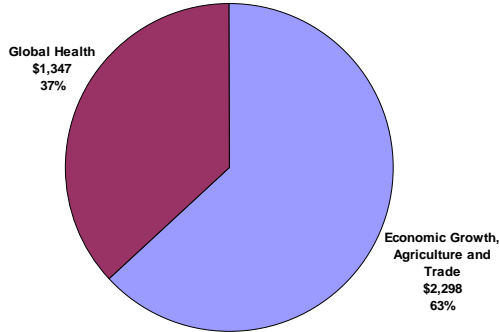
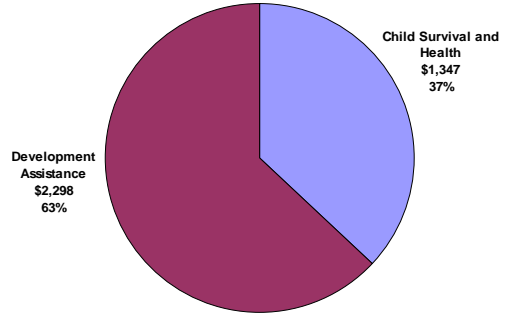


# South America Regional

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



**Objectives and Budget**

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Andean Trade Capacity Building	530-001	2,400	1,815	2,298
Amazon Malaria Initiative	530-XXXX			1,347
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>2,400</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>3,645</b>

**Mission Director:** Hilda Arellano

## South America 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	2,300	0	0	1,347
Development Assistance	0	2,400	1,815	2,298
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>3,645</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
530-001 Andean Trade Capacity Building				
CSH	2,300	0	0	0
DA	0	2,400	1,815	2,298
530-XXXX Amazon Malaria Initiative				
CSH	0	0	0	1,347

Mission Director,  
Hilda Arellano

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South America Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	Andean Trade Capacity Building
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	530-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,815,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,298,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2002
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** The USAID Andean Trade Capacity Building (TCB) Program consists of three main components: 1) enhancing the technical capacity of Andean countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and later Bolivia) to prepare for and implement a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States, 2) increasing regional compliance with, and utilization of, the rules of trade emerging from trade negotiations, and those established in other existing/interim/future trade agreements, e.g., the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), and 3) strengthening the capacity of entrepreneurs to participate in global markets. The program is designed to increase the ability of these countries to take part in trade negotiations, implement the rules of trade and seize the opportunities offered by international trade. Currently the TCB is most actively engaged with the U.S.-Andean Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations with Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, with Bolivia participating as an observer and potential signatory at a later date. USAID implements the Andean Trade Capacity Building program in coordination with the Trade Capacity Building Working Group of the U.S.-Andean Free Trade Agreement. This consists of representatives from U.S. Embassies in the Andean region, other U.S. Government agencies, national authorities involved in trade matters in each country, and multilateral and regional institutions for cooperation and development.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Increased Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$2,180,000 DA). USAID will continue to facilitate coordination through a trade capacity building working group during and after the FTA negotiations with Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia to develop strategies and identify regional priorities. Beginning in FY 2005, as FTA negotiations move to completion, USAID will fund expert analyses and technical training related to areas such as competition policy, customs valuation and rules of origin, institutional and regulatory strengthening in intellectual property rights, labor, the environment, government procurement, market access, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), investment, financial services, and telecommunications. USAID will also support efforts to increase awareness related to the FTA and other trade agreements, and build consensus in the Andean executive and legislative branches, the private sector, key civil society representatives, and the media. Major contractors/grantees are Nathan Associates, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), United States Customs Service, and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

**FY 2006 Program:** Increased Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$2,655,000 DA). USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance to national authorities to facilitate compliance with WTO and FTA standards in areas such as market access (agricultural and non-agricultural products), investment, government procurement, competition policy, services, intellectual property rights, technical trade barriers, labor, and environment. USAID plans to continue to fund efforts to increase stakeholder and public awareness related to the FTA (and other trade agreements such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and perhaps reinigorated FTAA negotiations), and their challenges and benefits.

During the rounds of the U.S.-Andean FTA negotiations, the TCB Working Group has identified a number of major TCB needs that are common to two or more of the Andean countries. All countries have identified critical needs for education, outreach and dialog with stakeholders in the public sector, private sector and civil society concerning a wide range of issues covered in the FTA. There are also many

common crosscutting issues relating to reforms that will enable micro and small enterprises to participate in the gains from trade. The U.S. Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) legislative mandate also requires significant commitments in the areas of labor and environment for the FTA to be acceptable to the U.S. Congress. USAID plans to provide support in several of these priority areas.

