

The Challenge

HIV/AIDS, illiteracy, lack of markets, and governance issues prevent Malawi from achieving food security and economic prosperity. USAID programs in Malawi will reduce the percentage of chronically food insecure people in target areas by 10% over the next five years by improving agricultural techniques, the availability of farming inputs, and crop diversification. USAID will promote increased household incomes by increasing agricultural and rural enterprise opportunities, improving health conditions, providing education support for children of marginalized populations, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Curt Reintsma

MCA Status: Signed Threshold Agreement

PEPFAR Focus Country: No

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Received

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio
612-006 Rural Income Growth	8,056	7,073	860	0	N/A	1.43 Exceeded	0.15
612-007 Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy	753	550	0	0	N/A		0.36
612-008 AIDS and Family Health	19,500	21,125	0	0	N/A		0.08
612-009 Improved Basic Education Quality and Efficiency	3,932	10,200	2,100	0	N/A	0.89 Not Met	0.10
612-011 Increased Poor Rural Household Food Security	0	0	1,173	4,574	N/A	N/A	N/A
612-012 Wealth/Asset Creation/Retention for the Rural Poor	0	0	3,581	4,142	N/A	N/A	N/A
612-013 Improved Malawian Health and Education Status	0	0	23,763	21,060	N/A	N/A	N/A
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Strategic Objective	6,722	10,288	8,103	14,500	115.7%		
Country Total	38,963	49,236	39,580	44,276	13.6%		

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	19,800	21,425	21,125	21,060	6.4%
Development Assistance	12,441	17,523	10,352	8,716	-29.9%
PL 480 Title II	6,722	10,288	8,103	14,500	115.7%
Total	38,963	49,236	39,580	44,276	13.6%

Program Budget by Sector and Account

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Basic Education DA	3,632	9,900	4,738	0	N/A
Agriculture and Environment DA	6,610	6,323	4,465	7,547	14.2%
Economic Growth DA	1,446	750	1,149	1,169	-19.2%
Democracy and Governance DA	753	550	0	0	N/A
Family Planning / Reproductive Health CSH	3,200	4,200	4,152	3,575	11.7%
HIV / AIDS CSH	11,500	11,500	11,369	11,385	-1.0%
Child Survival and Maternal Health CSH	2,200	2,200	2,175	2,200	0.0%
Other Infectious Diseases CSH	2,900	3,525	3,429	3,900	34.5%
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Sector	6,722	10,288	8,103	14,500	115.7%
Total	38,963	49,236	39,580	44,276	13.6%

Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	8	7	8	6	-25.0%
US Non Direct Hires	4	3	6	6	50.0%
Foreign Nationals	83	85	71	71	-14.5%
Total	95	95	85	83	-12.6%

Operating Expense

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Salaries and benefits	677	940	951	1,064	57.2%
Travel	342	425	216	153	-55.3%
Transportation of things	150	227	46	52	-65.3%
Rent	200	133	49	118	-41.0%
Security	120	189	189	194	61.7%
Equipment	271	37	6	6	-97.8%
ICASS - Operating Expense only	130	158	176	156	20.0%
Other Operating Expense	546	384	360	250	-54.2%
Total OE Budget	2,436	2,493	1,993	1,993	-18.2%
US direct hire salary and benefits	838	674	743	588	-29.8%

Program Funded Administrative Expenses				1,187
Country Total Administrative Budget				3,768
Percent of Bureau OE Total				2.6%

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	4,870	7,034	4,948	7,379
Program per All US (\$000)	3,247	4,924	2,827	3,690
Program per Position (\$000)	410	518	466	533
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				4.5%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				31.5%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				8.5%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, Germany, France, Norway. Malawi also signed a \$20.9 million threshold agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation in FY 2005. USAID will be responsible for managing and implementing this program in FY 2006. The threshold agreement will fund programs to strengthen the legislative and judicial branches; provide support to the lead agencies in the fight against corruption; strengthen independent media coverage; and expand and intensify the work of civil society organizations.

Multilateral: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, European Union, African Development Bank, United Nations Development Program.

