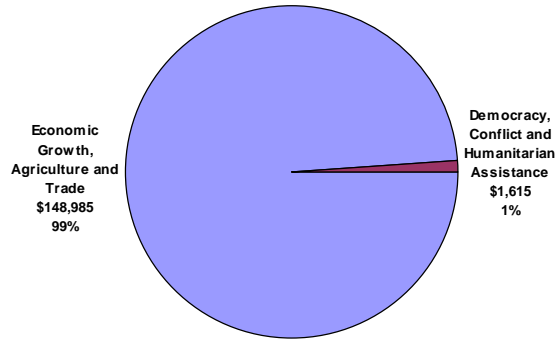
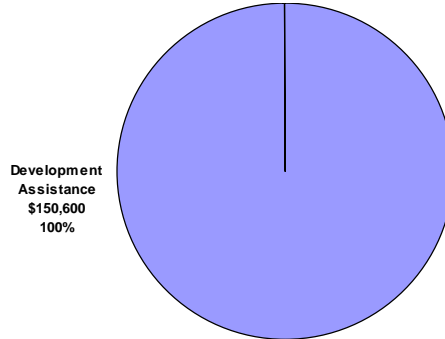


Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Economic Growth	905-101	16,985	13,450	13,450
Energy and Information Technology	905-111	12,251	11,641	10,630
Israeli/Middle East Programs	905-112	1,523	1,500	1,500
Poverty Reduction	905-201	16,625	10,600	8,300
Education and Training	905-301	14,896	16,546	17,310
Women in Development	905-401	10,541	11,000	11,000
Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications	905-601	2,108	2,521	2,000
Environment and Science Policy	905-701	40,475	38,200	36,200
Natural Resources Management	905-801	22,557	18,727	18,400
Agriculture	905-901	34,985	32,600	31,810
Total (in thousands of dollars)		172,946	156,785	150,600

Acting Assistant Administrator: James T. Smith

**Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY			
	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual
933-008 Technology Transfer			
DA	19,022	0	0
933-009 Agriculture			
DA	67,053	0	0
933-010 Poverty Reduction			
DA	22,409	0	0
933-011 Mid-East Agriculture Research			
DA	2,480	0	0
934-0011 Biodiversity Protection			
DA	7,750	0	0
934-0012 Forestry			
DA	4,614	0	0
934-0013 Land Resources Management			
DA	4,671	0	0
934-0014 Water			
DA	2,229	0	0
934-002 Making Cities Work			
DA	2,454	0	0
934-003 Access to critical infrastructure improved			
DA	9,964	0	0
934-0031 Energy Production - Increased Efficiency			
DA	0	0	0
934-0032 Energy Production - Renewable Energy			
DA	0	0	0
934-0033 Energy Production; Clean Energy and Use			
DA	0	0	0
934-004 Global Climate Change			
DA	3,000	0	0
935-001 Basic Education			
DA	9,790	0	0
935-002 Higher Education			
DA	9,230	0	0
935-003 Training			
DA	1,780	0	0
935-004 Telecommunications Leadership			
DA	3,250	0	0
940-001 Program Development and Support			
DA	990	0	0
940-003 Program Development and Learning			
DA	1,073	0	0
941-001 Addressing Economic Gender Constraints			
DA	2,240	0	0
941-002 Girls and Women's Education			
DA	2,340	0	0
941-003 Women's Legal Rights			
DA	3,220	0	0
941-004 Gender Considerations in the Agency			
DA	3,200	0	0

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade PROGRAM SUMMARY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY			
	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual
905-101 Economic Growth			
DA	0	16,985	13,450
905-111 Energy and Information Technology			
DA	0	12,251	11,641
905-112 Israeli/Middle East Programs			
DA	0	1,523	1,500
905-201 Poverty Reduction			
DA	0	16,625	10,600
905-301 Education and Training			
DA	0	14,896	16,546
905-401 Women in Development			
DA	0	10,541	11,000
905-601 Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications			
DA	0	2,108	2,521
905-701 Environment and Science Policy			
DA	0	40,475	38,200
905-801 Natural Resources Management			
DA	0	22,557	18,727
905-901 Agriculture			
DA	0	34,985	32,600

**Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

FY 2006 Request
13,450
10,630
1,500
8,300
17,310
11,000
2,000
36,200
18,400
31,810

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE, AND TRADE
 Budget Justification to the Congress
 Notification Levels for FY 2005
 (\$000s)

<u>SO Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>FY 2005 Total Planned Budget</u>	<u>FY 2005 Notification by FY 2006 CBJ</u>
905-101	Economic Growth	DA	13,450	13,450
905-111	Energy and Information Technology	DA	11,641	*
905-112	Israeli/Middle East Programs	DA	1,500	*
905-201	Poverty Reduction	DA	10,600	27,800
905-301	Education and Training	DA	16,546	*
905-401	Women in Development	DA	11,000	*
905-601	Program Analysis	DA	2,521	2,521
905-701	Environment and Science Policy	DA	38,200	40,700
905-801	Natural Resources Management	DA	18,727	19,227
905-901	Agriculture	DA	32,600	32,600

* Previously notified by FY 2005 CBJ

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE, AND TRADE
 Budget Justification to the Congress
 Notification Levels for FY 2006
 (\$000s)

<u>SO Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Notification by FY 2006 CBJ</u>
905-101	Economic Growth	DA	13,450
905-111	Energy and Information Technology	DA	10,630
905-112	Israeli/Middle East Programs	DA	1,500
905-201	Poverty Reduction	DA	8,300
905-301	Education and Training	DA	17,310
905-401	Women in Development	DA	11,000
905-601	Program Analysis	DA	2,000
905-701	Environment and Science Policy	DA	36,200
905-801	Natural Resources Management	DA	18,400
905-901	Agriculture	DA	31,810

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

The Bureau for Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) is one of three pillar, or technical, bureaus within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). It shares with other USAID Pillar Bureaus a mandate to provide field support and technical leadership to USAID missions and Regional Bureaus, as well as to foster interagency coordination and international collaboration. Its overall goal is to reduce poverty and promote prosperity in developing and transition countries. To achieve this goal EGAT manages a portfolio of activities aimed at providing high quality support to USAID missions and Agency technical leadership in a number of sectors including economic growth, trade and investment, microenterprise development, urban development, development credit, education, natural resource management, agriculture, environment and science policy, energy, information and communications technology, and gender issues.

In FY 2004, EGAT continued to refine its strategies, approaches, and portfolio to carry out its mandate. It provided critical field support to programs in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as to USAID missions seeking support with strategic planning and program design, best-practices implementation, and assessments. It took the lead in the development of new USAID strategies in the areas of agricultural development and education, and played an important role in the development of USAID's new strategic management process. With the issuance of USAID's White Paper, which categorizes USAID assistance into three country typologies -- Transformational Development Countries, Fragile States, and Strategic States -- EGAT began to re-evaluate its portfolio and to re-shape its support strategies and activities to meet the different needs of each of those country types outlined in the White Paper.

Over the past year, EGAT has also placed greater emphasis on partnerships and alliances. EGAT assumed responsibility for coordinating bilateral donors' participation in the Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (IF), and has played a critical role in maintaining the momentum of the IF and providing least developed countries' with confidence that their efforts to participate effectively in the World Trade Organization will be supported by a wide range of technical assistance for trade capacity building. EGAT continued to work closely with both multi-lateral and bilateral donors on a number of critical development problems. For example, EGAT's leadership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee's (OECD/DAC) Poverty Network (POVNET) improved guidelines for donor involvement in pro-poor growth activities. EGAT's work with the World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP) helped identify and disseminate lessons learned and best practices in microenterprise development to donor partners. EGAT initiated seven new Global Development Alliances designed to address a wide range of issues including the development of asset building strategies for the poor and the development of new business ventures for unemployed youth. EGAT also has successfully involved new partners in much of its work, including its efforts in education, economic analysis and urban infrastructure.

Recovery from the South Asia Tsunami is a high priority on EGAT's agenda for the remainder of FY 2005 and FY 2006. EGAT will play a significant role in Tsunami recovery and rehabilitation, supporting core Agency tsunami reconstruction themes such as immediate restoration of economic livelihoods by exploring various options for using credit under the Development Credit Authority (DCA). DCA funding and partial credit guarantees could be used to support: loans to financial institutions to alleviate liquidity and capital shortfalls; new or refinanced loans from financial institutions to businesses or individuals to sustain lending activities; and new loans or bonds to local governments for financing infrastructure, including water, sanitation, electricity and road projects. EGAT is also looking at the use of Microenterprise Development funding to help tsunami-affected households and communities re-build their livelihoods and destroyed assets and move rapidly from dependence on traditional relief to self-reliance. Other key initiatives in FY

2005 and 2006 will include: the implementation of the new Agriculture Strategy with an emphasis on strengthening agribusiness and markets; improving access to modern, affordable and efficient energy services and promoting regulatory energy policy reform; and expanding programs to provide assistance on microeconomic reforms and economic governance. With a critical World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial scheduled for December 2005, EGAT's Economic Growth Team will continue to coordinate closely with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and other agencies on assistance needs relating to the WTO agenda and U.S. bilateral free trade area initiatives, and will work closely with USAID field missions to provide timely, world class technical support for developing countries' short- and long-term trade capacity building efforts.

The Development Challenge: Great progress has been made in recent years in reducing poverty and improving human well-being. Incomes have more than doubled and life expectancy has increased by as much as twenty years for much of the developing world. Food production has increased and world prices for staple grains continue to fall. New developments in science, especially agricultural biotechnology, offer the promise of meeting future food needs even as populations in developing countries continue to grow. Globalization has resulted in substantial increases in world trade and investment, as well as a quantum leap in the transmission of information from one part of the world to another. Market-based economies have grown more efficient and more sustainable than state-led systems. Good governance has emerged as a critical factor in insuring economic growth and the effective use of foreign assistance. As progress toward a more open global trading environment continues, many developing countries must take urgent steps – within both the public and the private sectors – to improve economic efficiency and meet the challenges of international market competition.

Yet many challenges remain. Poverty, rather than prosperity, dominates in the majority of countries. Nearly half of the world's population has an average income of less than \$2 a day. Many residents in the 49 least-developed countries¹ face hunger, disease, and limited opportunities for economic advancement. More than 125 million children, mostly girls, are out of school and only 25% of the world's children complete five years of education. With low levels of education, few assets that can be parlayed into greater income streams, and little voice in national or international forums, women and men in these countries continue to strive merely to survive with the aspiration of providing a future for their children. Agriculture and its supporting industries are the focus of most economic activity in most of these countries. Productivity is highly vulnerable to climatic conditions and year-on-year variability in output can be large. In many cases, governments are unwilling or unable to put in place the necessary conditions for rapid income growth, expanding education, increasing food security, greater citizen participation in decision-making, and ensuring a secure and safe environment.

