

USAID/Burundi
Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 2, 2006

Please Note:

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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: In 2005, Burundi completed the transition mandated by the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accords with five rounds of national elections that were praised by the international community as a model on the African continent. The Arusha Accords marked the end of hostilities between most of the combatants in a conflict that began in 1993 and left over 300,000 dead and over a million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in a country of 7 million. Despite initial delays in the electoral calendar and isolated incidents of violence early in the election cycle, this year's elections were largely peaceful, and brought the former rebel movement National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) to power with an overwhelming mandate to consolidate the peace and begin the work of reconciliation and reform the country so desperately needs.

The new government is taking over the leadership of a country that remains extremely fragile in many respects. Past governments have entrenched a culture of self-interest among political leaders, who have pursued their own individual, family, regional and ethnic interests at the expense of their constituents. Once obtained, political power has been defended by all means necessary, including by exploiting ethnic fears and hatred. This autocratic history has bequeathed Burundi with an electorate with little experience of participatory or accountable government and one that remains deeply skeptical of the motives and capabilities of the political class. Twelve years of near-constant conflict have devastated the Burundian economy; between 1993 and 2003 the percentage of Burundians living below the poverty line rose from 40% to 58%, and an estimated 68% of the population is undernourished. While food security is key to stabilization and recovery in Burundi, agricultural yields have fallen despite widespread agricultural production, due to years of conflict, degradation of land quality, low levels of agricultural productivity, chronic droughts and crop diseases. Few off-farm economic opportunities are available, and private sector growth is hampered by an absence of sound financial policies and systems. The war has also taken a toll on the provision of essential services; the Burundian government has been unable to provide basic services to much of its population since 1993. As a result, health indicators have regressed to alarming levels; life expectancy, which averaged 55 years in 1993, had fallen to 43.6 years by 2003. Maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world, and HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, which currently stand at 6%, are the third-highest in the East-Central African region.

Under Burundi's 2003-2005 Interim Strategic Plan (ISP), USAID's program supported Burundian initiatives to address these social and economic constraints. While donors such as the European Union, France and Belgium focused on providing budgetary support and/or debt relief, and other donors such as the World Bank, Germany and the Netherlands supported the demobilization process, USAID focused on building the foundations for accountable governance, reconciliation, economic recovery and improved service provision from the ground up. USAID partners focused on interventions at the community level, and built local constituencies for peace and reconciliation, strengthened Burundian civil society networks and advocacy skills, improved the ability of communities to address food insecurity, supported increased opportunities for socially and environmentally sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, improved the delivery of basic services such as health services, water and sanitation in targeted communities, and strengthened the ability of Burundian organizations to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and care for those afflicted by the pandemic. These activities have directly served the U.S. Government priorities of helping Burundians arrive at a just and durable solution to the civil war, and achieve viable economic prosperity and poverty reduction through improved worker productivity. Worker productivity has been improved through activities that have served U.S. interests in mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS and malaria and promoting community-based livelihood security.

Challenges: Burundi's greatest challenge over the two years ahead will be to move on from the historic elections of 2005 to begin the difficult process of consolidating the peace and enacting reforms that can provide a framework for increased stability. While this year's elections represent a major step toward peace and stability, one rebel movement, the National Liberation Forces (FNL), remains active in five of Burundi's 17 provinces, and ongoing violence continues to displace residents of these areas on a regular basis, placing them at increased risk of physical and food insecurity.

The newly-elected government is in many cases lacking any previous experience in governance and has inherited a treasury that has been picked clean by the predations of its predecessors. The corruption,

cronyism and ethnic favoritism of previous regimes have entrenched economic and ethnic inequality that have fueled the continual cycles of interethnic violence and retribution which have characterized Burundi's post-independence history. These cycles of violence have left behind a polarized population suffused with mutual suspicion and mistrust.