Malawi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	19,800	21,425	21,125	21,060
Development Assistance	12,441	17,523	10,352	8,716
PL 480 Title II	6,722	10,288	8,103	14,500
Total Program Funds	38,963	49,236	39,580	44,276

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

612-006 Rural Income Growth				
DA	8,056	7,073	860	0
612-007 Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy				
DA	753	550	0	0
612-008 AIDS and Family Health				
CSH	19,500	21,125	0	0
612-009 Improved Basic Education Quality and Efficiency				
CSH	300	300	0	0
DA	3,632	9,900	2,100	0
612-011 Increased Poor Rural Household Food Security				
DA	0	0	1,173	4,574
612-012 Wealth/Asset Creation/Retention for the Rural Poor				
DA	0	0	3,581	4,142
612-013 Improved Malawian Health and Education Status				
CSH	0	0	21,125	21,060
DA	0	0	2,638	0

Mission Director,
Curt Reintsma

Malawi

The Development Challenge

HIV/AIDS, illiteracy, lack of markets, and governance issues prevent Malawi from achieving food security and economic prosperity. USAID programs in Malawi will reduce the percentage of chronically food insecure people in target areas by 10% over the next five years by improving agricultural techniques, the availability of farming inputs, and crop diversification. USAID will promote increased household incomes by increasing agricultural and rural enterprise opportunities, improving health conditions, providing education support for children of marginalized populations, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, Germany, France, Norway. Malawi also signed a \$20.9 million threshold agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation in FY 2005. USAID will be responsible for managing and implementing this program in FY 2006. The threshold agreement will fund programs to strengthen the legislative and judicial branches; provide support to the lead agencies in the fight against corruption; strengthen independent media coverage; and expand and intensify the work of civil society organizations.

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, European Union, African Development Bank, United Nations Development Program.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Rural Income Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$860,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$44,000 DA
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: FY 2006 is the last year for the Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes program. Activities in support of agricultural development, income generation and diversification (including dairy industry development), sustainable natural resource management and increased access to credit by the poor, will be continued in FY 2007 under two new objectives focused on: 1) Increased Household Food Security of Poor and Vulnerable Populations; and 2) Enhanced Wealth/Asset Creation and Retention for the Rural Poor.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$860,000 DA; \$44,000 prior year DA). USAID is assisting the National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi (NASFAM) in consolidating their activities and achieving sustainability through increased numbers of members and Association sales. USAID will assist members of dairy associations to consolidate their operations and establish linkages with other agriculture sector producers. Principal contractors and grantees: NASFAM and Land 'O Lakes (both prime).

FY 2007 Program:

No obligations will be made in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: In FY 2005, the value of agricultural products marketed by farmers' associations reached \$2.7 million, continuing the sales growth that has seen sales increase every year for the past three years. The gross value of non-tobacco crops sold locally and internationally increased to \$1.96 million. USAID continued to promote growth of the dairy industry in Malawi, through 55 dairy associations with over 6,376 members (46% of which are women), and milk sales grew by 71% from \$439,276 in FY 2004 to \$752,000 in FY 2005. To date, over 4,960 private sector jobs (including 2,236 women) were created through growing, selling and processing cassava roots and cassava-related products, cotton, coffee, and food sauces. Agricultural exports of USAID-targeted commodities reached a value of \$18.6 million.

By the end of this program in FY 2006, NASFAM will wholly finance its activities from member and user fees. NASFAM will acquire new members, and take a leading role in establishing marketing and other business relationships with agricultural product buyers, processors and exporters, as well as suppliers of its members' production inputs. USAID-assisted dairy associations will establish effective market linkages with buyers and producers of complementary products that enhance the value of dairy production. The value of agricultural products marketed by NASFAM and assisted dairy producers will increase from \$3.2 million in FY 2005 to \$4.7 million in 2006. Membership in NASFAM will increase from 108,225 to 115,000 in FY 2006.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Malawi

612-006 Rural Income Growth	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	28,018
Expenditures	11,882
Unliquidated	16,136
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	7,073
Expenditures	14,041
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	35,091
Expenditures	25,923
Unliquidated	9,168
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	44
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	860
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	904
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	6,980
Est. Total Cost	42,975

