

USAID/Democratic Republic of the Congo

Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 2, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: The social indicators for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are among the worst in the world. Infant and under-five mortality rates are 126 and 212 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Maternal mortality in the country is a stratospheric 990 per 100,000 live births, which means that one in 13 Congolese women will die in childbirth. Over 1 million Congolese are living with HIV/AIDS. Per-capita GDP is \$98. Life expectancy for men is 46 and for women 51 years. Violation of human rights, including the widespread use of rape as a means of subjugation of the population, is a huge problem affecting millions of Congolese citizens, particularly in the conflicted east of the country.

The African Great Lakes region, including much of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), has been a nexus of instability for over fifteen years. Years of misrule and economic mismanagement in the DRC led to institutional collapse, war, and a failed state, with the remnants of government functions remaining operating primarily as rent-seeking, predatory operations. The most recent phase of conflict, beginning in the late 1990s, has cost in excess of 3.8 million lives and caused economic damage that will take a generation to overcome. While many neighboring countries have found military, political, or diplomatic solutions to their internal problems, the DRC is in the midst of a delicate transition process; this presents a critical opportunity to support increased stability in the DRC and the entire Great Lakes, ensuring that citizens' basic needs are met.

The goal of the USAID program in the DRC is to assist the DRC in its transition to a sound democracy with a healthier, better-educated population benefiting from improved livelihoods. USAID supports a wide variety of emergency, transition and development efforts in support of a people-oriented developmental approach that considers the needs, interests, experiences and knowledge of both men and women, especially those from disadvantaged groups, and supports the country's transition. The USAID program in the DRC is fully integrated into and supportive of the United States Government's diplomatic efforts to broker peace and stability in the DRC and in the region, and complements the \$200 million annual USG contribution to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation in the Congo (MONUC). The USG program further addresses the global issues of polio eradication, stemming the HIV/AIDS pandemic and protecting tropical forests and biodiversity in the Congo Basin region. In 2005, a new strategic statement, to guide USAID's engagement in the DRC and reduce conflict and fragility was developed and submitted for approval.

Key achievements.

Health. In 2005, USAID programmed \$23 million in the health sector to support activities in 92 health zones and selected national initiatives. USAID supported routine immunization, polio eradication, tuberculosis (TB) control, disease surveillance, human capacity development and Vitamin A supplementation. USAID contributed to key national policies and strategies for malaria and HIV/AIDS control. The DRC was a recipient of the fifth round of Global Funds for Malaria, Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS, and has received \$36,234,565 over five years for TB. USAID is a Vice-President of the Country Coordinating Mechanism, the body that oversees the Global Fund in the DRC.

In FY 2005, no new cases of polio were reported in spite of reintroduction of wild polio virus in countries to the north and the south of the DRC. Polio vaccination campaigns were carried out in the two Northern provinces bordering CAR and Sudan and in the six southern provinces bordering Angola. The campaign in the North targeted 2.6 million children and achieved 90% coverage. The campaign in the South targeted 7.4 million children and achieved 96% coverage.

In some USAID assisted health zones, routine immunization coverage rates reflect advancement toward the goals of increased access and utilization of services. In other zones, due to non provision of essential drugs, a decrease in curative services utilization rates (from 35% in 2003 to 13% in 2005) was recorded. Overall immunization levels in USAID assisted health zones remain above national levels. DPT3 coverage average is 70% at the national level and 75% in USAID assisted health zones. Measles vaccination coverage is 68% countrywide and 70% in USAID assisted health zones. With USAID assistance, national distribution of Vitamin A (non-polio related) reached 87%. In 2004 in 20 USAID assisted health zones 31.15% of households had at least one ITN. When this program was expanded to

41 health zones in 2005, coverage dropped to 21% (attributed to the expansion and the inclusion of a new partner). 83% of children were treated promptly for malaria.

USAID sold 24,356,009 social marketed condoms in 2005. Due to free condom distribution and inaccessibility of certain areas (mainly in Eastern DRC) the target of 30,500,009 was not met. Female condoms were introduced to the market in early 2005. A total of 90,438 were socially marketed exceeding the sales targets by 80%. Seven USAID-funded Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) sites worked with 32,390 clients. The rate of return for HIV tests results increased significantly from 68.2% to 92.9% in 2005. In 2005 beneficiaries of USAID's program to provide care and support to people living with HIV/AIDs increased from 2,677 to 5,928.

