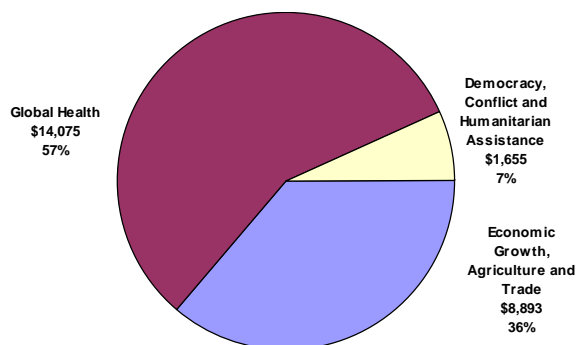
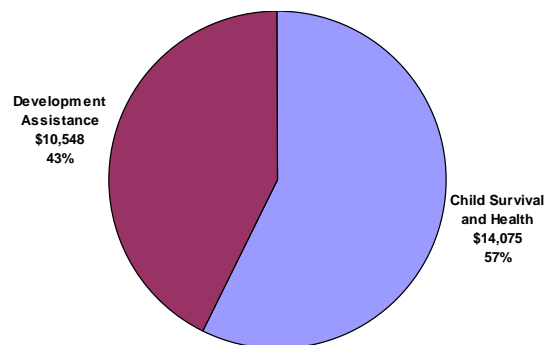


Senegal

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



Objectives and Budget

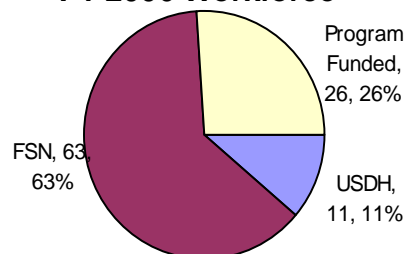
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Private Enterprise	685-001	5,841	3,563	3,793
Democracy and Local Governance	685-002	3,253	3,245	2,479
Decentralized Quality Health Services	685-003	14,675	14,775	14,075
Casamance Conflict Resolution	685-009	1,132		
Middle School Basic Education	685-010	4,070	2,927	4,276
Total (in thousands of dollars)		28,971	24,510	24,623

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	4,764	4,488	4,600
USDH Salaries & Benefits	1,701	1,379	1,409
Program Funds	2,292	2,573	2,040
Total (in thousands of dollars)	8,757	8,440	8,049

FY 2006 Workforce



Mission Director: Olivier Carduner

Senegal

The Development Challenge: Senegal is a democratic and predominantly Muslim nation, one of the most stable countries in an unstable region. A model of religious and ethnic tolerance, it plays a key role in conflict resolution in West Africa and beyond, and is committed to fighting terrorism. Senegal is an important partner of the United States because it has found a way to ensure social stability and religious tolerance without violence and repression. Senegal is one of the top performers among countries achieving eligibility status to the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). It has made significant progress in educating its youth with gross school enrollment increasing from 71.6% in 2002 to 79.90% in 2004 (77.30% for girls and 82.40% for boys). Yet with half its nearly 11 million people in urban areas and a per capita income of \$550, Senegal faces severe challenges: nationwide, 50% of young men are unemployed; 51% of men and 70% of women over 15 years are illiterate; 70% of the countryside has no electricity; and the standard of living has improved only modestly in the past 20 years.

While economic growth averaged 5% for the past eight years and is estimated at 6% in 2004, most of this growth is the result of an increase in domestic demand rather than increased trade and investment. The country is struggling to put in place further institutional reforms and to build key public infrastructure, both necessary to sustain long-term growth. Senegal is recognized as having the best macroeconomic profile among the eight West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) member countries as reflected by a zero level of inflation in 2003, no debt arrears and a low budget deficit (0.2% in 2003). However, Senegalese businessmen identified access to financing as the single most problematic factor for doing business. While the Presidential Investors Council instituted in 2002 has worked to attract private investors, some critical reforms still remain to be implemented to improve the investment business climate. Furthermore, Senegal has not yet succeeded, after several attempts, in privatizing two major public enterprises (the peanut and electricity companies) which continue to drain public resources. Corruption continues to be a challenge, as reflected in Senegal's rank of 85 out of 146 countries in Transparency International's 2004 corruption perception index. The Government of Senegal (GOS) recently established a committee to fight corruption and developed a plan to improve transparency in public management, including the adoption of a new procurement code.