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Improved Basic Education Quality and Efficiency
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-009
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,100,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: The education program supports improved quality of Malawian primary level education and greater access to education for children. This is accomplished by creating better teachers through longer, more intensive, and higher quality pre-service training and regular in-service training that support pedagogical and content skills. Children in target districts show improvements in test scores and a drop in repetition rates. USAID continues to vigorously support the roll out of a HIV/AIDS Life Skills curriculum in schools and teacher training institutions, capitalizing on the natural forum that educational institutions provide for dissemination of information. Finally, USAID supports an educational management information system (EMIS) that provides timely, accurate data to education decision-makers. While this program ends in 2006, the work will continue under a new strategic objective, "Improved Health and Education Status of Malawians", which includes a specific focus on equitable access to quality basic education. In FY 2005, a Congressional directive funded a program in two countries, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, to focus on improving the quality of education received and reducing fees for those most in need. In consultation with the Government of Malawi, the proposed demonstration program is being implemented in the Dowa district in the Central Region. The School Fees activity has three major focal areas: increased access to basic education and improved learning with a special focus on orphans, vulnerable children and girls; increased resources available at the school level; and improved teaching and learning outcomes in primary schools.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,100,000 DA). USAID continues to fund the pre-service training of primary school teachers through the Malawi Teacher Training Activity (MTTA) in all Malawian Primary Teacher Training Colleges and in-service training for teachers in the four target districts of Kasungu, Machinga, Mzimba South and Phalombe. The focus of pre-service training is on HIV/AIDS, life skills and social studies. The focus of in-service training is on improving the teaching of content knowledge in English, mathematics, and science. USAID is also continuing to fund the Education Management Information System (EMIS) to improve data quality in support of policy reform as well as capacity building in Malawi's five primary teacher training colleges. Principal contractors and grantees: The American Institutes for Research (AIR), the Academy for Educational Development (AED), World Learning, Inc. (WLI), the University of Massachusetts and Virginia Polytechnic and State University (all prime).

FY 2007 Program:

No obligation will be made in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: Performance and Results: In FY 2005, the number of instructors in teacher training colleges with college degrees in primary education increased to 48, exceeding the target of 25. The number of teachers receiving in-service training in math, science and English was 6,389, exceeding the target of 6,000. USAID trained and mobilized 1,324 School Management Committees (45.2% of targeted schools) in FY 2005, exceeding the target of 10%. The training covered HIV/AIDS mitigation and civic education. The USAID-supported EMIS is providing real-time, accurate school census data.

By the end of the program in FY 2006, USAID will have trained 6,000 teachers (out of a total of 9,400 teachers in the targeted area) in basic teaching skills, and an additional 6,500 teachers in the new social studies curriculum for grades five to eight. Fifty teachers with college degrees in primary education will be teaching teachers in Malawi's five primary teacher training colleges. The School Fees activity will have increased school enrollment for girls, orphans and other vulnerable children in the target area by 4%; increased financial resources available at the school level by 10%; and increased by 20% the number of primary teachers trained in applying early literacy teaching techniques in the classroom.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Malawi

612-009 Improved Basic Education Quality and Efficiency	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	5,361	11,883
Expenditures	4,400	6,530
Unliquidated	961	5,353
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	300	9,900
Expenditures	482	5,572
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	5,661	21,783
Expenditures	4,882	12,102
Unliquidated	779	9,681
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	2,100
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	0	2,100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	1,700	2,780
Est. Total Cost	7,361	26,663

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Increased Poor Rural Household Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-011
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,173,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$4,574,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: Chronic food insecurity affects over 25% of Malawi's population and, in drought years, over 40% of the population may require food assistance. The causes of chronic food insecurity include counterproductive government policies and structural distortions in the agriculture sector, extreme poverty, low levels of education and agricultural productivity, and widespread debilitation and death of household income earners from HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. USAID will make innovative use of all resources, including P.L. 480 Title II food aid, to increase agricultural productivity, improve health status, and increase skills training for the poorest Malawian households, including orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs). A healthier, more skilled population has significantly greater income-earning potential, resulting in greater access to food on a more permanent basis.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$161,000 DA). The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) continues to provide timely and unbiased information on food security, commodity prices, informal trade and vulnerability assessments to improve the Government of Malawi's (GOM), local government's, and donors' emergency preparedness and ability to respond to complex emergencies. USAID supports the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), as well as the GOM and partner nutritional surveillance activities as part of disaster mitigation. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Inc. (prime)

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$712,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance and market information through the National Association of Small Farmers of Malawi (NASFAM) to 110,000 smallholder farmers to enable them to gain access to export markets for high-value products such as chilies, paprika, groundnuts, aromatic rice and milk. USAID continues to provide training and technology transfer to 7,000 dairy farmers and producers, thereby increasing the adoption of improved dairy management techniques and better genetic stock in the Malawian dairy industry. Emphasis continues to be on increasing milk yields and farmer incomes from milk sales. NASFAM is developing a computerized warehouse system for the Agricultural Commodity Exchange. USAID is also exploring a follow-on dairy activity to consolidate producer associations in the sector through FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: NASFAM and Land O' Lakes (both prime).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$300,000 DA). USAID continues to support the P.L. 480 Title II Development Assistance Program (DAP) by providing resources for agriculture and health programming. Food-for-Work activities are targeted at creating productive assets like community dams, irrigation canals, and feeder roads. HIV/AIDS resources provide food, care and livelihoods for orphans and those infected with HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARE (both prime).

