

Country or Bureau	USAID Region	Explicit Sustainable Ag or NRM SO	Ag or NRM-related SO	Ending Date	Goals & Objectives	Indicators	SO Data Sheet Address
Africa Regional	Africa	689-015: Improving African Agriculture		2004 but Follow-on to be created	To cut hunger and poverty, this program works to raise farm output and rural incomes by promoting (1) production and sharing of knowledge, (2) development of partnerships, and (3) transfer of high-impact technologies (e.g., biotechnology) to improve yield and nutrition. The team also coordinates the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), a field-based and -managed effort to halve the number of hungry people in Africa by 2015, in collaboration with African governments, businesses, researchers, trade associations, farmer groups, and other U.S. and African organizations.	Significant IEHA activities included expanding technology to control the spread of cassava mosaic virus disease and raise cassava yields; developing vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes; addressing basic micronutrient deficiencies and introducing new dairy technology and forage systems to raise yields and quality of dairy products. IEHA has also allowed USAID to expand its support for work to bio-fortify staple foods and to promote regional trade in agricultural goods. In 2003 USAID's ASNAPP program supported new product research, including market studies of new crops such as moringa, neem, marula, shea butter, and jatropha. For example, an ASNAPP-pioneered project for growing <i>Cryptolepis sanguinolenta</i> , a medicinal, now generates \$30,000 in income for 80 local farmers. Finally, USAID's STCP coordinated 21 research activities, including work on integrated pest and disease management of cocoa; germplasm improvement; rehabilitation of existing tree crop farms; establishment of new farms on deforested lands; and improvement of post-harvest practices to ensure quality.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/698-015.pdf
Angola	Africa		654-005: Improved Food Security	2005	Provides food aid, training, and technical assistance to smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations. The program's emphases are food self sufficiency, improved infrastructure, promotion of improved agricultural technology, local seed production to reduce the country's dependence on imported seed, and the transition from food aid to long-term development projects. Additional interventions include support of rural group enterprises and agricultural marketing strategies	Nutritional levels have improved, populations have returned to their original lands, and agricultural activity is increasing. The combination of credit access and technical assistance packages resulted in a harvest of 1,606 metric tons of vegetable crops, an 80% increase in production compared to production levels prior to USAID assistance. Of the harvested produce, 90% was sold, generating \$684,000 in cash	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/654-005.pdf
Benin	Africa		680-003: Governance Program	2005	Promotes better governance in social and productive sectors by providing training and technical assistance to members of local governments, NGOs, and community groups. USAID interventions in this sector include 1) supporting decentralization and devolution of authority to local communities; 2) strengthening the fight against corruption and child trafficking; and 3) improving the productivity of small farmers and producers in targeted areas of Benin, and reinforcing the capacities of local microfinance institutions.	1) civil society organizations form a critical mass within their communities and advocate for accountable and transparent management of local development programs; 2) public officials increasingly follow through on formulating and implementing measures aimed at reducing corruption and child trafficking; and 3) small-scale farmers and traders have access to tools, technologies and information that enables them to be more productive.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/680-003.pdf

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Burundi	Africa		695-007: Food Security	2005	Promotes the three elements of food security -- availability, access and utilization -- through efforts to: address the basic nutritional requirements of Burundians; establish a basis for productive livelihoods, primarily in agriculture; and invest in the viability of the productive base by addressing environmental land degradation.	Reduced signs of malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations and will no longer need emergency assistance. The adoption of improved technologies and planting materials will have led to an increase in the area planted, improved crops, and increases in diversity and quantity of crops sold. Traffic on rehabilitated roads will have increased, and exports to national and regional markets from the assisted provinces will have increased. Finally, improvements will be evident in the landscape surface area as a result of integrated land improvement measures such as agro-forestry.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/695-007.pdf
Central African Regional	Africa	605-001: Congo Basin Forest Partnership		2010	Increase African management capacity to reduce the rate of forest degradation and biodiversity loss by strengthening sustainable forest and biodiversity management practices, improving the governance of forests and other natural resources through improved policies and resources monitoring throughout the Congo Basin.	The rate of forest degradation in the eleven landscapes will be less than or equal to its current state and will serve as a proxy for biodiversity health. This will be accomplished through increased African capacity to manage both the landscape and the biodiversity therein.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/605-001.pdf
DR Congo	Africa		660-004: Livelihoods	2008	Targeted areas includes increasing agricultural productivity, improving access to markets along selected corridors, improving access to financial services, and addressing the critical needs of vulnerable populations. The aim of this program is to help create a favorable enabling environment for small-scale private sector-led growth in urban, peri-urban, and rural targeted areas. It also includes activities that will support enhancing the role of women in all aspects of agriculture production, marketing, and rural entrepreneurial activities.	Rehabilitation of Cassava Production quality planting material and agricultural technology.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/660-004.pdf
Eritria	Africa		661-002: Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership	2007	The overall purpose of this program is to improve rural livelihoods and reduce chronic food insecurity in rural areas through activities that provide credit, technical assistance, and support to infrastructure reconstruction. The focus is on increasing domestic sales of key agricultural commodities and employment in private sector enterprises in rural areas. The program supports the improvement of the economic security of vulnerable households through community-based associations that channel household savings into small-scale economic activities. Finally, the program finances the provision of safe water, sanitation, and small-scale irrigation for vegetable gardens to rural communities, and supports the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in border zones.	Training and technical assistance in poultry production, horticulture production and marketing, and banana production and marketing. Domestic sales of products including field crops, horticulture, dairy, fish, poultry, beef, mutton.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/661-002.pdf

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Eritria	Africa		661-006: Developing Human and Institutional Capacity	2007	Provides training, consulting services, and limited commodities to develop human and institutional capacity of selected Eritrean government and non-governmental organizations. The program is designed to train individuals from different sectors to help them assume leadership roles in their respective institutions (e.g., ministry departments, universities, local governments, local nongovernmental organizations) and to undertake income generating activities (e.g., agricultural and livestock production, small-scale trading).	Degree and non-degree trainees. USAID's support for building skills of individual Eritreans in selected sectors; strengthening institutions, including the only university and ministries; and improving citizens' access to information is vital for achieving the U.S. Government's long-term goal of developing a more educated, informed, and democratic Eritrea.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/661-006.pdf
Ethiopia	Africa		663-007: Food Security	2007	Increase rural household production and productivity reduces food insecurity, alleviates rural poverty and contributes to sustainable economic development. It provides technical assistance, training and material support to increase crop and livestock production and productivity; improves the effectiveness of input and output markets; diversifies and increases household incomes; develops micro-enterprises; strengthens farmer-owned cooperatives and business associations; improves natural resource management; and builds the capacity of targeted government and NGOs	By the end of the SO, three million small-scale farmers will be better linked to domestic and/or international markets, increasing rural income through strengthened agricultural cooperatives and market development. People living with chronic food insecurity in target areas will adopt improved agricultural and environmental technologies and become more self-sufficient. The R2D program will reduce food insecurity for 140,000 people in two districts and serve as a model for the protection of household and community assets.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/663-007.pdf
Ethiopia	Africa		663-011: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster	2007	Programs aim to decrease vulnerability and improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries; support peace and stability in selected dispute affected areas; and integrate food aid with DA resources to protect and build assets and livelihoods. USAID-integrated health, education and agriculture assistance will benefit over 1.16 million in target areas and 4-5 million chronically food insecure people. Relief to Development.	Provide the most vulnerable households with a safety-net program in support of asset protection during emergencies and asset accumulation when conditions permit.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/663-011.pdf
Ethiopia	Africa		663-012: Souther Tier Initiative	2007	Improve the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia through increasing income, improving access to health and education and enhancing the traditional dispute resolution mechanisms. This special objective brings together pilot activities for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists on the Kenyan and Somalia borders. The results of this SpO inform the rest of USAID's program on best interventions to improve livelihoods and prevent conflict among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the rest of Ethiopia.	Significantly improve the livelihoods for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia by improving the general services in animal and human health and education that previously did not exist in these traditionally underserved areas. One of the most important results is the knowledge that USAID will gain on the most cost-effective programs to increase service delivery and incomes for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the Southern Tier and the rest of Ethiopia.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/663-012.pdf
Ghana	Africa		641-006: Increase Competitiveness of the Private Sector	2009	A new SO to increase competitiveness of Ghana's private sector in world markets supports training and technical assistance to improve the enabling environment for private sector development. It is designed to strengthen private sector capacity to compete in selected industries and sectors nationally, regionally and worldwide.	No indicators yet identified. Will support both public and private agricultural sector institutions in policy analysis and advocacy in critical policy issues affecting agricultural trade, production and marketing; and (b) establish the necessary enabling policy environment to spur expanded economic growth opportunities for non-traditional exports.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/641-006.pdf