Social indicators are improving due to substantial government and donor investments in education, health, and other social services. The GOS successfully reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) completion point and has received debt relief. Thanks in part to this program, the GOS is now investing 40% of its budget in education (up from 33% in 2002) and 10% in health. According to the household survey conducted in 2001-2002, the percentage of persons living in poverty fell from 67.9% in 1994 to 57.1% in 2003. The survey also indicates that poverty remained greater in rural areas than in urban areas. The GOS is strongly committed to reducing the incidence of poverty to 50% by 2015. However, poverty reduction on this scale will require achieving annual growth rates of at least 8%. Senegal urgently needs growth, jobs, and the capacity to produce and manufacture goods rather than just trade them. In the social sectors, Senegal has increased the gross access ratio to the first grade of primary school (from 72.36% in 1996 to 85.1% in 2003), particularly for girls and children living in rural areas. Vaccination rates have increased from 67% in 2003 to 70% in 2004, after a precipitous drop in the late 1990s due to reduced donor funding. Good leadership, early policy dialogue, and social mobilization have helped Senegal contain the spread of HIV/AIDS, with prevalence currently at 1.4% of the population.

U.S. national objectives in Senegal are threefold: (1) contributing to peace, stability, and the consolidation of democracy in the region; (2) supporting Senegal's efforts to strengthen democratic systems and accelerated economic growth; and (3) combating terrorism. USAID's program of assistance in Senegal is particularly attuned to the priorities expressed in the joint USAID-State Department Performance Goals. It supports the joint objectives of promoting stable political and economic conditions that prevent terrorism from flourishing and strengthening institutions, laws, and policies that foster private sector led growth, macroeconomic stability, and poverty reduction. Senegal is still fragile, however, and will continue to need substantial assistance to resolve the conflict in the Casamance region and to create a sustainable growth dynamic that effectively attacks poverty and strengthens and deepens democracy, thereby safeguarding stability. It is in the U.S. interest to continue a robust USAID program that tackles the

problems of poverty and fosters a peaceful environment in the Casamance so that Senegal can continue to serve as a role model for the rest of West Africa.

The USAID Program: The program's objectives tackle the major constraints to Senegal's development. To encourage economic growth, the private enterprise program will make it easier to start and operate a business and build trade capacity, particularly for nontraditional agricultural and natural products. To strengthen democracy at the grassroots, funds will be used to improve the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of local governments as well as broaden political participation. The health program targets HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and improving the health of women and children, particularly through reduction in malaria and other infectious diseases. The basic education program, in collaboration with the President's Africa Education Initiative, will increase the number of children, especially girls, who complete middle school. Finally, USAID will request additional FY 2005 funds for community-led peace initiatives in the Casamance to reinforce resolution of that long-running conflict.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided more than \$7.2 million in FY 2004 to Senegal and Mauritania to control the invasion of locusts and thereby prevent the destruction of a significant portion of crop harvests and pasture. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance provided funds to promote resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons in the Casamance. Food for Peace P.L. 480 Title II resources are used for development activities such as sesame production and marketing, school feeding, health and nutrition, and for supporting people living with HIV/AIDS. The Office of Women in Development, Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade provided the Mission with funds to support a study on the practice of trafficking in persons in Senegal. USAID/Senegal manages the Presidential Digital Freedom Initiative, a pilot program that provides U.S. technology volunteers to assist local Senegalese technology firms in designing specific software and hardware solutions. Several U.S. private sector technology firms (notably Cisco Systems, Inc., and Hewlett-Packard) are donating substantial amounts of expertise and equipment. Through the program, USAID and its partners are working with Senegalese business associations to establish an information network to link entrepreneurs overseas with productive investment opportunities in Senegal.