Burundi's population growth rates, currently estimated to be 3.4%, make continued dependence on subsistence farming untenable. In addition, Burundi faces the challenge of reintegrating an estimated 48,000 refugees that have returned from Tanzania and 14,314 combatants demobilized over the first nine months of 2005. The increasing pressure on land has already proved to be a ready trigger for conflict; it is estimated that 80% of disputes submitted to Burundian courts relate to land. Agricultural production and food security have also been decimated by chronic droughts and crop diseases such as cassava mosaic. While the World Food Programme (WFP) and other partners have distributed USAID Food for Peace commodities in response to emergencies, more durable food security depends on the distribution and use of improved and ecologically sustainable agricultural inputs and practices. Over the longer term, economic recovery and sustainable peace demand that the government roll back its monopolistic control of the economy and initiate reform of Burundi's outdated, corrupt and inefficient economic institutions.

Economic and social recovery will also depend on the ability of the Burundian government to repair its health infrastructure. Malaria and HIV/AIDS have devastated the economic and food security of thousands of Burundian families, as family members become sick and are no longer able to cultivate their fields. HIV/AIDS rates have increased to as much as 16% in some areas, and may rise further as returning refugees and ex-combatants are reintegrated into communities throughout the country. Over the past two years, USAID programming has addressed these challenges at the community level; over the next two years USAID will seize the opportunity presented by the election of the new government to build its capacity to work with communities and civil society to build frameworks for more accountable, inclusive governance, economic recovery and improved service provision.

Key Achievements: FY 2005 was marked by free and fair elections carried out at commune, legislative, presidential and hillside levels. The elections permitted the U.S. State Department to lift the Section 508 sanctions that had barred U.S. direct assistance to the Government of Burundi. This has enabled the design and start-up of new activities that will work with the new government to set priorities for reform, to engage with civil society to define and implement reforms, and to improve the delivery of essential services in targeted provinces. Increasing security throughout most of Burundi improved access that allowed for better implementation and monitoring of activities. USAID had notable achievements in all of its objectives as it began the process of drafting a new strategy to reflect not only the Agency's new strategic approach toward fragile states, but also to incorporate new activities to support the initiatives of the newly elected government and that have been made possible through the lifting of Section 508 restrictions. Improving access to Burundi allowed for the development of a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) to measure results; a new PMP will be developed in accordance with the approval of the new Burundi Strategy in early 2006.

Good Governance Enhanced: USAID programs in this sector focused on continuing support for the peace process mandated by the Arusha Accords, with a particular emphasis this year on support for the electoral process, and impressive results were achieved. USAID funding enabled the training of over 30,000 poll officials who administered the four rounds of successful direct elections held in 2005. In addition to technical support to the electoral process, USAID support to independent Burundian media played a key role in informing the Burundian electorate and increasing the transparency of the electoral process. During FY 2005, 452 hours of election programming were produced by USAID-supported media, and USAID partners trained and coordinated the Media Synergy for Electoral Coverage, which brought together 125 correspondents from 11 media outlets throughout the country to provide nationwide election coverage. The production of 112 joint programs by the Synergy journalists facilitated reporting on polling irregularities and false claims by certain candidates. The elections raised hopes for a lasting peace in Burundi, and thousands of refugees returned to communities throughout the country. USAID's community-based reconciliation activities contributed to the peaceful reintegration of thousands of refugees and ex-combatants over the course of the year through community reconciliation days and solidarity building activities that involved over 42,000 Burundians in projects including the rehabilitation of

8 schools and 64 water points. Despite the progress made toward peace this year, conflict still destabilizes five of Burundi's 17 provinces. During FY 2005, USAID partners continued to mitigate the effects of ongoing violence through support for victims of torture; over the course of the year 772 survivors received psychological counseling, 917 received transportation assistance and 764 received medical assistance. In addition, 116 torture cases were brought before Burundian courts during the year, resulting in 30 judgments, including 20 convictions. In addition to USAID's victims of torture activities, USAID partners played a key role in the growing movement to end impunity for war crimes in Burundi. During FY05, a network of local civil society organizations organized by a USAID partner lobbied for the passage of a law on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission mandated by the Arusha Accords. The law, which was passed in December 2004, includes provisions brokered by the USAID-supported advocacy network.

