-headed households. Thirty animal health workers will receive training, and will vaccinate and treat approximately 500,000 livestock. Ethiopia's livestock market information system will begin to reduce the selling/buying price differential for pastoralists. Principal contractors and grantees: Livestock Marketing Authority, and Save the Children/US (all prime). CARE and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance are sub-grantees.

Traditional dispute resolution (\$200,000 DA). USAID will support efforts that improve good governance knowledge and practices and current dispute resolution mechanisms. As learned from the USAID pilot activity, basic assessments help focus future interventions to improve effectiveness and impact. Two assessments will evaluate existing governance structures and civil groups and understand the existing traditional resolution mechanisms involved in resource-based and inter-clan conflicts. Principal grantee: Save the Children/US.

Family health (\$350,000 CSH). USAID will improve family health practices by mobilizing and training local committees to strengthen maternal and child health services, including nutrition, family planning and immunizations. Community mobilization will be promoted to improve child health practices. The training of 880 community health workers will provide for mother-children's health needs and nutritional training and disease recognition. Principal grantee: Save the Children/U.S.

Basic education (\$675,000 DA). USAID will establish thirty non-formal community schools reaching 1,000 children and youth. These schools respect cultural realities and migratory practices of pastoralists while emphasizing girls' education and community decision-making in education. Ninety para-professional teachers and seven education officials will receive training. Principal grantee: Save the Children/U.S.

Food Security. Utilizing Title II P.L. 480 resources, USAID will help to establish ten community savings plans, train 50 community health personnel, and train 50 community animal health workers and



rehabilitate important livestock water points so that livestock-related services can be made available to pastoralists.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Incomes Increased (\$484,000 DA). USAID will further support technical assistance to expand livestock associations and cooperatives and savings and credit groups, and provide capacity building in business management. USAID will bring experience from other parts of Ethiopia to work with the targeted communities. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Basic Education (\$646,000 DA). Communities will receive training in how to support local education services and establish mobile or alternative school systems, increase girls' enrollment and retention rates, and increase capacity of teachers and para-professionals. Save the Children/US will work directly with villages and associations. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Dispute resolution (\$164,000 ESF). Good governance workshops will improve the understanding of traditional and state laws, and increase awareness of women's rights. Seminars will teach participants about land ownership and land use and tort laws. USAID will train thirty community leaders to improve dispute mitigation skills. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Family Health Practices (\$450,000 CSH). USAID will train additional community-based health workers to improve nutrition practices, support an expanded immunization program, increase use of modern methods of family planning, and support HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Food security. FY 2004 P.L. 480 Title II will address the nutritional status of children and lactating mothers, train traditional birth attendants, improve pasture management and continue water point development.

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

**Performance and Results:** Approximately 18,000 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in the least developed parts of the country have received assistance. During FY 2002, activities and P.L. 480 Title II interventions reached pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in four districts of southern Ethiopia with immunization and vaccination programs to protect their children and their livestock. Thirty-nine community animal health workers and 24 trained vet technicians vaccinated and treated over 450,000 animals, laying the foundation for community animal health workers providing sustainable services for a fee. The USAID program helped establish 38 saving and credit groups, of which 30 were women-based, and trained local craftsmen to manufacture and use improved milk processing equipment. An expanded program of immunization reached 1,077 children under 12 months, exceeding the target of 1,033. Enrollment in eight basic education centers and nine satellite schools more than doubled from 506 to 1,264, exceeding the target of 1,120. USAID trained over 4,000 people to serve as potential peace negotiators in governance and legal literacy. Of 84 reported disputes, 80 were peacefully resolved as a result of the program training in traditional and alternative means for resolving disputes.

By 2007, USAID expects to have markedly improved the lives of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia, as measured by reductions in stunting for children between 6 and 59 months and by increases in household livestock holdings, diversified household incomes and improved animal health. The total number of food insecure households in southern Ethiopia will be reduced by the end of the program.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ethiopia

	CSH	DA	ESF
663-012 Southern Tier Initiative			
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	400	1,098	0
Expenditures	76	44	0
Unliquidated	324	1,054	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	350	1,185	0
Expenditures	238	534	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	750	2,283	0
Expenditures	314	578	0
Unliquidated	436	1,705	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	350	1,250	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	350	1,250	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	450	1,130	164
Future Obligations	900	2,500	0
Est. Total Cost	2,450	7,163	164