# Africa Regional

## FY 2006 Assistance by Sector

Global Health
$18,611
12%

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
$82,048
54%

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
$51,362
34%
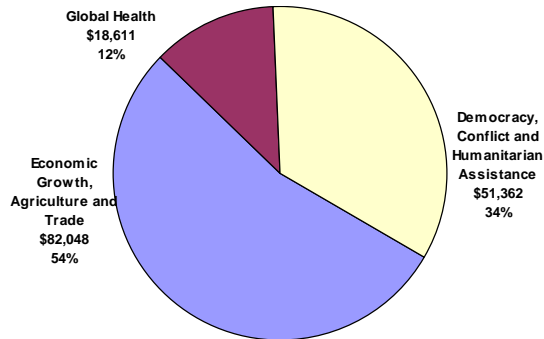
## FY 2006 Assistance by Account

Development Assistance
$119,710
79%

Economic Support Fund
$13,700
9%

Child Survival and Health
$18,611
12%
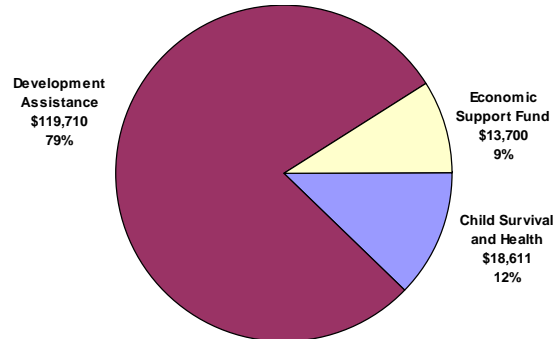
## Objectives and Budget

| Objective | SO Number | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support for Cross-Cutting Programs | 698-001 | 25,802 | 76,723 | 45,593 |
| Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance | 698-013 | 3,278 | | |
| African Economic Growth | 698-014 | 196 | | |
| Improving African Agriculture | 698-015 | 3,921 | | |
| Leland Initiative: African Information Technology | 698-016 | 950 | | |
| Better Health Care in Africa | 698-019 | 13,929 | | |
| Family Planning Promotion | 698-020 | 1,727 | | |
| Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs | 698-021 | 2,971 | | |
| Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery | 698-022 | 258 | | |
| Environmental Assessment for Sound Development | 698-023 | 600 | | |
| Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization | 698-024 | 4,100 | | |
| Improving African Education | 698-026 | 29,057 | 36,294 | 36,764 |
| Better Health in Africa | 698-027 | | 29,037 | 17,111 |
| Promoting Peace and Good Governance in Africa | 698-028 | | 8,727 | 29,837 |
| Increased Program Impact | 698-029 | | 24,237 | 21,716 |
| Improve Partner Communications | 698-030 | | 2,900 | 1,000 |
| | | | | |
| **Total (in thousands of dollars)** | | **86,789** | **177,918** | **152,021** |

Excludes P.L. 480.  See Program Annex.

**Mission Director:** Harry  Lightfoot

**Africa Regional**

**The Development Challenge:** In the eyes of much of the world, sub-Saharan Africa seems to be characterized by conflict, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, illiteracy, corruption, drought, hunger, and economic stagnation. The 2000/2001 World Development Report put the total number of Africans living below the World Bank's $1-per-day benchmark for defining the core poor at 290.9 million in 1998--and that number has been rising steadily since. With more than 10% of the world's population, Africa accounts for just 2% of world trade, and it is the only continent where the problem of hunger is getting worse. Africa leads the world in armed conflict, in disease burden, in out-of-school children, and in deforestation. In Africa's HIV/AIDS "hot spots," average life expectancy is projected to fall from 68 to 33, and the continent is home to 1 million new AIDS orphans each year.

Yet there is promise that increased economic growth and new development opportunities will herald a better future for Africa's people. U.S. total trade with sub-Saharan Africa rose 27% in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the first quarter of 2003. New technologies, varieties, and approaches to finance and networking are beginning to transform the face of farming in Africa, and the community-based natural resource management movement is building local bulwarks against forest loss. HIV/AIDS prevention efforts are becoming more sophisticated and effective, and in many regions, the introduction of new medications is prolonging life and giving hope.

There is also widespread recognition among African leaders and policy makers of the importance of sound economic policies, good governance structures, and effective public institutions to create the conditions for more rapid economic growth and broad-based poverty reduction. This evolution drew worldwide attention in 2001 in the elaboration of the Africa-led New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The United Nation's articulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)--which laid out ambitious targets for achievement by the year 2015--added specificity and urgency to this movement.

For the United States, support and technical guidance to African people and institutions represent a vital, long-term investment in global peace and safety. Africa not only has a wealth of natural resources but represents a growing market for U.S. goods and services. Reducing poverty, mitigating conflict, promoting democracy, and confronting HIV/AIDS are all vitally important to U.S. national security and regional stability.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's program for Africa comprises four distinct types of activities. First, USAID provides relevant information and helps African countries and partners use it to improve their policies, programs and strategies for development. Second, it builds Africa's capacity to manage its own development by strengthening African institutions, such as government units, universities, and non-government groups with training and other resources, leading to overall sustainability. Third, it helps African countries and institutions build more effective regional networks for economic and technical cooperation. Fourth, it helps Africans develop true partnerships with other development groups and with the private sector, including formal public-private alliances.

Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Environmental Management: Building free markets in Africa is a prerequisite for sustainable economic prosperity. The keystone of USAID's economic development efforts in Africa is therefore the President's Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative, created to help African countries improve their competitiveness and gain greater access to global markets. Led by USAID's three regional TRADE competitiveness centers ("hubs"), TRADE helps African markets and businesses take advantage of increased opportunities for U.S. trade under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), strengthens their ability to develop African regional trade, and works to improve the infrastructure and policy climate for African businesses. Complementing USAID's economic development work in Africa is its program in agriculture. Agriculture is the major economic driver in most Africans' daily lives, underpinning household income, food security, and national economies. USAID's agricultural programs in Africa, including the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), link several sectors in helping agriculture generate more income and employment; strengthening regional collaboration; and promoting policy and program changes to liberalize trade, improve market access, and foster innovation. USAID will enhance these efforts by improving knowledge

management for food security and related goals, and by building missions' and partners' capacity to integrate sound environmental principles into their program design and monitoring.