USAID financed several studies to assess Senegal's public finance and public procurement systems, and the country's absorptive capacity and readiness for MCA funding. As part of its ongoing economic growth promotion efforts, USAID commissioned a study on the use of public-private partnerships to finance development activities in Senegal whose results were presented to the cabinet and a widely attended public forum. Over the past year, USAID has actively engaged new audiences and developed creative ways to increase awareness among the Senegalese people of the benefits of USAID's development activities. Journalists were invited in joint visits of projects. These visits resulted in USAID activities being featured more consistently and accurately in the local media.

Other Donors: Donor collaboration and information exchange are excellent. Donor coordination is led by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program. Numerous sectoral committees such as the Private Sector Working Group (coordinated by USAID) allow donors to share information and lessons learned and explore new opportunities for collaboration. Direct development assistance to Senegal in 2002 was estimated at \$320 million (9.5% of GDP). More than half of total development assistance was provided by the World Bank (22%), France (19%), and Japan (11%). The United States provided \$30.6 million, or about 9% of development assistance, ranking approximately fifth in resources behind the European Union, but the United States ranked third in 2004 in actual spending (93% disbursement rate in 2004). Most donors' development aid is provided in the form of project and technical assistance, while 6.8% is budget support. During the last Consultative Group meeting in June 2003, donors pledged approximately \$1.4 billion to finance the 2003-2005 Priority Action Plan for Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategy. Senegal's attainment of the HIPC initiative completion point in 2004 will enable the cancellation of \$850 million in sovereign debt payments over the next 10 years.

Senegal PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,167	14,675	14,775	14,075
Development Assistance	15,014	13,896	9,735	10,548
Economic Support Fund	0	400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	2,146	275	2,363	3,161
Total Program Funds	32,327	29,246	26,873	27,784

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

685-001 Private Enterprise				
DA	6,717	5,441	3,563	3,793
ESF	0	400	0	0
685-002 Democracy and Local Governance				
DA	3,061	3,253	3,245	2,479
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services				
CSH	15,167	14,675	14,775	14,075
685-009 Casamance Conflict Resolution				
DA	1,500	1,132	0	0
685-010 Middle School Basic Education				
DA	3,736	4,070	2,927	4,276

Mission Director,
Olivier Carduner

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Private Enterprise
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	685-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,563,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,793,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: This program seeks to increase private sector activity, especially that of small enterprises, by addressing key impediments to market-based growth in the areas of policy, finance, and business practices. Clients include female and male entrepreneurs, business associations, and financial institutions. The program includes 1) technical assistance to remove barriers to trade and investment; 2) training and technical assistance to improve enterprises' technical and managerial practices; and 3) technical assistance and training for increased commercialization of nontraditional agricultural and natural products. The program is increasingly targeting use of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$500,000 DA). USAID will continue to assist the Investment Promotion Agency in its policy reform program to reduce the number and duration of steps needed to open a business in Senegal. USAID will assist in reducing the number of days it takes to conduct general formalities from 67 to 40 days, and will reduce the number of days required for operational formalities from 49 days to 20 days. USAID also plans to reduce barriers to trade by 1) providing focused training and marketing assistance to targeted subsectors such as hand-woven cloth, bissap (hibiscus), and services; 2) providing technical assistance to three subcommittees (services, environment, intellectual property rights) for the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other international trade negotiations; 3) conducting a second Investor's Roadmap study to assess progress made in reducing barriers to business creation; and 4) providing an investor's tracking system for Senegal's Investment Promotion Agency (APIX). Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: Bearing Point, Foreign Investment Advisory Service and APIX (primes); and International Business Initiatives, International Intellectual Property Institute, and Manchester Trade (subs).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$3,063,000 DA). USAID will build upon previous progress in improving services to businesses in selected sectors. Using the business development services (BDS) approach, USAID will contract with local firms for training and technical assistance in marketing, business planning, management, and production techniques to increase revenues of entrepreneurs in selected sectors by boosting their competitiveness. The BDS approach is one that seeks commercially viable solutions to obstacles in a subsector's value chain. The program will assist four major subsectors in market identification, training on norms and standards, and will create 250 jobs. USAID will also focus on public-private partnerships (PPPs) by providing training and technical assistance on improving institutional frameworks, creating PPPs, and PPP management techniques. The assistance will result in PPPs that leverage private capital in partnerships that can more effectively provide services. Principal contractor: Enterprise Works (prime).