In FY 2005, USAID added 907 new clinics and 228 new pharmacies providing family planning services, to serve a target population of 1.6 million women of reproductive age. USAID continues to have the mix of natural (standard days method, SDM) and modern methods available. 1,500 rural and urban clinicians were trained in family planning technology, contraceptive security, and/or behavior change communications.

Democracy and governance. USAID/DRC's DG program is designed to promote a successful transition to peace and democratic governance by helping the Transition Government (TG) implement the Peace Agreement during the required 36-month timeframe. USAID/DRC's anti-corruption program focuses on the abuse of public authority by government officials along the Congo River. USAID's NGO partner implemented a set of innovative initiatives and advocacy campaigns from FY 2003 to FY 2005 that have reduced the percentage of illegal taxes to 65% from 92% in FY 2003.

USAID/DRC has supported the Independent Election Commission to meet key benchmarks in the Transition process including voter registration. In FY 2005 the Independent Election Commission (IEC) developed the capacity to register 25 million voters nationwide - an achievement that many observers thought was impossible. All of the operating and administrative procedures of the IEC were put in place including provincial-level structures. A draft electoral law was written over the course of the year and submitted to the National Assembly for debate and adoption.

In addition, USAID has made key contributions to the passage of the law on sexual violence, which provides important new legal protections to Congolese citizens. In addition, USAID has provided important assistance to the GDRC in producing the draft Constitution, as well as preparing for elections to ratify the Constitution and prepare the ground for Presidential elections.

USAID/DRC is reducing fragility in the DRC by improving security and stability. One source of conflict targeted is criminal impunity and the absence of access to justice in the DRC. To address this issue, USAID's human rights program focuses specifically on improving access to justice for vulnerable populations, in particular victims of sexual torture and violence in the four eastern provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Katanga. In FY 2005 the program provided technical assistance and training to 104 human rights groups including 450 individual members in five unstable provinces to better report on human rights issues and advocate for improved human rights protection. USAID supported NGOs produced a historic Law on Sexual Violence that is now on the National Assembly's agenda.

USAID/DRC's trained 50 of the DRC's registered political parties. In 2005 these parties made progress towards becoming more representative and competitive institutions. A series of Open Forums have been conducted nationwide in which these parties present clear platforms and respond directly to citizens' concerns. A political parties' Code of Conduct was signed in 2005.

Livelihoods. The Mission's Livelihoods strategy is to stimulate increased economic activity in targeted rural areas through improved productivity and market access of small-scale farmers. In Katanga, the implementing partner organized improved seed multiplication by 1,628 households through a network of 59 Farmer Groups. These groups also tested different technologies to improve soil fertility and crop diversification. A partnership with Gecamines, a state-owned bankrupt mining corporation, was forged to manage a farm as an agricultural training facility. USAID and the implementing partner created a

partnership with the World Bank and received \$1.8 million in financing to assist the more dynamic of over 10,000 laid-off Gecamines workers in their economic reintegration. USAID facilitated the creation of a mining interest group with stakeholders which will link the extractive industries to economic development efforts.

The Improved Cassava activity assists farmers in combating the most important disease (cassava mosaic virus) affecting the roots and leaves of this staple crop which is consumed by 100% of households and accounts for 65% of caloric intake in DRC. This activity has now developed 100% resistant varieties. The activity is being expanded to include the fight against banana wilt, a devastating disease affecting the other major staple crop in the DRC.

USAID through its implementing partners has mobilized communities to rehabilitate roads and market infrastructure across its operational areas. The World Food Program has used food-for-work to improve roads in Katanga to link villages to markets. USAID organized village-level micro credit activities in Katanga and Equateur provinces, benefiting primarily women. 5,224 women are involved in local savings mobilization/literacy programs in Katanga and have amassed \$17,100 in savings.