Education:  Education lowers infant mortality, reinforces democratization and political stability, raises farm productivity, decreases poverty, conserves environmental resources and reduces socioeconomic and gender inequality.  USAID has combined the best elements of the former Education for Development and Democracy Initiative with effective basic education programs in designing and guiding the President's African Education Initiative.  USAID works with schools and educators' networks to raise access to basic education for African children--especially girls--via scholarships, mentoring and informal instruction; to organize educators to respond to the effects of HIV/AIDS; to ensure that teachers are well trained for basic education and life skills instruction; to supply up-to-date textbooks; and to enable communities to become more involved in--and responsible for--their children's education.

Health and Population:  Over the past decade, the health of Africans in many countries has deteriorated because of poverty, conflict, a rapid spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and the continuing scourge of malaria.  Inadequate health care looms as a major factor. USAID's activities to improve the quality and sustainability of African health care services emphasize increased African capacity to design, manage and evaluate health systems.  USAID also promotes innovative financing schemes responding to Africans' widespread lack of access to health services. USAID supports multifaceted approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention in Africa, including abstinence, and works closely with the education, health and agricultural sectors.  The program in family planning and reproductive health supports effective work in research, advocacy, and distribution of contraceptives, for which demand remains far greater than supply.  Other programs target polio, TB, malaria, malnutrition, respiratory diseases, diarrhea, vaccine-preventable illnesses, and maternal/child health problems.

Democracy and Governance and Crisis Prevention:  Conflict and political instability across sub-Saharan Africa endanger core U.S. policy interests in the region by encouraging weapons proliferation and breeding poverty, disease, terrorism, and corruption.  USAID's regional democracy and good governance (DG) program advances U.S. security goals by fighting corruption, strengthening weak civic institutions, and promoting human rights. USAID's work involves innovative projects integrating DG principles into other sectors' activities for stronger impact; giving guidance and grants to African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for activities to build peace, human rights and democracy; and managing USAID's initiative to combat corruption in Africa, which is testing diverse models that can guide anti-corruption work continent-wide. In addition, recognizing how severely violence threatens development, USAID's regional crisis prevention/mitigation programs will continue to seek solutions to conflict before it becomes acute and to give African decision-makers the tools to identify and ward off approaching conflicts, lessen their impact and help nations recover from them. Activities focus on programs such as mediation, community-based reconciliation, peace media, reintegration, and psychosocial counseling. USAID field missions benefit from country-specific conflict vulnerability analyses, which not only discuss areas and issues that may spark conflict but note resources for avoiding conflict.

**Other Program Elements:**  As appropriate, USAID's Africa regional program works with USAID's pillar bureaus to ensure the most cost-effective use of appropriated funds.  This programmatic synergy makes USAID more effective in terms of results, resources used, and overall long-term impact.

**Other Donors:**  Coordination between USAID and other donors--such as the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization's African Regional Office-- helps avoid program duplication, streamline efforts and combine funding to achieve the greatest possible impact. The program is also closely coordinated with host country development strategies and works with African NGOs, as well as the private sector, building partnerships, public-private alliances and networks with all of these actors to sustain long-term results.

# Africa Regional
# PROGRAM SUMMARY

**(in thousands of dollars)**

| Accounts | FY 2003 Actual | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Current | FY 2006 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 82,258 | 23,027 | 29,037 | 18,611 |
| Development Assistance | 59,656 | 45,707 | 130,281 | 119,710 |
| Economic Support Fund | 24,730 | 18,055 | 18,600 | 13,700 |
| PL 480 Title II | 178,361 | 187,529 | 42,445 | 30,899 |
| **Total Program Funds** | **345,005** | **274,318** | **220,363** | **182,920** |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 698-001 Support for Cross-Cutting Programs | | | | |
| CSH | 46,134 | 300 | 0 | 1,500 |
| DA | 18,949 | 7,672 | 58,123 | 30,393 |
| ESF | 23,993 | 17,830 | 18,600 | 13,700 |
| 698-013 Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance | | | | |
| DA | 2,620 | 3,053 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 500 | 225 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-014 African Economic Growth | | | | |
| DA | 1,810 | 196 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-015 Improving African Agriculture | | | | |
| CSH | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 8,439 | 3,921 | 0 | 0 |
| ESF | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-016 Leland Initiative: African Information Technology | | | | |
| DA | 1,000 | 950 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-017 Improved Environmental/Natural Resource Management | | | | |
| DA | 686 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-019 Better Health Care in Africa | | | | |
| CSH | 16,890 | 13,929 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-020 Family Planning Promotion | | | | |
| CSH | 2,000 | 1,727 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-021 Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs | | | | |
| CSH | 8,700 | 2,971 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-022 Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery | | | | |
| DA | 6,734 | 258 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-023 Environmental Assessment for Sound Development | | | | |
| DA | 39 | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-024 Polio Eradicated Through Sustainable Immunization | | | | |
| CSH | 8,434 | 4,100 | 0 | 0 |
| 698-026 Improving African Education | | | | |
| DA | 19,379 | 29,057 | 36,294 | 36,764 |
| 698-027 Better Health in Africa | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 29,037 | 17,111 |
| 698-028 Promoting Peace and Good Governance in Africa | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 8,727 | 29,837 |

| Srategic Objective / Account | FY 2003 Actual | FY 2004 Actual | FY 2005 Current | FY 2006 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 698-029 Increased Program Impact | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 24,237 | 21,716 |
| 698-030 Improve Partner Communications | | | | |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 2,900 | 1,000 |

Mission Director,
Harry  Lightfoot

**Data Sheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| **USAID Mission:** | Africa Regional |
| **Program Title:** | Support for Cross-Cutting Programs |
| **Pillar:** | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| **Strategic Objective:** | 698-001 |
| **Status:** | Continuing |
| **Planned FY 2005 Obligation:** | $58,123,000 DA; $18,600,000 ESF |
| **Prior Year Unobligated:** | $1,050,000 CSH; $821,000 DA; $12,653,000 ESF |
| **Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:** | $1,500,000 CSH; $30,393,000 DA; $13,700,000 ESF |
| **Year of Initial Obligation:** | 1999 |
| **Estimated Year of Final Obligation:** | 2006 |

**Summary:** USAID supports a variety of cross-cutting activities that contribute to meeting selected regional needs in Africa where it is premature to budget significant resources to a specific country or group of countries. These funds also support activities that enhance USAID's management of its development resources in Africa and thus contribute to Africa-wide development objectives. The activities include: (1) support for programs to improve regional stability; (2) support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and consortia of private voluntary organizations (PVOs); (3) assistance for vulnerable and marginalized populations; and (4) assistance to strengthen the programmatic capacity of missions.

**Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**
**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Economic Policy and Governance ($31,213,000 DA; $6,200,000 ESF; $821,000 prior year DA; $9,444,000 prior year ESF). The rapidly changing economic and political environment in sub-Saharan Africa requires program flexibility to respond to national and regional issues. Therefore, funds will be used for a variety of activities to support economic growth and governance. In cooperation with the Department of State, resources will be provided for regional organizations, to support the Kimberley Process combating the flow of conflict diamonds, and to implement the "Safe Skies" program as well as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Individual notifications will be provided once allocations are approved. Funds will also be provided for development activities in countries where there is no USAID presence. Specific support will be provided to promote the development of micro-enterprises. In addition, economic analyses will continue to be conducted to support the development of mission strategies, reporting of results, and assessments and evaluations of the economic growth, agricultural and trade sectors, as well as to improve the quality of missions' economic development programs. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Management Systems International, and others to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society ($3,732,000 DA; $12,400,000 ESF; $3,209,000 prior year ESF). U.S. policy interests are advanced by building African ownership of development challenges through partnerships between U.S. and African NGOs and PVO consortia. In selected countries, USAID has shifted its program focus from the sub-regional level to the country level, emphasizing partnership-building activities designed to strengthen civil society's voice on national development issues. Grants will be provided for specific activities to build civil society capacity. Funds will also support the Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program, which enables U.S. ambassadors to make small, quick-disbursing grants to respond to requests from indigenous communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Interaction, local indigenous community-based organizations, and the U.S. Peace Corps.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice ($23,178,000 DA; $1,050,000 prior year CSH). Because civil strife, HIV/AIDS, droughts, food shortages, and other natural and man-made disasters affect some groups more acutely than others, USAID reserves funds to address vulnerable groups' needs in crisis situations. The funds are allocated through joint consultation and programming with USAID's pillar bureaus, based on proposals from USAID missions. Such activities include efforts funded

by the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, the Leahy War Victims Fund, and the Trafficking in Persons Fund, as well as other programs for victims of torture and to support conflict resolution and management (but not military training).  The Investing in Women in Development Fellow Program promotes gender inclusion by training mission staff to integrate the findings of gender assessments into programs to ensure equitable use of development assistance to men and women.  Principal contractors and grantees:  Institute for International Education and others to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:**  Improve Economic Policy and Governance ($8,700,000 DA; $4,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support programs to address a wide range of issues related to African development, in economic growth, agriculture, and trade.  USAID will participate actively in key donor forums, such as the G8 and the Strategic Partnership with Africa, as well as with pan-African efforts, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).  USAID will continue to provide funding for regional organizations and for "Safe Skies," which will be programmed in collaboration with the Department of State.  Individual notifications will be provided once ESF allocations are approved.  USAID will also continue to provide support to missions to increase program efficiency.  Improved macroeconomic analysis will inform the development agenda and support development of new programs in trade.  USAID will continue to support mission program management systems and to report on programs at a macro level.  Principal contractors and grantees:  U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Management Systems International.

Strengthen Civil Society ($3,973,000 DA; $9,700,000 ESF).  USAID will continue to support partnerships between U.S. and African NGOs/PVOs that strengthen the capacity of African civil society.  Funds will also be provided to continue support of the Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program, which enables USAID missions or U.S. ambassadors to respond quickly to worthwhile requests from local organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Interaction, local community organizations, and the Peace Corps.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice ($17,720,000 DA; $1,500,000 CSH).  USAID will continue to assist victims of disasters such as food shortages, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and civil strife. Funding to address crises is allocated for activities based on proposals from USAID missions. Implementing agencies are selected when specific needs are identified.  Although the estimated FY 2006 funding for vulnerable and marginalized populations is shown here, the Africa Bureau will incorporate these specific activities into ongoing and new bilateral and regional field-based strategies.  USAID will also continue to employ gender analysis to identify gaps and document best practices for gender integration within its strategic objectives and to provide gender training and technical assistance to the missions.

**Performance and Results:**  In FY 2004, USAID's support for strategy development resulted in new approved strategies for Ethiopia and the Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development and its efforts to improve program performance and effectiveness resulted in four in-depth country program reviews. Field based training in evaluation has resulted in over 60 evaluation officers throughout the region equipped with state-of-the-art evaluation tools.  Gender training was provided to over 60 field staff and is resulting in increased integration of gender issues in program planning and implementation.  USAID contributed to broader donor efforts to improve aid effectiveness by funding a special study on the private sector in poverty reduction strategies.  The Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program enabled U.S. ambassadors in specific countries to respond quickly with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities and non-governmental organizations.  In four of five selected countries, USAID's PVO/NGO partnership program has strengthened indigenous local non-governmental partners through the formation of country-based teams focused on augmenting civil society's voice on national development issues including national budget processes, accountability, trade, HIV/AIDS, NGO legislation and tax laws. The Integrating Managing for Results Contract provided training and technical assistance to three operating units to strengthen their strategic planning and results management. In FY 2004 USAID provided awareness training to combat trafficking in persons in four countries and the West Africa region and direct services to victims in northern Uganda.