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:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$300,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide support to the FEWSNET activity as well as to the GOM, local governments, and donors to improve emergency preparedness and the ability to respond to future complex emergencies. USAID will support the MVAC as well as the GOM and partner nutritional surveillance activities as part of disaster mitigation. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Inc.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$3,178,000 DA). USAID will continue to support increased crop diversification, especially of staple crops such as sorghum, cassava, millet, and rice, to minimize household food insecurity and improve the potential for income generation from non-maize crop sales. Value-added agro-processing, such as canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, will be encouraged to maximize income-generating opportunities for smallholder farmers. Farmers will be encouraged to utilize small-scale and drip irrigation programs, improved seeds and farming technologies, and more affordable agricultural inputs (such as fertilizer) to increase smallholder agricultural productivity. USAID will build partnerships between the International Agricultural Research Centers, GOM research facilities and private sector firms to improve technology transfer. Principal contractors and grantees: NASFAM

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$1,096,000 DA). Safety net programs will be developed to address the chronically and marginally food insecure, including HIV/AIDS orphans and other vulnerable children. For households that have been affected by HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disabling illnesses, labor-saving technologies and food-for-work programs will help build assets and add vital infrastructure such as roads and small-scale irrigation systems. Principal contractors and grantees: CRS and CARE.

Performance and Results: By the end of the program, 20,000 participant farmers will have diversified their staple crops to include more cassava, sorghum, sweet potato, millet, wheat and Irish potato, and will increase their maize yields by 50% over the national average of one metric ton per hectare. In 2007, the number of smallholder, HIV/AIDS, single-parent, and orphan-headed households using small-scale irrigation or drip-irrigation systems and improved technologies will increase 20%. The percentage of people requiring emergency food assistance annually in USAID Title II DAP areas will decrease from 33% in 2006 to 23% in 2007. The number of rural households earning income from agro-processing, natural products and non-farm services will increase by 50,000 in 2007. The number of rural households earning income from sales of crops other than maize and tobacco such as fruits, vegetables, legumes, and other diversified crops will increase by 14%, from 110,000 in 2006 to 125,000 in 2007. Sales of high-value crops such as paprika, rice, chilies, etc, are projected to increase from \$4 million to \$5.5 million. The number of smallholder farmers adopting soil conserving and fertility enhancing technologies will increase by 5% in 2007. By the end of the program in FY 2010, at least 10% of the targeted households will be food secure.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Malawi

612-011 Increased Poor Rural Household Food Security	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	1,173
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	1,173
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	4,574
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	5,747

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Wealth/Asset Creation/Retention for the Rural Poor
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-012
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,581,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$4,142,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's wealth/asset creation and retention program will help poor households create and retain wealth and/or assets, reduce food insecurity, and improve health status. USAID activities will protect and increase the assets and livelihoods of the poor, improve sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, promote and support anti-corruption reforms, improve private sector competitiveness, and strengthen the financial services sector and increase access to capital.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$2,432,000 DA). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to 900 communities in enterprise development, marketing of natural products and stewardship of wildlife reserves, national parks, forests, and other ecosystems. More than 65,000 households will benefit from community-based natural resources management (CBNRM). In 2006, household revenues from CBNRM activities will increase to \$400,000 per year, from \$200,587 in FY 2005. USAID will establish and strengthen local, participatory decision-making systems that assure that decision-making and allocation of resources is democratic and equitable. USAID, in cooperation with partners in two Global Development Alliances, will assist communities to practice sustainable agriculture, increase crop productivity and diversification, and improve management in two ecologically-sensitive areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Washington State University, Development Alternatives, Inc. and African Parks Foundation (all prime).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$549,000 DA). USAID will support activities that help the poor protect their productive assets, reduce risks to their livelihoods, and minimize harmful coping strategies. USAID will expand business development and extension services to entrepreneurial farmers and micro-enterprises, develop new insurance products (crop and life), provide grain and seed banks and encourage public works to protect and improve productive infrastructure. In FY 2006, 7,000 entrepreneurial farmers and micro-enterprises will receive USAID-supported business development training or technical assistance; the number of recipients will rise to 12,000 in FY 2007. In FY 2006, 1,000, and in FY 2007, 1,250 entrepreneurial farmers will benefit from insurance products (crop and life) from USAID-supported financial institutions. Principal contractors and grantees: Local organizations and others to be determined.