The USAID Program: EGAT's portfolio of field support, technical leadership and research activities is designed to address the multi-faceted challenge of reducing poverty and promoting prosperity. Each of the Bureau's 11 Strategic Objectives, or programs, are designed to address a specific aspect of this challenge. However, the programs collaborate frequently on cross-cutting issues to ensure more effective impact.

The Economic Growth Program (EGAT/EG) provides economic growth-related technical leadership and field support to strengthen the policy, legal, and institutional foundations that developing or transition countries need to achieve open and competitive economies. EGAT/EG provides leadership and assistance in building trade capacity, developing the private and financial sectors, reforming economic policies, and promoting good governance. In FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT/EG will analyze the workforce and other transition issues that developing countries face in rapidly liberalizing international markets, and identify options for missions to address these

¹ Defined by the United Nations General Assembly on the basis of a number of criteria, including: low national income (under \$900 for countries now joining the list); low levels of human development; and economic vulnerability. Most LDCs are in sub-Saharan Africa.

issues. EGAT/EG will also expand its assessments of microeconomic reforms that countries need in order to take full advantage of the benefits of trade liberalization, and will assist missions in designing and implementing effective assistance projects to address needs. EGAT/EG will develop models and approaches to assist missions in identifying and prioritizing appropriate economic growth interventions considering their level of political and economic development.

The Agriculture Program (EGAT/AG) strengthens agriculture's contribution to broad-based economic growth, better health, and improved natural resources management through three interlinked programs: (1) development and dissemination of innovative food-based technologies; (2) formulation of agricultural-led economic growth; and (3) improved competitiveness and capacity to access markets. In FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT/AG will support research and technical services aimed at: improving agricultural productivity; promoting agribusiness development and marketing; eliminating trade barriers; developing food-based solutions to disease prevention and mitigation; improving agricultural and rural policies and governance; and revitalizing long-term training in agriculture. EGAT/AG works closely with EGAT's Natural Resource Management (EGAT/NRM) program to assure effectiveness of activities that cut across these sectors such as those focused on assuring the sustainability of agricultural production systems or on improving water management.

The Natural Resources Management Program (EGAT/NRM) increases social, economic and environmental benefits through healthy ecosystems and sustainable resource management. EGAT/NRM specifically concentrates on improving natural resource management and conservation across diverse landscapes; promoting equitable natural resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts; and increasing economic opportunities through sustainable production, marketing and trade of natural resource-based products and services. In FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT/NRM will provide technical leadership and support to missions and Bureaus in key areas of biodiversity conservation, forest management, land resource preservation and use, and water and coastal resources management. EGAT/NRM will promote the in-situ, or on the ground, conservation of globally significant biodiversity in 17 sites across 18 countries through the Global Conservation Program. EGAT-supported forestry activities will continue to advance conservation, addressing the problems of illegal logging and slash and burn agriculture, as well as promoting agroforestry. Programs in environmental education, communications, sustainable agriculture, land tenure, governance, natural resources management, and geospatial information technologies for decision making will advance more productive and sustainable land management. Support will continue for integrated water and coastal resources management, in partnership with missions, the private sector, civil society, and other donors.

The Environment and Science Policy Program (EGAT/ESP) supports a portfolio of biotechnology, climate change, and agricultural/environmental research activities. EGAT/ESP coordinates USAID's work on multilateral issues related to science and technology by representing USAID in multilateral environmental agreements, reviewing environmental aspects of multilateral development bank programs, and developing policy on environment and conflict resolution. In FY 2005 and 2006 the Program will continue to support international research aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and improving the management of natural resources. It will also continue to promote the transfer of agricultural technology, especially biotechnology, to developing countries. Climate change activities will focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as increasing adaptive capacity to climate change. Efforts will continue to help countries and regions evaluate and mitigate environmental threats to stability and security.

The Education Program (EGAT/ED) focuses on (a) improving basic education, (b) involving institutions of higher learning in the development process, and (c) improving performance through training. FY 2005 and 2006 funding will support programs to alleviate deficiencies in accessing quality education, including Presidential Initiatives in Africa and Latin America. EGAT/ED will also expand the role of higher education partnerships, improve and expand workforce development programs, support the implementation of Homeland Security regulations for training

participants, and improve the developmental impact of training programs. EGAT/ED will continue to serve as the U.S. Government lead in UNESCO's Education for All, a program that seeks universal primary education by the year 2015.

The Energy and Information Technology Program (EGAT/EIT) provides technical leadership and field support aimed at expanding access to, and application of, modern, efficient, and affordable energy services, and information and telecommunications services. In FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT/EIT will provide technical assistance to energy programs in critical countries, including Iraq and Afghanistan. Activities will include strengthening the policy and regulatory environment to attract private investment, enhancing participation of civil society in sector decision making, building institutional capacity, and improving the management and efficiency of energy systems. EGAT/EIT will support the Presidential Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) and the Global Village Energy Partnership, programs aimed at increasing access to modern and affordable energy in underserved areas, as well as pursue new public-private partnerships to leverage additional resources for energy programs. In the information technology (IT) sector, EGAT/EIT will continue to support IT training, policy reform, improved access to IT, and expanded application of IT through the President's Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI), the Digital Opportunity through Technology and Communication (DOT-COM) Alliance, and the Last Mile Initiative.

The Poverty Reduction Program (EGAT/PR) reduces poverty through activities focused on broadening economic opportunity and security, and promoting more accountable institutions. EGAT/PR supports Microenterprise Development interventions that help poor households accumulate productive assets in a manner that enables them to earn higher returns and to protect their interests in the face of adverse external shocks. EGAT/PR also supports activities that strengthen the participation of the poor in local decision-making processes. In FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT/PR will continue to expand the availability of business and financial services to poor entrepreneurs and their families; analyze, identify and test measures to protect the assets of poor households; and continue to support partnerships that will improve and expand public services for the poor.

The Women in Development Program (EGAT/WID) addresses gender-related issues and finds new approaches and solutions to gender-related development obstacles. In FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT/WID will address constraints that limit girls' attainment of a basic education, such as school-related violence, low quality education, and facilities inappropriate for girls. EGAT/WID also will work on critical gender-related issues such as: anti-trafficking; women and conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution; and the linkage between women's status and HIV/AIDS.

The Policy Analysis, Information, Communication and Outreach Program (EGAT/PAICO) improves EGAT's ability to finance program development costs, budget strategically, monitor field support, conduct program assessments, implement special programs and initiatives, conduct program evaluations, and develop better information management tools.

The Development Credit Program (DC) manages the Development Credit Authority (DCA), a broad, general funding authority enacted by Congress that allows USAID to issue partial loan guarantees that advance development objectives. DCA augments grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects, thereby improving the capacity of host countries to finance their own development. In FY 2005, DCA requested \$21 million in Transfer Authority to support activities including agribusiness lending, bond financing, micro, small and medium enterprise development, and clean energy and clean water initiatives.

The Middle East Cooperation Program includes two activities that support peace processes and contribute to development across many sectors. The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program is a USAID-managed, peer-reviewed competitive grants program that funds collaborative research by scientists from Israel, the U.S., and their counterparts in

developing countries. The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program is a USAID-managed, competitive research grants program specifically designed to promote cooperation between Arab and Israeli scientists, students, and communities on topics relevant to the Middle East region's development.

Program and Management Challenges:

In FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT will continue to strengthen its support to USAID missions and Regional Bureaus in key development sectors. In pursuing this commitment, it foresees the following management challenges and opportunities:

Field Support: Over the past year, EGAT strengthened its field support capabilities by designing a database that enables it to better address the needs of its customers – USAID's field missions. This database allows missions and Bureaus to request TDY support, and enables Agency management to track and monitor these requests. In 2004, EGAT received more than 600 requests for TDY visits from field missions around the world and was able to directly respond to nearly 70% of these requests. While this database improved EGAT's ability to meet field support needs, the inability to meet all field requests has led it to the examination and development of new ways to provide timely short-term TDY assistance. Over the next year, EGAT will continue to strengthen and improve other field support mechanisms such as: more flexible contract and grant mechanisms; improved communications and outreach through newsletters, global e-mails, workshops and training; the development of analytical tools that help missions analyze country situations and make decisions on future programming; and the identification and dissemination of best practices.

Strategy and Policy Development: In FY 2004, EGAT led several efforts to develop policy and strategy guidance in specific sectors. In July, it launched the Agency's Agriculture Strategy, which articulates USAID's approach to addressing challenges of food, rural poverty, employment, investment and sustainable natural resources management in the coming years. This document is being translated into Spanish and French for our missions and partners. EGAT's work on a USAID Education Strategy, which will guide USAID's future education activities, is near completion. Moreover, a new Women in Development Strategy is under development. EGAT also participated in the development of USAID's new strategic management process, providing extensive technical advice on the development of standardized Program Components and indicators in support of USAID's new policy framework and on ways to improve strategic budgeting in various sectors. In FY 2005, EGAT will continue its active participation in the Agency's strategic management process, and seek to refine its strategies and policies to align with USAID's White Paper.

Staffing: To meet the increasing demand for field support and technical leadership, EGAT must attract and maintain highly qualified development professionals, both direct hires and contract employees. Key positions in the Economic Growth, Agriculture, Development Credit Authority, Energy and Information Technology and Poverty Reduction Offices have not been filled in the past two years.

In addition to the above challenges, EGAT faces a number of critical programmatic challenges and issues that are discussed in more detail in the Data Sheets that follow. Some of these challenges include:

Fragile States: As EGAT refines its technical assistance and field support to reflect the country typologies articulated in USAID's White Paper, special emphasis will be placed on analyzing and developing new strategies and initiatives for dealing with Fragile States. Because commitment to reform is often weak in these countries, EGAT will have to develop new programmatic responses to development problems that take into account sources of fragility while providing both immediate impact as well as contributing to long-term stability.

Poverty: EGAT continues to search for new and innovative ways to address the challenge of persistent poverty, especially in Africa. EGAT is placing special emphasis on analyzing the factors that constrain poor households from participating in new opportunities and in developing interventions, such as productive social safety nets, property system reforms and secure savings instruments, which allow the poor to assume more risk in their economic pursuits. EGAT is also focusing the donor community's attention on problems regarding persistent poverty and inequality through its leadership role in POVNET, the OECD/DAC's network of donors charged with developing guidance and good practice for promoting pro-poor growth. With EGAT's Assistant Administrator serving as its Chair, POVNET is developing strategies for pro-poor growth in agriculture, infrastructure and private sector development. EGAT will also continue activities to harness private sector support for community-based urban development programs.