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Guinea	Africa	675-001: Improved Natural Resource Management		2005	To conserve its natural resource base, improve food security, and achieve economic growth by providing training and technical assistance to: develop and strengthen the natural resource management capacity of community-based organizations; promote appropriate agricultural production and marketing technologies; expand opportunities for the development of small enterprise; promote business competitiveness and generate trade opportunities; and foster a favorable policy environment.	By program completion, over 100,000 hectares of tropical forest and 50,000 hectares of farmland will be under sustainable management as the capacity of community-based organizations to manage their own natural resources is improved, farm productivity is raised, and off-farm enterprises are developed.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/675-001.pdf
Kenya	Africa	615-005: Natural Resources Management		2005	The natural resources management (NRM) program intends to maximize sustainable use of natural resources by working with communities and the Government of Kenya (GOK) to enhance sustainable land use practices. The program focuses on: 1) improving community based wildlife management; 2) strengthening forestry management and environmental governance; and 3) enhancing integrated coastal zone management.	Hectares under improved management;enterprise income, training,employment from improved NRM processes;Community-based and forestry department capacity increased; Process for a model integrated coastal management area set up.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/615-005.pdf
Kenya	Africa		615-007: Increased Rural Household Incomes	2005	To increase rural household incomes focuses on increased productivity of dairy, horticulture and maize in the high- and medium-potential areas and a wide variety of commodities in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs); increased agricultural trade in the domestic and international markets; increased access to business support services for micro and small enterprises; and increased effectiveness of smallholder organizations to provide business services to their members.	Increases in agricultural productivity;training received for production technology, value added enterprises, trade; value of sales.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/615-007.pdf
Kenya	Africa		615-YYY: Trade and Investment Development Program	2008	Will assist the Government of Kenya in addressing three inter-related problems: (a) implementation of Kenya's bilateral, regional and multilateral trade commitments; (b) increasing competitiveness of the economy in preparation for greater foreign competition; and (c) redefinition and strengthening of existing institutions to enable them to adapt and become more efficient in the multilateral trading	Will complement ongoing activities with smallholder producers. Principle outcomes will be an increase in the value of Kenya exports by more than 50% by 2008, an increase in total (foreign and domestic) investment by more than 35% by 2008.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/615-YYY.pdf
Madagascar	Africa	687-006: Biologically Diverse Forest Systems		2008	Seeks to conserve Madagascar's biologically diverse forest ecosystems. USAID will focus on selected ecological regions and critical forest areas that contain the majority of biodiversity.USAID will work with the GOM, private sector, NGOs, local communities and other donors through Phase III of the National Environmental Action Plan. Environmental concerns will be incorporated into decision-making, and environmental impact assessments will be applied more effectively. A public-private partnership will enable monitoring of the environmental impact of planned mining activities in southeast Madagascar.	Treble the extent of protected areas; improve management of forests; maintain the biological integrity of critical biodiversity habitats; reduce human pressures on biodiversity by promoting alternatives to slash and burn farming; and, create economic and social incentives for local biodiversity conservation through investment initiatives and partnerships in natural resource management. The lives of the rural poor in environmentally sensitive areas will be improved. Madagascar's biologically diverse forest ecosystems and habitats will be better managed, as stakeholders respond to economic and social incentives for more sustainable natural resource management. Improved environmental governance and increased investment in alternative farming practices will reduce human pressures on the biological integrity of critical habitats and forests, resulting in more effective biodiversity conservation.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/687-006.pdf

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Madagascar	Africa		687-004: Governance in Trageted Areas Improved	2008	USAID's new democracy and governance program will work across all of the Mission's sectors -- health, population and nutrition, environment and rural development, agriculture and trade -- to improve Madagascar's governance. It will help to deepen and strengthen civil society, increase the flow of information to citizens and local leaders, and strengthen the government's ability to respond to citizens' needs. Particular attention will be paid throughout the program to strengthening anti-corruption efforts and supporting decentralization as it unfolds in Madagascar. Activities will be conducted under several initiatives, including: the Anti-Corruption Initiative, Women's Legal Rights Initiative, and the second phase of the Leland Information Technology Initiative.	Access to information among the population will expand dramatically as media structures and technologies are improved and appropriate legal frameworks are established; and there will be measurable progress in the reduction of corruption and an increase in economic freedom. While some activities, such as anticorruption efforts, will have nationwide impact, others, such as civil society strengthening and support to local governments, will primarily benefit populations in selected communities or regions.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/687-004.pdf
Madagascar	Africa		687-007: Critical Private Markets Expanded	2008	Seeks to accelerate economic growth through this new agricultural market and business development program. It complements the contribution of other USAID and donor-funded programs that will increase environmentally sustainable output of agricultural and natural resource-based products through its emphasis on developing markets and its private sector-led growth orientation. The program will build Madagascar's agriculture and trade capacity, thereby encouraging investment through: introducing more productive technology; building links among producers, agri-businesses, and external markets; and improving economic and trade policies. Support will be provided to improve marketing and trade of selected agricultural and non-agricultural commodities.	Raise incomes of poor small farmers and reinforcing efforts to conserve Madagascar's endangered biodiversity. While other USAID and donor programs, such as P.L. 480 Title II activities, the World Bank's Rural Development Support Program, and activities of the International Fund for Agricultural Development will help expand Madagascar's production of rural-based products, this program will emphasize increasing value-added processing and developing internal and external markets. By 2008, program success will translate into an increased contribution to gross domestic product and export value for selected commodities.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/687-007.pdf
Malawi	Africa		612-006: Rural Income Growth	2007	Integrates efforts to increase agricultural productivity with improved natural resources management and places greater emphasis on financial and policy constraints that have prevented the private sector from being the engine of growth in Malawi. It funds technology transfer, technical assistance, and training to increase agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers and link them to private sector exporters and external markets; strengthen microfinance institutions and stimulate growth of private agribusinesses; and increase household revenue from community-based natural resource management activities such as woodlots, fish ponds, and fruit tree nurseries.	By the program completion date, the value of goods marketed through associations is expected to reach \$5 million; total membership in agribusinesses and cooperatives is expected to exceed 125,000; and over 1,000 communities will be actively engaged in community-based natural resources management.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/612-006.pdf

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Mali	Africa		688-009: Accelerated Economic Growth	2012	Will focus on the agricultural sector by targeting commodities for which Mali has a comparative advantage. The program will work to reinforce the Malian private sector and take advantage of Malian government commitment to private enterprise. Targeted interventions in the production, processing and trade of the selected commodities will increase farmers' incomes. USAID will also improve the management of agribusinesses and microfinance institutions, and the stewardship of natural resources. Negotiation of beneficial regional and world trade agreements will be reinforced through USAID's activities. The program supports the objectives of and participates in the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the Global Climate Change Initiative.	By the end of the 2003-2012 program, Mali will have markedly increased its export of food products, expanded the production of selected agricultural commodities and reduced its vulnerability to climatic variability. Significantly more agribusinesses will be accessing and using trade facilitation services. There will be greater integration of Mali's national market information into regional market information services. More farmers will be using improved natural resource management practices, leading to an increase in the use of environmentally safe technologies for crop production and processing. At least 50% of Malian small farmers will have incomes significantly above the poverty level.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/688-009.pdf
Mozambique	Africa		656-006: Rural Incomes	2010	Integrates development assistance with P.L. 480 Title II resources to help poor rural households raise incomes and improve food security and nutrition by providing technical assistance and training to: increase smallholder productivity, sales, and income; improve market access through road rehabilitation/construction and maintenance; and expand rural enterprises by ensuring access to financing and trade opportunities, as well as strengthening commercial links to rural industries.	By helping rural enterprises and small farmers take advantage of new opportunities arising from increased productivity and sales, greater access to rural finances, as well as more and improved marketing opportunities, this program will help sustain increases in rural incomes within target areas over the course of the new strategy period.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/656-006.pdf
Namibia	Africa	673-007: Community Based Natural Resource Management		2010	To improve rural livelihoods includes training and technical assistance to promote a regulatory framework and policy conducive to expanded conservancy management of natural resources; improve management of the natural resource base in rural communal areas; strengthen local community governance through formalized conservancies; and increase benefits to conservancy members.	Expected results are improved rural incomes and livelihoods through improved and expanded conservancy management of the natural resource base; an improved regulatory framework for conservation; and established, self-financing and well-managed conservancies with benefits accruing to their membership.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/673-007.pdf
Nigeria	Africa	620-012: Sustainable agriculture and economic growth		2009	Will contribute to sustainable increases in agricultural productivity, enhance marketing and processing opportunities, encourage a more commercial orientation among farmers and entrepreneurs, and improve the enabling policy environment for private sector growth and poverty reduction. The program will increase the availability of yield-enhancing inputs; link producers to markets; support new product development through technology transfer, including biotechnology; foster policy reform in key sectors; strengthen microfinance institutions; and increase the availability of financial services.	Will result in increased production and marketing of cassava, cowpeas and other crops. The number of agro-processing enterprises established through public-private partnerships will also increase. At least 100,000 farmers will have opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Women farmers will account for at least 30% of this number. Over 50,000 hectares of agricultural lands will have been planted using new technologies and products, including disease resistant cassava varieties. Rural credit will be more accessible to newly created agroprocessing enterprises. Both the volume and the value of cassava, cowpeas and other selected crops will grow by 20%. As a result, participating farmers will have their incomes increased by 25%.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/620-012.pdf

