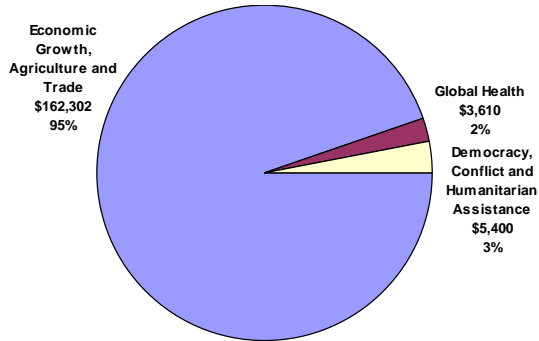
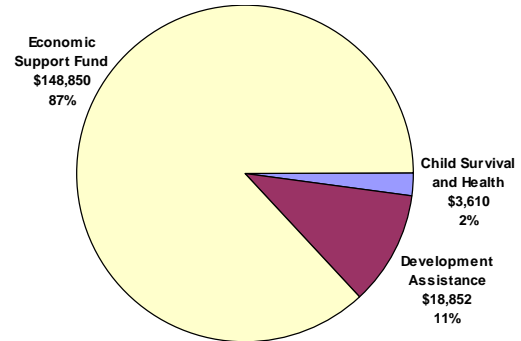


# ANE Regional

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



## Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Program Development and Learning	498-007	12,714	22,600	18,210
E. Asia Regional Democracy Fund	498-016	1,988		
South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy	498-023	6,700	4,000	2,252
East Asia and Pacific Environmental Initiative	498-024	1,740		
South Asia Regional Democracy	498-037	4,558	2,992	4,500
Tsunami Reconstruction	498-045		13,679	
State Department Programs		119,291	108,376	146,350
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>146,991</b>	<b>151,647</b>	<b>171,312</b>

**Mission Director:** Larry Brady

## ANE Regional

**The Development Challenge:** Political instability, the continuing threat of terrorism, and significant development challenges (high population growth rates, weak governance systems, human rights violations, the growing threat of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, environmental degradation, and increasing water scarcity) plague much of Asia and the Near East.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's regional programs are vital to the Agency's efforts to address transnational issues and opportunities, promote public-private partnerships, and facilitate the exchange of information and ideas between countries. These programs are in addition to those managed by the Regional Development Mission/Asia (RDM/A) in Bangkok, Thailand. The four regional programs that will be managed by USAID/Washington in FY 2005 and FY 2006 are:

Program Development and Learning. Funds will support the development and refinement of new strategies for country and regional programs and forward-looking analyses that identify emerging development problems and opportunities in the region. The program also supports planning, analysis, program assessments and evaluations, and Agency compliance with reporting and public information requirements.

South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy. This program supports regional energy cooperation and the eventual trade in clean energy resources in South Asia.

South Asia Regional Initiative on Equity for Women and Children. This program supports efforts to combat trafficking in persons, implement rules of law prohibiting violence against women and children, promote safe migration, and provide care for the survivors of gender-based violence and child abuse.

Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction. The ANE Bureau is presently developing a strategy for long-term recovery and reconstruction to address the impact of the Tsunami that hit several ANE countries on December 26, 2004. Activities under a regional Tsunami strategic objective will cut across all sectors, including humanitarian assistance, education and job creation, natural resource management, infrastructure building, and economic growth.

**Other Program Elements:** None

**Other Donors:** These programs are coordinated with other donors operating in the region. The HIV/AIDS, economic growth, and environment activities have especially benefited from partnerships with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and several United Nations agencies. These partnerships bolster the overall results of these activities and help USAID achieve its objectives in the region.