USAID will continue to support technical assistance and technology transfer to promote profitable joint ventures between local communities and the private sector under the agriculture and natural resources management (AG/NRM) program, jointly funded with the local governance program. The program will provide support to 1,800 local associations, which include producer groups, women's groups, family-run businesses, and enterprises. Production and marketing will be strengthened for natural products (such as moringa, baobab, and gum mbep) and the cultivation and/or processing of nontraditional agricultural products (such as bamboo, palm oil and fonio). The program will conduct four market surveys of natural

products. USAID will extend these activities to include coastal resources such as shrimp harvesting in the Sine Saloum Delta. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: International Resources Group (IRG) and PA Consulting (primes); Winrock International, EROS Data Center of the U.S. Geological Survey, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), and International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$500,000 DA). USAID will continue to support Senegal's Investment Promotion Agency and other organizations working to reduce investment barriers. The program will reduce the time it takes to acquire land and develop services on development sites. To increase trade opportunities, USAID will continue to promote exports in key subsectors, especially through AGOA in hand-woven cloth, cashews, certain natural products, and processed agricultural products, and will encourage opportunities in telecommunications deregulation and investment. Same implementers as FY 2005 and others to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$3,293,000 DA). To develop business skills USAID will continue to provide entrepreneurs with appropriate management and technical skills and will continue to strengthen economic growth-related PPPs. Another focus will be strengthening targeted productive sectors to increase production, value-added, and marketing opportunities. These efforts will be related to microfinance institution (MFI) products and AGOA and other trade initiatives. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: to be determined.

USAID AG/NRM technical assistance and training will continue to be directed at promoting high-value, nontraditional agricultural crops; establishing profitable joint ventures between communities and the private sector for marketing natural products from communal or protected forests (such as tourism or nontimber products); and developing grades, standards and quality control measures for commercially viable agricultural products. USAID plans to expand the AG/NRM activities in selected areas, including coastal areas, to promote appropriate technologies to increase agricultural and fisheries production, and to promote trade in Senegal's natural and agricultural products. Principal contractors and grantees: IRG and PA Consulting (primes); Winrock International, the EROS Data Center, CLUSA, and IUCN (subs).

Performance and Results: At the end of the USAID program, it is expected that 130,000 small and medium businesses will have registered, in part due to an improved business environment. In FY 2004, the microfinance training program for 197 managers and tellers, of which 99 were women, and for MFI boards made them more professional and efficient in their day-to-day work. Indeed, before training, many staff had little knowledge of basic accounting. In the Casamance region, USAID helped create 2,690 jobs, some 35% of these which went to young people and 47% to women entrepreneurs, and generated incomes of some \$4 million. Beneficiaries received valuable training in entrepreneurial development skills to help them better manage their businesses and ensure their sustainability. This training is required to become eligible to receive loans to create or develop income-generating activities. By providing training and guidance, USAID also helped create eight professional associations such as the National Federation of Banana Sector Operators and the National Federation of Milk Sector Operators.

In agriculture and natural resources management, USAID provided training and technical assistance to 1,019 local groups including: 44 enterprises (economic interest groups), 194 producer groups, 122 women groups, and 659 family-run businesses. This year, USAID funded five market surveys for natural products in the Tambacounda region to better inform of business opportunities. A total of 123 community-based groups successfully negotiated joint ventures with partners in the private sector and government to increase revenue from local resources. These groups increased their revenue by an average of over 20%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-001 Private Enterprise	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	34,765	100	0
Expenditures	26,478	97	0
Unliquidated	8,287	3	0
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	5,416	598	400
Expenditures	8,275	0	0
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	40,181	698	400
Expenditures	34,753	97	0
Unliquidated	5,428	601	400
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	3,563	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	3,563	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	3,793	0	0
Future Obligations	1,365	0	0
Est. Total Cost	48,902	698	400