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$600,000 DA). In FY 2006, USAID will expand financial/business development services to entrepreneurial farmers and micro-enterprises; develop new insurance products (crop and life); and establish more effective social safety nets. USAID will provide technical assistance to microfinance institutions (MFIs) so they can provide approximately 20,000 loans worth about \$9 million. USAID will build a more accessible financial system, providing demand-driven capacity building assistance to Malawi's four existing MFIs in the areas of governance, management and loan officer training, external ratings, financial analysis, and information systems. USAID will work with the Malawi Microfinance Network to develop and implement a five-year strategic plan, explore a pilot Development Credit Authority initiative with commercial banks and assist the Reserve Bank of Malawi to create a microfinance regulatory framework. Principal contractors and grantees: Opportunity International and Chemonics International, Inc.

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 obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$400,000 DA). USAID, in collaboration with the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub and the Regional Agricultural Trade Expansion Support Program, will provide training and technical assistance to improve product quality standards, foster additional trade linkages among small farmer producer associations and between commodity-specific industry clusters and export markets, and improve the efficiency of the Government of Malawi's (GOM) Customs Service. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$2,973,000 DA). USAID will continue to address threats to biodiversity and constraints to sustainable natural resource-based enterprises. Communities benefiting from CBNRM initiatives will continue to receive support for local resource allocation decision-making processes and structures. USAID will continue to build alliances to promote sustainable natural resource utilization and access to alternative energy. Principal contractors and grantees: Washington State University, Development Alternatives, Inc., and African Parks Foundation (all prime).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$369,000 DA). USAID will continue to support activities that expand business development services to entrepreneurial farmers and micro-enterprises as well as develop new insurance products (crop and life) and more effective social safety nets. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$400,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the growth of micro-, small and medium enterprises by improving their access to demand-driven financial services, building sustainable financial institutions, encouraging the establishment of strategic alliances in the capital markets, and assisting the GOM in creating an appropriate legal and regulatory environment. Principal contractors and grantees: Opportunity International and Chemonics International, Inc. (both prime)

Performance and Results: Income and assets in target households will increase from \$5.6 million in 2006 to \$6.5 million in 2007. Sales and exports of target agricultural and natural resource-based products and services will reach \$4.7 million in 2006 and \$5.6 million in 2007. Sales of natural resource-based products and services will increase from \$400,000 in 2006 to \$750,000 in 2007. The cumulative number of loans disbursed by target financial institutions to micro, small and medium enterprises will reach 20,000 in 2006 and 25,000 in 2007. The number of hectares under sustainable and environmentally-sound agriculture practices will reach 150,000 in 2006 and 200,000 in 2007. By the program's end, income and assets in targeted households will have increased by 40%. USAID's wealth/asset creation and retention activities will have increased food security and the capacity to access affordable health care for poor, rural Malawian households.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Malawi

612-012 Wealth/Asset Creation/Retention for the Rural Poor	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	3,581
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	3,581
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	4,142
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	7,723