Vulnerable populations. USAID supports programs for extremely vulnerable populations with a particular emphasis on separated and abandoned children and women, girls, boys, and men victims of sexual violence. In 2003 USAID launched a three-year program to support the reintegration of separated and abandoned children into their families and to promote the prevention of further separation and abandonment. Additional funds from the Displaced Children and Orphans fund have complemented this program to specifically address the phenomenon of children who are accused of witchcraft (according to research in Kinshasa an estimated 70% of street children are accused of witchcraft). To date 3,333 children have been reunified with their families, 90% of whom have remained reunified after six months. These activities have taken place in the urban centers of Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbuji Mayi, and in the province of North Kivu. USAID has been assisting victims of sexual violence, torture, and trafficking since July 2002 through holistic support to survivors that includes medical, psychosocial, and socio-economic reintegration assistance, while promoting judicial services where appropriate and safe. To date USAID has provided these services to over 39,000 survivors of rape, sexual violence, torture, and abduction in most conflict affected eastern provinces of Maniema, North and South Kivu, and Ituri.

Basic Education. Through the Ambassadors' Girls Scholarships Program, the African Education Initiative (AEI) granted scholarships to 16,768 primary school girls in four provinces (Bandundu, Equateur, Bas-Congo and Maniema) for the school year 2004-2005. Approximately 18,000 scholarships are planned for the 2005-2006 school year. The Basic Education project trained 720 teachers and 270 provincial-level education officials in active pedagogy in 120 schools in the provinces of Bas-Congo, Equateur and Bandundu. A new three-year program - Holistic Options for Primary Education in the Democratic Republic of Congo - was funded in FY 2005 and will affect 120 schools, 80 communities and over 60,000 students in the provinces of Equateur and South Kivu.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants. The Conflict Management and DDR program worked directly with 1,339 certified ex-combatants in 53 communities in North Kivu and Katanga Provinces, providing training to foster reintegration of war-affected people. This resulted in the reintegration of 1,339 ex-combatants into the communities targeted. The DDR program also trained 1,060 community members in addition to the ex-combatants and created a conflict management and a project management committee in each of the 53 communities for a total of 106 operating committees. These communities worked together with the ex-combatants to complete 50 projects including the rehabilitation of schools, bridges, health facilities, roads, fishponds, and electricity networks. The training and projects created cooperative environments where the 1,339 ex-combatants and other community members now live and work together. These activities complement the support to reintegration of ex-combatants supported by the Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), which provides support to ex-combatant reintegration in DRC.

Labor-intensive public works. Ex-combatants and community members build or reconstruct social infrastructure and are paid \$2 per day. This allows them to accumulate capital for future productive activities.

Humanitarian assistance. In 2005, the USAID emergency program in the DRC targeted the geographic areas severely affected by the conflict and that have the highest mortality and malnutrition rates in the country. USAID humanitarian programs included primarily health and nutrition, food security (including critical roads and market infrastructure rehabilitation), shelter, water and sanitation, and transportation for humanitarian personnel and materiel. The total USAID budget for emergency programs in 2005 was \$26.5 million; this provided an estimated 2.1 million war-affected people access to health care and enabled them to resume livelihood activities. Specifically, \$7.8 million was spent on emergency healthcare services and \$12.5 million on food security. UNICEF was granted \$2 million to maintain its capacity for rapid supply of emergency health kits, nutrition products, water and sanitation equipment, shelter and other non-food items to humanitarian organizations when needed. In addition, USAID provided \$500,000 to each the United Nations' Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs and to the Food and Agriculture Organization for coordination. In 2005, USAID provided \$2.4 million for transportation of humanitarian workers and non-food items in emergency areas. USAID also contributed food commodities valued at \$28.6 million to World Food Program to provide relief to 2.3 million war-affected and displaced populations, bringing the total humanitarian budget in 2005 to \$55.1 million.

Transition assistance. Funding from the Transition Initiatives account in the DRC has been instrumental in preparing for the elections and for the DDR process in the DRC. Numerous election-related sensitization and public outreach activities, and the first large-scale formal ex-combatant reintegration program, have been funded from this account. USAID's transition assistance paved the way for these transition-critical national initiatives, and created models for replication. Of particular note is the community-based SECA network, created by OTI, which will be used for election observation in 2006.

Conflict. The political, social and economic landscapes of the DRC are characterized by conflict, and sustained effort over the short and medium term is necessary to reduce the incidence and the impact of conflicts arising from competition for resources, predatory state practices and the fragile transition itself. USAID addresses conflict in the DRC at the national and at the local levels. Support to the ongoing peace process at the national level, including election support, is complemented by very localized conflict-mitigation activities, particularly in the Eastern DRC and along the Congo River. USAID has created hundreds of village-based conflict resolution committees associated with its developmental, reconstruction and reintegration activities.