Food Security Enhanced: Over the course of the year, USAID programs focused on improving the food security of Burundi's most vulnerable populations through emergency assistance, while working with local communities to construct more durable strategies for ecologically and socially sustainable livelihoods as well as economic recovery. During FY05 31,620 metric tons of food aid worth \$16.5 million were distributed to vulnerable groups including demobilized soldiers, people living with HIV/AIDS, refugees, women and children. Improved security and USAID interventions contributed to an overall improvement in the nutritional situation of vulnerable populations in Burundi; the global acute malnutrition rate decreased from 7.5 to 6.5 percent between 2000 and 2005, and the global chronic malnutrition rate decreased from 56.8 to 44.4 percent over the same period. USAID livelihoods activities focused on community-level economic recovery in ethnically-mixed areas with high numbers of returnees and ex-combatants, and registered impressive results over the course of the year. Over 24,000 households were organized into 146 farmers' associations and were provided with access to improved agricultural inputs and environmentally sound agricultural practices. In FY2005, communities came together through these associations to establish community veterinary pharmacies, tree nurseries and communal storage facilities, install a community water conveyance system and multiply and distribute improved livestock to vulnerable community members. In addition, 18,162 households adopted agro-forestry practices and 395 hectares of land were reforested over the course of the year, a 395% increase over last year. These interventions increased the yields of USAID-supported associations fivefold, depending on the crop and the amount of local rainfall. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives-funded vocational skills training centers in the provinces of Gitega and Ruyigi provided ex-combatants, returnees, IDPs and female and orphan heads of households with access to off-farm economic opportunities; 1852 students, 1267 male and 585 female, graduated from the centers during FY 2005. Graduates have organized themselves into 208 multi-ethnic cooperative associations that are given training in entrepreneurship and a start-up kit to pursue business opportunities. Demand for the skills of the graduates is high; in Ruyigi, graduates are only filling 1/20th of the demand for skilled laborers in trades such as masonry and roof carpentry.

Access to Basic Social Services Improved: During FY05 USAID's health activities focused on expanding and enhancing the supply and demand for health care in the two northern Burundian provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga. USAID partners supported 25 health centers in two provinces through training of health center staff on maternal and child health issues and the procurement of medicines, vaccines and equipment. In addition, USAID partners worked in the targeted communities to improve health-seeking behaviors. During the year USAID funding provided training for 1,313 community-based health workers, 821 men and 492 women, and 1,562 traditional birth attendants, all women. These community-based workers offered 7,998 health sensitization sessions in their communities over the course of the year and went on 12,650 home visits. As a result of these interventions, maternal health-seeking behaviors have improved in the targeted provinces. The number of expectant mothers attending prenatal visits increased in USAID-targeted areas; for example, in September 2004 there were a total of 3,633 prenatal visits in the target health centers in Kirundo, while in September 2005, there were 5,277 prenatal visits, an increase of 145%. USAID's health interventions also focused on addressing malaria and HIV/AIDS. USAID funding provided the new Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) to 121,212 individuals suffering from malaria in FY 2005. Through USAID partners 3,077,696 condoms were sold at 1,984 sales points throughout Burundi in FY 2005, and USAID-supported networks provided care and support to 1,528 people living with HIV/AIDS. USAID partners also provided training and technical assistance to 7 different local implementing partners operating throughout Burundi. Over the course of the year, USAID's health and

HIV/AIDS interventions provided community-based health workers and local service organizations with much-needed training and technical assistance. This increased the availability of health and HIV/AIDS services in rural areas, which have traditionally been underserved in terms of medical staff and services, despite the fact that 90% of Burundians live in rural areas.