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RCSA - Regional Center for South Africa Program	Africa		690-015: Improved Rural Livelihoods	2010	To improve rural livelihoods and diversify agricultural production in southern Africa includes research, training, and technical assistance to encourage and help emerging commercial farmers to produce high-value agricultural commodities for regional and international markets; help vulnerable communities and families to diversify their sources of income; and support agriculture research and policy agendas at the regional level.	There will be increased dynamism in the production-for-export part of the agriculture sector; southern Africa will be exporting more agricultural products to the United States and other markets; and thousands of farmers in pilot communities will have succeeded in jumping from low-value agriculture to high-value, profitable farming. Among more subsistence-level farmers, thousands of families will have diversified their incomes and reduced their vulnerability to external shocks, and others will be following their lead. More important, the region's planning for, and reaction to, food security crises will be more mature, and more will be done in between such shocks to move the basic situation away from continual teetering on the edge of disaster. Barring severe disasters, the region will be more food-secure.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/690-015.pdf
RCSA - Regional Center for South Africa Program	Africa		690-017: Improved Management of Selected River Basins	2010	To improve the management of specific international river basins in Southern Africa includes training and technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity of relevant institutions to protect and manage river basin resources and to increase community involvement in the use and protection of basin resources at the local level.	Expected results include at least one and possibly two river basins with well-functioning river basin commissions. Those commissions will be fora for resolving water disputes and focal points for managing the implementation of approved river basin management plans based on technical analysis and stakeholder input. Community actions in the watersheds and river basins will have resulted in preservation (rather than destruction) of the resource base.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/690-017.pdf
REDSO/ESA	Africa		623-005: Regional Food Security	2005	Improve regional food security by enhancing the capacity of selected regional organizations to increase trade, disseminate improved technologies, increase communication among eastern and southern African food producing and trading partners, and harmonize policies in telecommunications, agriculture, gender and environment. REDSO/ESA provides technical assistance in the areas of environmental compliance, gender, agriculture and trade throughout the region. The program also supports two Presidential Initiatives: TRADE and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) and the Agency's Anti-Corruption Initiative.	By the end of this program, the value of regional and/or global trade for selected commodities is expected to grow by over 35%; the number of farmers reached by improved crop varieties will be in the millions; regional organizations working in trade, agricultural research and policy formulation will have increased their impact; and, policies to ensure continued economic growth will be in place.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/623-005.pdf
Rwanda	Africa		696-007: Rural Economic Growth	2008	To expand economic opportunities in rural areas builds on investments and lessons learned under the previous food security and economic growth program, while integrating development assistance and P.L. 480 resources. With a broader range of value-added opportunities to link on-farm gains to other parts of Rwanda's rural economy, the new program aims to expand and diversify economic opportunities in the rural sector by focusing on product transformation, increased incomes, market development, and improved livelihoods.	Increased off-farm productive enterprises, increased agricultural productivity, increased household level incomes and employment, and a greater diversity of income generating activities and corresponding rural financial services for targeted communities.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/696-007.pdf

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Senegal	Africa		685-001: Private Enterprise	2006	To increase private sector activity, especially among small and micro-enterprises. Clients include entrepreneurs, business associations, and financial institutions. The program provides a combination of training, technical assistance, and technology investments to remove administrative barriers to trade and investment, increase the availability and quality of financial services; help micro and small enterprises become more competitive and promote non-traditional agricultural and natural products for domestic and export markets.	Number of clients; value of loans disbursed; entrepreneurial skill training; joint ventures and contracts; value and quantity of contracts.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/685-001.pdf
Sudan	Africa		650-008: Economic Recovery	2006	Seeks to establish the foundation for market-based economic recovery in post-conflict areas of Sudan by promoting the delivery of market support services to entrepreneurs (credit, business skills, improved agricultural practices, export promotion, market information, and road rehabilitation). USAID will promote the establishment of market support institutions that deliver those services, including a microfinance institution, agribusiness training centers, business associations, a statistical analysis center, and local road maintenance departments. Technical assistance will be provided to the southern Sudanese regional government to formulate improved economic policies. USAID will also continue humanitarian assistance to those communities most vulnerable to disaster and conflict, including food aid, seeds and tools, and training.	Food aid distributions meet 50% of needs on average; a southern Sudanese microfinance institution is operational, with at least \$1,000,000 in loans outstanding (with 50% of loans to women); three Sudanese agribusiness training centers operational and carrying out business skills training for entrepreneurs, at least 50% of whom are women.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/650-008.pdf
Tanzania	Africa	621-008: Natural Resource Management		2005	Promotes conservation of coastal and wildlife resources through: development and application of natural resource policies and legislation; strengthening the capacity of both governmental and non-governmental natural resources managers; improving the management of targeted parks and reserves; and applying community-based natural resource management. The program is implemented in three target ecosystems: Coastal; Tarangire - Lake Manyara; and Ugalla.	By the end of the program, USAID expects to have placed approximately 1.5 million hectares of land under conservation management. Conservation management mechanisms will include government managed protected areas; community-managed WMAs, village forests, conservation areas, and village lands; and areas managed by private trusts or businesses. Sound management of these lands will be supported by an enabling legal framework that promotes productive uses of natural resources and conservation management. Within this framework, communities, government, and private land managers will realize increased economic benefits from their conservation efforts, through sustainable use of coastal and wildlife resources. In the long-term, these benefits will help to sustain long-term conservation management of the SO's targeted ecosystems.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/621-008.pdf

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Tanzania	Africa		621-009: Economic Growth	2005	To increase micro and small enterprise (MSE) participation in the Tanzanian economy by improving the policy environment for MSEs, strengthening MSEs as value-adding businesses, and providing targeted technical assistance to improve the overall environment for business. Business skills training and technical assistance are supplied to increase farm yields and product quality, as well as the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises. Most of these efforts will center on producer associations, improving their effectiveness and ability to provide member services.	The coffee association's 7000 members able to increase the quality and therefore the value of their product, selling more of their coffee as specialty grade. Work with producer associations membership (training). Increased incomes of members.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/621-009.pdf
Uganda	Africa		617-007: Economic Growth	2007	To expand rural economic growth seeks to build and diversify Uganda's export base, increase commercial agricultural production, strengthen capacity in the private sector, expand access to business development and financial services, enhance the sustainable use of natural resources in order to generate income and protect critical ecosystems, and improve food security and the expansion of sustainable commercial production, where feasible, in conflict and post-conflict areas.	Facilitate the creation of nearly 500,000 jobs in 200,000 micro-enterprises and 2,500 small-to-medium enterprises, and the generation of a 25% increase in beneficiary household income. USAID's activities will assist an estimated one million farmers in making their small farms commercial and profitable, as well as make measurable contributions to the conservation of natural resource assets.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/617-007.pdf
WARP - West Africa Regional Program	Africa	624-006: Food Security and Natural Resource Management		2008	Reduce vulnerability to poverty in West Africa by 1) strengthening regional systems for monitoring food security and the environment and mitigating disasters, and 2) promoting agricultural growth in several ways - by increasing access to productivity-enhancing information, technology and practices; improving the policy environment for agricultural trade and development; and strengthening regional alliances in agriculture.	At the end of this program, USAID will have created a more food-secure and independent West Africa by building alliances in the agricultural sector that improve agricultural research and the dissemination and use of income-enhancing technologies, and by strengthening the region's ability to monitor and respond to food crises. Concretely, farmer incomes and food security will be improved by the development and dissemination of improved staple crop seed varieties in 18 countries following demonstration at 250 test sites. The number of countries with an operational crop monitoring system will increase from nine to twelve.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/624-006.pdf
Zambia	Africa		611-005: Increased Competitiveness	2010	Includes technical assistance and training to establish and strengthen market linkages, promote improved technologies, deliver business development services, mainstream HIV/AIDS and gender equity, and establish an enabling environment for economic growth. The specific focus of the program is on building capacities at the smallholder producer level to attain food and income security.	Increase in the value of agriculture and natural resources exports and tourism receipts from \$300 million to \$500 million by 2010; an increase in the value of food and non-food agricultural production by USAID-supported groups from \$6 million to \$20 million by 2010; and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS-related illnesses and deaths among the labor force.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/611-005.pdf
Zimbabwe	Africa		613-010: Increased Access to Economic Opportunities	2005	Increase access to economic opportunities for disadvantaged groups in rural and peri-urban Zimbabwe. The success of the program is measured by the number of disadvantaged households, including those affected by HIV/AIDS that access economic opportunities. Access to economic opportunities includes increased provision of business, communications and technical services, including new markets for subsistence farmers' agricultural produce. Food security activities that also provide income have recently become a centerpiece of the program, in light of Zimbabwe's persistent food crisis and severe economic contraction.	By helping disadvantaged groups realize economic opportunities in Zimbabwe, households will address their food security concerns, mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS through improved diets, and earn more income. By the end of the project, 241,049 households will have benefited from the program, with some having received multiple services.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/pdf/613-010.pdf