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Democracy and Local Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	685-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,245,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,479,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: The Democracy and Governance (DG) program's goal is to build effective local governments that provide quality services to their citizens. To promote improved service delivery and increased sustainable use of natural, financial, and human resources, the DG program encourages local governments and community organizations to use transparent financial management and investment planning that increase public participation in decision making and oversight of local affairs. The program provides technical assistance to local government and community-based organization leaders and undertakes information campaigns to raise public awareness about citizen's rights and responsibilities regarding local government. The program also provides training to increase citizens' (especially women's) participation in local affairs and policy analysis to strengthen decentralization of the legal framework. Small-scale infrastructure including market places, waste disposal sites, and health posts, are built under this program to meet communities' priority needs. The DG program supports natural resources management activities through the agriculture and natural resources management (AG/NRM) program which will provide skills and approaches to better exploit and protect natural resources.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$780,000 DA). Technical assistance activities will build capacity of local government and civil society leaders in 28 local governments to undertake participatory design and implementation of local development plans. To support the implementation of these plans by community-based organizations and local governments, USAID will provide training in areas such as the development of planning tools, project management and budgeting. Service delivery will improve through the use of small-scale project grants and public-private partnerships. Principal grantee: Environmental Development Action/Groupe Recherche-Action-Formation (ENDA-Graf) (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$375,000 DA). Activities to broaden women's participation in local government and increase their access to leadership positions will enhance the leadership capacities of local female officials and civil society leaders. The program will also target political parties to further promote female leadership at the local level. USAID will support a series of training sessions in public affairs management, local development, and literacy to help female councilors better represent their constituencies while improving leadership and serving as role models for other women. This training targets 1,350 of the 1,702 elected female councilors in the country. The program will also help local organizations develop the capacity to deliver this same training program to female leaders and political parties in other parts of the country. Principal grantee: National Democratic Institute (NDI) (prime).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,090,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote the decentralization of authorities and responsibilities to local governments through its AG/NRM program. Building on successes of the first two years, the program will expand its assistance into a third region and develop participatory management plans for 250,000 hectares of community forests and forest reserves. The program will provide local governments and entrepreneurs with skills and approaches that allow them to make use of natural resources in ways that increase economic opportunity and protect the environment, thereby contributing to the Global Climate Change Initiative. The program will also help remove policy or regulatory barriers to good land

stewardship through public dialogue at local and national levels. Training in management of natural resources and technical assistance for the development of a shrimp fishery management plan in the Sine-Saloum Delta, initiated in 2003, will continue in 2005. Principal contractors and grantees: International Resources Group Inc. (IRG) and PA Consulting (primes); Winrock International, EROS Data Center of the U.S. Geological Survey, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), and International Union for the Conservation of Nature IUCN (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,155,000 DA). For the last year of this 1998-2006 development strategy, USAID will fund technical assistance to 29 local governments to further develop their understanding of the budget process through town meetings and training in budget transparency and how to increase revenue collection rates for greater public investment. The replication of good governance practices will be further promoted through information sharing and training. The promotion of local female leaders will also be supported by improving their technical skills through training in literacy and leadership roles and responsibilities, advocacy, and lobbying. Same implementer as FY 2005.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,324,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote the rights of communities to manage local resources in the southeastern part of the country through its AG/NRM activities jointly funded with the private enterprise program. Increased efforts will include training to improve the capabilities of local communities to manage coastal and marine resources in one additional new region. Public dialogue will continue through roundtable discussions and workshops at local, regional, and national levels to remove administrative and policy barriers to good resource management. Five new communities and one additional new region will be assisted to develop participatory management plans for an additional 100,000 hectares of natural forest. Training will also be provided to promote sustainable management of natural resources aiming at increasing economic return and protecting the environment. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: By the end of this program, about 120 local governments in the selected areas will be effectively managing local affairs in a transparent manner with effective public participation. Results to date have exceeded expectations. Natural resources management activities supported by the DG program helped improve local service delivery and sustainable use of resources in 109 local governments, i.e. 25% of Senegal's local governments and over a thousand of their community-based organization partners. In local governance, the results achieved with USAID support include (1) realistic action plans were developed by local government committees involving all community partners in 50% of the assisted 28 local governments; (2) local budget hearings were organized by 60% of these local governments; and (3) the average local revenue collection rate increased from 64% in 2001 to 73% in 2002/2003 thanks to a successful public awareness campaign by community leaders.