Gender: While women have played an important role in the peace process and the transition, and currently head seven of 20 of the new government ministries, they remain culturally and legally disenfranchised in many respects. Literacy and school enrollment rates differ vastly between males and females; only 41percent of girls attended secondary school as opposed to 59 percent of boys in 2002, and 61percent of the adult female population is illiterate as compared to 44 percent of the adult male population. While 21 percent of households and more than 60 percent of IDP households in Burundi are headed by women, under current Burundian law, women have no right to inherit land and have difficulty obtaining access to agricultural inputs. As a result, women constitute a majority of those living below the poverty line. Women's health has also been particularly adversely affected by the failures of the Burundian health care system. For example, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates among females 15-24 years of age are twice as high as that of males in the same age group according to UNAIDS. Clearly, social and economic gender equality are critical to sustainable peace and development in Burundi. While women have taken on much of the country's work of reconciliation and agriculture, their rights must become commensurate with their responsibilities. USAID has long considered women's peace organizations as one of the pillars of our community-based reconciliation activities, and by FY05 USAID partners were working with 300 women's associations active in reconciliation and conflict mitigation activities. In addition, this past year these associations were active in raising awareness about the importance of womens' participation in the elections as voters and as candidates. USAID livelihoods activities are helping female-headed households obtain equal access to economic opportunities in target areas, and maternal health is one of the focuses of our health activities. Finally, our victims of torture activities are providing support and assistance to female victims of torture and gender-based violence.

Integrated Programming and Cross-Cutting Issues: The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Burundi has impacts throughout Burundian society that are not limited to an increased demand for health services. HIV/AIDS has been spreading rapidly to rural areas of Burundi; prevalence rates in rural and semi-urban surveillance sites are reported to range between 3-17%. The pandemic has had a catastrophic impact on food security in these areas; many of the HIV-afflicted families have lost their ability to maintain their farms and thus their access to food in a country that is predominantly dependent on subsistence agriculture as a source of food. The spread of HIV/AIDS in rural areas has put additional strain on rural health centers, which are already understaffed. While most medical staff in the country are based in urban areas, over 90% of the population lives in rural areas. Over the past year, USAID's response to HIV/AIDS has been multisectoral, and health and livelihoods activities have addressed the crisis at the rural community level. Greater community understanding of the pandemic was encouraged by community-based health workers; USAID partners trained 94 health workers (53 men and 41 women) on HIV/AIDS and communication skills over the year and these community-based health workers in turn held 428 sensitization trainings in their communities on the disease. In addition, our livelihoods partners supported the food security of HIV/AIDS-afflicted families through the distribution of improved seeds, and raising awareness of HIV/AIDS issues in targeted communities. Over the course of the year 192 HIV/AIDS awareness meetings were held, and USAID partners trained 15,000 households on HIV/AIDS-related issues. Over the longer term, however, Burundian response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic must be national rather than community-based. During the next year, USAID's HIV/AIDS partners will work with relevant government ministries to harmonize national standards and protocols for prevention and care and promote partnerships with non-governmental actors as a means to improve HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities throughout the country. In addition, HIV/AIDS activities will link with USAID-funded media activities to build awareness of prevention and care issues, and HIV/AIDS interventions will also be incorporated into our victims of torture activities.

Presidential Initiatives: USAID/Burundi responded to the Africa Education Initiative in FY 2005 with support for Burundian partners who provided scholarships, mentoring and HIV/AIDS awareness training to 150 girls in six zones of Bujumbura and 100 girls in Rutana province.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 695-009 African Conflict Mitigation Capacity Reinforced****Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education**

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will support the operations of eight vocational skills training centers located in two central Burundian provinces with high numbers of returned refugees and ex-combatants. Skills training will be complemented by conflict resolution and basic numeracy and literacy training, and graduates will be encouraged to form themselves into multi-ethnic associations to found and manage small businesses throughout these provinces. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,237,000 DA). USAID activities will continue to increase agricultural productivity in four provinces by improving access to environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and inputs while promoting reconciliation and conflict management in ethnically-mixed communities. Two hundred seventy farmers' associations will be trained in practices such as composting and integrated pest and disease management, and improved agricultural inputs will be introduced. The natural resource base in targeted communities will be improved by the promotion of local soil and water resource management. Conflicts over natural resources will be addressed by training associations in conflict management techniques, conducting research on land use and conflict, and building the capacity of traditional justice institutions. USAID will also support activities promoting crop diversification and agro-enterprise development. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium (prime).