Gender implications. The vast majority of the victims of the DRC conflict since 1997 - 3.8 million excess deaths - have been civilians, particularly women and children. USAID mainstreams gender considerations throughout its programming by: (1) monitoring activities to ensure that gender is operationally mainstreamed, (2) actively promoting women's participation at the grassroots, local and national levels, and (3) designing activities that can leverage removal of barriers to women's full participation.

USAID key family planning partners continue to use men as well as women as community mobilizers (CM). These male CMs have had better success at reaching the husbands, whose signatures are needed, of women wishing to obtain contraceptives. The education program treats gender issues as a major part of its development activities. Girls' enrollment rates in primary school are generally low in comparison with boys. USAID addresses this issue by continuing to provide scholarships to vulnerable girls, incorporating gender equity training into teacher training modules and working with local community groups like Parent/Teacher associations to try and resolve the poor girls' retention rates. USAID's Gender-based Violence Prevention program specifically targets the victims of sexual abuse, who, in the DRC are predominately but not exclusively, female.

Synergies and program integration. In 2005, USAID/DRC operated under an Integrated Strategic Plan, into which emergency, developmental and transition assistance are fully integrated. Transition funding, Conflict Management and Mitigation funding, Economic Support Funds and DA/DG funds are programmed in the Democracy and DDR areas. In 2005 the Mission moved closer to the hand over of the OTI program by funding DDR and rapid response activities through OTI's contractor and leveraging World Bank funds in the process. As the OFDA-funded emergency program withdraws from those areas

to which stability is gradually returning, the Mission's Health program has moved into those areas with developmental activities. Livelihoods activities are strategically located to maximize synergies with health and education activities. USAID's newly developed Strategic Statement for the DRC likewise maximizes synergies, particularly in the areas of reintegration of people affected by conflict and protection of individuals from physical violence.

Challenges. The major challenges facing USAID (and indeed the DRC) are the fragility of the transition and the ineffective transition government. Corruption, and the non- or irregular payment of salaries, particularly military salaries are other major constraints. The USG is actively engaged with the GDRC and other major donors in all of these three areas.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 660-007 Advance Peace and Transition Process to Completion by June 2006****Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes**

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$2,000,000 DA): USAID will continue its flexible program of technical, logistical, and commodity assistance to the DRC's Independent Election Commission and other institutions of the Transition Government and civil society working to achieve the goal of a credible, participatory, and transparent electoral process that results in a unified legitimate and effective government. USAID will also retain its capacity for rapid-response assistance as the electoral process and broader transition evolve. Activities under this program component will: (a) strengthen the Transition Government's ability to meet critical benchmarks related to the electoral process, and prepare for the post transition period; (b) strengthen civil society organizations to stop spoilers and promote good governance; (c) strengthen local communities to mediate conflict, combat corruption, and end criminal impunity. Principal contractor/grantee: Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) and Chemonics.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,066,000 DA): Activities under this program component will strengthen civil society organizations to stop spoilers and promote good governance as well as strengthen local communities to mediate conflict, combat corruption, and end criminal impunity. Principal contractor/grantee: Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI).

FY 2007 Program**SO: 660-007 Advance Peace and Transition Process to Completion by June 2006****Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes**

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes:

Program components under this objective will be completed in FY 2006 with the installation of a unified, legitimate government following elections.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 660-008 Enhance Protection of Individuals from Physical Violence****Protect Human Rights**

Protect Human Rights (\$1,500,000 CSH). An estimated 15,000 - 30,000 street children live in Kinshasa alone and thousands more in cities and towns across the DRC, many of whom are subjected to repeated human rights violations. Fighting and insecurity continues in some areas of eastern Congo, perpetuating further violence and separation. If these massive human rights violations against such children are allowed to continue, the already fragile transition process will be put at further risk. USAID will continue to address the roots of child separation and abandonment through on-going research, public outreach, and support to communities at risk to prevent further separations and abuse. It will also focus on family mediation, reunification, and follow-up mechanisms as alternatives to institutionalization and will devise systems for foster care in situations where no extended family members are willing or able to care for their children. These activities will continue to focus on areas most affected by the conflict and in urban areas where child abuse, abandonment, and separation is especially rampant. Categories of vulnerable and separated children include child soldiers, street children, children accused of witchcraft, children in conflict with the law, internally displaced people, disabled children, child laborers, and orphans. The program will use a community-based approach to help identify children at risk and reduce stigma and discrimination. The activities will seek to support and reunify a minimum of 2,000 vulnerable children with their families. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategic statement that is pending

approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 660-008 Enhance Protection of Individuals from Physical Violence