## ANE Regional 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	1,495	2,317	7,891	3,610
Development Assistance	37,013	19,667	34,388	18,852
Economic Support Fund	44,900	125,007	109,368	148,850
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	100,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>183,408</b>	<b>146,991</b>	<b>151,647</b>	<b>171,312</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

498-007 Program Development and Learning				
CSH	1,495	2,317	4,369	3,610
DA	27,063	10,397	18,231	14,600
498-012 Middle East Regional Democracy Fund				
ESF	4,000	0	0	0
498-016				
ESF	0	1,988	0	0
498-023 South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy				
DA	8,000	6,700	4,000	2,252
ESF	3,000	0	0	0
498-024 East Asia and Pacific Environmental Initiative				
ESF	0	1,740	0	0
498-037 South Asia Regional Democracy				
DA	1,950	2,570	2,000	2,000
ESF	1,900	1,988	992	2,500
498-045 Tsunami Reconstruction				
CSH	0	0	3,522	0
DA	0	0	10,157	0
498-xxx				
ESF	36,000	119,291	108,376	146,350
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	100,000	0	0	0

Office Director,  
Larry Brady

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	ANE Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	Program Development and Learning
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	498-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$4,369,000 CSH; \$18,231,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$3,610,000 CSH; \$14,600,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1995
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2010

**Summary:** The Program Development and Learning (PD&L) strategic objective supports program development, assessment, learning, and outreach efforts that do not fit within the scope of existing regional or bilateral strategic objectives. This includes developing or refining new country or regional strategies, forward-looking analyses that identify emerging development issues and opportunities, assessments and training to strengthen implementation and coordination in specific sectors, crosscutting monitoring and evaluation efforts, and dissemination of information on USAID programs. The PD&L strategic objective is financed with regional and bilateral Development Assistance (DA) and Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** The Asia and Near East (ANE) Bureau plans to use FY 2005 PD&L resources to develop regional programs for Asia and the Middle East, provide state-of-the-art technical information and guidance to field missions to strengthen their programs, implement a web-based reporting system that will provide accurate, timely information on ANE programs, support the design of programs funded by the Millennium Challenge Account in threshold countries, and strengthen communication and outreach efforts. PD&L funds will also finance a portion of management and oversight costs, including travel, of programs in non-presence countries. The following are examples of planned PD&L activities for FY 2005.

Increased Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$8,280,000 DA). Funds will support the development of new programs to strengthen international trade and cooperation, and facilitate trade-related agreements between the United States and Asia that will promote growth and jobs. The U.S. Treasury Department is the principal partner.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$3,960,000 DA). Innovative information and communication technology (ICT) programs will be developed in intellectual property rights, digital broadcast satellite technology, and liberalized telecommunication and ICT policy reform. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) is the principal partner.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,361,000 DA). Funds will support programs aimed at environmental and energy management capacity building, water technology and multi-country water agreements, and managing conflict in Asian forest communities. The Mercantile Communications Pvt. Ltd, a private Nepali firm, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are the principal partners.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,530,000 DA). Funds will further the development of education strategies and projects across the ANE region, especially those targeting girls and in countries with Muslim populations. AED is the principal partner.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$1,100,000 DA). Funds will support technical analyses in the democracy and governance sector, including developing anti-corruption strategies and conducting an analysis of factors contributing to moderate political Islam. The U.S. Treasury Department is the principal partner.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,385,000 CSH). The program provides technical support and training to ensure that regional and bilateral HIV/AIDS programs incorporate state-of-the-art practices. The Center for Developmental and Population Activities (CEDPA) is the principal partner.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,984,000 CSH). The health program will support activities to continue and expand collaboration and partnership in areas such as birth preparation, infection control, safe delivery, and postpartum and newborn care. The program will provide policy analyses and professional development training and technology to affect behavior change and maintain advocacy for maternal and neonatal health, adolescent health, and urban child health. CEDPA and the U.S. Treasury Department are the principal partners.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,000,000 CSH). The program will provide human resource development through information systems management, monitoring and evaluation activities, management and leadership capacity development, and policy analysis and reform assistance. CEDPA is the principal partner.

**FY 2006 Program:** USAID plans to use FY 2006 PD&L resources to continue to support program development in the areas identified above. Levels of support are as follows: Increased Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$3,480,000 DA); Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$4,076,000 DA); Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,580,000 DA); Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,180,000 DA); Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$1,284,000 DA); Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,005,000 CSH); Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,800,000 CSH); and Build Health Systems Capacity (\$805,000 CSH). Partners are yet to be identified.