# US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

| 698-001 Support for Cross-Cutting Programs | CSH | DA | DFA | ESF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Through September 30, 2003** | | | | |
| Obligations | 302,231 | 192,816,330 | 107,722 | 24,764 |
| Expenditures | 286,157 | 184,928,011 | 107,446 | 24,542 |
| Unliquidated | 16,074 | 7,888,319 | 276 | 222 |
| **Fiscal Year 2004** | | | | |
| Obligations | 1,400 | 9,768,487 | 0 | 24,355 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 5,521,038 | 0 | 0 |
| **Through September 30, 2004** | | | | |
| Obligations | 303,631 | 202,584,817 | 107,722 | 49,119 |
| Expenditures | 286,157 | 190,449,049 | 107,446 | 24,542 |
| Unliquidated | 17,474 | 12,135,768 | 276 | 24,577 |
| **Prior Year Unobligated Funds** | | | | |
| Obligations | 1,050 | 821 | 0 | 12,653 |
| **Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA** | | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 58,123 | 0 | 18,600 |
| **Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005** | | | | |
| Obligations | 1,050 | 58,944 | 0 | 31,253 |
| **Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA** | | | | |
| Obligations | 1,500 | 30,393 | 0 | 13,700 |
| Future Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 306,181 | 202,674,154 | 107,722 | 94,072 |

**Data Sheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| **USAID Mission:** | Africa Regional |
| **Program Title:** | Improving African Education |
| **Pillar:** | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| **Strategic Objective:** | 698-026 |
| **Status:** | Continuing |
| **Planned FY 2005 Obligation:** | $36,294,000 DA |
| **Prior Year Unobligated:** | $0 |
| **Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:** | $36,764,000 DA |
| **Year of Initial Obligation:** | 2002 |
| **Estimated Year of Final Obligation:** | 2009 |

**Summary:** For over a decade, USAID has helped to increase access to and improve the quality of basic education, especially for girls and women, by developing and refining the education sector support approach (ESS). ESS seeks to improve children's classroom learning by supporting systemic national education reform. USAID is now implementing the Africa Education Initiative (AEI). AEI focuses on increasing access to quality education by providing girls' scholarships; improving in-service and pre-service teacher training; developing and distributing learning materials; increasing use of information/communication technology as a tool for instruction; and increasing involvement of African communities in the education of their children. Innovative approaches to combat HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact on the education system and on Africa's human capacity are integrated into the new education program and the Initiative.

**Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**
**FY 2005 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education ($36,294,000 DA). Under this program component, we will work in five distinct areas: scholarships, textbooks and other learning materials, innovative education activities, partnerships, and education support.

Scholarships: USAID will expand on the success of the girls' scholarships program and will provide scholarships to vulnerable girls at the primary and, in some cases, secondary levels. This includes giving these children financial support for their education; identifying mentors who can serve as role models within the scope of country-level mentoring plans; and providing information on HIV/AIDS to recipients. The principal contractors--the Academy for Educational Development, Winrock International, and World Education--are implementing the program with local organizations in each country.

Textbooks and Other Learning Materials: Together with six historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), USAID will continue to produce and distribute primary-grade textbooks and other learning materials in Benin, Ethiopia, Guinea, Namibia, Senegal, and South Africa. Principal contractors and grantees include Hampton University, Elizabeth City State University, Alabama A&M University, Dillard University, St. Augustine's College, and Albany State University.

Innovative Educational Activities: USAID will help promote innovative educational activities to increase learning throughout the continent. This could include innovations in teaching subjects and/or methodologies as well as educational delivery systems. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Partnerships: USAID will continue to develop pilot activities for improving math and science teaching, to place teachers and teacher trainers in schools and ministries of education throughout Africa, and to promote literacy training in Angola. USAID will also help African ministries of education to incorporate HIV/AIDS issues into their educational planning and to increase the effectiveness of regional educational institutions in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) and Alfalit International, Inc.

Education Support: USAID will continue coordinating strategic technical support and assistance to

bilateral missions in designing and implementing bilateral education programs and in interpreting and applying research findings. With the exception of the partnerships component, the principal contractors and grantees are the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, The Mitchell Group, and the Africa Bureau Information Center.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improving the Quality of Basic Education ($36,764,000 DA). Under this program component, we will continue work in the five areas previously described with increased effort.

Scholarships: USAID will significantly increase the number of scholarships awarded to vulnerable children. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Textbooks and Other Learning Materials: USAID will expand support through the AEI to HBCUs for production and dissemination of textbooks for African primary school use. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Innovative Educational Activities: USAID will help promote innovative educational activities to increase learning throughout the continent. This could include innovations in teaching subjects and/or methodologies as well as educational delivery systems. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Partnerships: USAID will continue to support the Africa-America Institute, IFESH, the University of Natal, and the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) in working with African institutions and ministries of education on a variety of projects. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Education Support: USAID will continue assistance to missions in designing and implementing bilateral education programs, and will provide additional support in interpreting and applying research findings. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004, the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) provided 17,487 scholarships to girls in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Zambia. In addition, 8,652 girls in 21 countries received scholarships and mentoring through EDDI during this, its final year of activities. In the past year, over 10,000 new teachers were trained, and almost 75,000 existing teachers participated in training programs to upgrade their skills. A total of 20,507 new teachers have been trained under AEI, and 110,126 teachers have benefited from in-service training. Working through the HBCU consortium, 770,000 textbooks were distributed to schoolchildren in Guinea and Senegal.

USAID provided technical assistance that led to stronger program design and implementation in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Sudan, and Zambia. USAID responded to the challenge of HIV/AIDS in the education sector by helping the ministries of education in Ghana and Malawi incorporate HIV/AIDS into their teacher-training curricula. Additionally, the Mobile Task Team (MTT) for HIV/AIDS hosted over 50 participants from 15 African countries at the 2004 MTT Winter School on Mitigating HIV/AIDS's Impact on Education Systems.

At the completion of this objective's activities, it is expected that there will be increased access to basic education for girls, the disabled, and other marginalized groups; a marked increase in the availability of textbooks; more opportunities for students to pursue post-secondary education; and more teachers trained in enhanced education techniques.

# US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

| 698-026 Improving African Education | DA | DFA | ESF |
|---|---:|---:|---:|
| **Through September 30, 2003** | | | |
| Obligations | 41,399 | 500 | 14,750 |
| Expenditures | 15,485 | 70 | 13,617 |
| Unliquidated | 25,914 | 430 | 1,133 |
| **Fiscal Year 2004** | | | |
| Obligations | 30,018 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 24,721 | 7 | 781 |
| **Through September 30, 2004** | | | |
| Obligations | 71,417 | 500 | 14,750 |
| Expenditures | 40,206 | 77 | 14,398 |
| Unliquidated | 31,211 | 423 | 352 |
| **Prior Year Unobligated Funds** | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA** | | | |
| Obligations | 36,294 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005** | | | |
| Obligations | 36,294 | 0 | 0 |
| **Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA** | | | |
| Obligations | 36,764 | 0 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 109,857 | 0 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 254,332 | 500 | 14,750 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **USAID Mission:** | Africa Regional |
| **Program Title:** | Better Health in Africa |
| **Pillar:** | Global Health |
| **Strategic Objective:** | 698-027 |
| **Status:** | New in FY 2005 |
| **Planned FY 2005 Obligation:** | $29,037,000 CSH |
| **Prior Year Unobligated:** | $0 |
| **Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:** | $17,111,000 CSH |
| **Year of Initial Obligation:** | 2005 |
| **Estimated Year of Final Obligation:** | 2009 |