Protect Human Rights

Protect Human Rights (\$1,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to address the roots of child separation and abandonment through on-going research, public outreach, and support to communities at risk to prevent further separations and abuse. The activities will seek to support and reunify a minimum of 2,000 vulnerable children with their families. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 660-009 Reintegrate Persons Affected by Crisis

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure: (\$1,000,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will address the reintegration of ex-combatants through programs that provide training for social reintegration (such as conflict mitigation) and material support to assist with regaining livelihoods (e.g., training and reintegration kits). Activities will include support to communities receiving ex-combatants to facilitate the re-entry process. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,932,000 DA; \$552,000 prior year DA). USAID will continue to work with international agricultural research organizations and non-governmental organizations to improve the quality of planting materials for the most important food crops (including cassava and banana) and extend these improved varieties to communities in rural areas. By making these high quality planting materials available, USAID will increase food security in areas prone to renewed conflict. In addition, USAID will provide support to marketing activities to assist rural communities in bringing their output to market. This activity will facilitate the reintegration of vulnerable groups (ex-combatants, IDPs) into their villages of origin, as increased productivity in rural areas will attract resettlement of these vulnerable groups. Principal contractors and grantees: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), PACT, and Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (primes).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Through support from the Office of Food for Peace (FFP), USAID provides approximately 40% of the overall contributions to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). These contributions help to meet critical WFP emergency and development objectives. Results and planning information on these activities are reported separately by FFP, but these activities are a strategic part of this objective.

Provide Emergency Assistance

Provide Emergency Assistance. Through support from the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), USAID will continue to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations with emergency non-food humanitarian assistance. These activities are reported separately by OFDA but make up a critical component of the overall USAID program and are strategically a part of this objective for reintegration of persons affected by conflict.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support micro-finance activities targeting communities that are in areas of resettlement for ex-combatants, IDPs, and refugees. USAID will finance the operation of micro-credit groups managed by non-governmental organizations that in turn work with local organizations to extend credit to underserved rural areas. Through this support, sustainable rural finance networks will be established, building capacity of communities to manage credit. The impact of this support will be to improve food security, aid in small business development, and facilitate return and reintegration. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

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FY 2007 Program

SO: 660-009 Reintegrate Persons Affected by Crisis

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with international agricultural research organizations to improve the quality of planting materials for the most important food crops, including cassava and banana, and extend these improved varieties to communities in rural areas. The focus of activities will move away from development of improved varieties toward strengthened production and processing capacity. To improve household incomes, USAID will place an emphasis on the processing of diversified, high-value food products. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$982,000 DA). USAID will continue to support micro-finance activities targeting communities that are in areas of resettlement for ex-combatants, IDPs, and refugees. USAID expects that most resettlement will be complete, and the focus of work will shift to building sustainable credit organizations in the primary areas of return. Work will focus on diversifying the range of loan products available. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 660-010 Increase Access to Essential Services

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,672,000 DA). Under the Presidential African Education Initiative, over 18,000 girls will be provided scholarships and incentives to stay in school. Communities will be involved in achieving access to quality education through assistance with: advocating for education policy reform at the local, provincial, and national levels, particularly regarding reductions in school fees; and developing financial interventions such as income generating activities to assist in establishing school funds to offset school fees. This program will affect 120 schools, 80 communities and over 60,000 students. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (EDC) and Academy for Educational Development (AED) (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$8,601,000 CSH). USAID will increase access to essential health care services in the most fragile areas of DRC. Technical assistance will be provided to provincial government staff in policy development and reform in order to increase access to quality community-based primary health care services and improve and increase the capacity of the health system and national health programs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$4,170,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support activities focused on malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. At the national level, USAID will continue to support the rebuilding of the integrated disease surveillance system. Principal contractors and grantees: InterChurch Medical Assistance (IMA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), TB Control Assistance Program, Malaria Action Coalition, and the World Health Organization (WHO) (primes).