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$400,000 DA). USAID will promote the consolidation of peace by addressing the need for post-conflict reconciliation and reintegration. Activities will facilitate dialogue and community initiatives to support the peaceful reintegration of refugees and ex-combatants, promoting informed, inclusive involvement in new local democratic institutions and increasing Burundian understanding of and participation in truth and reconciliation initiatives. Activities will build the capacity of local media, women's groups, theater groups and local human rights networks to act as catalysts for peace and stability. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. P.L. 480 emergency food aid will continue to be provided to communities suffering from conflict, drought or crop diseases through the World Food Programme (WFP). USAID will continue to provide food to nutritional feeding centers targeting vulnerable populations including women, children and people living with HIV/AIDS. USAID will use food aid to support the repatriation and reintegration processes. Principal contractors and grantees: World Food Programme, International Medical Corps, and Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (primes).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy 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.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor**FY 2007 Program**

SO: 695-009 African Conflict Mitigation Capacity Reinforced

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$500,000 ESF; \$500,000 DA). USAID support to vocational skills and business management training will scale up and may expand to additional provinces. The focus will continue to be on mitigating sources of conflict by bringing ethnically mixed groups together to learn and implement off-farm economic livelihoods. Additional activities may seek to build synergies with the micro-lending sector to provide vocational graduates with access to credit. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$750,000 DA). USAID will continue to support agricultural revitalization through the diffusion of improved agricultural practices and inputs. Activities may be expanded from the four provinces originally targeted by USAID to other ecologically significant areas. Local communities will be trained to improve management of natural resources through activities such as erosion control and the maintenance and protection of water resources. Agro-enterprise development will be complemented by initiatives that encourage communities to develop environmentally sustainable income-generating enterprises such as fair trade/specialty coffee production, handicrafts and ecotourism. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$900,000 DA). Activities to consolidate peace in Burundi will be expanded to address key factors that have fueled past conflict as well as to support local reconciliation efforts. The critical issues of land disputes and land-use management will be addressed through activities that build the capacity of local groups to mediate land disputes. USAID funding will also support civil society initiatives to promote national dialogue on the equitable reform of land laws and environmentally responsible land use policies. USAID will also continue to strengthen community-based reconciliation processes through activities that build the capacity of women's and youth groups and media to advocate for peace. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID will continue to work with communities to improve local capacity to respond to food emergencies and promote longer-term solutions to food insecurity. While emergency food aid for vulnerable populations will be provided through WFP as necessary, more durable solutions to food insecurity may be undertaken through transitional programs such as Food for Work and Food for Training. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 695-010 Inclusive Governance Enhanced

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition (\$692,000 CSH; \$300,000 ESF). USAID will continue to improve the government's and non-governmental organizations' (NGOs') ability to deliver quality healthcare services and promote behavior change for overall individual well-being in two provinces. Activities will include training health center staff and community-based health workers on the management of malaria, polio and the most common communicable diseases and improving the vaccination coverage of children under five. Ongoing activities will be complemented by new initiatives to assist government agencies to standardize treatment protocols and improve the capacity of national and

provincial health authorities to supervise and coordinate the provision of health services with civil society and private sector providers. Principal contractors and grantees: International Medical Corps (prime); Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (sub).

