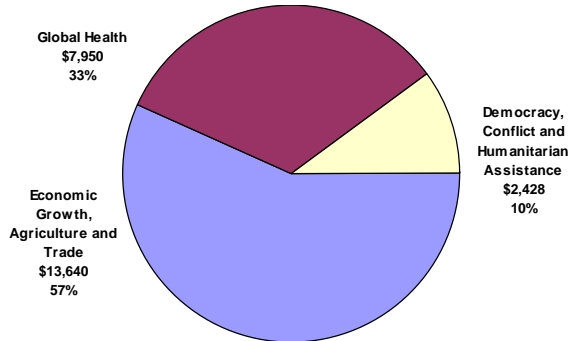
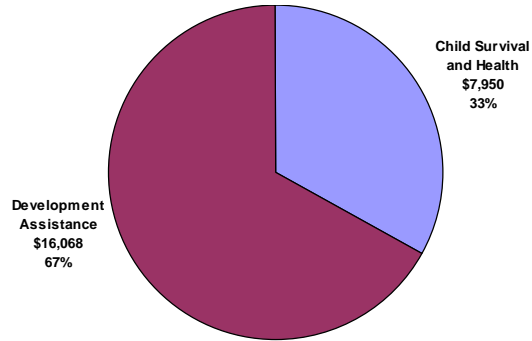


Regional Center for Southern Africa

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account

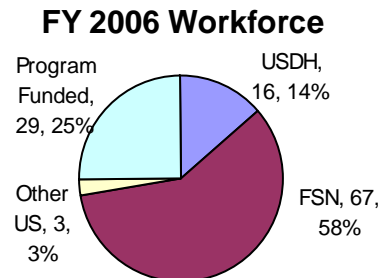


Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
A More Competitive Southern African Economy	690-014	5,017	5,400	5,000
Improved Rural Livelihoods	690-015	7,534	5,418	6,400
Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa	690-016	3,787	2,456	2,428
Improved Management of Selected River Basins	690-017	2,583	2,023	2,240
Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program	690-019	6,950	7,486	7,950
Total (in thousands of dollars)		25,871	22,783	24,018

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	4,036	3,847	3,943
USDH Salaries & Benefits	1,527	1,608	1,642
Program Funds	2,184	2,267	2,508
Total (in thousands of dollars)	7,747	7,722	8,093



Mission Director: Gerald Cashion

Regional Center for Southern Africa

The Development Challenge: The Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) manages the development assistance component of the Southern Africa regional program. However, USAID South Africa manages the Regional HIV/AIDS Program component of the regional portfolio. The Southern Africa regional program covers the 12 countries that are members of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The SADC member countries range from very poor (Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia) to low middle-income (Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe). However, even within the wealthier countries in the region, significant income inequality and poverty exist.

Although the region is anchored by the modern and diversified economy of South Africa, many of the countries continue to be predominantly agricultural. Agriculture accounts for an estimated 70% to 80% of employment, but contributes only about 17% to regional gross domestic product (GDP) because of low productivity. Several countries rely heavily on extractive industries, while a few have had some success in increasing non-traditional exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. In most countries in the region, the rate of GDP growth stagnated or fell in 2003; average GDP growth was 4.5% (not including Zimbabwe). This is far below the estimated 6.2% annual growth that the region needs to meet its poverty alleviation goals. Challenged by poverty and insufficient investment, hard hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and continually beset by droughts and food insecurity, the region's population has seen its average life expectancy drop from 57 years to 33 years. The continuing political crisis in Zimbabwe illustrates the fragility of democratic institutions in the region.

Southern Africa remains the region of the world most severely affected by HIV/AIDS. In at least six countries-Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe-it is estimated that more than a fifth of the adult population is infected with HIV, and in Botswana and Swaziland (with prevalence rates of 37.3 and 38.8%, respectively) nearly two out of five adults may be HIV-infected. The burden of the epidemic on the region is staggering. With less than 2% of the world's population, the ten Southern African countries account for 30% of HIV-infected individuals, 27% of children orphaned by AIDS, and 32% of AIDS deaths. Moreover, the epidemic has not yet peaked (except, possibly, in Zambia) and the disproportionate effect on the region is likely to continue.

Contrasted with this bleak economic picture is the more positive one of a region with relatively well-developed infrastructure, diverse natural resources, generally better health and education than the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa (apart from HIV/AIDS) and nascent democratic governments. The region remains relatively peaceful compared to other sub-regions of Africa, which makes possible movement towards greater regional integration.