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Afghanistan	ANE	306-001: Agriculture		2006	Restoring food security is USAID's highest priority. USAID Afghanistan's objective is to provide farmers access to higher yielding technologies and market outlets for their production, so as to improve food availability and purchasing power. Afghanistan's rural sector employs some 80% of the country's citizens, and traditionally produced more than half of Afghanistan's GDP. The agriculture sector is now de-capitalized and many productive assets have been destroyed. Crops have been uprooted, livestock has been lost, farmers are heavily indebted, and years of drought have compounded rural sector poverty.	Crop productivity; seeds and fertilizers distributed; ag infrastructure rehabilitated; women-owned microenterprises established. Crop diversification to high-value.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/306-001.pdf
Bangladesh	ANE	388-006: Environment		2007	Improve the management of open water and tropical forest resources includes technical assistance and training to establish community-based resource management systems; restore selected aquatic and tropical forest habitats and ecosystems; heighten awareness among stakeholders, local governments and national level policy-makers regarding the need to manage natural resources sustainably; and improve public sector and NGO natural resource management capacity.	Wetland and tropical forestry co-management systems will be incorporated into local planning processes throughout Bangladesh; a large constituency for wetlands and tropical forest conservation will be established; and there will be widespread support for both the wetland and tropical forestry conservation and the co-management approach among influential policy makers in Bangladesh.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/388-006.pdf
Bangladesh	ANE		388-005: Private Enterprise Development	2007	Technical assistance and training to promote and develop more market-oriented policies, laws and regulations; to strengthen key business support organizations; and to improve productivity and competitiveness of enterprises in targeted sectors. Direct beneficiaries include rural households, micro, small and medium-sized private firms, agribusiness, and private providers of business support services.	By program completion, Bangladesh agribusinesses and small businesses will have significantly increased opportunities to expand their enterprises and their penetration of both domestic and international markets with a diversified range of products.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/388-005.pdf
Bangladesh	ANE		388-008: Food Security and Disaster Management	2007	Improve food security for vulnerable groups and to mitigate effects of disaster, funded by DA, ESF and P.L. 480 Title II resources, includes technical assistance and capacity-building to improve food security policy; technical assistance, training and construction of environmentally-sound infrastructure, primarily in rural areas; training and technical assistance to improve disaster preparedness and mitigation measures at the community level; and technical assistance and outreach to diversify agricultural production.	Improvements made in rural community infrastructure and the promotion of agricultural diversification. By the end of this objective, local villagers and poor women will continue to benefit from participation in humanitarian and development activities at the community level, while USAID's NGO partners will ensure local capacity in disaster mitigation and relief management, so suffering and loss are minimized.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/388-008.pdf
East Timor	ANE		472-001: Economic Revitalization	2005	Focused on promoting an enabling business environment that is open to free trade and foreign investment, increasing the production and quality of Timorese agricultural products, and improving market linkages and institutional capacity.	Coffee marketing, production and quality control support; organic farming extension services; business and cooperative development services;	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/472-001.pdf

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Egypt	ANE	263-019: Environment and Natural Resource Management		2009	Provides assistance to economically depressed urban and rural communities, in targeted areas, to realize more employment, greater economic development, and better living conditions through improved environmental services. The program provides technical assistance and training in the areas of lead pollution cleanup in Greater Cairo, sustainable economic growth in the Red Sea Governorate, and integrated water resources management.	Improved air quality; Protected areas declared; teacher training; clean energy and ecotourism promoted.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/263-019.pdf
Egypt	ANE		263-016: Promoting Jobs through Trade and Investment	2009	Includes the following components: trade and investment financing; budget support and related technical assistance (TA); trade, business support and agribusiness development; financial sector reform and privatization; science and technology evaluation and training.	USAID-assisted producers and exporters were better able to compete in world markets, helping Egypt to achieve a 25% increase in the value of processed agricultural exports over last year.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/263-016.pdf
India	ANE	386-016: Environmental Protection		2008	Increase environmental protection including improved Power Distribution; improved Groundwater Management; and improved Urban Water Availability and Sanitation.	(1) improve cost-recovery for electric power by assisting with better metering, billing, and collection for services; (2) demonstrate and encourage wider use of efficient and lower-polluting power distribution technologies; (3) foster private and cooperative approaches to providing services to rural and urban customers; (4) assist farmers, communities, and utilities with water conservation methods; (5) facilitate state policy reforms that enhance the quality of municipal water services and generate local resources to sustain improvements; and (6) introduce innovative and energy efficient approaches for the planning and management of urban water and sanitation systems. Reduce greenhouse gases.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/386-016.pdf
Indonesia	ANE	479-012: Natural Resource Management		2005	Will respond to President's Bush's "Water for the Poor" initiative. USAID's assistance will target the local management of Indonesia's forests, protected areas, coastal zones, and mineral resources, which have a direct impact on sustainable watershed management and municipal water supplies. Activities are linked with food and health initiatives to increase access and utilization of key health and environmental services for those who remain unserved or underserved.	Implementation of 73 site-specific comanagement plans, which placed nearly six million hectares of coastline and forest under better management and protection.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/479-012.pdf

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Iraq	ANE		267-003: Expand Economic Opportunity	TBD	To address rural employment and overall economic development, USAID will work in conjunction with Iraqi ministries, the private sector, and higher education institutions to support Iraqi initiatives that stimulate short and long-term economic growth. In the 1990s, Iraq's marshlands - one of the world's largest wetland ecosystems - were almost completely destroyed. Marshes were drained, biodiversity was compromised, and the local population was displaced. USAID is working with local residents to revitalize the marshlands as part of the Marshlands Initiative.	Working with the Ministry of Agriculture to identify high-priority interventions, including vaccinating animals to prevent foot-and-mouth disease, rebuilding the capacity to export dates, and supporting the seed industry. Three recent grants will renovate the Kirkuk Veterinary Hospital, rehabilitate Taza and Rashad Veterinary Clinics, and rehabilitate a Student Union at the University of Baghdad School of Agriculture in Abu Ghraib. The Marshland Restoration and Management Program will provide social and economic assistance to marsh dwellers. Initiatives include creating a hydraulic model of the marshes to improve water management through the Ministry of Water Resources; equipping a soil and water quality lab at the new Center for Iraq Marshlands Restoration; implementing pilot projects in reconstructed wetlands that focus on improved treatment of waste and drinking water, providing social economic assistance through job and income-generating activities in fisheries, aquaculture, livestock production, and date-palm reproduction; monitoring water quality in reflooded sites.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/267-003.pdf
Jordan	ANE	278-008: Water Resources Management		2009	Will provide technical assistance, engineering services, training physical improvement and new construction to the water sector for the following: institutional strengthening, capacity building, private sector participation, training, information technology implementation, reuse of effluent, irrigation efficiency, groundwater sustainability, environmental protection, watershed protection, conservation and demand management, appropriate technology in the water sector, cost recovery and sustainability, water supply facilities, resources utilization/allocation, appropriate agriculture and wastewater treatment facilities.	Policy reform, cost recovery throughout the water sector, repair of water distribution systems, reuse of effluent, wastewater treatment facilities, public education, water-use efficiency and demand management; new water supplies to meet the growing demand, but also will encourage more cost-effective water use in all sectors.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/278-008.pdf
Laos	ANE		439-004: Economic Development	2006	The Silk Sector (LEAPSS) program provides assistance to expand the production of raw and processed silk as a viable economic alternative to opium production in Xieng Khouang and Huaphan provinces. The program builds on and expands activities initially developed under the Lao-American Crop Control Program.	To date, the program has helped over 355 families initiate silk production micro-enterprises. This comes in addition to the 156 families who have received additional assistance from the project to improve their existing silk production activities. Project beneficiaries have realized a 30% increase in income from the sale of silk and silk products.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/439-004.pdf