**Summary:**  Under the Family and Workforce Health program area, USAID aims to improve the health status of Africans by developing, disseminating and advocating state-of-the-art, Africa-appropriate approaches that will strengthen programs and capacity in Africa to deliver quality services. USAID will address the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Africa and focus on (1) HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support and treatment, with an emphasis on orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), pediatric AIDS, nutrition and HIV/AIDS, and multi-sectoral prevention and mitigation; (2) child survival and maternal health, with an emphasis on the feeding of infants and young children, immunization, and household and community approaches to improving maternal, neonatal and child health; (3) infectious disease, with a focus on the interactions of malaria and TB with HIV/AIDS, community-based malaria treatment, malaria program monitoring and evaluation, and integrated disease surveillance/epidemic preparedness and response; and (4) reproductive health, with an emphasis on repositioning family planning for improving maternal health, child survival, and prevention of maternal transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT). Special emphasis is placed on identifying innovative financial and human resources development strategies to improve availability of competent manpower as well as access to and affordability of quality service.

**Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**
**FY 2005 Program:**  Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance ($8,512,000 CSH). USAID will continue its Africa Disease Control and Health Improvement grant to the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO).  The grant is focused on developing policies and strategies and building Africa's capacity for disease surveillance and epidemic control programs, as well as expanding the coverage of immunization services, promoting interventions to reduce malaria in pregnancy and proper malaria treatment policies, and developing and promoting best practices to stop the spread of tuberculosis (TB).  In addition, USAID will continue to help combat elephantiasis and onchocerciasis.  Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization/AFRO (WHO/AFRO), Academy for Educational Development (AED), and the World Bank.

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition ($4,429,000 CSH); Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition ($750,000 CSH); Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior ($10,937,000 CSH).  USAID will continue to focus on improving child survival in Africa and will implement the recommendations from its internal assessment of child survival programs, entitled "Child Survival in Sub-Saharan Africa: Taking Stock."  USAID will continue a grant with WHO/AFRO that will support the development of capacities to eradicate polio.  Through other grants to WHO/AFRO and technical assistance partners, USAID will develop and promote community-based maternal and child health programs and accelerate the implementation of programs to reduce maternal and newborn mortality. USAID will also promote innovative infant and child feeding approaches.  Specifically, USAID will assist African partners in the evaluation of new approaches--such as distributing antibiotics at the community level--and will disseminate information about important outcomes. State-of-the-art information and implementation tools will be disseminated to improve maternal health.  Improvements in maternal and child health will also be supported through repositioning family planning, which includes abstinence and behavior modification education and the distribution of family planning equipment.  Principal contractors and grantees: WHO/AFRO, AED, John Snow, and Management Sciences for Health (MSH).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS ($2,750,000 CSH). USAID will work with a broad range of partners to improve nutrition, prevent pediatric HIV/AIDS, mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, and improve national and local level programming for OVCs, in particular helping non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector expand and improve home- and community-based programs. Principal contractors and grantees: AED, WHO/AFRO, University of Natal, and the HIV/AIDS Alliance.

Build Health Systems Capacity ($1,659,000 CSH). Across all of the program components included in this objective, USAID will enhance human resources development and healthcare financing by identifying and disseminating innovative approaches to increase the availability and quality of health providers in Africa. USAID will also improve healthcare financing, thus strengthening African healthcare systems using such approaches as mutual health organizations and national health accounts. USAID will continue to promote African leadership and capacity building by strengthening strategic and technical leadership on the continent, focusing on organizations like the East, Central and Southern Africa Commonwealth Secretariat for Health, which promotes appropriate health policies and strategies to its 17 member countries; the University of Natal in South Africa, which provides regional expertise in HIV/AIDS; and CERPOD (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Développement), which provides analysis of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues in West Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), AED, WHO/AFRO, Abt Associates, and MSH.

**FY 2006 Program:** Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance: ($5,715,000 CSH). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition ($3,962,000 CSH); Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition ($750,000 CSH); Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior ($1,619,000 CSH). Activities under these components will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS ($2,750,000 CSH). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Build Health Systems Capacity. ($2,315,000 CSH). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

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

**Performance and Results:** For three years, over 40% of countries in the Africa region have been able to sustain over 70% coverage of the third dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) vaccine. Another 12 countries have increased coverage by 4 to 20 percentage points in the past three years. The increases in immunization coverage are due to the strengthening of immunization systems, supported in part through USAID's grant to WHO/AFRO. This grant provided mid-level management and logistics courses for 264 epidemiology managers, 38 tutors from health training institutions, personnel from 54 national logistics offices, 8 logistics consultants, and 71 WHO/UNICEF focus persons. USAID has also invested resources in accelerating and expanding its Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) approach in Africa: 43 countries are now implementing IMCI, and 19 countries have expanded implementation in more than 11 districts. Community approaches to child health are being expanded, and 10 countries have adopted community strategies in more than five districts. With USAID support, 17 countries have revised their malaria drug policies and adopted the recommended Artemisin-based combination therapy for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria. In partnership with UNICEF, USAID completed a rapid assessment of the status of OVCs in 17 countries. Over 250 participants from 40 countries attended and gained skills in planning OVC responses in Lesotho, Uganda, and Senegal.

Improved institutional monitoring and treatment programs are expected to lead to a marked increase in the ability to detect and treat preventable infectious diseases, increased immunization rates, improved maternal and child nutrition, and a favorable impact on child mortality and HIV/AIDS infection rates.