The United States has four main interests in southern Africa: increasing trade and strengthening economic ties with the SADC region; mitigating the region's HIV/AIDS crisis; recurrent food insecurity; and strengthening democracy to improve the climate for trade and reduce the risk of conflict in the region.

The USAID Program: USAID is requesting FY 2006 funding for programs which will focus on increasing competitiveness, improving rural livelihoods, increasing electoral competition, improving river basin management in the Southern African region, and HIV/AIDS. USAID began a new strategy in FY 2004, so implementation of the activities has just begun.

USAID provides a regional platform for several Presidential and Agency Initiatives, specifically the Trade for African Development and Enterprise Initiative, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the Anti-Corruption Initiative and the Conflict Initiative. The first two initiatives and the regular program will finance activities that promote economic growth through trade and enhanced competitiveness, as well as increase opportunities for rural livelihoods via technical support for emerging commercial farmers and policy support to facilitate market access.

Funds from the Anti-Corruption Initiative will be added to the regular democracy and governance program to fund activities that address electoral frameworks and civil society involvement in the eight upcoming

national elections in 2005-2007. Conflict Initiative funding will be channeled to reduce electoral and governance-based conflict in fragile states in the southern Africa region.

Funding for the fourth area of activity, river basin management, will be used to support institution strengthening and community management of water resources in the Okavango River Basin.

With Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funding, USAID's Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP) strengthens U.S. Government efforts to combat the impact of HIV/AIDS across the region. RHAP is implemented by the USAID/South Africa bilateral mission.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Africa Bureau supports the drought preparedness activities of the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) across the countries in southern Africa that are most affected by the drought.

Other Donors: USAID uses the joint consultative meetings organized by the European Union (EU) and SADC for overall donor coordination. Sector-specific coordination has been developed in two sectors (trade and river basin management) and in sub-sectors of the democracy and agricultural areas (e.g., election monitoring and coordinated response to food shortages). Overall, the EU and the United Kingdom (UK) have the largest regional programs in southern Africa. The EU, USAID and the UK have the largest regional programs in economic growth and infrastructure. Similarly, the UK, USAID and Denmark have the largest regional democracy and governance programs. The EU, USAID, and Norway have the largest regional environment and natural resource management programs; and the EU, USAID, and the UK have the largest regional agriculture programs. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) works on anti-corruption initiatives, and the UK is involved in the development of electoral norms and standards. Sweden and the United Nation's Global Environmental Facility support river basin management activities in the Okavango River Basin. The economic growth areas in which USAID is working receive support from a number of donors, namely the EU, the UK, and Germany (regional trade); the EU, World Bank and IMF (economic and financial sector reform); the World Bank, EU, and the UKDFID (Customs reform and administration), Germany (private sector development), and the UK (food security). A range of donor governments are working in the area of HIV/AIDS in the region including the United Kingdom, Australia, and Denmark, as well as the EU. In addition, RHAP, together with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, will collaborate with UNAIDS and the World Health Organization to promote communication and collaboration in all areas of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and support.

Regional Center for Southern Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	5,950	7,486	7,950
Development Assistance	21,115	18,921	15,297	16,068
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,000	0	0
Total Program Funds	22,315	25,871	22,783	24,018

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

690-001 Improved Democratic Practices in Southern Africa				
DA	1,879	0	0	0
ESF	1,200	0	0	0
690-002 Southern Africa Trade Development				
DA	12,796	0	0	0
690-012 Shared Natural Resources Management				
DA	977	0	0	0
690-013 Expanded Trade in Farm Technologies and Products				
DA	5,463	0	0	0
690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy				
DA	0	5,017	5,400	5,000
690-015 Improved Rural Livelihoods				
DA	0	7,534	5,418	6,400
690-016 Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa				
DA	0	3,787	2,456	2,428
690-017 Improved Management of Selected River Basins				
DA	0	2,583	2,023	2,240
690-019 Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program				
CSH	0	5,950	7,486	7,950
ESF	0	1,000	0	0

Mission Director,
Gerald Cashion

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	A More Competitive Southern African Economy
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	690-014
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,400,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$5,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's regional program to improve the economic competitiveness of southern African economies includes technical assistance and training to: (a) reduce policy and regulatory barriers to free trade; (b) deepen capacity to negotiate and implement trade agreements; and (c) develop intra-regional and international business linkages and industrial clusters. This program is organized as a Regional Trade Hub, and as such, serves as the programmatic vehicle for the Presidential Initiative on Trade for African Development and Enterprise. The program also provides a base for consolidated U.S. government trade advocacy services and advances Global Development Alliances (GDA) with the private sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance to regional and national officials to coordinate policies to improve economic stability and simplify trade rules among regional trade regimes. USAID is supporting private sector engagement in public policy advocacy on market liberalization, regulatory compliance and government transparency. Further, USAID is supporting increased competitiveness by helping to reduce transport and transaction costs through streamlining government involvement and supporting private-sector investment in these sectors. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime).