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Lebanon	ANE	268-005: Improved Environmental Policies and Practices		2005	Aims to change the behavior and thinking of the Lebanese towards the environment by advocating policy reform and demonstrating environmentally sound and appropriate solutions to environmental problems at national and local levels. Activities will capitalize on the initial success of and heightened demand for environmental conservation and health activities and will build upon the nascent water policy program involving activities in collaborative water management and water pricing policies. Specifically, this program is helping rural communities create healthier, environmentally friendly living conditions, and aiding the private sector and the GOL in assessing and managing water resources more efficiently.	Environmental impact assessments; waste treatment facilities; broader understanding of water and related environmental problems in the population; water pricing.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/268-005.pdf
Lebanon	ANE		268-001: Economic Development	2005	Aims to rebuild the lives of rural Lebanese by targeting three key growth-oriented sectors that comprise 35% of Lebanon's GDP, namely agro-industry, information and communication technology (ICT) and tourism. The goal is to create jobs, increase full time employment, increase agricultural exports, improve the incomes and productivity of small business entrepreneurs and farmers, and increase the number of tourists and internet users.	Target beneficiaries have included farmers, restaurant owners, hotels, food and dairy processors as well as information technology companies, both locally and internationally. Linkages were established between farmers and processors, thus providing better open market opportunities for all.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/268-001.pdf
Mongolia	ANE		438-001: Private Sector-Led Economic Growth	2009	The main focus of USAID activity will be to (a) make it easier for private businesses to operate; (b) improve the competitiveness of private Mongolian firms and industries; and (c) expand the range of business opportunities that are available for poorer Mongolians living in both rural and urban areas of the country.	New jobs, investment, incomes for small business including animal industries.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/438-001.pdf
Morocco	ANE		608-011: Free Trade Agreement Support	2008	Will help Morocco respond to the challenges and opportunities of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States by creating jobs and investment opportunities in high value-added products, agribusiness, rural tourism and other sectors to help offset anticipated losses from reduced protection for domestic cereal grains and meat production. The program will create jobs and investment opportunities by increasing agricultural diversity and agribusiness potential, fostering the development of non-farm alternatives, and improving the general environment for business and investment through improved governance.	The program is expected to help the Government of Morocco develop and implement public policies that maximize the country's comparative advantage and provide the tools needed by private sector enterprises to expand investment, income, and jobs.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/608-011.pdf

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Nepal	ANE	367-001: Sustainable Forests and Agricultural Products		2006	Increase household income and food security by increasing production of high-value crops, expanding market participation, improving management of productive resources, and enhancing the level and content of policy dialogue with the government. Program activities include support for improved management of community forests and farmer-managed irrigation systems, small-scale farm and forest enterprise development, technical assistance in production and marketing of high-value forest and farm crops, conducting research and studies on policy impediments to agricultural growth and trade, and support for private-public partnerships to access new technologies and new markets.	By helping farmers and small community-based organizations produce high value crops such as coffee and non-timber forest products, this program will increase incomes of the rural poor by at least 50% and bring the target population of 40,000 households above the poverty line by program completion. The Certification and Sustainable Marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products Alliance has organized communities, established a certification model, and identified two non-timber forest products for export promotion, i.e., lokta (a bark used in local paper making with a strong international market demand) and wintergreen oil (used for aromatic purposes).	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/367-001.pdf
Nepal	ANE		367-007: Governance	2006	Addresses critical problems of poor governance, weak rule of law, and inconsistent democratic practices that slow economic development, fuel the ongoing Maoist insurgency and erode public confidence in democratic institutions; citizen participation in governance and performance of institutions to enhance access to justice, combat corruption, improve the management of natural resources, and address human rights abuses	Expected to strengthen national capacity (civil society, local and national government) in natural resources governance, increase women's participation in key leadership positions in targeted districts by 25%, and defend against democratic reversals by sustaining and advancing democracy in Nepal.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/367-007.pdf
Pakistan	ANE		391-006: Economic Growth	2007	Reduce poverty and increase income and employment opportunities for poor Pakistanis, especially women and young adults. The program will help micro-entrepreneurs start or expand businesses and bring microenterprise credit to some of the poorest and most isolated parts of Pakistan. USAID support will also increase incomes of poor farmers in Balochistan, by improving crop yields and access to local markets. Finally, USAID will help poor Pakistanis attend leading local universities to earn undergraduate and graduate degrees in business and agriculture through merit and need-based scholarships	The program will increase farmer access to local markets and increase household incomes by promoting the selection of appropriate crops and use of modern agriculture production practices that save water and vary crops. Increase university degrees for poor.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/391-006.pdf
Philippines	ANE	492-004: Environment and Energy		2007	To address conflict, declining natural resource productivity, and environmental health of the Filipino people, due to over-exploitation and poor governance of the dwindling supply of fish, forests, water, and clean air. Environmental governance activities help strengthen the ability of national and local governments to manage the use of forests, fisheries, and water, particularly in Mindanao, and manage solid waste, all with an emphasis on transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation.	Reduced illegal logging and destructive fishing and improved solid waste management. Hectares of coastline and marine sanctuaries under improved management. Improved monitoring and evaluation procedures. Cacao producers supported.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/492-004.pdf

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Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)	ANE	498-009: US Asia Environmental Partnership		2008	Regional program that promotes environmentally sustainable growth and improved quality of life in six Asian countries - India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The goal of the program is to foster cleaner cities and industries in Asia. Activities concentrate on public policy and environmental regulation, urban and industrial environmental management, and the clean production of efficient use of energy. US-AEP seeks to achieve this objective by facilitating partnerships between governments, NGOs, academia, and the private sector in the U.S. and Asia, as well as regional partnerships within Asia.	US-AEP successfully partnered with Asian counterparts in the development and implementation of improved environmental policies, better management of urban environmental services, adoption of less polluting industrial practices, and implementation of energy efficiency measures - all leading to cleaner cities and industries throughout the region.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/498-009.pdf
Sri Lanka	ANE		383-008: Economic Growth	2007	1) assist the Government of Sri Lanka with the implementation of sound economic policies 2) improve Sri Lanka's competitiveness in world markets and enhance its capacity to address trade related issues, 3) enhance private sector workforce skills, and 4) foster public-private partnerships that protect the environment.	USAID anticipates that by its conclusion, it will have helped Sri Lanka improve its international competitiveness, created a better policy environment for private sector growth, and reduced youth unemployment.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/383-008.pdf
West Bank and Gaza	ANE	294-002: Water Resources Development		2007	Improve water resources in the West Bank and Gaza (WBG) including the construction of wells, pipelines, reservoirs, and water distribution systems in the West Bank; the construction of a desalination plant and a regional water pipeline in Gaza; the construction of a wastewater primary treatment facility in Hebron in the West Bank; training and technical assistance in water system management, including operation and maintenance services and the management of water as a resource; and increased awareness at both the regional and the village level on how to plan, manage, operate and maintain water supply and water distribution systems.	Potable water supplied to the population; major construction projects; improved water management practices.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/294-002.pdf
Yemen	ANE		279-004: Graduate Studies and Program Support	2007	This program will continue to support qualified Yemenis to undertake graduate study in fields related to the USAID core programs in either the United States or in accredited university programs in the Middle East region.	Graduates in support of USAID priorities, including agriculture.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ane/pdf/279-004.pdf
Albania	EE	182-0130: Economic Restructuring and Agricultural Development		2006	Provides a combination of training and technical assistance to: strengthen the capacity of producer, agribusiness, and trade associations; develop self-sustaining micro, small- and medium-sized private enterprises; enhance competitiveness of Albanian products on domestic and/or foreign markets; increase availability and accessibility of credit to private entrepreneurs; foster a sound, well-regulated, and efficient banking system; and improve labor force through vocational and business training.	Numbers of agricultural enterprises assisted; value of exports; value of loans.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/182-0130.pdf