Microeconomics: Over the next year, EGAT will develop initiatives to improve the microeconomic environment in developing countries, including efforts to enhance productivity and competitiveness of local enterprises, and to improve the business environment by reducing red tape and strengthening legal systems.

Agribusiness and Marketing: With the roll-out of the Agency's Agriculture Strategy, EGAT will put more emphasis on the development of agribusiness and markets, which are key to economic growth in rural areas of the developing world. In particular, it is developing programs that facilitate rural producers' linkages to markets: they improve the quality of produce to meet global standards; enhance marketing strategies and capabilities; and upgrade packaging and logistics.

Youth/Workforce Development: In many developing countries, 75% or more of the population are under the age of 30. In these countries youth unemployment rates are on the rise and educational systems are not equipped to provide youth with the skills they need to succeed in a fast-changing marketplace. In addition, unemployed youth are vulnerable to crime, violence and drug trafficking. EGAT is developing innovative initiatives to improve youth employability; provide job placement services; improve the sustainability of training programs; and involve the private sector in youth training and employment programs. EGAT will also work closely with the Africa Bureau to address linkages between urban youth unemployment and HIV/AIDS in four of the worst-affected countries in Africa.

Trade Capacity Building: The WTO's Doha Development Agenda recognizes that capacity building must accompany trade negotiations in order for developing countries to participate effectively in WTO trade negotiations, implement current and future trade agreements, and fully take advantage of the benefits of expanding global trade. In the lead up to the WTO's Sixth Ministerial Conference, scheduled for December 2005 in Hong Kong, many developing countries are seeking help in understanding and responding to complex new aspects of the WTO agenda, such as in the areas of services liberalization and trade facilitation. Working closely with USAID's field missions, including the Africa Trade Hubs, EGAT is providing timely and cutting edge assistance to developing countries seeking to participate more effectively in these multilateral trade initiatives. In addition, EGAT is providing a wide range of support for U.S. bilateral free trade initiatives with Central America, the Andean region, the Southern Africa Customs Union, and Thailand.

Other Donors: EGAT works in partnership with other donors to maximize the impact of development resources. The multilateral development banks are key partners in many of EGAT's initiatives. In particular, EGAT works closely with the World Bank on building trade capacity. EGAT's Economic Growth (EGAT/EG) staff represent joint positions among the stakeholders on the governing board of the World Bank-managed Integrated Framework Trust Fund, designed to finance the mainstreaming of trade into the national development plans of least developed countries. In addition, EGAT/EG works closely with the World Bank Investment Team on implementing microeconomic reforms. EGAT also provides funding to the Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), whose Secretariat is housed at the World Bank, to

support new research and dissemination partnerships on genomics, genetic resources, natural resource management, climate change and livestock disease. EGAT's Office of Poverty Reduction (EGAT/PR) supports the World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest and plays a leadership role with the Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and African Development Bank regarding basic shelter, urban youth, air and water quality deterioration and transportation system improvements.

EGAT maintains dialogue with key organizations under the United Nations umbrella, particularly the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development, World Food Program, United Nations Development Program, and United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). USAID has played a leadership role in UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) initiative, which aims to achieve universal primary education by the year 2015. Since the U.S. Government's re-entry into UNESCO in October 2003, USAID has sponsored five educational specialists to serve on UNESCO's staff. EGAT's Women in Development Program works closely with the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women on gender issues.

EGAT works closely with several bilateral donors to jointly design and co-fund development activities, many of which support Presidential Initiatives. As an example, EGAT's Office of Development Credit is working with the European Union and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation on the Presidential Clean Water Initiative. EGAT's Energy and Information Technology Office (EGAT/EIT) proactively coordinates with bilateral donors to jointly design and share the cost of energy projects, soliciting their participation on advisory committees and undertaking groundwork analysis to attract and leverage subsequent funding from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. EGAT/EIT also supports and participates in a number of multi-donor efforts, such as the Global Village Energy Partnership, the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles, and the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air. EGAT/EIT is also working closely with the Italian Government on e-government activities in Macedonia and Iraq. As a member of the US Delegation to the International Tropical Timber Organization, EGAT's Natural Resource Management Office (EGAT/NRM) collaborates with key donors, principally the Swiss and Japanese Governments, to identify viable projects for U.S. Government co-financing.

Finally, EGAT works with numerous U.S. partners, including U.S. Government entities such as the U.S. Department of State, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Voluntary Organizations, and private sector businesses and organizations.

FY 2006 Program: EGAT plans \$150.6 million for its FY 2006 program. Key initiatives that will be supported in FY 2006 include:

- South Asia Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation, with possible use of the Development Credit Authority (DCA) to rebuild infrastructure and promote economic growth.
- Continued interagency and donor coordination, technical leadership, and field support for trade capacity building, with increasing focus on institutional reforms needed to participate more effectively in the global trading system and manage related economic transitions.
- Implementation of USAID's new Agriculture Strategy with a focus on strengthening agribusiness and markets.
- Continued efforts to integrate the poor into mainstream economic development, with a focus on persistent poverty.
- Increased emphasis on access to modern energy services and regulatory policy reform.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-101
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$13,450,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$13,450,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program to promote open and competitive economies includes four complementary program components: 1) global trade and investment; 2) economic policy and governance; 3) private sector growth; and 4) financial sector development. The Economic Growth program provides field support, technical leadership, and interagency coordination on all non-agricultural areas related to economic growth and development. Recognizing that the needs of transformational and fragile states differ, a growing focus will be developing models and approaches that respond to differing development needs and will help Missions identify and prioritize the most appropriate economic growth interventions. This Strategic Objective (SO) replaces SO 933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment. EGAT will support activities that help missions: (1) address short-term constraints to effective participation in World Trade Organization (WTO) and bilateral Free Trade Area (FTA) negotiations; (2) mainstream trade into national poverty reduction strategies; and (3) assess microeconomic constraints and support related reforms. Funding will be provided to field projects that support: improved public-private sector dialogue and understanding of trade issues; WTO accession and implementation; participation in WTO services negotiations; comparative regional assessments of legal and institutional reforms; and sustainable reform of customs systems and supporting institutions. Technical leadership and training efforts will provide USAID missions with concrete recommendations and tools for: (1) integrating trade liberalization and microeconomic reform strategies; (2) facilitating labor transition in rapidly liberalizing economies; and (3) measuring performance and evaluating the effectiveness of trade capacity building (TCB) projects. Principal contractors/grantees: Nathan Associates, Booz Allen, Carana, United Nations Development Program, U.S. Federal Trade Commission, and International Trade Commission.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance. EGAT will respond to field requests and provide technical leadership and training in the design, implementation and evaluation of programs that improve the policy and institutional environment for economic growth, prosperity and poverty reduction. Activities will continue to enhance fiscal effectiveness and advance trade liberalization with support for alternative tax revenue sources, improved fiscal administration, and budget implementation. Assistance will continue to be provided for the development of sound domestic policies in Africa. An assessment of the impact of selected economic growth activities on corruption will help improve USAID anti-corruption interventions worldwide. Principal contractors/grantees: Development Alternatives, Cornell University, African Economic Research Consortium, Louis Berger, Booz-Allen Hamilton, BearingPoint, IBM Business Consulting Services, International Business Associates and Nathan Associates.

Increase Private Sector Growth. Efforts will focus on mainstreaming microeconomic reform into Agency programs. EGAT will ensure that current data are available to "benchmark" business environments in developing countries. The program will co-sponsor a series of public-private symposia in selected countries to identify specific policy/regulatory impediments to investment

and then assist USAID Missions to address those impediments. EGAT will facilitate USAID Mission access to volunteer-based assistance through the Volunteers in Economic Growth Activity (VEGA) and will provide support to initiatives of competitive private sector networks. This will enhance the quality and effectiveness of USAID programs and support the development of performance monitoring and impact assessment plans. The program will also draw upon recent research findings to redesign the successful "Investors Roadmap" tool to improve its usefulness as a blueprint for navigating private sector rules and regulations. Principal contractors/grantees: the World Economic Forum and the World Bank.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution To Economic Growth. EGAT's financial sector program will pilot several new diagnostic tools for financial sector project designs. Financial sector assessments in at least four USAID missions will be conducted. Services of the International Real Property Fund (IRPF) will be proactively marketed to field missions involved in mortgage market development. EGAT will continue to help missions seeking to engage financial sector volunteers through the Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC). New activities in support of pension and insurance sector reforms and corporate governance will be explored. Principal contractors/grantees: Emerging Markets Group, FSVC, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, IRPF, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment. The trade program plans to work with missions to: (1) address institutional constraints affecting countries' implementation of commitments related to WTO negotiations and other international trade agreements; (2) respond to trade capacity building needs; (3) implement bilateral commitments under the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement; and (4) assess microeconomic constraints and support related reforms. Principal contractors/grantees: Same as above.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance. EGAT intends to continue to assist missions to improve economic policy and governance. Lessons learned from the results of the anti-corruption assessment may be disseminated. Fiscal reform activities to strengthen tax and expenditure programs, promote economic stability, and expand trade may be broadened to additional countries. Principal contractors/grantees: Same as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth. USAID expects to continue to expand the number of field missions engaged in microeconomic reform activities. Public-private symposia may be sponsored in at least ten USAID missions to identify impediments to investment and build a constituency for pro-business reforms. Expertise may be provided to assist missions with follow-up on addressing investment climate impediments. USAID may co-sponsor high level symposia on competitiveness and globalization, bringing together regional policy makers and experts, and intends to lead the development of a new generation of competitiveness initiatives that focus on improving the productivity and profitability of firms in specific industry groupings. Principal contractors/grantees: Same as above.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth. EGAT's financial sector program plans to support the design and implementation of new financial sector initiatives in at least six USAID missions. New training modules and specialized support mechanisms in corporate governance and pension/insurance sector development may be developed. Contractors/grantees: Same as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, the Economic Growth Program worked with USAID Missions to design and implement innovative TCB projects in more than 24 countries, delivering training and developing relevant resource guides to ensure project success. The Program coordinated bilateral donors' participation in the multilateral Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, which is helping mainstream trade in the national poverty reduction strategies of more than 40 of the world's poorest countries. In partnership with the International Trade Commission, a technical cooperation agency of the UN

Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the WTO, activities provided 1,300 public and private sector users in 67 countries with access to powerful, user-friendly trade analysis tools and databases. The Program developed a comprehensive strategy for USAID support to developing country financial sectors, helped to build and strengthen economic policy and revenue institutions in five countries, and developed a “tax benchmarking” tool for designing and implementing tax reform activities worldwide. Efforts also resulted in the design and delivery of 12 groundbreaking assessments of “best practices” and other program tools in private sector enterprise development, which will assist USAID Missions globally in the development of appropriate economic growth initiatives.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-101 Open, competitive economies promoted

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	16,984 DA	2,730 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	16,984 DA	2,730 DA	14,254 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	13,450 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	13,450 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	13,450 DA	45,595 DA	89,479 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	13,450 DA	45,595 DA	89,479 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Energy and Information Technology
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-111
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$11,641,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$10,630,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's Energy and Information Technology (EIT) program aims to expand and improve access to economic and social infrastructure, particularly energy and information and communications technology (ICT). The program seeks to improve quality of life, increase economic growth, and promote sustainable communities through: 1) increased use of environmentally sustainable energy; and 2) expanded access to ICT services and their use across sectors. This replaces SO 934-008 Technology Transfer; SO 934-003 Increased, Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and Use; and SO 935-004 Expanded Access to and Application of Information and Telecommunications Services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$11,641,000 DA):

In the energy sector, EGAT will provide technical assistance to energy programs in critical countries, including Iraq and Afghanistan. EGAT will support several U.S. Government initiatives, including Methane to Markets, a partnership between developed and developing countries that seeks to reduce global methane emissions, and the Presidential Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) and the Global Village Energy Partnership, aimed at increasing access to modern and affordable energy in underserved areas. In FY 2005, EGAT will pursue new public-private partnerships to leverage additional resources for energy programs. Public-private partnerships to promote industrial competitiveness will raise efficiency by applying environmental management principles and reducing energy consumption, water usage, and materials demands. Working with the U.S. Hydropower Council, EGAT will promote hydropower development with counterparts in Mexico, India, and Central America. The ECOLINKS program, which seeks solutions to industrial and urban environmental problems in the E&E region, will link counterparts in Romania, Bulgaria, and the Central Asian Republics with U.S. businesses.

EGAT-supported information technology activities will continue to provide e-commerce, policy reform, and small business training within the President's Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI), expanding this program to additional countries in FY 2005. Support will continue for the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI), whose corporate members provide IT training to developing country counterparts, as well as for the Digital Opportunity through Technology and Communication (DOT-COM) Alliance, a coalition of more than 75 partners, for enhancing partners' programs in information technology policy reform, access, and learning systems. The Last Mile Initiative, launched in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Macedonia, Guatemala, and Peru with the aim of providing the rural poor access to information and communications technology, will expand to another 12 to 15 countries in FY 2005.

Principal contractors, grantees: Advanced Engineering Associates International, Nexant, PA Government Services, CORE International, International Resources Group, Academy for Educational Development (AED), Institute of International Education, U.S. Energy Association, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, E+Co, OAS, Sandia National

Laboratory, Alliance to Save Energy, USTTI, U.S. Commerce and State Departments, Internews, Education Development Center, SRA Inc., PADCO Inc., World Environment Center, U.S. Hydropower Council, and SNC Telecommunication.

FY 2006 Program: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$10,630,000 DA):

In the energy sector, EGAT, along with other U.S. Government (USG) agencies, will participate in the United Nations sponsored Commission for Sustainable Development, which will focus on the themes of energy and climate change. EGAT expects to stay heavily engaged in USG initiatives, such as Methane to Markets and Clean Energy Initiative (CEI). Demonstrated results from FY 2004 and FY 2005 pilots to improve access by urban and rural poor to modern energy services will be shared with potential partners so efforts can be scaled up and new initiatives developed. The program will explore working with USAID Missions to advance infrastructure development through the development and implementation of country infrastructure action plans, innovative financing arrangements, and private and public partnerships.

EGAT support for ICT activities, especially the implementation of the Last Mile and Digital Freedom Initiatives, intends to expand access to and use of ICT and e-commerce to women, farmers, and small businesses. EGAT would engage other donors and provide technical leadership at the World Summit on Information Society in November 2005. With other U.S. agencies, EGAT strives to build pro-competitive policy and regulatory capacity through USTTI training activities. The Program will assist regional regulatory associations and offer regional workshops focused on themes such as e-government, e-learning, cyber-security, and rural access to telecom services.

Principal contractors/grantees: Same as above

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, the Program helped bring on-line 71 megawatts of grid-connected energy. About 13,500 households, businesses, industries, schools, hospitals, and community centers in poverty-stricken areas have better access to energy as a result. About 1,000 institutions improved operating practices and 20 governments adopted clean energy policies. EGAT involved public and private actors in its programs and leveraged more than \$114 million in additional resources. EGAT also helped design the Afghanistan and Iraq energy programs, totaling approximately \$1.6 billion.

More than 500 small and medium enterprises benefited from the Program's assistance to the Digital Freedom Initiative. U.S. private sector volunteers contributed 3,300 days of assistance and USAID missions \$1.5 million in equipment. The Program's support for the Last Mile Initiative attracted more than \$13 million from other donors, host governments, and the private sector, bringing IT to hundreds of remote communities. Leveraging USAID dollars 5-to-1, the Program trained 288 participants, including 55 women, from 94 countries in telecommunications, Internet technology, and ITC policy. The Telecom Leadership Program (TLP) supported negotiation and implementation of free-trade agreements in Central America and Morocco and trained Iraqi regulators. Under the DOT-COM Alliance, dot-ORG successfully piloted the use of palm computers to register voters in hard-to-reach rural areas of Rwanda and enabled Internet access via community centers for 20,000 new users in small towns in Mali.

In support of technology transfer, EGAT helped USAID/Jamaica design a \$5 million Development Credit Authority (DCA) project to finance improvements in productivity and energy efficiency for small and medium enterprises, in partnership with the Jamaica Manufacturing Association and national ministries. An EGAT-supported waste exchange program in Bolivia generated a new plastic bottle recycling firm. EGAT helped USAID/Armenia develop a \$14 million project to address water and wastewater problems, and facilitated about \$20 million in trade and investment improvements through the ECOLINKS program.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-111 Access to critical infrastructure increased, leading to improved quality of life, economic growth, and sustainable communities

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	12,251 DA	2,450 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	12,251 DA	2,450 DA	9,801 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	11,641 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	11,641 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	10,630 DA	47,136 DA	81,658 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Israeli/Middle East Programs
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-112
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: This special objective supports the peace process in the Middle East while contributing to development in many fields. Its activities support U.S. foreign policy goals, regional stability, and long-term development through international cooperation on investigator-initiated research grant programs relevant to development. The open-topic nature of the grant programs means that sectoral program components change from year to year. Grant competitions also provide a vehicle for identifying and funding developmentally relevant ideas that originate from outside USAID. Equally important, the grants strengthen long-term research capacity of developing countries around the world by providing training, equipment, and connections to the world research community. This special objective replaces Strategic Objective 933-011 Increased Technical Cooperation Among Middle Eastern Countries, Developing Countries and the United States.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Support Peace Processes (\$1,500,000 DA; and \$5,000,000 ESF to be notified separately):

The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program is a USAID-managed, peer-reviewed competitive grants program that funds collaborative research involving scientists from Israel and the United States working with counterparts in developing countries. Grants are selected based upon technical merit and relevance to the needs of the developing countries. About 60 CDR projects are presently active. The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program is a USAID-managed, competitive research grants program specifically focused on promoting technical cooperation between Arab and Israeli scientists, students, and communities on topics relevant to development in the Middle East. MERC's external peer-review panels provide expert technical advice to a USAID/Department of State selection committee. Presently, 35 MERC projects are active, involving scientists and institutions in Jordan, Egypt, West Bank/Gaza, Morocco, Tunisia, and Lebanon. U.S. scientists may also participate in a MERC grant, but all MERC projects must demonstrate significant levels of direct Arab-Israeli cooperation.

FY 2005 funds will support ongoing grants and initiate new ones. Projects in a wide range of fields will promote economic development, protect the environment, and improve public health. Agriculture projects will emphasize increasing the productivity of livestock and crops, while health projects will address emerging infectious diseases and other health threats in the Middle East and developing world. Given the scarcity of water in much of the Middle East, MERC will support a number of projects addressing key issues such as effective water management, wastewater treatment, and desertification prevention.

The U.S. National Academy of Sciences will organize peer-review panels for USAID and will provide general technical support for both CDR and MERC. Under an interagency agreement, the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv will negotiate and award all CDR grant proposals selected by USAID, and will award all MERC grants under \$1 million. The embassy will exercise financial

oversight over individual grants. Grantees of the nearly 100 projects--including Israeli, Arab, and U.S. universities, government research institutions, and non-governmental institutions--will make sub-awards to partner institutions in numerous developing countries, Arab countries, the United States, and Israel.

FY 2006 Program: Support Peace Processes (\$1,500,000 DA; and \$5,000,000 ESF to be notified separately): In FY 2006, USAID plans to continue both MERC and CDR programs to support peace processes while contributing to development across many sectors. Consistent with U.S. policy in the Middle East, maximizing direct Arab-Israeli cooperation will remain a major selection criterion under MERC. Water-related projects are likely to remain an important part of MERC's Middle East portfolio. As appropriate and as resources permit, USAID plans to intensify its engagement of other agencies and organizations that sponsor research-utilization and commercialization partnerships, to maximize development impact and strengthen sustainability.

Performance and Results: Despite unrest in the Middle East, programs supported under this special objective are achieving their overall goal of catalyzing technical cooperation that otherwise would not occur. The number of joint Arab-Israeli pre-proposals submitted to the MERC Program has increased from 24 to 38 to 93 during the last three annual cycles. The 35 ongoing Arab-Israeli research projects are the highest total in MERC's history, and three times the number of projects typically active at any one time throughout the 1990s. FY 2004 was the first year in which a majority of MERC projects did not depend upon the inclusion of a U.S. partner. Although nearly all Arab-Israeli projects have encountered significant barriers to direct cooperation, the participants found ways to maintain joint projects via meetings and workshops in nearby neutral sites, joint training in the United States, and use of e-mail and common websites for data. Several Palestinian and Jordanian students conducted graduate research in Israel, and Israelis traveled to Arab countries on MERC-sponsored projects. This is despite projects experiencing greater difficulty in getting Arab students into Israel in 2004, and travel of Israeli scientists becoming more restricted by their institutions.