# US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Africa Regional**

| 698-027 Better Health in Africa | **CSH** |
|---|---|
| **Through September 30, 2003** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| **Fiscal Year 2004** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| **Through September 30, 2004** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| **Prior Year Unobligated Funds** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| **Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA** | |
| Obligations | 29,037 |
| **Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005** | |
| Obligations | 29,037 |
| **Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA** | |
| Obligations | 17,111 |
| Future Obligations | 68,199 |
| Est. Total Cost | 114,347 |

**Data Sheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| **USAID Mission:** | Africa Regional |
| **Program Title:** | Promoting Peace and Good Governance in Africa |
| **Pillar:** | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| **Strategic Objective:** | 698-028 |
| **Status:** | New in FY 2005 |
| **Planned FY 2005 Obligation:** | $8,727,000 DA |
| **Prior Year Unobligated:** | $300,000 ESF |
| **Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:** | $29,837,000 DA |
| **Year of Initial Obligation:** | 2005 |
| **Estimated Year of Final Obligation:** | 2009 |

**Summary:** One of USAID's key aims in Africa is to strengthen democratic principles by promoting greater access to information, representative political processes, and institutions; the rule of law; the growth of civil society; the management and mitigation of conflict; and greater respect for human rights.

**Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**
**FY 2005 Program:** Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms ($1,000,000 DA). USAID's Anti-Corruption Initiative (ACI) will support field-based programs that promote reforms to fight corruption in at least nine bilateral missions and three regional missions. The Initiative will continue to (1) support countries that demonstrate the political will to implement reform; (2) help consolidate emerging democracies; (3) capitalize on unique windows of opportunity following transitions to democracy; and (4) test a wide range of strategies to establish best practices and create replicable models. Principal contractors: Management Systems International, Michigan State University (AfroBarometer).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization ($727,000 DA). Under this objective, USAID provides support at national and local levels for decentralization and effective local governance. Technical assistance and training is provided to strengthen local government functions, including development of budgets, local revenue raising, provision of basic services, and community participation. Principal contractors and grantees: ARD and others to be determined.

Support Democratic National Governance Institutions ($300,000 ESF prior year). USAID will provide Guinea Bissau's National Assembly with equipment such as computers, photocopiers, office supplies, transcription devices, generators, and reference materials. In addition, the program will provide technical assistance and help the permanent legislative support staff acquire functional skills and expertise, with a focus on improving communications between the National Assembly and citizens.

Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts ($500,000 DA). USAID assistance through its Africa Conflict and Peacebuilding Fund (ACPF) includes community-based reconciliation efforts that enhance community capacity to identify and address the causes and consequences of conflict, such as youth unemployment, ethnically based economic competition, and conflicts over natural resources such as land, water, and forests. In addition, under this strategic objective and as part of the ACPF, USAID provides significant assistance for all major conflict activities, including support for peace processes, early warning and response mechanisms, and conflict transitional issues. Principal contractors and grantees: PADCO.

Strengthen Civil Society ($4,000,000 DA). As part of its responsibility to promote democracy and good governance principles in African civic organizations and among the continent's emerging leaders, USAID will manage programs aimed at strengthening trade and professional unions and promoting professional development exchanges with relevant institutions in the United States. Principal grantees: American Center for International Labor Solidarity, Les Aspin Institute.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice ($2,500,000 DA). USAID funding for the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), implemented by the Department of State, will support indigenous African NGOs that carry out short-term targeted activities, such as women's legal clinics and basic human

rights campaigns.  Under this objective, USAID also facilitates assistance to victims of torture and civilian victims of conflict in war-affected societies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:**  Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms ($2,385,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Systems International, Michigan State University (AfroBarometer).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization ($725,000 DA).  Activities will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees:  ARD and others to be determined.

Support Peace Processes ($4,000,000 DA). USAID's ACPF seeks to improve the use of development assistance to mitigate and manage conflict; help safeguard the achievement of USAID strategic objectives and development investments; and minimize the need for costly post-conflict humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. USAID has targeted such assistance to addressing localized conflicts, such as in northern Uganda and the Casamance region of Senegal, at national and local levels. Principal contractors and grantees: PADCO, DAI, and others to be determined.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms ($3,000,000 DA). Through its regional missions, USAID has been working closely with intergovernmental organizations--such as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)--and regional civil society organizations to develop early warning, reporting, and response mechanisms. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI and others to be determined.

Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts ($3,000,000 DA).  Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees:  PADCO, DAI and to be determined.

Address Conflict Transitional Issues ($10,000,000 DA).  Also through the ACPF, USAID will continue to provide increasingly responsive and flexible assistance to seize critical windows of opportunity in priority conflict-prone countries. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society ($4,227,000 DA).  Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal grantees: Same as above.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice ($2,500,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:**  In FY 2004, nine bilateral missions in Africa received ACI funds to promote participatory and transparent government procurement; increase governmental audit and service delivery capacity; promote civil society understanding of and capacity to engage in government processes, especially fiscal processes; and strengthen investigatory media. In countries such as Benin, Madagascar, and Mozambique, these activities build the capacity of government and civil society to implement Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) compacts effectively. In Tanzania, Kenya, and Zambia, USAID supports pilot projects that can provide a foundation for MCA threshold countries to reach eligibility.
USAID's Africa Conflict and Peacebuilding Fund supported peace processes, improved early warning and response mechanisms, improved community-based reconciliation efforts, and addressed transitional issues. In FY 2004, USAID's ACPF managers programmed $8.14 million to seven bilateral missions and three regional programs, and assisted other teams in programming an additional $37.9 million to address conflicts in Africa. Through its development assistance, USAID will continue to make important contributions to the resolution of conflicts in the Casamance region of Senegal and northern Uganda, assist in the reconstruction of post-conflict societies such as Sierra Leone, and work to expand the prospects for lasting peace in Liberia, Angola, and Sudan.

Upon completion, this SO expects to have increased the ability of governments to combat corruption; better identify transition difficulties in post-conflict regions; better combat the social challenges, such as unemployment, that arise after conflict; and strengthen institutional capacity and democratic processes.

# US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

| 698-028 Promoting Peace and Good Governance in Africa | DA | ESF |
|---|---:|---:|
| **Through September 30, 2003** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| **Fiscal Year 2004** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| **Through September 30, 2004** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| **Prior Year Unobligated Funds** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 300 |
| **Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA** | | |
| Obligations | 8,727 | 0 |
| **Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005** | | |
| Obligations | 8,727 | 300 |
| **Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA** | | |
| Obligations | 29,837 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 89,217 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 127,781 | 300 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **USAID Mission:** | Africa Regional |
| **Program Title:** | Increased Program Impact |
| **Pillar:** | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| **Strategic Objective:** | 698-029 |
| **Status:** | New in FY 2005 |
| **Planned FY 2005 Obligation:** | $24,237,000 DA |
| **Prior Year Unobligated:** | $300,000 ESF |
| **Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:** | $21,716,000 DA |
| **Year of Initial Obligation:** | 2005 |
| **Estimated Year of Final Obligation:** | 2009 |

**Summary:** USAID's Africa Regional Program integrates economic, trade, environmental and agricultural development activities to support and guide the efforts of field programs and other partners in order to overcome widespread poverty, hunger and slow economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. These activities provide a framework for the coordination and implementation of two Presidential initiatives--the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA)--as well as management responsibility for considering environmental impact in USAID programs across all sectors. The programs and activities funded through TRADE and IEHA represent the Administration's primary agricultural and trade capacity-building effort in Africa.