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Armenia	EE	111-0160: Water Management		2005	To address some of the more severe consequences of environmental degradation in Armenia. In particular, the program focuses on improving the framework of national policy and institutions for water management, rehabilitating selected elements of the water quality and quantity monitoring systems, and providing support to local-level initiatives to develop capacity and implement market-based solutions to water management problems.	This objective will support Armenia's economic growth by promoting integrated and sustainable management of a key, scarce natural resource and help to address fundamental causes of the severe ecological impacts of historically weak water management.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/111-0160.pdf
Azerbaijan	EE		112-0130: Small and Medium Enterprise Development	2009	To accelerate small and medium enterprises (SMEs) development, particularly in the agricultural sector, focuses on: expanding access to micro and SME credit; improving business and technical skills; increasing rural sector competitiveness; and improving the use of production inputs. Implementation of a targeted economic reform program focuses on strengthening the banking sector, improving financial management practices, and promoting energy sector reform.	Access to agricultural production inputs increased through the establishment of an agri-input association, training, equipment provision, and information dissemination which led to new products (inputs), new markets for inputs, increased crop yields, and increased fertilizer usage. New businesses and 4,000 jobs were created. Will provide more jobs in the agricultural and agribusiness sectors, deepen the market orientation in the private sector, and improve the regulatory environment.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/112-0130.pdf
CAR - Central Asian Republics Regional	EE	176-0161: Water and Energy		2006	Activities are focused on improving the capacity of institutions and specialists within Central Asia to better manage natural resources and energy. Activities include: well-directed technical assistance on policies and practices; the introduction of improved technologies along with associated training; and targeted public outreach program. On the regional level, USAID goals are to improve regional cooperation and to mitigate conflict over transboundary water and energy resources.	By program completion the region's shared water basin and energy resources will be under a regulatory system that leads to more transparency and reduces the potential for conflict. An improved system of collecting, analyzing, and transmitting water and weather data will also be implemented throughout most of the Central Asia region.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/176-0161.pdf
Croatia	EE		160-0130: Growth of a Dynamic and Competitive Private Sector	2007	Programs are assisting Croatian businesses, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), to acquire the skills, tools, financing, and services needed for them to compete in local, regional and global markets. USAID programs are working directly with farmers, producer organizations, processors and other market actors to raise the competitiveness of the Croatian agricultural sector in order to compete in national and international markets.	By the conclusion of these activities, USAID will have successfully positioned Croatia's SME sector, particularly in agriculture, tourism, and wood products, to compete more effectively and efficiently as the country prepares for EU accession. More specifically, a direct impact on creating sustainable employment of over 20,000 jobs and increased agricultural income to domestic producers by a significant percent, as measured at the national level.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/160-0130.pdf
Eurasia Regional	EE	110-0160: Better Environmental Management		2006	Develops partnerships between U.S. firms and businesses and municipalities to solve environmental problems and promotes private sector investment in public infrastructure across the region.	Program provides critical technical expertise in land tenure, biodiversity conservation, and impact analysis used to support mission programs and evaluate environmental impacts. Performance and Results: The E&E Bureau processes over 150 impact assessments annually. While no programs were significantly delayed or cancelled due to environmental compliance requirements, many were brought into compliance by careful design of mitigation measures to ensure minimal environmental damage while still meeting USAID development objectives.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/110-0160.pdf

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Eurasia Regional	EE		110-0130: Private Enterprise Development	2005	Provides support for the Bureau's enterprise development work across the transition countries of Eurasia in small enterprise support and finance and in encouraging agriculture and industry cluster formation, competitiveness and trade.	Support to business and farmer associations is enabling firms and farmers throughout the region to improve product value and volume, primarily for sale in domestic, regional, or European Union markets.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/110-0130.pdf
Europe Regional	EE	180-0160: Better Environmental Management		2006	Develops partnerships between U.S. firms and businesses and municipalities to solve environmental problems, supports Stability Pact infrastructure efforts in Southeastern Europe, and promotes private sector investment in public infrastructure across the region.	The E&E Bureau processes over 150 impact assessments annually. While no programs were significantly delayed or cancelled due to environmental compliance requirements, many were brought into compliance by careful design of mitigation measures to ensure minimal environmental damage while still meeting USAID development objectives.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/180-0160.pdf
Europe Regional	EE		180-0130: Private Enterprise Development	2008	Development work across the transition countries of Europe in small enterprise support and finance and in encouraging food industry cluster formation, competition, and trade.	Competition among domestic businesses and farmer associations encourage firms and farmers, throughout the region, to improve product value and volume primarily for sale in domestic, regional, or European Union markets.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/180-0130.pdf
Georgia	EE		114-0131: Increased Economic Growth	2008	Program includes the following: demand-driven policy reform, comprehensive banking sector reform, credit for small and medium enterprises, land reform, agricultural reform, and assistance to agribusiness. USAID-funded activities focus on three areas: an improved policy and operating environment; increased access to financial services; and increased market-driven production and sales of agricultural products.	Increased market-oriented production and sales in agriculture: A strategy was developed to enhance agricultural marketing, promote agricultural equipment leasing, and support processors, packers, and growers to increase competitiveness. Programs funded under this objective anticipate a 60% increase in enterprises registered and an 80% increase in jobs created during the strategy period (FY 2004-FY 2008).	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/114-0131.pdf
Kazakhstan	EE	115-0161: Water and Energy		2006	Focused on improving Kazakhstan's capacity to manage natural resources and energy, through well-directed technical assistance, the introduction of improved technologies accompanied by selected training, targeted public outreach, and similar actions leading to better management of critical resources.	Broadened public participation in energy and related decision-making and improved government capacity to effectively regulate oil, gas, and electric resources.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/115-0161.pdf
Kosovo	EE		167-0130: Private Sector Growth	2008	Promotes productive investment in Kosovo, creating new sustainable employment opportunities through improving agricultural efficiency, enterprise capacity, and business operating conditions as avenues to economic efficiency and growth. Assistance will focus on technology, international product standards, and improved business plans as ways to improve management, rationalize operations, and attract domestic and foreign investment capital	Increased sales for selected goods, increased firm profitability, and employment generation within the producer and processor community. An improved production chain and increased attention to international quality standards will result. Domestic market share for local agricultural products will have increased, as will exports.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/167-0130.pdf
Kyrgyzstan	EE		116-0161: Energy and Water	2006	Improve the management of the nation's energy, water, and agricultural resources. Downstream water users are dependent on the water stored in Kyrgyzstan for economically-important summer irrigation. Proper use of these facilities, with consideration of regional priorities, is important for reducing tensions in Central Asia.	An improved system of collecting, analyzing, and transmitting water data also will be fully implemented. A greater number of WUAs will be in place and operating in a more favorable legislative environment.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/116-0161.pdf

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Moldova	EE		117-0131: Private Enterprise Development	2007	Consists of technical assistance to private farmers and businesses; and energy-sector and communication infrastructure reform.	It is expected that land tenure will be secure, landowners will have the capacity and knowledge to defend their property rights, and private agriculture will be sustainable with little serious threat of re-collectivization. Private farmers will have sufficient access to quality inputs, equipment, services, loans, technical advice, and markets that provide them with an opportunity to succeed.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/117-0131.pdf
Russia	EE	118-0161: Environment		2005	Program provides technical assistance, small grants and training to promote environmentally sustainable economic growth. In the forestry sector, the program addresses the larger issues of protecting and preserving Russia's valuable carbon sink (forests that reduce the prevalence of greenhouse gases), while creating new small business and employment opportunities and promoting democratic reforms, civil society, and community development.	Improved the profitability and sustainability of eco-businesses and the associations that support them. Capacity developed to implement environmental management systems conforming to WTO regulations. With USAID support, timber processing wastes are converted into biomass energy, providing additional revenue and saving fossil fuels. Sustainable forest management is performed on 43.2 million acres. More than 750 individuals and groups participated in a fire prevention campaign, disseminating the knowledge to thousands more. More than 20 new environmental education and public advocacy programs have been implemented, and an Internet network linking children in 140 cities enables them to share their environmental experiences.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/118-0161.pdf
Tajikistan	EE	119-0161: Water and Energy		2006	To improve integrated water management includes several activities that focus on the irrigation system, which is vital to the economic development of the country. As the large infrastructure improvement programs funded by the 2002 supplemental money comes to an end, program emphasis will focus more on training, public outreach, policy reforms, and the promotion of demonstration projects that have been completed during the past two years of a natural resource management program. During FY 2004, USAID will launch a robust program of assistance to water user associations (WUAs).	By program completion, selected irrigation facilities will be upgraded and demonstration models for improved irrigation system management will be in place. Specialists will be trained in effective use and replication of model systems. Improved means of collecting, analyzing, and transmitting weather and water resources data will also be implemented. Finally, a greater number of water user associations will be in place and operating in a more favorable legislative environment.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/119-0161.pdf
Turkmenistan	EE	120-0161: Energy and Water		2006	Focused on improving Turkmenistan's capacity to manage natural resources and energy, through well-directed technical assistance, the introduction of improved technologies accompanied by selected training, targeted public outreach, and similar actions leading to better management of critical resources. This includes activities which seek to broaden public participation in resource decision-making and improve the government's capacity to effectively regulate oil, gas, and water resources.	By program completion, an improved system of collecting, analyzing, and transmitting weather and water resources data will be implemented in a limited number of areas in the Turkmen system, and specialists will be trained on effective replication of such activities. A greater number of Water User Associations will exist and a more favorable regulatory environment may be in place.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/120-0161.pdf