Through the CDR Program, students from Africa, Asia, and Latin America conducted significant portions of their graduate research in Israel, where, at less cost than studying in a U.S. lab, they acquired expertise in technologies that they can take back to their home countries. Needed lab equipment was also provided. CDR and MERC-funded projects also reported development contributions resulting from scientific achievements. For example, a joint Egypt-Israel project successfully induced spawning in grey mullet, a major scientific accomplishment which should ultimately lead to the elimination of the current practice of capturing larval fish in the wild. A project in Kenya on chickpea-wheat crop rotation increased wheat yields through the incorporation of chickpea residues into soils, while providing further economic benefit from double-cropping. A Palestinian-Israeli partnership developed a low-cost, efficient method of screening blood donations for Hepatitis-C, which should ultimately reduce transmission of infected blood. This project also led the largest hospital in Gaza to introduce routine screening of blood samples. Based on the success and acceptance of a CDR pilot-scale project in Senegal on slow sand filtration, outside funds were raised to construct a full-scale plant near Dakar with the capacity to treat 5,000 m³ per day of wastewater. In a project on sustainable development and protection of water resources in the irrigated land of the Ily river delta, Kazakh and Israeli scientists developed strategies to reduce soil salinization, water use, and surface and groundwater contamination by modifying current irrigation practices. The scientists report that the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture plans to implement their recommendations for reconstructing portions of the irrigation system. As part of a joint Palestinian-Israeli-Egyptian partnership on wastewater treatment technologies, a resource center was constructed in the West Bank with laboratories for graduate research and training technicians to monitor treatment plant operation. It also includes facilities for educational tours and school workshops, activities similar to those taking place at the project's original pilot site at Sakhnin, an Arab town in northern Israel. As a result of multi-virus testing protocols for plant material developed in a MERC project involving seven Middle Eastern countries, a Palestinian scientist set up a small testing lab at his university to which the Ministry of Agriculture is referring growers for certifying seeds on a fee-for-service

basis. Plans are underway to start a non-profit company to continue performing these tests. Egyptian molecular biology students trained under that project are training staff at another large institution to use equipment provided by other donors.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-112 Support U.S. foreign policy and development goals by promoting Research Cooperation with developing countries and among Mi

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	1,523 DA	197 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	4,900 ESF	242 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	1,523 DA	197 DA	1,326 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	4,900 ESF	242 ESF	4,658 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	1,500 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	1,500 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	1,500 DA	4,500 DA	9,023 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	5,000 ESF	9,900 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Poverty Reduction
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-201
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$10,600,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$8,300,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: EGAT's Poverty Reduction Program focuses on broadening economic opportunity, enhancing the economic security of the poor, and promoting more accountable and responsive institutions. The Program supports interventions that help poor households accumulate productive assets, use those assets more flexibly and productively and so earn higher returns, and preserve their assets in the face of adverse shocks. It also supports activities that increase the responsiveness of public institutions and services to the needs of the poor, while strengthening the participation of the poor in local decision-making processes. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 934-002 Improved Management of Urbanization to Targeted Areas and SO 933-010 Access to Economic Opportunities for the Poor Expanded.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor: Activities will increase the productivity of small and micro enterprises owned and operated by the poor, by expanding their access to appropriate business and financial services. The program will also identify ways to integrate these enterprises on more favorable terms into new markets and link them with larger firms. Financial and technical assistance will be provided to help USAID Missions to expand or enhance their support for microenterprise development, experiment with new ways to extend financial services to poor clients, and test new business services that sustainably benefit the poor. New research and pilot activities will focus on: promoting rural, agricultural, and housing finance; improving linkages between microenterprises and larger firms; improving the access of microfinance institutions to capital; identifying contributions of the microenterprise sector to growth; and promoting microeconomic reforms for a better enabling environment for the informal sector. The program will continue to work to meet Congressional requirements to develop low-cost, accurate poverty measurement tools.

In addition, poverty analyses will be undertaken to identify policies, institutions, and programs that help poor households increase and protect their assets and incomes, and thus reduce their vulnerability. Efforts will focus on research already completed that can be easily integrated into Mission programs. A new communication strategy will ensure more effective sharing of knowledge regarding poverty issues among USAID Missions, other donors, non-governmental organizations, and host country governments. Principal contractors/grantees include the Small Enterprise Education and Promotion Network and its 50+ members (including ACCION, FINCA, and Opportunity International, Development Alternatives, Inc., Chemonics, IBM Consulting, the University of Maryland, Louis Berger International, QED Group, and the World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poor(CGAP)); the Institute for Liberty and Democracy; Cornell University; the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; Weidemann Associates; and First Nations International Development Institute.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization: Efforts will include the building of public-private partnerships that mobilize resources needed to finance the expansion of key public services to the poor, along with improved operations and maintenance. The promotion of partnerships among local government, business leaders, and community-based organizations will

also help ensure greater participation of the poor in local decision-making. Missions will receive technical assistance on ways to make cities work better. Particularly important will be the formation of new city-to-city partnerships between urban management practitioners in the United States and in developing countries, as well as South-South exchanges. Principal contractors/grantees include: International City Managers Association (ICMA); the Urban Institute; Research Triangle Institute; Planning and Development Collaborative International; Abt Associates; Community Consulting International; and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

FY 2006 Program: Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor: Funds will be used to continue microenterprise grant programs and to shift program emphasis from knowledge generation to knowledge dissemination. Knowledge management, analysis, and dissemination activities will continue to improve USAID staff capacity to design and implement more effective microenterprise development investments. It will also help other donors improve their effectiveness and increase the performance of the overall microenterprise and small enterprise development industry. Agency-wide implementation of the poverty measurement tools will begin.

EGAT also plans to promote property system reforms to help the poor participate in and benefit from economic growth. Activities are intended to identify ways to increase the poverty reduction impact of efforts in agriculture, health, education, and natural resources management, and to help incorporate those improvements into USAID programs. Principal contractors/grantees: Same as above.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization: EGAT plans to continue to promote synergies between pro-poor policies, economic growth, and more equitable access to services, especially at the municipal level. Improved planning and services may be promoted in areas such as HIV/AIDS, environmental health, youth skills development and employment, and conflict prevention. The program also expects to help Missions address issues such as housing finance, property titling, and cadastral systems in cities. Principal contractors/grantees: Same as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, the latest year for which complete performance data is available, USAID's microenterprise program, operating through more than 433 implementing partners, served 4.1 million poor credit clients through active loans from USAID-supported institutions. These loans were valued at \$2.8 billion (including \$1.6 billion with Bank Rakyat Indonesia, an Indonesian bank with a very large microfinance clientele); 96.2% of all loans outstanding were paid on time. Approximately 65% of the clients were women; about 50% of the loans were held by very poor clients. USAID-supported microfinance institutions also served 4.5 million savings clients, whose combined deposits of \$1.3 billion represented an increase in portfolio value of almost 50% over 2002. In addition, more than 1.7 million poor microentrepreneurs received business development services from USAID-assisted institutions, resulting in improved market access, productivity, and earnings.

In FY 2004, EGAT also played an important leadership role in supporting the Agency's growing investments in urban development. EGAT managed technical and program support mechanisms strengthened the capacity of USAID missions and their development partners in 16 countries in areas such as municipal finance, strengthening municipal governance, improved provision of urban services, housing for the poor, and slum upgrading. EGAT sponsored training for staff from 27 Missions and Washington offices. Topics included local economic development, community development programs in conflict-affected societies, infrastructure finance, urban health, municipal responses to HIV/AIDS, and urban-rural linkages. Support for the Cities Alliance (a global alliance of 18 international donor partners, cities, and their development partners) expanded from 100 to 150 cities working to scale up urban upgrading and slum improvements. In addition, the CityLinks Partnership supported over 44 city-to-city exchanges (11 of them new) between U.S. and developing country municipal managers, who jointly tackled issues related to solid waste, financial transparency, local economic development, urban planning, and reducing corruption.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-201 Economic opportunities and services for the poor expanded

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	16,625 DA	1,276 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	16,625 DA	1,276 DA	15,349 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	10,600 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	10,600 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	8,300 DA	72,400 DA	107,925 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Education and Training
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-301
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$16,546,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$17,310,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: EGAT's Education program (EGAT/ED) supports increased access to education and workforce development training, improved quality of education, greater performance improvement from training, more robust education and training institutions, and management of the Homeland Security system for processing U.S. visas for training participants. This strategic objective replaces SO 935-001, Improved and Expanded Basic Education; SO 935-002, Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities and Individuals; and SO 935-003, Training Improves Work Performance of Host-Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host-Country Organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education: EGAT will continue to provide support to about 50 programs and Presidential Initiatives aimed at increasing access to quality basic education. Education initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS and deal with growing numbers of HIV/AIDS orphans will receive special emphasis. Coordination with other U.S. Government agencies in the area of education in crisis and transition countries will continue. Special attention will be given to cross-sectoral programs involving education and health under a new Assistance to Basic Education Program. A new basic education research agenda will be designed.

Improve Institutions of Higher Education: Three to five new university partnerships will focus on strengthening management and administrative functions of secondary and tertiary education institutions, including teacher training colleges. EGAT plans to expand its use of information and communications technology (ICT) to provide in-service administrative and management training. Support is planned for two to three African centers that focus on joint education and healthcare training related to the treatment of communicable diseases.

Improve Quality of Workforce: An increase in technical/managerial support to Homeland Security is expected to ensure a steady flow of participants to the United States for training, despite a planned upgrade to the Visa Compliance System. USAID will assume management responsibility for Forecast, the State Department's community exchange program, that handles more than 13,000 participants each year. Efforts to develop education and learning opportunities for out-of-school youth will be supported. Targeted educational, training and/or workforce interventions will advance objectives in other sectors such as democracy, health and economic growth.

Contractors/grantees: Aguirre International, Academy for Educational Development, American Institutes for Research, CARE, Creative Associates, DevTech Systems, East-West Center, Education Development Center, International Youth Foundation, Juarez & Associates, LT Associates, Mississippi Consortium for International Development, National Youth Employment Coalition, ORC MACRO, Research Triangle Institute, Save the Children Federation, Sesame Workshop, World Education, Inc., Association Liaison Office for University Cooperation in Development, United Negro College Fund, Associates for International Resources and Development, Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Regional Technology Strategies, Development Associates, World Learning, Georgetown University, International

Science and Technology Institute, DevIS.

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education: EGAT intends to continue its support for programs and Presidential Initiatives focused on improving access to quality basic education. The cross-sectoral program that supports improvements in basic education and health is expected to be extended to at least two other sectors (i.e., economic growth and agriculture). A new education information technology support program is planned.