In its effort to develop political leadership and enhance capacities among women, training support in public affairs management, local development, leadership role and responsibility and literacy have been provided. A nationwide, nonpartisan network of female political leaders was created comprising 28 local and 11 regional associations. The successful implementation of this activity stems from the political parties' adherence to the goals of improving capacity of female political leaders and of using participatory processes.

USAID support to agriculture and natural resources management has assisted 470 villages in negotiating to obtain legally recognized rights to manage local resources. To date, seven rural communities have started the planning process for co-managing four forest reserves with the forestry department. Fourteen rural communities have negotiated local conventions with stakeholders for the management of forested areas. In addition, 123 community-based groups successfully negotiated joint ventures with private sector and government partners to increase revenues from local resources. As a result of effective training programs, the number of hectares of forest now being covered by the community management process has more than doubled, from 55,400 in 2003 to 129,000 in 2004.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

685-002 Democracy and Local Governance	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	30,511	0
Expenditures	23,689	0
Unliquidated	6,822	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	3,525	53
Expenditures	7,331	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	34,036	53
Expenditures	31,020	0
Unliquidated	3,016	53
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	3,245	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	3,245	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	2,479	0
Future Obligations	2,187	0
Est. Total Cost	41,947	53

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Decentralized Quality Health Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	685-003
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$14,775,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$14,075,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's health program seeks to decrease child and maternal mortality and limit the spread of HIV through increased access to and use of quality health services for approximately 60% of Senegal's population. The HIV/AIDS component encourages abstinence, fidelity, and condom use, as appropriate, while supporting a full range of services to treat sexually transmitted infections (STIs), prevent mother-to-child transmission, and care for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Children's health is improved by preventing illnesses and by more effectively treating the illnesses that cause the majority of child deaths. Providing the means for families to better space pregnancies and improving the care women receive during their pregnancy reduces the number of women who die from pregnancy. Finally, USAID builds the capacity of local governments and civil society to plan, finance, and evaluate local health activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,114,000 CSH). USAID will expand comprehensive and balanced information, education, and communication activities, including use of the ABC (Abstinence, Be Faithful, or Use Condoms) approach, targeting youth and other at-risk groups to 22 sites in six regions; open three additional voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers; reinforce STI case management in 21 health districts; and extend services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. In collaboration with its P.L. 480 Food for Peace program, USAID will provide nutritional and psychosocial services to 6,881 persons affected by HIV/AIDS. With the education program, USAID will launch activities to address the impact of HIV on youth and the national education system. Principal grantees: Family Health International, Center for Population and Development Activities, Agency for the Development of Social Marketing (ADEMAS) (primes); several Senegalese organizations (subs).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,300,000 CSH). USAID will expand the availability of insecticide treated nets through the commercial sector and provide them to pregnant women and children at subsidized prices. USAID will support the Ministry of Health in implementing national policies to prevent malaria in pregnancy and treat malaria in children in 21 health districts. USAID will also continue support for the National Tuberculosis Program through technical and financial assistance to strengthen facility-level services. USAID provides grants to nongovernmental organizations' programs to better inform the population about tuberculosis and malaria prevention and treatment. Principal grantees: Africare, Christian Children's Fund, and Plan International (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,694,000 CSH). USAID will provide financial and technical assistance in 21 health districts to prevent and more effectively treat childhood illnesses. In addition to support for immunization and nutrition activities, emphasis will be placed on improving the community management of pneumonia and malaria as well as applying a recently adopted policy for newborn care. Principal contractors and grantees: Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. (prime); and the Manoff Group, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Save the Children and Tina Sanghvi Ltd. (subs).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$682,000 CSH). USAID will help decrease the number of women dying in pregnancy by promoting a program for birth preparedness, strengthening the capacity of facilities to provide emergency obstetric care, and administering a product to reduce post delivery hemorrhage. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Sciences for Health (MSH), and ADEMAS (primes);