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,450,000 DA). USAID is improving regional trade capacity by assisting southern African countries to interpret and enforce regional and global trade commitments. Programs offer trade capacity training, promotion of private sector involvement in trade policy, attracting private sector partners to jointly fund selected regional sector development, and provide commercial advice advocacy for regional firms to engage in U.S. trade opportunities such as the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). USAID continues to fund trade capacity-building support to the Southern African Customs Unions participating in Free Trade Agreement negotiations with the United States. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$2,950,000 DA). USAID assistance is promoting increased U.S. - African business linkages under AGOA and regional business development. USAID support is facilitating the development of competitive clusters of firms and making use of partnerships with the private sector in targeted industries. Principal contractors: The Services Group (prime), CARANA Corporation (prime); Abt Associates, Incorporated (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue implementing activities begun in FY 2005, i.e., coordinate policies to increase economic growth and investor confidence, assist private sector groups to engage in public policy, implement free trade legislation and improve private sector participation in transport and customs services. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime).

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID expects to build capacity in regional and global trade structures, promote policy reforms and reduce impediments to competitiveness including reducing tariffs that penalize value-added processing in the region. Principal

contractor: The Services Group (prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$2,500,000 DA). USAID plans to continue expanding U.S.-African business linkages, providing technical assistance to improve the competitiveness of African products and services, and publicizing the role of trade in combating poverty. USAID will foster public-private partnerships within the region and from abroad. Principal contractors: The Services Group (prime), CARANA Corporation (prime); Abt Associates, Incorporated (sub).

Performance and Results: Program implementation has just begun under the new USAID strategy. By the end of the strategy, USAID expects significant growth in total exports within the region and globally. Southern Africa also will have attracted increased Foreign Direct Investment as well as house companies that produce products that are competitive in regional and world markets. An increased number of business associations will be engaged in advocacy regarding public policy and regulatory issues.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	6,000	2,500
Expenditures	83	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	6,000	2,500
Expenditures	83	0
Unliquidated	5,917	2,500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	5,400	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	5,400	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	5,000	0
Future Obligations	46,061	0
Est. Total Cost	62,461	2,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Improved Rural Livelihoods
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	690-015
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,418,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,400,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID will improve rural incomes, increase food security, and stimulate agricultural growth by (a) increasing production and trade of high-value agricultural commodities by emerging commercial farmers; (b) diversifying crop-livestock systems in vulnerable communities; and (c) improving regional coordination on agricultural and rural livelihoods research and policy. USAID will promote regional synergies and complementarities for effective coordination and monitoring of Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) programs in southern Africa.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID assistance helps deliver competitive agricultural products and services to local, regional, and global markets by focusing on targeted market-led approaches to agricultural development. USAID helps emerging commercial farmers to access technologies (such as irrigation, appropriate seeds and equipment), and markets and regulatory guidelines to deliver competitive agricultural products and services to local, regional and global markets. While about a third of all activities will be implemented through private and public-private alliances, USAID's Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (also known as the Trade Hub) will assist in promoting southern Africa agriculture products in global markets. Principal grantees: Michigan State University and Louisiana State University (both prime).