Improve the Institutions of Higher Education: Support is expected to continue for U.S.-developing country university partnerships across all sectors. More higher education institutional capacity building is planned for the South African region in areas of food security, trade and health. EGAT also plans to work with the Government of Japan and one or two African countries to engage higher education institutions in research to improve the quality of primary and secondary education systems in selected African countries.

Improve Quality of Workforce: Efforts to support workforce development interventions are intended to continue. Education activities may be redesigned to enable greater cross-sector coordination with economic growth activities. The Program plans to continue to provide substantive input into assuring cost effective performance results from mission investments in participant training. It may also support efforts to strengthen in-country and third-country training and capacity development institutions. EGAT intends to develop new Global Development Alliance (GDA)-type alliances between U.S. and in-country training providers.

Contractors/grantees: Same as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, EGAT/ED implemented the Education Learning Portal, a web-based platform that links educators in 75 developing countries and offers a range of educational resources and professional development opportunities. The portal is available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Basic education activities succeeded in supporting higher enrollment and improved quality of USAID Mission programs. For example, schools in Zambia reported higher enrollment rates for children in the first years of primary school due to USAID-initiated health and nutrition programs. In two Indian provinces, local communities and police were trained and mobilized to bring street children back into school. Local businesses in Macedonia were linked with secondary schools to develop school-to-work partnerships. Support for higher education partnerships resulted in the opening of a modern plant to produce traditional foods under sterile conditions in Nigeria. The establishment of four distance learning laboratories at the University of Kabul in Afghanistan facilitated higher education in more remote areas. The establishment of the Central American Water Resources Development Center in Honduras bolstered the region's water resource management capacity. A partnership with University of Illinois at Chicago led to a new master's program in social work at Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia. Results of USAID-sponsored, short-term training in FY 2004 included development of a tax break provision for Croatian companies participating in the new privatized pension system; new standards and practices adopted by Macedonian cheese producers, allowing them to compete in new markets; and ten companies in Central Asia using arbitration clauses in their contracts as the primary means of dispute resolution. A Michigan State and Texas A&M partnership trained more than 2,500 Rwandan women and 3,800 Rwandan men in agricultural production, marketing, and financial and business management, leading to new jobs in the specialty coffee market for Rwandan coffee.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-301 An educated and skilled populace well prepared for participating in the social and economic progress of their countries

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	14,896 DA	2,628 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	14,896 DA	2,628 DA	12,268 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	16,546 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	16,546 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	17,310 DA	72,000 DA	120,752 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Women in Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-401
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$11,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$11,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The Women in Development (WID) Program provides leadership and technical support to integrate gender considerations into USAID's development, humanitarian and transition programs. It works to address gender-based constraints to economic growth, such as lack of equity in girls' education, lack of legal and property rights, and poor access to economic opportunities. It also addresses emerging issues with critical gender dimensions such as trafficking in women and children. This Strategic Objective (SO) replaces SO 941-001, Gender-Based Constraints to Economic Growth Policies and Programs Increasingly Addressed; SO 941-002 Broad-Based, Informed Constituencies Mobilized to Improve Girl's Education in Emphasis Countries; SO 941-003, Women's Legal Rights Increasingly Protected; and SO 941-004, Greater Reflection of Gender Considerations in the Agency's Works.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Cross-cutting Work on Agency Program Components (\$10,000,000 DA): The Women in Development Program will support new and better ways to leverage women's economic potential to respond to global economic changes, accelerate development and sustain economic growth. The program will address gender-related constraints that limit girls' and boys' participation in a quality education, e.g., school-related gender-based violence. Pilot programs in Ghana, Malawi, and Ethiopia on violence in schools may be expanded to include additional countries. Activities to strengthen the capacities of education staff to better integrate gender into their work will also continue. The program will continue to advance women's legal rights and increase their participation in the economy and society through improved legislation, enhancement of the judicial sector to interpret and enforce legislation in a gender-equitable manner, strengthening of civil society organizations to advocate for women's legal concerns, and increasing knowledge of and receptivity to women's legal rights. The Program will start a new initiative on women and trade concentrating its first year on issues related to the expiration of the Multifiber Arrangement as it affects two or three countries. A variety of efforts will continue supporting the integration of gender into Agency programs and activities through gender assessments, program and strategy development and evaluation, support for training, diffusion of information, research findings and lessons learned. Training modules, gender mainstreaming manuals, and a CD of tools and resources will be developed. The Program will work with other U.S. Government agencies as well as with other bilateral and multilateral donors to champion integration of gender issues in development activities.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$1,000,000): The WID Program will continue to coordinate USAID's anti-trafficking efforts including USAID participation in the President's Anti-Trafficking Initiative, as well as programming and implementing activities to address this critical gender issue. The Program will provide technical assistance to missions for design and assessment of anti-trafficking activities. Assistance will also include incentive funds for joint financing of anti-trafficking activities with missions and regional bureaus. The WID Program will continue to play a key role in the U.S. Government (USG) interagency process on Trafficking in Persons.

Principal contractors and grantees include: Chemonics, Inc., Devtech Systems, Inc.; DTS, Inc.;

InterAction; Institute for International Education; MSI, Inc.

FY 2006 Program: Cross-cutting work on Agency Program Components (\$10,000,000 DA). The Program will support new or better ways to tap women's economic potential to accelerate development and make economic growth more sustainable. Women and Trade activities will continue as a priority, involving two ongoing country programs in activities related to the expiration of the Multifiber Arrangement. Three new country action plans will be developed to increase women's access to economic opportunities created by globalization and to maximize women's contribution to economic prosperity and stability. Gender equality in education will be facilitated through initiatives that address school-related gender-based violence and institutionalize practical applications and processes to integrate gender into education projects. Activities will continue that advance women's legal rights and increase women's participation in the economy and society by targeting key barriers such as lack of property and inheritance rights and lack of protection from violence. Efforts to develop a Global Development Alliance partnership on women's legal rights in Africa may be undertaken. Work will continue or be initiated on women and conflict early warning and prevention, mitigation and resolution, women's status and HIV/AIDS, among others. The Program will continue supporting the integration of gender into Agency programs and activities through gender assessments, program and strategy development and evaluation, support for training, and diffusion of information, research findings and lessons learned. Training modules, gender mainstreaming manuals, and a CD of tools and resources will be updated and refined.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$1,000,000 DA): Efforts will continue on this critical gender issue. Anti-trafficking assistance will consist of technical assistance to missions for design and assessment of anti-trafficking activities. The WID Program will continue in its leadership role within USAID on anti-trafficking coordination. Assistance will also include incentive funds for joint financing with missions and regional bureaus of anti-trafficking activities. The WID Program will continue to serve as a key member of the U.S. Government (USG) Inter-Agency Group on Trafficking in Persons.

Principal contractors and grantees include: Chemonics International; Devtech Systems, Inc.; DTS, Inc.; Institute for International Education; MSI, Inc.

Performance and Results: Greater awareness of school-related gender-based violence was achieved. "Unsafe Schools: A Literature Review of School-Related Gender-Based Violence in Developing Countries" educated and informed participants at a UNICEF international meeting. Under the Safe Schools activity, country assessments and workplans were developed with Mission staff in Ethiopia and Ghana. A stakeholder meeting was held to share preliminary results of the assessment of gender integration in USAID education programs; a training needs assessment for education staff was conducted; and technical updates were presented at the USAID Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional Education Workshop. Gender Tools for Teacher Trainers, a collection of four USAID-funded manuals, was compiled on a CD-ROM and distributed at the LAC workshop and an orientation session held for teacher trainers posted to Africa through an International Foundation for Education and Self-help (IFESH) project.

The WID Program coordinated USAID's participation in the President's Anti-Trafficking Initiative. An anti-trafficking problem analysis and planning framework was prepared for the Asia and Near East region. A map of trafficking patterns and donor assistance responses was developed for the Mekong region specifically. USAID experience with prevention of trafficking in three E&E countries was assessed and a regional anti-trafficking network was prepared for South East Europe. Joint funding with Missions supported training of West African jurists. EGAT assistance resulted in the creation of a Central American anti-trafficking network and strategy to provide more effective services for trafficking victims. A literature review and analysis of trafficking in persons in post-conflict situations highlighted specific trafficking issues that arise in a conflict context for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's Network on Gender Equality Coordination.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-401 Gender considerations in the Agency's development, humanitarian, and transition work better reflected

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	10,541 DA	3,478 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	10,541 DA	3,478 DA	7,063 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	11,000 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	11,000 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	11,000 DA	33,000 DA	65,541 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-601
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,521,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The Policy Analysis, Implementation and Communications (PAICO) Program seeks to strengthen the Bureau's capability to support the design, implementation and evaluation of USAID activities in the areas of economic growth, poverty reduction, education, women in development, natural resources management, environment and science policy, agriculture, energy, and information technology. Program activities support the development of knowledge-sharing technologies and tools to disseminate best practices and lessons learned in various sectors to other USAID Bureaus and Missions as well as partners. PAICO activities also include the development of new USAID strategies and operational plans, appropriate performance indicators and strategic budgets.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: The program analysis, mission support, communication and knowledge management (\$2,521,000 DA) program will further refine its on-line field support system, which facilitates the provision of timely and effective technical support by the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) to Missions, by developing an interactive field-support database. PAICO will continue to evaluate the overall performance of its portfolio of technical leadership and field support activities and conduct regular reviews of activity effectiveness and utilization. PAICO will continue to provide input into Agency and Regional Bureau Strategic Frameworks and lead the development of Agency-wide performance indicators in selected technical sectors. Efforts to improve strategic budgeting in EGAT-supported technical sectors will continue. In the area of knowledge management, the Program plans to develop a new document archives system, that will employ searchable CDs, to provide other USAID Bureaus and Missions with wider access to EGAT technical documents. Outreach to USAID partners will be expanded through dissemination of information about EGAT programs and resources at conferences and other events attended by the Private Voluntary Organization (PVO)/Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and university communities. Contractors/grantees: Adecco, SRA International, LTS, Devtech Systems.