Futures Group and Development Associates, Inc. (subs).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$1,473,000 CSH). USAID will provide contraceptives and family planning information to families nationwide through public and private sector clinics, pharmacies, and community-based networks. An injectable contraceptive will be added to the social marketing program. Community-based distribution will be undertaken by many of the 125 health promotion associations that USAID and its local partners will create. Principal contractors and grantees: MSH and ADEMAs (primes); and Futures Group and Development Associates, Inc. (subs).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$3,512,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen district-level health activities. USAID has provided matching funds to 149 communities who developed a local health plan and contributed local financing. USAID will continue to build local capacity in health planning and finance in these districts, and will establish health management committees in an additional 42 local communities. Support will go to regional institutions to identify local health priorities, and to successful community health programs to make services more affordable. In addition, USAID will help establish 25 private rural associations to provide critical health-promotion activities and make them more sustainable. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Associates, Inc. (prime); and the Umbrella Support Unit (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,024,000 CSH). USAID will provide nutritional support to 15% more AIDS-affected persons than in 2005, open four additional VCT centers, and expand services to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,900,000 CSH). USAID will increase availability of mosquito bednets, anti-malarial drugs, and information on tuberculosis control and treatment. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,594,000 CSH). USAID will help Senegal to extend newborn care services and community treatment of child pneumonia. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$725,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen birth preparedness and emergency obstetric care in 21 districts. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$1,383,000 CSH). USAID will continue to make family planning services and information available nationwide. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$3,449,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work with local stakeholders and providers to create or strengthen sustainable local health institutions, such as health promoter associations and community health insurance programs. Same implementers as FY 2005.

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

Performance and Results: The use of quality health services is improving in USAID target areas. Community insurance organizations provided insurance to 44,922 beneficiaries in 2004, up from 31,988 in 2003. Immunization coverage improved and reached 70% in 2004, up from 42% in 1999. Due to a 20% increase in the treatment of childhood pneumonia in four test districts, the Senegalese Government has agreed to allow community health workers to treat pneumonia nationwide. The Ministry of Health is implementing a new policy that will significantly improve the prevention and treatment of malaria in pregnant women and children. The voluntary use of modern contraceptives, as measured by couple-years-of-protection, increased by 6% in 2004. The National Tuberculosis Program identified 6,587 new tuberculosis cases in 2003, up by 14% from 2002 and 60% of these cases were cured. A total of 6,910 persons used voluntary counseling and testing services in 2004, 72% more than in 2003.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	CSH	DA
685-003 Decentralized Quality Health Services		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	45,569	4,473
Expenditures	31,030	4,459
Unliquidated	14,539	14
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	13,675	0
Expenditures	14,678	6
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	59,244	4,473
Expenditures	45,708	4,465
Unliquidated	13,536	8
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	14,775	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	14,775	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	14,075	0
Future Obligations	22,433	0
Est. Total Cost	110,527	4,473