Increase Agriculture Productivity (\$2,718,000 DA). USAID is providing energy efficient technology packages that, among other things, will improve seed varieties and seed systems development, irrigation, product quality control, and food processing, and will address environmental concerns along with alternative energy sources. USAID is helping vulnerable communities to increase their food security by diversifying from high-risk crops, primarily maize. To this end, USAID is creating pilot demonstrations in vulnerable communities of diversifying both agricultural and non-agricultural income-generating activities (drying fruits and fish, cultivating culinary herbs and medicinal plants, training semi-skilled labor for hire). Finally, USAID is fostering strategic partnerships among research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regional policy networks, farmer and producer organizations, large commercial agribusinesses and others, in order to influence the research for development as well as the regional policy agendas. Principal grantee: Association Liaison Office of Universities in Cooperation and Development (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade (\$2,900,000 DA). IEHA beneficiaries will supply fresh horticultural products to regional supermarkets and regional hotels and catering companies. Partnering organizations will provide technical packages and training in quality control systems, and will identify and strengthen regional seed companies who target small-scale commercial farmer associations. To increase the competitiveness of crop and livestock products in regional and extra-regional markets, USAID will address gaps in horticultural and meat products supply chains. Work begun on plant and vegetable products certification for the U.S. market will continue. Principal grantees: Michigan State University and Louisiana State University (both prime).

Increase Agriculture Productivity (\$3,500,000 DA). Diversification activities will begin in one-third of target communities. USAID will work with farmer associations, NGOs, international public organizations, national

governments, and for-profit firms to reduce marketing, extension, and credit costs. In addition, USAID will introduce processing and storage technologies, and low capital and low labor technologies for staple food production. USAID will partner with health and nutrition institutes to develop food-based, low labor yet nutritious solutions for meeting daily caloric intake required for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: Association Liaison Office of Universities in Cooperation and Development (prime).

Performance and Results: The current agriculture strategy and interventions began in late FY 2004. By the end of the strategy, there will be increased low labor input technologies for vulnerable populations (including HIV/AIDS affected households) and a modest range of crop and livestock products for household consumption and regional and extra-regional trade. Agriculture trade activities (approximately 35%) will focus first and primarily on local and regional markets.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-015 Improved Rural Livelihoods	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	8,459
Expenditures	65
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	8,459
Expenditures	65
Unliquidated	8,394
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	5,418
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	5,418
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	6,400
Future Obligations	43,562
Est. Total Cost	63,839

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	690-016
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,456,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$750,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,428,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's regional program to improve electoral processes and political competition in southern Africa includes technical assistance and training to (a) increase demand for transparency and accountability in electoral processes; (b) promote adoption, application and incorporation of regional elections norms and standards into electoral law; and (c) build capacity of selected regional organizations in the prevention and mitigation of election-related conflict and human rights violations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Promote and Support Anti-corruption Reforms (\$605,000 DA): USAID is developing the oversight capacity of civil society networks, expanding the investigative journalism training to include more countries, and supporting the development of approaches to combating corruption in different USAID programs. Through the support of data collection and analysis activities, USAID is strengthening the research and analytical skills of regional partners. Prime grantees: Transparency International-Zimbabwe and the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (both prime).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$1,101,000 DA; \$750,000 prior year ESF): USAID is building upon previous investments to promote the adoption and application of elections norms and standards by national parliaments, with the ultimate aim of influencing electoral reform in the various southern African countries. In addition, USAID will support election observation in the seven countries holding elections in 2005-2006. Principal grantee: The SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF prime).

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$750,000 DA): USAID is building the capacity of selected regional organizations to prevent and mitigate election-related conflict. A regional conflict vulnerability assessment identified political competition and power struggle as critical sources of conflict in Southern Africa. Prime contractor: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime), The African Center for the Constructive Resolutions of Disputes (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$605,000 DA). USAID will continue implementing earlier activities, including strengthening the oversight capacity of civil society networks, training journalists, and developing cross-sectoral approaches to fighting corruption. In addition, USAID will also support public outreach activities aimed at disseminating findings of research conducted in the previous year, thereby promoting evidence-based advocacy and policy reform. USAID will also support increased citizen oversight and involvement in the political process to increase transparency and accountability in public office. Principal grantees: Transparency International-Zimbabwe and the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) (both prime).

Promote and support free and fair elections (\$1,823,000 DA). USAID will continue to support election observation. During 2006, there will be three national elections. In addition to election observation, USAID support will focus on interventions that promote the adoption and application of elections norms and standards by national parliaments. Principal grantee: SADC-PF (prime).