**Performance and Results:** The democracy program helped develop new strategies for addressing conflict and state fragility throughout the Asia region and new approaches to support pluralism and moderation in Muslim nations. The program provided technical support to Afghanistan's 2004 presidential election and the crafting of a constitution. The program also provided technical input to the design and implementation of democracy, governance, and conflict programs in Indonesia, East Timor, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines; the design of the Morocco local governance and parliamentary programs; and the design of the Jordan local governance and decentralization programs.

There are conflicts over forest resources in 11 of 27 ANE countries. The environment program recommended approaches to reduce these conflicts and build alliances among those who can influence conflict mitigation in Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, and Bangladesh. The program also promoted ways to raise rural incomes, such as payment transfers to communities for sound environmental management, and laid the groundwork for public-private sector alliances.

Policy and implementation issues in the education sector were addressed with activities such as: mapping human trafficking in ANE countries to allow more effective coordination of in-country and cross-border strategies to combat this problem; developing a policy framework for a literacy initiative; developing education strategies to counter religious fundamentalism; linking education to employment; and integrating gender and expanding new education programs to girls throughout ANE countries. A multi-country public-private alliance supporting innovative ways to enhance education and improve workforce training was launched in November 2004.

The health program gave special attention to urban areas where strain is placed on housing, water, and health service delivery. Technical assistance was especially successful in convincing health non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and corporations of the benefits of public-private partnerships in India and Bangladesh. As a result, several NGOs are seeking opportunities to leverage funding from the private sector.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ANE Regional

498-007 Program Development and Learning	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	15,252	41,931	4,878
Expenditures	10,816	20,785	2,852
Unliquidated	4,436	21,146	2,026
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	2,270	10,398	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	17,522	52,329	4,878
Expenditures	10,816	20,785	2,852
Unliquidated	6,706	31,544	2,026
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	4,369	18,231	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	4,369	18,231	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	3,610	14,600	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	25,501	85,160	4,878

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	ANE Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	498-023
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$4,000,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,252,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2000
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** The South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI-Energy) program works to expand and improve access to economic and social infrastructure in the energy sector. The program promotes effective policies and agreements for cross-border cooperation on sustainable energy in South Asia. The initiative focuses on the following four theme areas: increasing energy security in the region through regional energy cooperation and cross-border trade; building capacity of newly-legislated or under-consideration energy regulatory entities to create effective private sector-oriented energy sectors, which will lead to greater opportunities for regional energy cooperation; improving cooperation in electric power distribution with a special focus on rural energy access; assisting with the harmonization of energy efficiency standards to create an expanded South Asian market for energy efficient appliances.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$4,000,000 DA). SARI-Energy builds mutually beneficial energy linkages among Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The program will continue its earlier focus on the four theme areas listed above. The inclusion of Pakistan and Afghanistan in the SARI-Energy program in 2004, a long-sought objective, opens the door to a range of cross-border cooperation activities. The logistics and security issues of program operation in these countries will be addressed. Afghanistan needs assistance to build human resource capacity using South Asian regional institutions. Sharing of experience in regulatory authority development between Pakistan and India will be beneficial to both. SARI-Energy is structured to support multiple energy sector institutions and regional linkages as Pakistani participation is gradually built up. Pakistan and Afghanistan, as well as other countries, will pursue the continuum of 1) identification of excellent grade renewable energy resources (especially wind and solar); and 2) mapping and policy/program/project analysis using Geographical Information Systems, the Geo-Spatial Toolkit, and least-cost energy service decision-making tools. Development of renewable energy enhances energy security in the region, reduces strain on local economies from fossil fuel imports, and improves security of supply.

Program Partners: 1) Nexant, Inc. Contractor responsible for technical assistance, training, peer exchanges, SARI-Energy website, and resource center; 2) United States Energy Association. Grantee responsible for SARI-Energy partnerships which support regulatory reform, technical and managerial improvements in electricity transmission and management of distribution utilities, and stronger, better informed media and parliamentary engagement in the sector; 3) Winrock International. Grantee managing the SARI-Energy small grants program which builds relationships among non-governmental organizations in the subcontinent in pursuit of research and outreach on energy cooperation; 4) U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Grantee managing the South Asia Regional Energy Coalition, a grouping of national-level business associations which advocate and support sectoral reform, increased trade, and cooperation in the energy field; 5) U.S. National Renewable Energy Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy. Assists in mapping wind, solar, and small hydroelectric resource potentials; location of viable sites; and training in various software tools.