As a special target of opportunity, USAID funds will be used to provide technical assistance and training in market readiness, organizational development, business skills, design, and quality standards through Aid to Artisans (ATA). The program will establish market linkages between Bolivian and Peruvian artisans and local, tourism, regional, and international markets.

Major contractors/grantees from 2005 will remain the same, with additional implementers to include the U.S. Department of Labor, Aid to Artisans, and another implementer to be determined through a competitive process for environment.

**Performance and Results:** During Fiscal Year 2004, the program focused on the prioritized trade areas of competition policy, World Trade Organization (WTO) customs valuation, and sanitary-phytosanitary measures and food safety. USAID-financed activities provided support to government officials responsible for competition enforcement in the Andean countries. In Ecuador, which does not yet have competition legislation, assistance was provided to reach key trade and business audiences and executive branch officials and legislators on the importance of competition legislation and draft a competition law. Technical assistance and consultancies provided by U.S. Department of Agriculture experts to Andean regulators led to a greater understanding of the technical phytosanitary requirements to support the trade of a select group of plant products in accordance with international standards. A key result of this consultancy was the lifting of the Andean restrictions on the import of U.S. animal products.

By FY 2007, USAID expects that several Andean countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and possibly Bolivia) will conclude bilateral free trade negotiations with the United States, and the countries will increase their compliance with WTO norms. As a result, trade flows to and from the Andean region will increase, stimulating economic growth, new income and employment opportunities, and reducing poverty in the Andean region. Specifically, USAID assistance will lead to achievement of consensus among negotiating partners on key technical issues, regional convergence of approaches related to FTA and WTO standards, and establishment of monitoring/enforcement systems. In addition, it is expected that the ATA activity will generate 1,200 jobs and \$900,000 in new sales.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### South America Regional

	ACI	DA
530-001 Andean Trade Capacity Building		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	5,000	0
Expenditures	118	0
Unliquidated	4,882	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	2,400
Expenditures	0	400
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	5,000	2,400
Expenditures	118	400
Unliquidated	4,882	2,000
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	1,815
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	0	1,815
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	2,298
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	5,000	6,513

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	South America Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	Amazon Malaria Initiative
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	530-XXXX
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2006
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$1,347,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2006
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2009

**Summary:** USAID supports malaria control efforts in eight countries (Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia), with activities to develop evidence-based and efficient utilization of antimalarials in each country, the introduction or dissemination of tools for malaria control, the improvement of vector control to limit infections and illnesses caused by organisms that transmit disease-carrying germs, and the collaboration and experience exchange within the sub-region to control malaria.

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

**FY 2005 Program:** No program in FY 2005.

**FY 2006 Program:** Antimalarial drug efficacy information available (\$300,000 CSH). USAID funds will be used to provide technical assistance and expertise to help Amazon countries develop evidence-based formulation of policies for antimalarial drugs and surveillance of resistance to antimalarials. Drug efficacy studies are performed periodically, following a standard protocol that will be revised as necessary, and all countries will share results. Major contractors/grantees include the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC), Management Sciences for Health's Rational Pharmaceutical Management (RPM+), the United States Pharmacopeia's Drug Quality Initiative (USP/DQI), and health authorities and institutions in each country.

Entomological information available for high transmission risk areas (\$300,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and expertise to participating countries to improve vector control operations. The objective is to make vector control operations evidence-based, incorporating information on susceptibility to insecticides and on vector habits collected through standardized methods and protocols. Major contractors/grantees include PAHO, CDC, and health authorities and institutions in each country.

Dissemination of new and improved tools for malaria control (\$300,000 CSH). USAID funds will be used to help develop and/or validate and disseminate interventions and strategies for malaria surveillance and control in the region. Major contractors/grantees include PAHO, CDC and health authorities and institutions in each country.

Increased collaboration for malaria control within the sub-region (\$447,000 CSH). USAID funds will be used to support South-South (intra-regional) collaboration and experience exchange between the eight countries. Major contractors/grantees may include PAHO, CDC, RPM+, USP/DQI, and health authorities and institutions in each country.

**Performance and Results:** All target countries have an adequate number of surveillance sites for evaluating resistance to antimalarial drugs and all use a common protocol. Activities will have started in six countries and two have already changed their policies on antimalarial drugs. Studies on the use of rapid tests have been carried out in three countries. Six South-South activities have been implemented. By 2009, all countries will have operationalized policies for antimalarial drugs based on evidence, and will have started programs for the surveillance of resistance to antimalarials in coordination with other participating countries. All countries will have the capability to conduct studies on vector susceptibility to

insecticides and on vector habits, use the information in planning vector control interventions, and utilize new tools (e.g. rapid tests), based on scientific evidence.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South America Regional

530-XXXX Amazon Malaria Initiative	<b>CSH</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	1,347
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	1,347