Performance and Results: Program implementation has just begun under the new strategy. Therefore, there are no substantive results to report on at this time. USAID expects that by the end of the strategy,

most of the SADC countries will have adopted the electoral norms and standards, and reformed their electoral processes accordingly. A number of national elections will have been assessed against these norms and standards, and the standards will be accepted by a broad constituency in the region. More than two-thirds of SADC citizens, when asked, will express increased trust and confidence in their electoral institutions. The level of corruption will have decreased, and the record on civil liberties and political rights for ordinary citizens will have improved. Civil society networks and other regional coalitions will be actively promoting fair elections, the protection of human rights and increased transparency of political and government processes.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-016 Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	4,639	0
Expenditures	1	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	4,639	0
Expenditures	1	0
Unliquidated	4,638	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	750
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	2,456	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	2,456	750
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	2,428	0
Future Obligations	12,525	0
Est. Total Cost	22,048	750

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Improved Management of Selected River Basins
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	690-017
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,023,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,240,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's program to improve the management of specific international river basins in southern Africa includes training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to protect and manage river basin resources, and to increase community involvement in the decision-making processes related to the use and protection of basin resources at the local level.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,023,000 DA). USAID is providing training and technical assistance to strengthen the ability of river basin commissions, relevant national institutions, and communities to develop, reach consensus on, and implement river basin management plans. USAID efforts, in coordination with other donors, are strengthening the Okavango River Basin Commission (OKACOM) and corresponding water, natural resource, tourism, and agriculture institutions of the three countries - Angola, Namibia, and Botswana - that share the Okavango River Basin. USAID supports the creation and establishment of an operational OKACOM Secretariat and is conducting analyses of laws and regulations that govern the ability of OKACOM to be an effective decision-making body for water use in the Basin. Further, USAID is supporting community-based water and natural resource management enterprises that are compatible with sound river basin management objectives. Principal contractors: Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (prime); the Association of Preserving the Environment of Integrated and Rural Development; the Kalahari Conservation Society; and the Namibian Nature Foundation (all subs).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,240,000 DA). USAID activities will strengthen the ability of river basin commissions and relevant institutions to develop, negotiate, and implement river basin management plans. USAID plans to further strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of OKACOM as a regional river basin institution through training and technical assistance. Based on results of community assessments, USAID also plans to support the development and introduction of effective techniques to increase water productivity in household and farm use, and to facilitate the devolution of responsibility and authority over local watershed management to the community level. Principal contractors: Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (prime); the Association of Preserving the Environment of Integrated and Rural Development; the Kalahari Conservation Society; and the Namibian Nature Foundation (all subs).

Performance and Results: Program implementation has just begun under the new USAID strategy; therefore, there are no substantive results to report at this time. By the end of the strategy, USAID expects OKACOM to be transformed into a fully operational entity, supported by a technically competent secretariat, with demonstrated capacity to coordinate projects and make consensual decisions that improve the management of the river basin. The "best practices" and lessons learned will be shared regionally so that there will be multiple river basins in the region with multi-national river basin commissions established and showing a marked improvement in their effectiveness. The commissions will be forums for resolving water-related disputes and focal points for managing the implementation of approved river basin management plans based on sound technical analysis and involvement of stakeholders (including local communities).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-017 Improved Management of Selected River Basins	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	2,583
Expenditures	4
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	2,583
Expenditures	4
Unliquidated	2,579
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	2,023
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,023
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,240
Future Obligations	13,817
Est. Total Cost	20,663

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	690-019
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,486,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$190,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$7,950,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP), in partnership with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), strengthens U.S. Government (USG) efforts to combat the impact of HIV/AIDS across the region. While most regional programs are implemented by RCSA, RHAP is implemented by South Africa. The program works in 10 countries, including five President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief focus countries and five non-focus countries. The program also implements activities in Swaziland and Lesotho, which have HIV prevalence rates among the highest in the world. USAID support will improve the knowledge base of USG managers and implementing partners across the region in order to assure quality and effective programming. USAID activities will fill service delivery gaps, target high risk and mobile populations in 38 border communities, and strengthen the role of regional organizations in combating the epidemic. In addition, USAID will strengthen countries' use of data and information systems and facilitate cross-regional information exchange, with a particular emphasis on the dissemination and application of best practices across key technical areas related to HIV/AIDS.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,486,000 CSH, \$190,000 Prior Year CSH). USAID funds are increasing access to select HIV/AIDS services for over four million people across the region through a range of interventions. The program reaches vulnerable populations in Swaziland and Lesotho through five voluntary counseling and testing sites, balanced "ABC" ("Abstinence, Be Faithful, and, Correct and Consistent Condom Use") prevention programs, and three prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programs that reach mothers, children, and partners. In addition, the program's focused efforts in Swaziland and Lesotho support orphans and vulnerable children as well as palliative care programs, and include a focus on strengthening human capacity, especially in government and civil society, to manage the national HIV/AIDS programs. USAID is assessing the southern Africa HIV/AIDS prevention cross-border program--Corridors of Hope--and is beginning implementation of a program with common behavior change messages across the region. Five USAID regional technical advisors are supporting USAID country programs and implementing partners to improve the quality and use of surveillance and monitoring and evaluation data across the region. USAID is increasing participation of regional institutions in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic and collaborating with other multilateral partners to develop capacity and leverage regional resources. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT, Inc., The Futures Group, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, ORC Macro, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University, Family Health International, Population Services International, Public Health Institute, and Intrah Health International (all prime); Academy for Educational Development, Into the Limelight, Columbia University, and CARE International (all subs).