FY 2006 Program: PAICO will continue to fund program analysis and evaluation, mission support, communication and knowledge management activities (\$2,000,000 DA) to ensure effective technical leadership and field support. Its participation in efforts to improve USAID's strategic management and budgeting processes will continue. More innovative ways to disseminate lessons learned and best practices will be sought. Outreach activities to the PVO and university communities and other USAID partners will increase. Principal contractors/grantees: Same as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: EGAT's field support database became operational, facilitating the planning and monitoring of EGAT technical support to field Missions. This resulted in improved coordination between technical specialists and regional bureaus as well as enhanced cross-sectoral synergies and more efficient use of travel resources. PAICO also designed and implemented a new portfolio database that was used to review its portfolio of technical support

and leadership activities. The portfolio review led to more effective portfolio management and improved support to USAID's strategic priorities. EGAT participation in the development of USAID's strategic management process led to the identification and definition of standard Agency-wide program components, that will enhance the Agency's ability to characterize its programs and report on performance.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-601 Improved analysis, communication and field support supported

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	2,108 DA	204 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	2,108 DA	204 DA	1,904 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	2,521 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	2,521 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	2,000 DA	8,316 DA	14,945 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Environment and Science Policy
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-701
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$38,200,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$36,200,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The Environment and Science Policy (EGAT/ESP) Program supports a portfolio of biotechnology, climate change, and agricultural/environmental research activities. It coordinates Agency efforts with multilateral issues related to science and technology by representing the Agency in multilateral environmental agreements, reviewing environmental aspects of multilateral development bank (MDB) programs and developing policy on environment and conflict. It is also responsible for coordinating USAID's compliance with its Environmental Regulation 216. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 934-004 Agency Climate Change program Effectively Implemented, as well as the international research and biotechnology portions of SO 933-009, Science and Technology Developed to Improve Agricultural Productivity, Natural Resources Management, Markets and Human Nutrition.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increased Agricultural Productivity. EGAT/ESP will support the development of productivity-increasing technologies, for example those improving drought and salt tolerance, through genetic enhancement and more efficient use of natural resources. EGAT/ESP will promote efforts to move biotechnology research from the laboratory to the field, developing technology and regulatory systems for biotechnology. EGAT/ESP will engage U.S. universities in collaborative research with developing country scientists as well as leverage private sector research for adaptation to Africa. Biosafety programs will be developed to create the regulatory systems necessary for commercialization of biotech crops. Partners: Cornell University, Danforth Plant Science Center, AgBios, Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Centers, and 30 U.S. universities.

Improved Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation. Within EGAT/ESP's biosafety program, a competitive grants component will fund research on the potential risks of bioengineered crops to biodiversity. EGAT/ESP will support international and climate change research leading to the conservation and sustainable management of forests, water, aquatic resources and land through the development of appropriate natural resource management and agricultural technologies, and capacity building. Tools developed as a result of this research will lead to increased productivity and livelihoods for the poor while also contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and mitigation of greenhouse gases. Activities supported will include the measurement and monitoring of carbon and the co-benefit impacts. Partners: Winrock International, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Colorado State University, International Resources Group (IRG), CORE International, Jorge Scientific Corporation, CGIAR centers, 25 U.S. universities, the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and World Wildlife Fund.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution. EGAT/ESP's global climate change program will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, industrial, urban and transportation sectors by promoting capacity building, communication and outreach contributing to the transfer of clean energy technologies. Partners: Winrock International, U.S. Department of Energy Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Global

Environment and Technology Foundation, World Resources Institute, SRA, International Resources Group, CORE International, and Jorge Scientific Corporation.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition. EGAT/ESP, in partnership with USAID's Global Health Bureau, will support the Harvest Plus program of the Consultative Group on International Research. Harvest Plus improves nutrition through the development of micronutrient enriched crops through breeding and biotechnology. Work will continue on the development and use of Vitamin A-enriched sweet potatoes, Golden Rice and Golden Maize in combating malnutrition. CGIAR Centers will also promote policy interventions aimed at preventing malnutrition at the household and community level. Partners: World Vegetable Center, CGIAR Centers, U.S. Department of Agriculture, University of California at Davis.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms. EGAT/ESP will assist USAID Missions to evaluate regional environmental threats and develop strategies to address environmental problems before they become significant contributors to conflict. Partner: Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability (FESS).

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation. Recognizing the potential of climate change to impact development, EGAT/ESP will continue to manage the Agency's global climate change program to increase adaptive capacity to climate impacts. To address climate-related vulnerability, USAID will conduct pilot studies to deploy and test methods to improve climate resilience in development projects. New tools will be developed and incorporated into programs to address and measure climate change impacts. An integral part of the development and dissemination of these tools and mechanisms will take the form of capacity building, communication and outreach. Partners: Nexant, Chemonics, Stratus Consulting, SRA, International Resources Group, CORE International, Jorge Scientific Corporation and CGIAR Centers.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Outreach to food aid recipient governments and PVOs will be supported to address concerns among developing countries related to biotechnology in U.S. food aid. EGAT/ESP will support analyses of factors affecting vulnerable populations and then develop appropriate policy interventions to address food needs and strengthen coping capacities. EGAT/ESP will also promote a program to strengthen seed systems in Africa. Partners: International Food Policy Research Institute, AgBios, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, International Fertilizer Development Center, Iowa State University, Catholic Relief Service, World Vision, other NGOs and other CGIAR and national partners.

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment. EGAT/ESP will continue to educate trade officials on the impacts of biotechnology regulation on agricultural trade and the treatment of biotechnology under the WTO. EGAT/ESP will sponsor research and policy development to incorporate trade opportunities in priority setting for technology development programs, particularly for increasing incomes among smallholder farmers. Partners: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) DAI and DTB Associates

FY 2006 Program: Increased Agricultural Productivity. Support to the CGIAR will continue for long-term research that conserves the resource base while improving livelihoods of poor producers. Breeding and bioengineering will contribute to the development and use of pest-resistant crops; solutions for increasing animal production will be disseminated. Goals for FY 2006 include field testing of cassava in Kenya, Nigeria, and Malawi as well the development of the regulatory environment to permit private sector testing of biotech cotton in Mali. EGAT/ESP will also consider a program to develop drought tolerant rice and maize. Partners: Same as above.

Improved Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation: EGAT/ESP will continue to support the CGIAR's efforts to develop production and resource

management systems that increase productivity and protect the environment and save biodiversity. EGAT/ESP will continue to support risk assessment research on the potential impacts of bioengineered crops on biodiversity. EGAT/ESP's management of the Agency's climate change program will address greenhouse gas sequestration in the land-use, forestry and agriculture sectors. Tools for carbon measurement will be developed and disseminated. Partners: To be determined.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution. EGAT/ESP's management of the Agency's global climate change program will address the mitigation of many sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, industrial, urban and transportation sectors. The program will deploy tools and provide training to include climate change considerations in energy, transportation and industrial development projects. Partners: To be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition. EGAT/ESP, matched by funding from USAID's Global Health Bureau, will continue support for the Harvest Plus program. We expect to support the first field trials of Golden Rice in Asia. Partners: Same as above.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms. EGAT/ESP will continue to support work on reducing and mitigating regional environmental threats. Partner: Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability (FESS).

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation. EGAT/ESP's management of the Agency's global climate change program will include efforts to increase adaptive capacity to climate impacts in Agency's development assistance efforts. There will be increased dissemination of techniques for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, incorporating new science and methods. EGAT/ESP will conduct training and outreach efforts. Partners: To be determined.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. EGAT/ESP will continue to address biotechnology-related constraints to the delivery of U.S. food aid. Partners: Same as above.

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment. EGAT/ESP will provide support to enhance West African cotton production and participation in global trade through support for the regulatory environment that will allow adoption of bioengineered cotton. Partners: Same as above.

Performance and Results: EGAT/ESP's support to the CGIAR continued to develop and disseminate productivity increasing and resource conserving technologies. A few key results in FY 2004 included: the planting of new varieties of drought resistant and low soil fertility tolerant varieties of maize on over 250,000 hectares in southern Africa; the release of 28 new varieties of wheat in Central Asia, including Afghanistan; and the dissemination of mosaic disease-resistant cassava in East Africa. The Global Crop Diversity Trust was formally established to provide a sustainable source of funds for the conservation of crop diversity. EGAT/ESP programs field tested bioengineered cassava in Kenya and Nigeria and supported a science and technology conference for West African ministers that has increased support for development of biotechnology in the region. EGAT/ESP also organized a conference for PVOs in Africa to address problems of biotechnology in food aid.

EGAT/ESP also supported the commercialization, dissemination, and widespread adoption of environmentally sound technologies, including a wind power toolkit and a Biogas Project Development Guidebook. The use of low-cost solar water heating units was promoted in South Africa, leading to reduced household energy consumption. The use of improved tools to measure and monitor carbon and co-benefits assisted USAID missions in project design. EGAT/ESP conducted carbon analysis in the Congo and trained foresters in techniques for the quantification of carbon impacts from logging practices. An environmental security assessment framework was field tested in the Dominican Republic and a regional workshop on assessing environmental

security in eastern Africa was held.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-701 Environmental and science policies mobilized to address global development challenges

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	40,475 DA	22,052 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	40,475 DA	22,052 DA	18,423 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	38,200 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	38,200 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	36,200 DA	155,408 DA	270,283 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Natural Resources Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-801
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$18,727,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$18,400,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The Natural Resources Management Program focuses on providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits through healthy ecosystems and sustainable resource management. The program specifically aims to: improve natural resource management and conservation across diverse landscapes; promote equitable natural resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts; and increase economic opportunities through sustainable production, marketing and trade of natural resource-based products and services. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 934-0011 Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Management; SO 934-0012 Improved Management of Natural Forests and Tree Systems, SO 934-0013 Environmental Education and Communication; and SO 934-0014 Coastal and Freshwater Resources.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation. The program will provide technical leadership and support to Missions and Bureaus in key areas of biodiversity conservation, forest management, land resource preservation and use, and water and coastal resources management. Additionally, it will advance U.S. Government technical leadership and participation in international policy discussions on these topics. In the area of biodiversity, the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) will promote the in situ, or on the ground, conservation of globally significant biodiversity in 17 sites across 18 countries through the Global Conservation Program. Collaborative, cross-sectoral approaches to biodiversity conservation will be expanded in areas such as gender, human population and health issues, economic growth and sustainable financing. EGAT-supported forestry activities will continue to advance conservation, focusing on illegal logging, slash and burn agriculture, and agroforestry. EGAT will continue support for the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging (PIAIL) by assisting in the reduction of illegal trade in forest products around the globe, with a focus on Indonesia, the Congo Basin and the Amazon Basin, and by increasing integration of the agriculture and environment sectors (e.g. agroforestry). Activities focused on land resources will advance more productive and sustainable land use through programs in environmental education, communications, sustainable agriculture, land tenure, governance, natural resources management, and geospatial information technologies for decision making. A strengthened capacity for natural resource economic analysis will broaden development of environmentally sound, pro-poor, natural resource-based enterprises. Support will continue for integrated water and coastal resources management, in partnership with missions, the private sector, civil society, and other donors worldwide. Assistance will be provided in areas such as water supply and sanitation, wastewater management, integrated water resources management, irrigation, integrated coastal management, fisheries management and aquaculture. Funding will continue for a freshwater inflow activity. Principal Contractors/Grantees: Forest Trends, World Wildlife Foundation, Metafore, Chemonics International, Associates in Rural Development Inc. (ARD), Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), the International Resources Group (IRG), Tetra Tech Inc., PA Government Services Inc., University of Rhode Island - Coastal Resources Center (URI-CRC), Florida International University's Institute for Sustainability Science, Oregon State University, The International Water