**FY 2006 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$2,252,000 DA). SARI-Energy is a key USG program that brings Pakistan and India together, serving as a vehicle for

dialogue in a development sector of vital importance to economic growth and poverty reduction in both countries. During FY 2006, the SARI-Energy program will be fully engaged in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Initiatives in regulatory reform, capacity building, technology transfer, and renewable energy development started in FY 2005 will continue. Closer contact with energy professionals from other South Asian countries will be further developed. Support for new regulatory institutions will continue in Sri Lanka, India, and Bangladesh to further build strong foundations for energy trade and cooperation. Program partners: same implementers as above.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's economic growth program promotes regional cooperation in energy development and eventual trade in clean energy resources among South Asian countries. Energy is a requirement for economic and social development. Although rich in fossil and renewable energy resources, the countries of South Asia have very low per capita availability of energy. The region's potential clean energy resources - e.g. hydroelectric power and natural gas reserves - can only be fully developed through trade. Cooperating effectively to develop energy resources for mutual benefit will also attract considerable foreign investment and foster more rapid economic growth. Sri Lanka is now joining India as a participant in the wind power industry.

The seeds of regional energy cooperation and trade that the SARI-Energy program has been planting since 2000 are taking root. The South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation, established in 1985 by seven governments (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), began setting up its first-ever senior and technical-level energy committees in late 2003, and the seven heads of state signed off on an "energy ring" and harmonized energy efficiency standards for the region in the Islamabad Declaration in January 2004. The areas of technical support that SARI-Energy provides to the region closely mirror the prioritized topics that these committees focus on.

During the past year, the program assessed the socio-economic benefits of regional energy cooperation, highlighting electricity trade in three sub-regional groupings: 1) India-Nepal-Bhutan-Bangladesh; 2) India-Sri Lanka; and 3) India-Pakistan. Workshops to discuss these benefits were well received in all of the countries. Prefeasibility studies are underway on intra- and inter-regional options to trade natural gas.

SARI-Energy capacity building has helped to unbundle and commercialize utilities in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, as utilities in those countries devolve into market-driven corporations and distribution reform proceeds.

A rural electricity distribution reform pilot concluded in Karnataka state in southern India focused on involving local governance bodies, and is now being replicated state-wide. SARI-Energy has established a regional rural energy training institutions network to help address the urgent need for capacity building in rural distribution. The successful Bangladesh model has been shared across the region.

A SARI-Energy proposal, based on shared experiences from India's energy efficiency policy framework, catalyzed approval of a half-million dollar energy efficiency fund in Sri Lanka by the Ministry of Power and Energy. The fund will encourage industry investment in energy-saving measures, filling an important need.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ANE Regional

498-023 South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	75	18,811	28,156
Expenditures	75	7,205	22,936
Unliquidated	0	11,606	5,220
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	0	7,500	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	75	26,311	28,156
Expenditures	75	7,205	22,936
Unliquidated	0	19,106	5,220
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	4,000	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	0	4,000	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	2,252	0
Future Obligations	0	5,000	0
Est. Total Cost	75	37,563	28,156

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	ANE Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	South Asia Regional Democracy
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	498-037
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,000,000 DA; \$992,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,000,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2000
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** The South Asia Regional Initiative on Equity for Women and Children (SARI-Equity) is part of USAID's regional program, Promoting South Asia Regional Democracy, and supports efforts to combat trafficking in persons, implement rules of law prohibiting violence against women and children, promote safe migration and a rights-based approach to female labor migration, and care for the survivors of gender-based violence and child abuse.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$650,000 DA; \$330,000 ESF). The SARI-Equity policy reform agenda is built around three regional action forums: Safe Migration, Rule of Law, and Care of Survivors. USAID will strengthen the regional action forums to bring together government officials, non-governmental organization (NGO) activists, and academics to strategize rights-based approaches to critical issues within their fields of expertise, map out regional plans of action, and then implement them. The principle grantee is the Academy for Educational Development.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$700,000 DA; \$332,000 ESF). USAID will continue to generate awareness and understanding of the trafficking situation in South Asia. Efforts will be made in the areas of policy reform, advocacy campaigns, media and awareness generation, support to regional networks, replication of best practices throughout the region, and creation of a regional anti-trafficking knowledge base. The principle grantees include the Academy for Educational Development and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$650,000 DA; \$330,000 ESF). The program will continue awarding grants to NGOs and quasi-governmental organizations to promote replication of best practices across regional boundaries and capacity-building and institution-strengthening for regional networks operating in the area of equity for women and children. The fellowship program, offering short-term positions to midcareer NGO or university professionals from the region, will also be continued. The fellowship program will result in the development of a South Asian network of midcareer development professionals and academics working in the field of equity for women and children. Their research and findings will be disseminated throughout the region. The principle grantee is the Academy for Educational Development.