USAID activities are designed to increase economic growth and reduce poverty by engaging African countries in the world trading system, stimulating and increasing African exports, and encouraging investment flows within Africa and into Africa from other continents. Further, they will promote increases in agricultural productivity and rural incomes, as well as protect and enhance the assets and livelihoods of the poor. TRADE also focuses on carrying out the trade-development provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004. IEHA implements action plans to achieve the Administration's goal of working to end hunger in Africa while fulfilling the Development Goal of the Millennium Declaration of halving the number of hungry people in Africa by 2015.

**Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**
**FY 2005 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment ($1,600,000 DA; $300,000 ESF prior year). During FY 2005, TRADE's three Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness in Africa will continue activities to create national and international trade opportunities for African countries. Major priorities will include identifying agricultural commodities with U.S. export potential; working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to begin the pest risk assessment process for exportable agricultural goods, improving compliance with World Trade Organization commitments and clearing the way for Africa's farm exports; helping countries understand and take advantage of AGOA opportunities; improving U.S. and African ability to undertake policy-relevant trade analysis; identifying and addressing the legal and regulatory hurdles to private enterprise in Africa; improving the trade infrastructure in such areas as customs, transport, and standards inspection for agricultural and horticultural products, and supporting the conduct of free trade agreements with the United States. ESF funds will be used to support USAID's West Africa Cotton Development Program, encompassing activities in two USAID non-presence countries, Chad and Burkina Faso; consultations among West African cotton-producing countries and regional organizations; training in issues of production, trade, research, policy, and quality standards; technical assistance to improve cotton varieties; and analysis of policy barriers. Principal contractors and grantees: the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury; Office of the U.S. Trade Representative; Chemonics; and Carana Corp.

Increase Private Sector Growth ($2,000,000 DA). Improving the performance of the African private sector is one key to development in Africa. During the year, USAID will help Africans undertake activities to encourage and increase investment (foreign and domestic) in the private sector, strengthen the capacity of the agribusiness sector, build stronger public-private business alliances, and improve the delivery of business services to the private sector. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity ($8,445,000 DA). USAID will expand the number of IEHA countries as well as its investments in technical assistance and training in those countries already participating. The objective is to produce/transfer research in key farm commodities; expand market and trade opportunities; strengthen producer, processor and trade organizations; protect people who are vulnerable to famine or afflicted with disease; ensure environmental sustainability; and build institutional capacity. Another focus area will be preventing famine in food-insecure countries by integrating food aid into development programs and by enhancing food nutrition. Principal activities will focus on further developing local and international market opportunities, strengthening seed adaptation, and improving dairy and tree crop programs for African farmers. USAID will strengthen knowledge management systems and information networks by helping to compile data, develop analytical tools, strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems, and supply national institutions and USAID missions with timely information on small-farm activities via the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS). SAKSS is intended to grow and be supported by USAID and its development partners to become a public resource. Regionally implemented biotechnology activities will help in the development of a biosafety policy framework and will build capacity to use biotechnology for priority foods (e.g., maize, beans, cassava, potato and cowpea). USAID will also help design and facilitate two sub-regional and one continental workshop addressing Africa's chronic hunger and malnutrition problems. The meetings are sponsored by the G8 and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Country delegations will be headed at the Permanent Secretary level; regional organizations and selected partners will also be invited. Anticipated participation is 150-200 for the first two workshops and about 70 (at a more senior level) for the third. Principal contractors and grantees: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Abt Associates; Carana; Michigan State, Purdue, and Tuskegee universities; University of Maryland (Eastern Shore and College Park); Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA); and units of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), e.g., International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and the International Potato Center (CIP).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation ($12,192,000 DA). In FY 2005, funds will be directed toward several key areas: environmental governance, especially regarding property/procedural rights, political representation, decentralization, and accountability; applying science and technology to environmental issues; and natural resource economics, especially analysis of (1) the chain taking agricultural commodities from source to market and (2) how natural resources help to reduce poverty at the macro level. USAID also proposes to commit funds to field-based programs to sustain gorillas and other great apes and their habitat in Africa. In addition, the Assistance for Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Abatement (AELGA) project will continue to monitor regional outbreaks of pests such as grasshoppers, locusts and armyworm and will promote research and sustainable alternatives to control them, thereby protecting food security across Africa and on other continents. Principal contractors and grantees: USDA, World Resources Institute, International Resources Group, CGIAR, The Mitchell Group, U.S. Geological Survey, UN Food and Agricultural Organization, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

**FY 2006 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment ($7,350,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth ($466,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Increase Agricultural Productivity ($13,450,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. In addition, IHEA will consider expanding to include three new focus countries: Nigeria, Tanzania, and Malawi. Moreover, three new regional agribusiness alliances will be developed to focus on major food systems that are key to stimulating rural growth and addressing food security needs. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Increase Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation ($450,000 DA). Activities under this component will continue as described above. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

**Performance and Results:** The TRADE Hubs' activities included support for African product diversification to take advantage of AGOA provisions and for U.S. trade and investment agreements with African regional organizations. USDA placed a TRADE-funded advisor at each of the three Hubs to oversee the conduct of pest risk assessments (PRAs) of farm commodities intended for U.S. export. IEHA implemented a core set of investments to help African small-scale farmers increase incomes and decrease hunger; established information and analysis systems to track performance of the agricultural sector and USAID investments in agriculture; and built on the country and regional platforms to develop linkages and alliances with African leaders and initiatives. USAID also continued to support research and training in economics at various African economic research institutes and conducted extensive analysis and training regarding the environmental impact of development activities.

Continued progress under this objective will result in improvements in the lives of the poor through increased intra- and extra-African investment, and increase in African exports to lucrative western markets, and the building of institutional capacity to support the agribusiness sector and public-private alliances.