Management Institute (IWMI), The WorldFish Center, U.S.Forest Service (USFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S.Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Energy, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation. EGAT will continue support for water supply and sanitation activities under the West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI), a public-private partnership. Principal Contractors/Grantees: ARD Inc. Other partners include: The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, The Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development, The Desert Research Institute, Helen Keller International, The International Trachoma Initiative, Lions Clubs International Foundation, UNICEF, The United Nations Foundation, WaterAid, Winrock International, The World Chlorine Council, and World Vision International.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation. EGAT will continue support for its flagship Global Conservation Program; promote learning opportunities for USAID and partners; expand technical assistance to more Missions; and continue to represent USG biodiversity interests in international fora. In the area of forestry, EGAT will continue to play a leadership role on issues that impact conservation and sustainable forest management; expand an innovative partner networking platform from Brazil to Peru; and increase the geographic reach, effectiveness and access to markets for the global network of committed producers and consumers of responsibly harvested forest products. Land resource activities will continue to work to alleviate poverty and empower local people through sound rural development. Specific activities will focus on improved environmental education and communications, governance, knowledge management, rural natural resource-based enterprise development, and partners' use of geographic information tools. Support will also continue for integrated water and coastal resources management activities in partnership with missions, the private sector, civil society, and other donors worldwide. Funding will continue for a freshwater inflow activity. A knowledge management activity to share best practices across missions will be supported. Contractors/Grantees: Same as above

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation. WAWI plans to expand geographically and add new partners. Contractors/Grantees: Same as above

Performance and Results: Since 1996, USAID biodiversity activities have helped place over 4 million hectares of biologically important habitat under improved management for a cumulative total of 66,822,337 hectares. In the same time period, an additional 186,567 hectares was placed under effective management, for a cumulative total of 2,013,433 hectares. Activities have demonstrated how biodiversity directly benefits poor people through local income earning opportunities, such as in Nepal, where community forest-user groups living adjacent to biologically important areas generated \$1.4 million from sustainable forest-based products. EGAT-supported forestry activities helped implement forestry programs in 30 countries and to place more than 12.1 million hectares of forest under improved management and more than 2.4 million hectares under effective management since 1996. In addition, EGAT technical assistance facilitated nine policy successes in contributing to improved forest management worldwide under the Presidential Initiative Against Illegal Logging (PIAIL). The Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance, a Global Development Alliance supporting global markets for responsibly harvested forest products that is now active in over 30 countries, leveraged an additional \$5.5 million of private sector contribution in FY 2004 for a total of \$13 million. Land resources management activities strengthened host country environmental communication and advocacy capacity in several countries and helped achieve land tenure reform in the Central Asian Republics and Africa. Efforts in Africa led to the creation of policies and programs that addressed poverty through the engagement of rural poor in the development and ownership of environmentally and economically sound local enterprises. Lastly, EGAT water activities facilitated improvements in four policies to improve lake basin management, including the establishment of a national network of lake basin managers in the Philippines. EGAT also supported the President's Signature Water for the Poor Initiative, which has resulted in improved access to safe water supplies and sanitation for over 19 million people. As reported by OPIN (Online Presidential

Initiatives Network), over 9.5 million people in developing countries, in addition to more than 1.7 million in Iraq, have received improved access to clean water supply, and over 11.4 million people, in addition to more than 9.6 million in Iraq, have received improved access to adequate sanitation since the launch of the Water for the Poor Initiative. Moreover, over 2,100 watershed governance groups were convened and supported to undertake basin-scale, integrated water resources decision-making to address a diversity of water uses and needs.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-801 Management for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources -- principally agricultural lands, forests, biodiversity, fresh

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	22,557 DA	967 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	22,557 DA	967 DA	21,590 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	18,727 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	18,727 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	18,400 DA	68,122 DA	127,806 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Agriculture
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-901
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$32,600,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$31,810,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The Agriculture Program targets food, feed, and fiber systems from production to processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade. The program's activities contribute to rural economic growth, improved health and nutrition, and poverty reduction through expanding opportunities for participation in markets, whether local, national, regional, or global, and mobilizing science and technology to increase agricultural productivity, while sustaining the natural resource base. Additional program initiatives to improve rural and agricultural policy and governance, strengthen institutions and human capacity, reduce risk, and acquire access to land, labor, and capital together contribute to long-term economic and social payoffs. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 933-009 Science and Technology Developed to Improve Agricultural Productivity, Natural Resources Management, Markets, Human Nutrition.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increased Private Sector Growth: The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade's (EGAT) agribusiness development program will work with private sector agribusiness groups in partner countries to increase access to domestic, regional and global markets through the establishment of improved grades and standards, promotion of business partnerships and transactions, and business development support. EGAT's Global Development Alliances with leading industry associations will promote improved health and nutrition in developing countries through improved production, processing, and consumption of high-value, nutrient-rich pulses. A new activity will continue support for trade capacity building and agribusiness development. EGAT will continue to assist missions in environmental policy analysis, improved natural resources management program implementation, and land tenure and property rights reform. The program will also focus on improving agricultural policy research and reform in Africa. EGAT will continue to provide training and develop analytical tools for rural finance to assist missions in addressing constraints in the sector. Expected outputs include: increased exports of target commodities from partner countries, increased number of trained entrepreneurs, increased incomes for participating agribusinesses, improved health and nutrition of target populations, improved environmental management and land tenure policies in partner countries, and improved agricultural sector policies implemented in Africa. Contractor/grantees: International Fertilizer Development Center, Louisiana State University, Development Alternatives Inc., Weidemann Associates, National Bean Council, Michigan State University, Rutgers University.

Increase Agricultural Productivity: The Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) will perform cutting-edge agricultural research on agricultural constraints of importance to developing countries worldwide. The CRSPs will undertake a prioritization of research areas to better target assistance. The impacts of the program will be agricultural policies and technologies to increase the productivity of food, feed, and fiber systems. EGAT will undertake a comprehensive horticultural assessment worldwide to identify needed areas for further research and regional-specific constraints to market development. The results will inform EGAT's support to horticultural sector development. EGAT will initiate a seed activity to rationalize seed policy in sub-Saharan Africa, including the identification of research needs to improve productivity and

address constraints to market development. The impact of the activity will be greater seed policy coherence in the region, increased commercial production and marketing of seeds, and increased food production and incomes for farmers. EGAT's Farmer-to-Farmer program will provide U.S. agricultural expertise to developing countries worldwide. The program's support for long-term agricultural training in Africa will expand with new programs in southern and west Africa. EGAT will also lead donor consultations through the Poverty Network to reach consensus on program interventions in agriculture. Contractors/grantees: 51 Land Grant Universities under the CRSP consortium, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Chemonics International.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Private Sector Growth: EGAT will continue the agribusiness development program and initiate a new agribusiness activity which consolidates results and lessons-learned from previous efforts. The program will build on the research and experiences gained from the GDAs with industry groups to expand efforts to develop food-based solutions to disease prevention and mitigation and to improve nutrition. This proposed activity will specifically address ways to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS and other prevalent diseases in Africa. EGAT will continue to provide assistance to missions in environmental and natural resources policy programs. The program will also support missions to investigate and implement agricultural policies intended to improve food security in Africa. EGAT will introduce new programs in rural finance to support mission programs in financial sector development. Expected program outputs include: increased trade and agribusiness capacity in partner countries, increased incomes, increased consumption of more nutritious foods, improved environmental and agricultural policies, and improved financial sector development. Contractor/grantees: International Fertilizer Development Center, Louisiana State University, Rutgers University, Weideman Associates, International Resources Group, Michigan State University, Cornell University.

Increase Agricultural Productivity: The CRSP programs will address priority food security issues and institutional development constraints in partner countries. EGAT will develop a new horticultural sector development activity to support horticultural research and address constraints to market development. EGAT will also develop a new activity to support seed production and marketing for sub-Saharan Africa based on a survey completed in 2005. EGAT will continue the highly successful Farmer-to-Farmer program, which provides U.S. agricultural expertise to developing countries throughout the world. Expected program outputs include: improved agricultural technology development and dissemination, increased numbers of trained agricultural scientists, increased horticultural production and income growth for women farmers, and improved seed production and seed industry development in southern Africa. Contractor/grantees: 51 Land Grant Universities in the CRSP consortium, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Asian Vegetable Research Development Center, University of California at Davis.

Performance and Results: A vast array of agricultural research and training was conducted which has made available many productivity increasing technologies to farmers throughout the world, and has continued to build capacity within partner country research institutions. In Uganda alone, EGAT contributed to an increase of 200-400% in peanut production. Research programs also focused on ways to improve food quality and nutrition as tools to combat the devastating effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa. The program continued to work closely with the U.S. private agribusiness sector to build entrepreneurial and trade capacity of partner countries' private sectors and to promote transactions and trade of developing countries' agricultural products. For example, in Malawi, the program helped increase the number of private fertilizer dealers by 400%, and in Tanzania EGAT support to dairy product marketing increased milk production by 21% and household incomes by 30%. EGAT's support to agricultural and economic policy research and training has informed countries of needed policy reforms to create better environments for economic growth. The program has assembled a comprehensive database on the effects of HIV-related adult mortality in Africa that is being used to develop strategies to mitigate the impacts of the disease.

U.S. Financing
(in thousands of dollars)

905-901 The Agricultural Sector's contribution to economic growth, improved health, and sound natural resources management expanded

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 2003	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Fiscal Year 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	
	0 CSH	0 CSH	
	34,985 DA	2,440 DA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 IDA	0 IDA	
	0 TI	0 TI	
Through September 30, 2004	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	34,985 DA	2,440 DA	32,545 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	0 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	32,600 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	0 AEEB		
	0 CSH		
	32,600 DA		
	0 DFA		
	0 ESF		
	0 FSA		
	0 IDA		
	0 TI		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	0 AEEB	0 AEEB	0 AEEB
	0 CSH	0 CSH	0 CSH
	31,810 DA	74,577 DA	173,972 DA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 IDA	0 IDA	0 IDA
	0 TI	0 TI	0 TI