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,977,000 CSH). USAID activities will scale up support for public sector HIV/AIDS services and procurement systems, harmonizing national standards and protocols, and improving care and support programs for orphans and vulnerable children as well as prevention activities for at-risk youth and victims of gender-based violence. USAID activities will strengthen partnerships between the government, the donor community and non-governmental organizations active in the sector. High-risk groups from throughout the Great Lakes region will be targeted through prevention and care activities conducted at centers call "Safe-T-Stops" located at key transit points. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$1,280,000 DA; \$3,011,000 ESF). Training and technical assistance will be provided to elected and executive branch officials on the development of legislation and the management of reforms, particularly related to economic development and anti-corruption oversight, while parallel activities will build the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively advocate for the same legislation and reforms. Legislators will be trained on encouraging and managing dialogue among constituents, and greater opportunities for public-private dialogue will be provided through support to consultative forums and workshops. USAID activities will support institutionalization, capacity building and training for key Government of Burundi (GOB) anti-corruption entities such as the Court of Audit, as well as for civil society initiatives dedicated to government oversight and the monitoring of GOB expenditures. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime), CARE and the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) (subs).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy 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: 695-010 Inclusive Governance Enhanced

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$500,000 DA). USAID will provide support to the GOB's universal free primary education policy through the provision of instructional materials and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, including teacher training. Potential interventions could include an interactive radio instruction activity combining components of basic numeracy and literacy instruction, conflict resolution training, and capacity building for teachers in remote areas. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen the GOB's and NGOs' ability to provide the availability, range and quality of essential services in rural areas. The focus will continue to be on improving knowledge and practices to prevent and manage malaria, polio and common communicable diseases. Coordination between national, local, and NGO health partners will be enhanced, and, as a result, effective application of national treatment protocols and the exchange and analysis of health information will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: To be

determined.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,980,000 CSH). USAID activities will continue to support public sector HIV/AIDS services and procurement systems, improving care and support programs for orphans and vulnerable children and prevention activities for at-risk youth and victims of gender-based violence. USAID activities will strengthen partnerships between the government, donors and NGOs active in the sector. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will diversify its support for civil society organizations (CSOs) that advocate for policy and legislative reforms and monitor GOB activities across all sectors. Activities will focus on improving the organizational capacity of CSOs and private sector networks to represent their constituencies and influence the development of legislation, as well as increasing coordination among members of CSO networks. USAID will continue to support independent radio and media programming to provide an environment that increases public participation in the political process. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$1,293,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will scale up activities to improve the inclusiveness and accountability of elected and executive branch officials, through support for forums to foster public-private dialogue on key reforms and legislation. USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to key anti-corruption entities. New activities will improve the legal framework for property rights with respect to land and in the commercial sector, potentially through the provision of technical assistance to committees charged with reforming existing policies, legislation and regulations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Results Framework

695-006 Good Governance Enhanced

Program Title: Democracy and Governance

I.R. 6.1: Transitional institutions and peace process strengthened

I.R. 6.2: Civil Society participation increased

695-007 Food Security Enhanced

Program Title: Food Security

I.R. 7.1: Vulnerable groups receive effectively targeted assistance

I.R. 7.2: Increased opportunities provided for productive livelihoods

I.R. 7.3: Sustainable natural resources management practices adopted

695-008 Access to Basic Services Improved

Program Title: Health

I.R. 8.1: Increased availability of client-oriented health services

I.R. 8.2: HIV/AIDS & infectious disease prevention, care and support programs expanded

I.R. 8.3: Safe water and sanitation more widely available

695-009 African Conflict Mitigation Capacity Reinforced

Program Title: Food Security, Conflict Mitigation

IR 9.1: Approaches for land conflict management implemented

IR 9.2: Community-based reconciliation processes supported

IR 9.3: Local capacity to respond to needs of vulnerable populations strengthened

IR 9.4: Limited natural resources sustainably managed

695-010 Inclusive Governance Enhanced

Program Title: Democracy and Governance, Health

IR 10.1: Government capacity to establish priorities for stabilization supported

IR 10.2: Government-civil society partnerships for stabilization established

IR 10.3: Government-civil society partnerships for the provision of essential services forged