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Ukraine	EE	121-0416: Environment		2007	Introduces progressive practices that promote sound environmental management for increased environmental protection and sustainable development. Includes providing technical assistance and training to the government, industry, and NGOs: to strengthen Ukraine's environmental policy, legal, and regulatory framework; to increase environmental investments and promote environmentally sound technologies; to improve environmental management at public and private facilities; and to involve citizens and NGOs in improved environmental decision-making.	Increased investment in environmental technologies and improvements in environmental management, facilitated environmental policy development, and increased citizen participation in environmental decision-making. Applied remote sensing and GIS technologies to assist Ukraine in managing such problems as flooding and fires near the Chernobyl exclusion zone, flooding in the Tysa River basin, forests in the Carpathian Mountains, biodiversity in the Azov Sea -Black Sea corridor, and protected areas in Crimea and Transcarpathia. Other Developments: USAID continued to help Ukraine meet its commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), stimulated investment in projects for the mitigation of green house gas (GHG) emissions, improved Ukraine's GHG emissions inventory by completion of the inventory for the power sector, and raised public awareness about the problem of global climate change.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/121-0416.pdf
Ukraine	EE		121-0132: Small and Medium Enterprise and Agriculture	2007	Aims to increase the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and agriculture.	Agricultural extension program doubled its clients to almost 5,000 small farmers; provided more than 450,000 land titles, and new landowners doubled their rental income as a result.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/121-0132.pdf
Uzbekistan	EE	122-0161: Energy and Water		2006	Focused on improving Uzbekistan's capacity to manage water resources through well-directed technical assistance, the introduction of improved technologies accompanied by selected training, targeted public outreach, and similar actions leading to better management of critical resources. As the large infrastructure improvement programs which were funded by the 2002 supplemental come to an end, programs will emphasize training, public outreach, policy reforms, and promoting the replication of demonstration projects that have been completed over the past three years of USAID's flagship Natural Resource Management Program. USAID will also launch a robust program of assistance to Water User Associations (WUAs).	By program completion, demonstration models on several aspects of improved management of the vast Uzbek irrigation system will be in place and specialists will be trained in effective replication of such activities. An improved system of collecting, analyzing, and transmitting weather and water resources data will also be fully implemented. Thousands of citizens in the Karakalpakstan region of the Aral Sea will benefit from improved quality and delivery service for potable water. Finally, a greater number of Water User Associations will be in place and operating in a more favorable legislative environment.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/ee/pdf/122-0161.pdf
Bolivia	LAC	511-004: Natural Resources Sustainably Managed		2008	Promote sustainable forest mgt thru improved community management and increased trade in forest products; Improve park and protected area management forstoring benefit for local population thru tourism; Help industry become more efficient, competitive and less polluting	Hectares certified as being well-managed; Communities granted title to their territory; Number of industrial plants adopting cleaner production practices; Establishment of a Bolivian environmental fund (Fundacion PUMA)	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/511-004.pdf

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Bolivia	LAC		511-002: Increased Economic Opportunities	2008	increase the income of Bolivia's poor through technical assistance and training for providing financial services to the poor, producing and marketing agricultural commodities, improving teacher competency to improve student performance, and increasing trade and Bolivia's competitiveness.	USAID's market access and poverty alleviation activities directly assisted almost 6,300 families in seven commodity chains (onions, chilies, peppers, oregano, berries, table grapes and tomatoes), increasing average sales by 38% and reducing the use of agricultural chemicals. Beneficiary households' income continued to rise to an average of \$1,729. Over 50% of farmers assisted are women. USAID-provided market information in Spanish and indigenous languages over the radio was used by 72% of small farmers nationwide to obtain information to negotiate better prices for their products. Recipient farmers export to Canada, Brazil, Argentina, and other countries.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/511-002.pdf
Bolivia	LAC		511-005: Alternative Development	2008	Eliminate illegal and excess coca; TA to establish sustainable farm-level production capacity and market linkages	Increased income from licit crop production; improved marketing and production techniques	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/511-005.pdf
Brazil	LAC	512-008: Environment Program		2008	Increase benefits to rural poor, shape future land use trends over large geographic areas; mitigate global impact of climate change and biodiversity loss	Adoption of sound forest mgt practices; market mechanisms (for environmental services) at the community level; scaling up of lessons learned in forest conservation and sustainable use to regional level.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/512-008.pdf
Caribbean Regional Program	LAC		538-x12: Caribbean Performance Fund	2009	For each LAC sub-region, the performance fund will be divided into 3 major categories following the MCA program and make awards to the best performer under each group.	Purpose is to help move countries to MCA status.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/538-X12.pdf
Central America Regional Program	LAC		596-022: Economic Freedom	2008	Seek to improve management and conservation of priority watersheds and promote value-added sectors (ecotourism, green products, etc).	Central America will increase trade, both intraregional and total; higher value-added sectors will be contributing to the economy; availability and access to financial services by small- and medium-sized	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/596-022.pdf
Columbia	LAC		514-008: Alternative Development	2005	Increase legal opportunities for small producers of coca and poppy thru TA to NGOs to strengthen technical competence and BDS; Vocational training and ST employment support for families transitioning to sustainable licit crop production.	Hectares in licit crop production; completed social and infrastructure projects in coca and poppy areas; increased capacity of NGOs	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/514-008.pdf
Dominican Republic	LAC		517-008: Economic Growth	2007	Improve conditions for a more competitive economy; improve environmental protection policies	Municipal environmental units established and trained; national export capacity (niche market ag products) enhanced; national parks better protected and managed thru community participation.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/517-008.pdf
Ecuador	LAC	518-001: Biodiversity Conservation		2008	Strengthen NRM in 3 globally biologically important areas: indigenous territories in northern and eastern Ecuador (strengthen legal rights, conflict mitigation, TA for tourism & MED); the Galapagos Marine Reserve (strengthen governance, improve fisheries management capacity, ecotourism, zoning plan, outreach to targeted audiences); conservation of tropical Andes in the Condor Bioserve (conservation of protected and buffer zones, planning coordination with government, communication).	Non-USAID financing of key conservation activities; number of new key policy documents on water/fishing matters; number of management plans developed to protect areas; recognition and legalization of ancestral rights, scientific data used in decision-making process; survey data indicating growing public interest in participatory management; fisherfolk and tourism operators implementing best practices; populations of key harvested species healthier; declining loss of natural habitat; number of fires; government levels collaborating on hectares of protected areas.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/518-001.pdf