**FY 2006 Program:** Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$650,000 DA; \$800,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue to implement the activities under this component as described above.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$700,000 DA; \$900,000 ESF). USAID will continue supporting policy reform in the area of anti-trafficking through regional and India-wide workshops. USAID will support media campaigns to raise public awareness of the dangers of trafficking in persons and strengthen reporting on human trafficking issues in the print and audio-visual media.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$650,000 DA; \$800,000 ESF). USAID will monitor the results of the SARI-Equity small grants program, looking for effective and efficient activities that can be scaled up regionally.

**Performance and Results:** In the past four years, USAID has contributed to increasing the

understanding of the trafficking situation in South Asia. When the regional anti-trafficking program began in February 2000, the concept of trafficking in persons was virtually unknown. Through SARI-Equity's documentation, research, and advocacy activities over the past four and a half years, there is now greater understanding of the dimensions of trafficking region-wide. Over 26,970 persons have been directly assisted and many more have been reached through this program.

USAID, working through its partner, UNIFEM, has produced significant policy reform in the area of anti-trafficking. The Indian National Human Rights Commission study to assess the nature and extent of trafficking in India was funded by USAID and published in 2004. It has generated publicity for anti-trafficking issues within the government and civil society. The Supreme Court of India asked all the states to use the results and recommendations of the study. In Nepal, USAID's efforts were instrumental in creating the Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children to coordinate national, regional, and international efforts to combat trafficking. In Sri Lanka, as a direct result of USAID's efforts, the offense of trafficking in persons was, for the first time, listed and reported on in the formal statistical reports on criminal offenses against women issued by the Sri Lankan police.

USAID joined with the Government of India to spearhead advocacy against trafficking through 20 India-wide workshops. In addition, 169 large scale advocacy and outreach programs have been conducted regionally to target different stakeholders. Special advocacy programs have been provided to youth and adolescents throughout the region to create awareness about trafficking and violence against women. In Bangladesh alone, 20 youth groups for adolescent girls were formed from outreach to 400 girls. Networking and advocacy groups that work on cross-border anti-trafficking have been established in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), India to network and advocate among local NGOs and U.P. state administration officials on issues of cross-border and interstate trafficking.

USAID has conducted media campaigns to raise public awareness of the dangers of trafficking in persons and has strengthened reporting on human trafficking issues. Results include cover articles in several press dailies, three documentary films, two TV spots on trafficking and child sexual abuse, film festivals throughout the region, and two music videos. USAID's media campaigns resulted in approximately 55,000 persons being reached directly and 24.7 million people being reached indirectly.

Two regional networks comprising a total of 74 institutional members and six national networks with a total of 223 member institutions have been formed and are being supported by USAID. USAID's implementing partners are administering 12 State Department anti-trafficking grants and three Global Office of Trafficking in Persons' grants for anti-trafficking activities in India.

USAID has initiated a SARI-Equity small grants program. Each grant requires NGOs from at least two countries in the region to work together to achieve a shared goal. Grants promote replication of innovative best practices across regional boundaries and capacity-building and institution-strengthening for regional networks operating in the area of equity for women and children.