# US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

| 698-029 Increased Program Impact | DA | ESF |
|---|---:|---:|
| **Through September 30, 2003** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| **Fiscal Year 2004** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| **Through September 30, 2004** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| **Prior Year Unobligated Funds** | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 300 |
| **Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA** | | |
| Obligations | 24,237 | 0 |
| **Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005** | | |
| Obligations | 24,237 | 300 |
| **Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA** | | |
| Obligations | 21,716 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 102,360 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 148,313 | 300 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **USAID Mission:** | Africa Regional |
| **Program Title:** | Improve Partner Communications |
| **Pillar:** | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| **Strategic Objective:** | 698-030 |
| **Status:** | New in FY 2005 |
| **Planned FY 2005 Obligation:** | $2,900,000 DA |
| **Prior Year Unobligated:** | $0 |
| **Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:** | $1,000,000 DA |
| **Year of Initial Obligation:** | 2005 |
| **Estimated Year of Final Obligation:** | 2009 |

**Summary:** The program support objective concentrates on enhancing the effectiveness, impact, and efficiency of Africa Bureau technical programs and on enhancing communication. These cross-cutting support functions include public communication technology, public information, policy formulation, and assistance. The Leland Initiative is the major USAID program for bringing information and communications technologies to the people of Africa.

Since its launch in 1996, the Leland Initiative has established the national Internet gateways in 12 countries, grown a robust industry of private Internet services providers and cybercafé operators in 25 countries, and helped thousands of institutions learn to harness the power of the Internet for all facets of development. It has also helped policymakers gain access to information to make informed decisions. Through the Leland Initiative, USAID partners with host-country governments, African telephone companies, entrepreneurs, development institutions, and the U.S. private sector to introduce and establish modern information and communication technologies and practices. USAID offers assistance in three broad, interdependent areas: (1) policy: helping partners enact and implement pro-competitive policies and regulations promoting access to and increased use of modern information/communication practices; (2) pipes: introducing appropriate wireless and optical technologies to increase the supply of Internet and related technologies in host countries; and (3) people: strengthening the capacity of African institutions (universities, schools, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and governments) to use the new information and communication approaches. The Leland Initiative has formed numerous public-private alliances through which it implements program activities.

**Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**
**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Economic Policy and Governance ($550,000 DA): NetTel@Africa will complete the first cycle of degree programs, explore the addition of expanded coursework, and work with regional regulatory associations to fully launch their capacity-building and advocacy programs. Prime contractors: Washington State University Center to Bridge the Digital Divide, Computer Frontiers, and DC Information Systems.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (energy, ICT, telecommunications, transportation, power, irrigation, schools and health clinics) ($2,350,000 DA). This component will be implemented working in the two broad areas of introducing technology and training/capacity building:

Introduce current wireless and optical technologies: Leland will focus on strengthening the ability of the U.S. and African private sectors to link undersea fiber optic cables running along the coast of Africa with the burgeoning wireless links into rural areas of African countries. Partners: DC Information Systems (prime), Computer Frontiers (sub), and National Telecommunication Cooperative Association (sub).

Conduct training and capacity building: USAID will continue programs to strengthen the capacity of staff working in African institutions (universities, schools, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and governments) to use the new information and communication approaches, with an emphasis on links between similar institutions in different countries. Contractors include DC Information Systems (prime), Computer Frontiers (sub), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Economic Policy and Governance ($550,000 DA): The FY 2006 policy discussions will focus on ways to increase access to technology and make it more affordable, and to enable countries to encourage competition and service. Contractors: same.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (energy, ICT, telecommunications, transportation, power, irrigation, schools and health clinics) ($450,000 DA). This component will again be implemented working in two broad areas:

Introduce current wireless and optical technologies: Synergies between American and African firms will be expanded. Fiberoptic cables will be laid in rural areas to increase the dissemination of agricultural production, education, and health care information. More alliances will be built with and among African companies, and international investment will be encouraged. Contractors: same.

Conduct training and capacity building: Emphasis will be placed on training people in the rural areas to use technology to assist in their personal and professional lives. Contractors: same.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004, the Leland Initiative was used extensively in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa for regulatory reforms. In Kenya, national and internal Internet backbones were opened to competition, which will help to lower costs. In Nigeria, the first privately managed Rural Access Fund in Africa will support telephone and Internet access to 100 million people in rural areas. In South Africa, "Voice over Internet Protocol" services can now be offered by a wide variety of competitors, leading to a more economical and vigorous communication market, and new wireless technologies are more widely available in rural areas at a lower cost. A regional Leland alliance with the Information Technology Association of America led to the organization of information technology and services associations to promote competitive national policies in six African countries.

The Leland Initiative was also helpful in promoting diplomacy in Senegal. The latest wireless technologies have been employed to help Senegal establish an e-Diplomacy Initiative, which uses Web-based access to promote business, manage visas, and operate citizen services programs. This successful pilot will be expanded to additional missions throughout the Senegal diplomatic corps.

Finally, Leland helped African and partner institutions develop more effective information and communication technology strategies. Unigraphics Corporation, working with Tuskegee, Prairie View, and Southern universities, built a manufacturing software management capability into the engineering curriculum at Makerere University in Uganda. The partners contributed almost $5 million worth of software and expertise to develop this curriculum that is now ready to be replicated at other African engineering schools.

Successful completion of this SO will help the African continent deal with a wide range of information and communications challenges, including extending Internet access to its largely unserved population; narrowing the digital divide between Africa and industrialized countries and between the "have" and "have not" countries in Africa; adopting a regulatory environment that favors competition and innovation for broader, cheaper and more reliable telecommunications access; and ensuring that Africa can participate in the electronic revolution in commerce, government and education. Upon completion of its activities, this SO expects to have used capacity building and policy advocacy to improve Africans' access to modern technology that will have enabled them to participate in the world economy.

# US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

| 698-030 Improve Partner Communications | DA |
|---|---|
| **Through September 30, 2003** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| **Fiscal Year 2004** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| **Through September 30, 2004** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| **Prior Year Unobligated Funds** | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| **Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA** | |
| Obligations | 2,900 |
| **Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005** | |
| Obligations | 2,900 |
| **Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA** | |
| Obligations | 1,000 |
| Future Obligations | 9,759 |
| Est. Total Cost | 13,659 |