FY 2006 Program: Reduce the Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,950,000 CSH). USAID plans to help partners throughout the region to increase their technical, management and strategic planning skills to build on successful regional networks and institutions, and to promote policy development. The program also will facilitate greater participation of the commercial sector in the regional HIV/AIDS response. In FY 2006, USAID plans to continue collaboration with CDC to provide additional voluntary counseling and testing sites in Lesotho and Swaziland, improve laboratory services, and expand PMTCT programs in both countries. USAID may continue activities in behavior change promotion and service

delivery in high-risk, mobile, and migrant populations along eight transport corridors across the region. Regional activities also will encourage increased linkages with African and U.S.-based universities, training, and professional development institutions that will help build health sector capacity for the 10 countries in the southern Africa region. USAID may promote increased information exchange on best program practices; utilization of epidemiological data analysis in all HIV/AIDS programs; and advocacy on issues with region-wide implications, such as policies on improving training for health care providers, orphans and vulnerable children, and treatment. Principal contractors and grantees: Principal contractors and grantees: PACT, Inc., The Futures Group, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, ORC Macro, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University, Family Health International, Population Services International, Public Health Institute, and Intrah Health International (all prime); Academy for Educational Development, Into the Limelight, Columbia University, and CARE International (all subs).

Performance and Results: USAID's five-year regional HIV/AIDS strategy for southern Africa was approved in April 2004. The regional program has assisted bilateral USAID programs, supported Lesotho and Swaziland to increase services to target populations, and built collaboration and consensus with other donor agencies and policy groups that are looking at needs and programs from a region-wide perspective. Throughout the year, USAID advisors provided technical support in Emergency Plan countries, including Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, and Zambia, especially in developing and implementing five-year strategies, country operational plans, and strategic information systems.

Rapid assessments for Lesotho and Swaziland were completed, resulting in key recommendations for expanded programs beginning in FY 2005. USAID supported a new PMTCT program in Swaziland with three sites selected by the national government. A total of 1,765 Swazi clients have received PMTCT services since these sites were opened in June 2004. The program also provided support for HIV testing and counseling at three new voluntary counseling and testing sites in Lesotho to avert over 10,800 HIV/AIDS cases. USAID also supported local capacity building efforts through collaboration with the World Bank Development Marketplace Country Innovation Day, which supports creative indigenous projects in Lesotho and Swaziland. USAID provided support for ongoing capacity-building efforts and small grant programs with community-based organizations in these countries.

USAID built on the achievements of the cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention program that reached over four million people in FY 2004 by providing essential information and services to prevent transmission of HIV. This program will continue to deliver cohesive and consistent prevention programs across eight countries, and will utilize a unified behavior change communication strategy.

Regional partners and local nongovernmental organizations benefited from cross-regional exchanges to improve skills in behavior change communication and monitoring and evaluation. USAID has been instrumental in the development of linkages across sub-regions to integrate PMTCT programs with maternal child health activities.

By the end of the program, eight million people and 40 service sites will have benefited from improved HIV/AIDS services. Regional USG programs will have improved the quality of their HIV/AIDS programs through technical assistance, regional capacity building, leveraging resources, knowledge management, and data for decision making. By FY 2008, USAID will have contributed substantially to reducing the impact of the epidemic in southern Africa and to strengthening the response of the USG and other partners in the region.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-019 Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program	CSH	ESF
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	5,760	1,000
Expenditures	61	26
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	5,760	1,000
Expenditures	61	26
Unliquidated	5,699	974
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	190	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	7,486	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	7,676	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	7,950	0
Future Obligations	5,950	0
Est. Total Cost	27,336	1,000