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Ecuador	LAC		518-011: Southern Border Development	2005	TA and community training to increase area of legally titled land and NRM plans in Kutuku Mountain range; TA to governments to train in participatory strategic planning and elaboration of development plans	Land area with legal title; number of hectares under NRM plans	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/518-011.pdf
El Salvador	LAC	519-001: Econ growth, Agriculture and Education	(NOTE: this SO ends in June 2005 - the follow-on SO will be 519-022: Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified,	2004	Expand access and economic opportunities for rural poor, increase ag sales and environmentally sound production	Farmers assisted; Sales value increases in high value food crops; number of rural infrastructure projects completed and number of rural beneficiaries.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/519-001.pdf
Guatemala	LAC		520-022: Economic Freedom	2008	Lending technical support to improve the policy environment for investment, facilitate business development, and improve producers' abilities to meet the quality standards of specialty markets. Because much of Guatemala's competitive advantage lies in its rich biological diversity and cultural assets, USAID's program will focus on the policies, market linkages, and business skills that the agricultural, tourism, and forestry sectors need to succeed in highly competitive, specialized markets.	Results expected include a greater contribution of selected industry clusters (e.g., high-value horticulture, forestry, and sustainable tourism) to the economy, greater revenue generated from the responsible use of environmental resources, and improved rural farm family income and food security.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/520-022.pdf
Guyanna	LAC		504-007: Environment for Sustained Growth of Value Added Exports	2008	Improve the enabling environment for sustained growth of value-added exports	Increased certification of Guyanna's products (organic, International Standards Organization) and sales	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/504-007.pdf
Haiti	LAC		521-001: Economic Growth	2005	Increased sustainable income to poor thru TA to increase ag productivity thru improved crop quality and yield; improved market access; expanded access to credit and MED; NRM activities will be closely aligned to targeted high value crops	Revenue increases among targeted farmers; annual export sales; LT investment in coffee sector; Loans; loan recovery; Number of farmers adopting improved ag techniques; number of trees planted	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/521-001.pdf
Honduras	LAC	A New "Mega-project" Ridge to Reef project to be let by end of 2004			Management and conservation of critical watersheds (\$3,460,000 DA). Decisions to diversify crops in critical watershed areas will be addressed while meeting the welfare needs of the affected communities as well as the growing tourism industry downstream. Site identification activities for eco-tourism will move into the development stage. In key areas of critical watersheds, USAID plans to help strengthen enforcement of environmental laws by Honduran authorities. USAID plans to accelerate clean production activities with local organizations and client businesses participating in audits.	By the end of the strategy period, USAID expects to see increased trade, greater diversity of private investment, and increased employment, all of which will contribute to poverty reduction. Honduras will be better able to manage its natural resources, particularly water, to sustain long-term growth while protecting the environment and conserving Honduras' rich biological diversity	

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Honduras	LAC		522-022: Economic Freedom	2008	Improve competitiveness in global markets by upgrading laws, regulations, creating more market-oriented private enterprise; and improving NRM. Accelerate ag diversification, increase crop productivity and quality, create links between producers and processing/marketing enterprises in urban centers; integrated watershed mgt activities focus on improving end-use mgt of critical watersheds; increased market access to environmentally friendly products and services (IPM?); improved environmental laws/regulations, and increased use of clean production technologies	Number of participating farmers, increase in their incomes; value of exports; employment generated	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/522-022.pdf
Honduras	LAC		NEW RFP to be let in June 2004: More Competitive, Market Oriented Enterprises	2009?	The resulting performance base contract will increase rural incomes by promoting the competitiveness of micro, small and medium rural enterprises; expanding local sales and export market opportunities and promoting value added production and private investment in rural areas. As a result of this activity, USAID expects the following:	Exports and local sales of rural goods and services increased; Rural incomes increased; Rural employment increased; MED skills increased; Access to technology increased.	
Jamaica	LAC	532-002: Sustainable Improvement of Natural Resources. NOTE: A new watershed project in Jamaica is due late 2004 year or early 2005		2004 (ENDING)	Improve NRM in targeted watersheds and coastal zones; sustainable tourism through increased sustainable land mgt.	Percent of land in targeted areas using appropriate practices; percent faecal coliform samples in compliance with EPA standards, number of targeted organizations successfully implementing environmental standards	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/532-002.pdf
Jamaica	LAC		532-x10: Rural Livelihood	2009	Target relationship between effective NRM and sustainable economic growth. The new program will highlight the impact of economic development on the NR base and the close relationship between poverty and environmental	Specific Indicators not developed yet .	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/532-x10.pdf
LAC Regional	LAC	598-018: US-LAC Environmental Partnership		2007	Improve environmental performance of targeted businesses and communities by advancing replicable policy, technology, finance pertaining to free trade, renewable energy, cleaner industrial production, sound water resources mgt, and sustainable forestry	Adoptio of improved policies, technologies and practices, and financing mechanisms supporting enviromentally sound and social development	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/598-018.pdf
LAC Regional	LAC	598-022: Conservation of Biological Resources		2007	Training and TA to implement "Parks in Peril 2000", regional conservation initiatives and special studies, and the work of 6 regional environmental officers	Negotiated "debt swap"; presentation of a carbon purchasing plan to potential investors; improved data and awareness on species through research; a coral reef risk assessment study, other studies; improved management of parks.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/598-022.pdf
LAC South America	LAC		530-YYY South America Performance Fund	2005	For each LAC sub-region, the performance fund will be divided into 3 major categories following the MCA program and make awards to the best performer under each group.	Purpose is to help move countries to MCA status.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/south_america_regional.pdf

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Mexico	LAC		523-022: Economic Freedom	2008	In targeted watershed areas, environmental activities will focus on: strengthening national enabling environment; increase community capacity and involvement in NRM; increase environmentally and economically sound practices; establish alliances between govt and civil society; promote rural diversification activities (timber).	Hectares protected thru improved watershed management plans;	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/523-022.pdf
Mexico	LAC		523-010: Training, Internships, Education and Scholarships	2009	Through ALO, The Training, Internships, Exchanges and Scholarships (TIES) program promotes an enhanced capacity of Mexican scholars and institutions to respond to the objectives of NAFTA and the Partnership for Prosperity, which serve as the basis for a Common Development Agenda between the U.S and Mexico. The agenda includes: trade and investment, environmental protection, alternative energy, microenterprise, agriculture, finance, public administration, engineering, telecommunications, information technology, and human capacity development.	The program will have established a minimum of 35 university partnerships and it will have left sustainable legacy programs in Mexican higher education institutions. The program will have trained 750 Mexicans in the U.S., many of whom will have come from disadvantaged backgrounds and poor rural areas.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/523-010.pdf
Nicaragua	LAC		524-022: Economic Freedom	2008	This is mostly a trade and MED SO but the PL 480 component will improve food security and diversity ag production while conserving soil and water resources and link farmers to markets.	Increased sales of non-traditional, high value crops in different markets; increased job creation, increase foreign investment; incomes of poor	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/524-022.pdf
Panama	LAC		525-022: Economic Freedom	2008	Begins in 2005. Goal is to sustainably manage the Panama Canal Watershed and buffer areas. It will include TA, training, commodities to promote policy reforms, behavioral change, and more participatory and practical approach to watershed and protected areas management. Successful watershed mgt activities in pilot sub-watersheds and protected areas will be replicated. Alliances between public and private agencies and organizations will form an important part of this program	By the end of 2005, 10 additional pilot demonstration projects underway employing best practices. 7 completed with 5 grantees strengthened by implementing these demonstrations. 2 new PCW policies dealing with incentives and penalties will be developed and promoted to improve management of PCW. An environmental information system will be in general use. Infrastructure to support ecotourism improved.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/525-022.pdf
Paraguay	LAC	526-005: Environment		2005	TA and training to leaders and NGOs to strengthen capacity fo manage 3 globally important eco-regions. Also helps to develop improved policies and tools for improve ecological management.	A "vision" developed between Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Decrees contributed to UPAF plan and established protected areas	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/526-005.pdf
Paraguay	LAC		526-007 Economic Growth	2005	Technical assistance to develop and implement business development strategies, expand trade, and improve the business environment for local businesses and farmers. The impact will bring economic relief to one of the poorest regions in Latin America.	Implementation of the economic growth program began in late 2003. Three cities were identified where activities will take place. One of them, Ciudad del Este, is located in Paraguay's border region with Brazil and Argentina, an area noted for illicit activity, including smuggling, drug transshipment, money laundering, and funding of terrorist activities. A work plan has been developed to begin to help businesses improve their sales.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/526-007.pdf
Peru	LAC	527-012: Environment and Natural Resources		2007	Improve environmental policy and capacity of institutions, strengthen sustainable forest mgt, protect biodiversity, control pollution, and mitigate environmental threats to public health; increase environmental awareness; increase NRM to attract investment and create jobs and incomes	Number of hectares under sustainable mgt; certified timber sales; number of jobs created; decentralization process; number of industrial plants reducing pollution by 10% or more.	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/527-012.pdf
Peru	LAC		527-008: Peru-Ecuador Border Region Development	2006	Reduce conflict and increase community capacity; improve NRM in selected areas; improved linkages between local producers and international markets.	Number of producers improving ag production for local consumption/markets;	http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/lac/pdf/527-008.pdf