A fellowship program was introduced for all the partner countries, which offers short-term positions to midcareer NGO or university professionals from the region. Thirty-one applications were received. A fellow from the NGO Sanlaap in Calcutta has been selected and is at work on her research on the demand aspects of trafficking in India.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ANE Regional

	DA	ESF
498-037 South Asia Regional Democracy		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	7,136
Expenditures	0	4,215
Unliquidated	0	2,921
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,570	1,988
Expenditures	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,570	9,124
Expenditures	0	4,215
Unliquidated	2,570	4,909
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	2,000	992
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	2,000	992
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	2,000	2,500
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,570	12,616

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	ANE Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	Tsunami Reconstruction
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	498-045
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2005
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$3,522,000 CSH; \$10,157,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2005
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** On December 26, 2004, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake off the west coast of Northern Sumatra, Indonesia triggered a destructive tsunami that caused massive loss of life and damage in many countries in South and Southeast Asia. Initially, USAID has worked with the U.S. Military, other U.S. Government agencies, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide for the basic human needs of the survivors. In the next phase of the response, USAID will continue to deliver basic humanitarian assistance to survivors and begin the work of recovery and reconstruction. FY 2005 funding for the Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction represents an initial USAID commitment of funds.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

**FY 2005 Program:** Provide Emergency Assistance (\$10,157,000 DA). Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities must begin in the first 90 days to avoid a break between relief and reconstruction. Reconstruction of village and community infrastructure will be key to helping restart the local economy. The most pressing and immediate needs are to: 1) restore water and sanitation systems, such as wells, water control and transportation systems, latrines, and solid waste cleanup; 2) rehabilitate and rebuild shelters, schools, health clinics, roads, bridges, and fishing infrastructure; and 3) restore telecommunications and energy infrastructure. USAID will use cash-for-work programs, block grants to communities, revolving funds, loans, and other creative mechanisms to infuse money into local economies, restart critical public services, restore livelihoods, and help small and medium business recover. Wherever possible and appropriate, USAID will encourage U.S. private sector participation and contributions to the reconstruction.

To meet the special needs of the most vulnerable, USAID will help restart the education system by providing emergency classroom kits and any other materials needed to conduct multigrade teaching. USAID will support psycho-social counseling programs for traumatized children, parents, and teachers. Trafficking in persons is already a significant problem in four of the countries (Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand) most affected by the Asian tsunami, and in the aftermath of displacement and shock, an increase of abuse and violence against women and children is anticipated. Expanded USAID anti-trafficking activities in the tsunami-affected zones will include assessment of trafficking, awareness campaigns for Internally Displaced Persons and refugees, support to NGOs and faith-based organizations, special attention to women and child headed households, and training of officials in refugee camps regarding the dangers of trafficking.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,522,000 CSH). USAID will provide assistance for emergency health services including management of the following: trauma and injury management (including infectious complications and gangrene); urgent obstetric care; identification and treatment of moderate and severe malnutrition; urgent child health care; and other emergency medical care and management of acute infections. A minimum package of services also includes provision of clean delivery kits, midwife delivery kits, as well as procurement, distribution, and storage of essential vaccines, drugs, and medical supplies.

Poor nutrition and trauma, exposure to vector borne diseases (living in outdoor settings without proper protection), risk of communicable diseases (due to crowded living conditions), and increased vulnerability

to water-borne infections (poor water and sanitation conditions) all increase the risk of an infectious disease outbreak. USAID will provide assistance to improve surveillance and response through: data collection and analysis for programming purposes; training and deployment of rapid response outbreak teams; communication systems (radios, cell phones, etc); enhancing laboratory capacity; and commodity support (vaccines, pharmaceuticals, etc).

USAID will assist with the rapid rehabilitation and reestablishment of essential health services and facilities disrupted by the disasters. Activities may include an analysis of health worker staffing needs and training; physical rehabilitation or reconstruction of health facilities; establishment of temporary health facilities; replacement of medical and laboratory equipment, health supplies, and restocking of essential drugs and vaccines; and reestablishment of basic services such as immunizations. USAID will also implement hygiene promotion, point of use water supply, and other health-led water and sanitation initiatives. To the extent possible, USAID will use existing contracts and agreements, but specific implementing partners have not yet been chosen.

**FY 2006 Program:** No funds are requested for FY 2006.

**Performance and Results:** This is a new strategic objective. No performance data or results information is available.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ANE Regional

	CSH	DA
498-045 Tsunami Reconstruction		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	3,522	10,157
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	3,522	10,157
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,522	10,157