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,955,000 CSH). USAID supports activities that contribute to the reduction of HIV prevalence while increasing access to quality HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support services focused on high risk populations in three urban centers. Interventions include behavior change communication, social marketing of condoms (6,000,000/year), voluntary counseling and testing (20,925 individuals), prevention of mother-to-child transmission, care and support for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, blood safety, and ensuring universal precautions. Principal contractors and grantees: CRS, Family Health International (FHI), and Population Services International (PSI) (primes).

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$5,734,000 CSH). Family planning services are integrated with essential health services and will be expanded into one new urban area and 15 new rural health zones. USAID continues to work with the government to increase the officially approved age of marriage for women, which is currently 14 years, and formally legalize family planning in the constitution. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, PSI, CARE, the Georgetown Institute for Reproductive Health (primes).

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FY 2007 Program

SO: 660-010 Increase Access to Essential Services

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$4,000,000 DA). USAID will expand support to primary schools in additional provinces and provide teacher training in active pedagogy. The number of trained teachers will be increased to 2,000 (up from 720 in FY 2005). Assistance will continue to over 18,000 girls under the African Education Initiative. Community participation will be encouraged through capacity building activities coupled with income-generating activities, interactive radio instruction, and parent associations. Principal contractors and grantees: AED (prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$8,650,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide essential health services, defined as a minimum package of services available at the health center level, in the most fragile areas. Capacity will continue to be built throughout all levels of service delivery. National level health policy reform will also be emphasized. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$4,323,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical support to national programs to control infectious diseases and support to partners to implement disease control activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,960,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue support for behavior change communication, social marketing of condoms, voluntary counseling and testing, care and support for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, blood safety and universal precautions. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$4,937,000 CSH). USAID will continue to expand access to family planning methods with the goal of improving reproductive health. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

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

FY 2006 Program

SO: 660-011 Advance Inclusive Governance

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,450,000 ESF): USAID's support to civil society organizations will continue to strengthen constituencies for reform, stop spoilers, combat corruption and promote good governance through civic education and engagement at the national and local levels. Activities will build upon results achieved with over 200 civil society organizations nationwide. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$750,000): USAID will continue its program of support to Congolese political parties to sustain and expand multi-party competition prior to the DRC's next electoral process scheduled for 2012. Supporting parties within and without the new government will be essential to developing their internal capacity and developing a "loyal opposition" that works within the framework of a democratic system, rather than trying to undermine it. This program will continue to support six Democracy Resource Centers at the provincial level to develop inclusive political processes. Principal Contractor or Grantee: Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS).

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID's support to strengthen the justice sector will

focus on establishing an independent judiciary and expanding access to justice in targeted provinces. Activities to support an independent judiciary will help this branch of government to be less weak and dependent on the executive branch by asserting its Constitutional authority to check abuses of power throughout the country and protect vulnerable populations. Toward this end, USAID will provide technical, logistical and commodity assistance to promote the development, promulgation, and implementation of key laws including the Law on the Judicial Council, and Law on Magistrates, and to stand-up new institutions including the Constitutional Court so that they can manage their legal, financial, and personnel needs without executive branch interference. Activities to expand access to Justice will support “mobile courts” to bring the formal justice system to un-served areas while creating “justice resource centers” that provide year-round services including legal assistance, referrals, mediation, monitoring customary court authorities, outreach, and legal education, with an initial emphasis on vulnerable populations such as women and minorities. USAID will also combat criminal impunity at the local and national levels, particularly in eastern DRC by providing technical assistance and training to human rights groups in at least three eastern provinces to better monitor and report on human rights abuses, develop and implement action plans for ending these abuses, and effectively advocate for justice sector reforms. Principal contractors and grantees: Avocats Sans Frontières, Global Right, and TBD

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$750,000 ESF). USAID will continue to assist the National Assembly, an institution that is fundamental to reducing state fragility and implementing needed political reforms in the DRC. During the post-transition period, the 500 newly-elected legislators will need extensive assistance to form a majority and govern effectively, starting with the development and implementation of a National Reform Agenda that reflects public expectations. USAID will provide necessary training, technical, logistical, and commodity assistance for members of the new National Assembly and identify key sub-committees as focal points for this assistance, based on their ability to promote an effective separation and balance of power between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the newly installed government, and to contribute to effective governance. Activities at the national level will support the development and implementation of a sound law on decentralization, building upon the draft developed by the National Assembly during the transition process and also at the local level to help government authorities in selected provinces implement the new legislation. Principal contractors and grantees: TBD.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 660-011 Advance Inclusive Governance