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Senegal
Program Title:	Middle School Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	685-010
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,927,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,276,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: The objective of this program is to improve the quality of middle school education and make it more accessible, especially for girls, by constructing new schools in rural areas and rehabilitating and expanding existing schools; improving pre- and in-service training for teachers and principals in public and private middle schools; involving local communities and governments in the management and financing of middle schools; and providing school textbooks and learning materials.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,627,000 DA). USAID, local communities, teachers, and principals will work closely together to increase the enrollment and retention of girls in schools. Assistance from USAID will help the Ministry of Education (MOE), local communities, teachers, and school principals to make the teaching and learning environment in rural middle schools more child-friendly, particularly for girls. USAID intends to build and equip 18 new schools, and to renovate 12 existing schools. To help improve female retention, an important feature in all these schools will be the construction or renovation of lavatories with separate entrances for girls and boys. In addition, a sustainable teacher training system that meets the needs of schools in rural communities will be designed and implemented. USAID's assistance will enable the MOE to play a leading role in developing performance standards, conducting research activities, designing, planning, and implementing training programs. A training-of-trainers program involving approximately 200 teachers will be conducted for one week in July and in September in the regions of Fatick, Kolda, and Tambacounda, and then at the national level for principals. USAID will support a task team to identify innovative teaching strategies, develop relevant training programs and support materials, and train teachers and local community representatives in 30 communities of the three targeted regions in the development and implementation of strategies to improve the quality of education in middle schools. USAID plans to distribute 250,000 textbooks to Senegal's 6,000 elementary schools under supplemental funding provided as part of the Presidential Africa Education Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED) and Elizabeth City State University (primes); TOSTAN and Fondation Paul Guérin Lajoie (subs).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$300,000 DA). USAID will support the training of school management committee members and local community leaders to enable them to better perform their roles. The training sessions will be focused on planning, resource management, negotiation, and proposal writing skills, as well as school health and sanitation. USAID will provide short-term technical assistance to organize inter-village meetings for local leaders to share their views and experiences in mobilizing resources in support of local education needs, and to monitor local community contributions in support of their schools. Principal contractors and grantees: AED (prime); Research Triangle Institute (RTI) and TOSTAN (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,217,000 DA). USAID will continue working with the MOE and local community partners to encourage girls' enrollment and retention in schools. In order to raise awareness on health issues and HIV/AIDS prevention, USAID will also support nongovernmental organizations and other partner organizations working in the health sector to undertake collaborative activities at the community and school levels. These activities will be conducted in

conjunction with the teacher training program. USAID will also support training for members of local communities and school management councils in planning and infrastructure maintenance in order to improve the school environment. USAID will further support the development of training modules and training of teacher trainers. USAID anticipates expanding the teacher and school administrator training program by enrolling 160 additional participants, and by providing equipment and materials to 12 additional middle schools (40% of the total middle schools) in the three target regions. USAID will support training programs for school staff and community partners in the maintenance and use of school equipment, including computers and other audio-visual items. USAID will also support interdisciplinary programs conducted by teachers to ensure that students use and benefit from information, communication, and technology resources in their schools. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,059,000 DA). USAID will assist communities and local governments to raise awareness on quality management of middle schools. The focus of the program will be on increasing the capacity and skills of regional governments and communities to increase the likelihood of achieving improved quality education and better academic performance, especially for girls. Locally elected officials will identify and mobilize the expertise needed to ensure that planned activities are implemented and required follow up actions are taken. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: The USAID program is in its second year of implementation and is making good progress. Extensive information and training sessions involving 2,155 participants from the 30 target communities were conducted on topics including education, democracy, human rights, and health; 420 members of school management committees in the same local communities were trained in planning and management techniques, which enabled them to develop their four-month action plans. A total of 272 teachers in the three target regions attended training sessions on Senegal's Education Policy, on the Ministry's strategy for improving education quality, and on evaluating the status of learning in middle schools. Over 90 school principals were trained in improved school management techniques. As a result, there is a stronger commitment and sense of ownership by local communities, teachers, and local government executives for the development of middle schools. In addition, contacts with Senegalese and U.S. firms operating in Senegal have resulted in identifying public-private partnerships to build sustainable support for middle school education. USAID has signed two alliance agreements: (1) a five-year, \$400,000 agreement with Senegal's major telecommunication company, Sonatel, to provide scholarships to senior high school girls; and (2) a five-year, \$800,000 agreement with Microsoft and the MOE to promote the use of computers in 500 schools.

It is expected that there will be an increase in middle school enrollment from 40% in 2003 to 50% by 2008, especially among girls. Additional alliance agreements are anticipated with local and U.S. firms to further support middle school education through: promoting careers in math and science; promoting school knowledge centers; and promoting excellence in school. Further training for middle school teachers and principals, and the use of improved teaching methods, will contribute to increases in the quality of education.