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Improved Malawian Health and Education Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	612-013
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$21,125,000 CSH; \$2,638,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$21,060,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: This program will improve the health and education status of Malawians. One program component will reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS, prevent and control malaria and tuberculosis (TB), support family planning and reproductive health, and improve child health. Interventions will complement other donor programs and will include insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs) to prevent malaria, sales of oral rehydration solution to prevent dehydration, quality improvements at public and faith-based health facilities, and improved management of Malawi's drug supply chain. The education program component will improve teacher training, and access to education, particularly for girls and children affected by HIV/AIDS. It focuses on in-service teacher training, training for instructors at teacher colleges, building strong community/school linkages, and integrating HIV/AIDS information into the curriculum. The Congressional directive on Holistic Education Reform and School Fees, begun in FY 2005, will continue to focus on increasing access to basic education and improved learning for girls, orphans, and other vulnerable children (OVCs); increasing school-level resources; and improving learning outcomes in primary schools.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,638,000 DA). Girls, orphans, and other vulnerable children will receive assistance to attend school, and their communities mobilized to support and encourage them. Teacher training will build skills that contribute to a higher quality education. The USAID-supported Education Management Information System (EMIS) will improve data quality in support of policy reform. An interactive radio program targeting youth will address issues pertinent to education and public health. Principal contractors and grantees: American Institutes for Research (AIR), Academy for Educational Development (AED), World Learning Institute (WLI), University of Massachusetts, Virginia Polytechnic and State University (all prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,175,000 CSH). USAID will reduce mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission, improve pediatric treatment for HIV-infected children, support the implementation of the Ministry of Health's (MOH) strategy for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), promote improved birth spacing, improve knowledge and practices related to protecting children's health, and improve immunization acceptance and coverage. Vitamin A and de-worming programs will be initiated under the School Feeding activity. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Sciences for Health (MSH), John Snow, Inc., and Population Services International (PSI) (all prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,429,000 CSH). USAID will support the MOH's National Malaria Control Program with strategies to prevent malaria, distribution of ITNs, preventive treatment for pregnant women, education and behavior change communication, and research and policy development. Material support, technical assistance and training will be provided for the Tuberculosis Coalition Group to improve referral systems for TB patients. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and PSI (both prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$11,369,000 CSH). USAID's prevention and mitigation activities targeting at-risk groups and geographic hot spots include a comprehensive package of

prevention, care and treatment services for orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), home-based care initiatives, better access to and improved quality of services, and capacity building. USAID will assist the National AIDS Commission (NAC) and the MOH in improving management, service delivery, policy development, and monitoring and evaluation. An HIV/AIDS mitigation Life Skills Curriculum will be continued and expanded in the school system. Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins University's (JHU) Center for Communication Programs, PSI, Save the Children/US, Family Health International (FHI) and JHPIEGO (all prime).

Support Family Planning (\$4,152,000 CSH). USAID will assist the MOH to improve its logistics management system to ensure contraceptive availability, and the MOH and Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) to improve the quality of care in major health facilities by providing training in infection prevention and hygiene. Population activities will focus on family planning so families can align desired family size with their resources. Principal contractors and grantees: JHPIEGO and John Snow, Inc. (both prime)

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:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work to reduce mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission and to improve pediatric treatment for HIV and care for OVCs. Support to the MOH to implement its IMCI strategy, to improve knowledge and practices that protect and improve children's health, and improve immunization acceptance and coverage will also continue. Principal contractors and grantees: MSH and PSI (both prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,900,000 CSH). USAID will support the National Malaria Control Program and the TB Coalition Group through commodity support, technical assistance, training and improved referral systems. Principal contractors and grantees: CDC and PSI (both prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$11,385,000 CSH). USAID will support activities that target at-risk groups and geographic hot spots, strengthen non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide HIV/AIDS-related services, and provide technical assistance to the NAC and the MOH. Integration of HIV/AIDS mitigation activities in the curriculum and education system will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: JHU's Center for Communication Programs, PSI, Save the Children, and FHI (all prime).

Support Family Planning (\$3,575,000 CSH). USAID will continue to assist the MOH to improve its logistics management, and the MOH and the CHAM to improve the quality of care. Family planning activities will likewise be continued. Principal contractors and grantees: JHPIEGO and John Snow, Inc. (both prime).

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

Performance and Results: By 2008, contraceptive prevalence will reach 34% (from 26% in 2000). Over 55% of children under five will sleep under ITNs. Persons tested at USAID-assisted voluntary counseling and testing centers will increase to 100,000 and 35,000 OVCs will receive care and support services. By 2010, in 1,064 schools in nine districts, 6,160 out of 9,560 untrained teachers will receive basic teaching skills training. The National Strategies on HIV/AIDS and Education and on Teacher Education and Development will be implemented nation-wide. The School Fees activity will have increased school enrollment for girls and OVCs in the target area by 12%; school-level financial resources by 30%; and increased the percent of primary teachers trained in applying early literacy teaching techniques in the classroom by 80%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Malawi

	CSH	DA
612-013 Improved Malawian Health and Education Status		
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	21,125	2,638
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	21,125	2,638
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	21,060	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	42,185	2,638