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$2,000,000 DA): Support to civil society organizations will build upon progress made in strengthening constituencies for reform at the national level and providing support for community-based programs to mediate conflict, combat corruption, improve access to justice, and improve local governance. Principal contractors and grantees: TBD.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$606,000 DA): USAID will continue its program of support to Congolese political parties to sustain and expand multi-party competition prior to the DRC's next electoral process scheduled for 2012. Supporting parties within and without the new government will be essential to developing their internal capacity and developing a "loyal opposition" that works within the framework of a democratic system, rather than trying to undermine it. This program will continue to support six Democracy Resource Centers at the provincial level to develop inclusive political processes. Principal Contractor or Grantee: Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS)

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$2,500,000 ESF, \$1,000,000 DA): USAID plans to continue the promotion of improved access to justice and judicial independence as part of a multi-donor rule of law program to begin in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: TBD.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$1,500,000 DA). Assistance will be provided to the new National Assembly to support inclusive governance reform. USAID will provide technical, logistical, and commodity assistance to help the National Assembly implement its national reform agenda. Principal contractors and grantees: TBD.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,500,000 ESF). The new constitution will devolve significant fiscal authority and responsibility for public administration to 26 newly elected provincial governments. This will create new opportunities to promote effective governance in the DRC, in particular the rule of law and sound anti-corruption measures. To respond to this opportunity, USAID will provide support for government decentralization working with the newly elected national assembly. Activities will be implemented in this area if the promotion of decentralization is a viable and cost-effective means of combating corruption and advancing effective governance. Assistance will be provided at the national level to develop a sound law on decentralization and to help government authorities in selected provinces implement the new legislation. Principal contractors and grantees: TBD.

Results Framework

660-001 The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and traditional leaders
Program Title: Health, Agriculture and Conflict Mitigation

660-002 Use of Key Health Services both in USAID-Supported Health Zones and at the National Level Increased
Program Title: Health

- IR2.1:** Increase availability of key health services and practices
- IR2.2:** Improved financial access to key health services
- IR2.3:** Enhanced quality of key health services
- IR2.4:** Increased awareness and practice of healthy behaviors
- IR2.5:** Increased access to key HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services

660-003 A Successful Transition To Peace And Democratic Governance Promoted
Program Title: Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance

- IR3.1:** Improved local security and stability through conflict resolution and community development
- IR3.2:** Timely implementation of the legal framework required for the political transition, including elections
- IR3.3:** Development and strengthening of democratic institutions and basic political processes, including elections
- IR3.4:** Increased participation of Congolese society in economic and political decision-making and government reform

660-004 Livelihoods Improved In Targeted Areas
Program Title: Livelihoods

- IR4.1:** Agricultural productivity increased
- IR4.2:** Access to markets along selected corridors improved
- IR4.3:** Access to financial services improved
- IR4.4:** Critical needs of targeted vulnerable populations met

660-005 Basic Education, Especially For Girls, Improved In Targeted Areas
Program Title: Basic Education

- IR5.1:** Improved quality of basic education through innovative teacher training programs
- IR5.2:** Improved community participation in basic education
- IR5.3:** Increased access, retention, and achievement, particularly for girls

660-006 Ex-Combatant Reintegration Into Communities Fostered
Program Title: Conflict Resolution

- IR6.1:** A comprehensive, accepted, dynamic and operational national plan for DDR in place
- IR6.2:** Social, economic, and political conditions exist in communities to enable the sustainable return of ex-combatants
- IR6.3:** Ex-combatants prepared to return to civilian life

660-007 Advance Peace and Transition Process to Completion by June 2006
Program Title: Advance Peace Process

660-008 Enhance Protection of Individuals from Physical Violence
Program Title: Protection of Vulnerable Populations

660-009 Reintegrate Persons Affected by Crisis
Program Title: Reintegration

660-010 Increase Access to Essential Services
Program Title: Essential Services

660-011 Advance Inclusive Governance
Program Title: Advance Inclusive Governance