

Regional Center for Southern Africa

The Challenge

The USAID/Southern Africa program supports trade, environment, agriculture and democracy programs in fourteen countries in the Southern Africa region. Lack of regional integration, as well as insufficient integration in the global economy, continues to hamper economic growth in the region and contribute to persistent food insecurity. HIV/AIDS exacts a staggering toll, dramatically reducing life expectancy and diminishing economic prospects. Civil society is weak and, combined with the dominance of the executive branch in government, results in fragile institutions of democratic governance. USAID/Southern Africa works with both regional and national institutions - governmental and non-governmental - to promote trade, increase food security, encourage the application of regional norms and standards for democratic governance, strengthen the response to HIV/AIDS, and ensure equitable management of shared natural resources.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Anthony Vodraska - Acting

MCA Status: Not a Candidate

PEPFAR Focus Country: Yes

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Provided

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy
690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified
690-016 Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa
690-017 Improved Management of Shared River Basins
690-019 Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program
690-020 Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions

	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	
690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy	5,017	5,418	5,486	5,500	9.6%	1.28	Exceeded	0.34
690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified	7,534	5,418	6,350	6,400	-15.1%	1.50	Exceeded	0.35
690-016 Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa	3,787	2,456	0	0	N/A	1.37	Exceeded	0.36
690-017 Improved Management of Shared River Basins	2,583	2,023	2,203	2,240	-13.3%	1.00	Met	0.79
690-019 Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program	8,477	17,188	12,423	12,433	46.7%			0.28
690-020 Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions	0	0	983	1,850	N/A	N/A		N/A
Country Total	27,398	32,503	27,445	28,423	3.7%			

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

Child Survival and Health Programs Fund
Development Assistance
Economic Support Fund
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	5,950	7,486	7,401	7,411	24.6%
Development Assistance	18,921	15,315	15,022	15,990	-15.5%
Economic Support Fund	1,000	0	0	0	N/A
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,527	9,702	5,022	5,022	228.9%
Total	27,398	32,503	27,445	28,423	3.7%

Program Budget by Sector and Account

Agriculture and Environment DA
Economic Growth DA
Democracy and Governance DA
Conflict Management / Humanitarian Assistance DA
HIV / AIDS CSH
ESF
GHAI

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Agriculture and Environment DA	10,117	7,441	8,553	8,640	-14.6%
Economic Growth DA	5,017	5,418	5,486	5,500	9.6%
Democracy and Governance DA	2,987	1,706	983	1,850	-38.1%
Conflict Management / Humanitarian Assistance DA	800	750	0	0	N/A
HIV / AIDS CSH	5,950	7,486	7,401	7,411	24.6%
ESF	1,000	0	0	0	N/A
GHAI	1,527	9,702	5,022	5,022	228.9%
Total	27,398	32,503	27,445	28,423	3.7%

Workforce

US Direct Hires
US Non Direct Hires
Foreign Nationals

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	14	13	16	12	-14.3%
US Non Direct Hires	7	10	13	11	57.1%
Foreign Nationals	68	65	70	68	0.0%
Total	89	88	99	91	2.2%

Operating Expense

Salaries and benefits
Travel
Transportation of things
Rent
Security
Equipment
ICASS - Operating Expense only
Other Operating Expense
US direct hire salary and benefits

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Salaries and benefits	1,632	2,277	1,506	1,506	-7.7%
Travel	540	471	314	314	-41.9%
Transportation of things	121	112	280	280	131.4%
Rent	385	365	446	446	15.8%
Security	290	231	157	157	-45.9%
Equipment	208	80	0	0	N/A
ICASS - Operating Expense only	158	137	146	146	-7.6%
Other Operating Expense	701	576	586	586	-16.4%
Total OE Budget	4,035	4,249	3,435	3,435	-14.9%
US direct hire salary and benefits	1,527	1,847	1,706	1,386	-9.2%

Program Funded Administrative Expenses				3,045
Country Total Administrative Budget				7,866
Percent of Bureau OE Total				4.5%

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	1,957	2,500	1,715	2,369
Program per All US (\$000)	1,305	1,413	946	1,236
Program per Position (\$000)	308	369	277	312
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				12.1%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				38.7%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				27.7%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: The Netherlands, Norway (NORAD), Sweden (SIDA), United Kingdom (DFID).

Multilateral: World Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Development Bank.

Regional Center for Southern Africa 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	5,950	7,486	7,401	7,411
Development Assistance	18,921	15,315	15,022	15,990
Economic Support Fund	1,000	0	0	0
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,527	9,702	5,022	5,022
Total Program Funds	27,398	32,503	27,445	28,423

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy				
DA	5,017	5,418	5,486	5,500
690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified				
DA	7,534	5,418	6,350	6,400
690-016 Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa				
DA	3,787	2,456	0	0
690-017 Improved Management of Shared River Basins				
DA	2,583	2,023	2,203	2,240
690-019 Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program				
CSH	5,950	7,486	7,401	7,411
ESF	1,000	0	0	0
GHAI	1,527	9,702	5,022	5,022
690-020 Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions				
DA	0	0	983	1,850

Mission Director,
Gerald Cashion

Regional Center for Southern Africa

The Development Challenge

The USAID/Southern Africa program supports trade, environment, agriculture and democracy programs in fourteen countries in the Southern Africa region. Lack of regional integration, as well as insufficient integration in the global economy, continues to hamper economic growth in the region and contribute to persistent food insecurity. HIV/AIDS exacts a staggering toll, dramatically reducing life expectancy and diminishing economic prospects. Civil society is weak and, combined with the dominance of the executive branch in government, results in fragile institutions of democratic governance. USAID/Southern Africa works with both regional and national institutions - governmental and non-governmental - to promote trade, increase food security, encourage the application of regional norms and standards for democratic governance, strengthen the response to HIV/AIDS, and ensure equitable management of shared natural resources.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The Netherlands, Norway (NORAD), Sweden (SIDA), United Kingdom (DFID).

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Development Bank.

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:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$5,486,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$5,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's regional program to improve economic competitiveness in Southern African directly supports the President's new African Global Competitiveness Initiative. The Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub) provides U.S. Government trade advocacy services and trade capacity building in coordination with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of State. Technical assistance to the region's governments, regional organizations, and private sector partners leverages the work of other donors to reduce policy and regulatory barriers to free trade, deepen capacity to negotiate and implement trade agreements, develop intra-regional and international business linkages, use the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to build trade and increase exports, and ultimately reduce poverty by allowing a vital private sector to create jobs and open markets.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,386,000 DA). USAID continues to provide technical assistance to harmonize regional and national policies, improve economic stability and simplify trade rules across regional trade regimes. USAID will assist the private sector to engage in public policy advocacy and formulation directed at strengthening competitive markets and improving transparency of regulations. USAID will continue to assist in the reduction of transport and customs barriers by decreasing the documentation and intergovernmental barriers to cross-border and international trade. These efforts will streamline the movement of goods and capital, as well as harmonizing investment regulations in Southern Africa. The program will also draw in the Food and Agricultural Service of the USDA to assist Southern African countries in complying with Sanitary and Phytosanitary trade standards of the U.S. and other advanced World Trade Organization (WTO) buyers of African products. Principal contractor: The Services Group (TSG) (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will create business linkages allowing regional firms and industries to position themselves in global markets as intermediate and finished goods and services suppliers. In some cases this will involve marketing assistance; legal compliance with labeling, safety and registration requirements; conformance with international quality standards; and respect for intellectual property rights. USAID will facilitate access to technical expertise and finance to enable the private sector to exploit markets where African products have cost and service advantages. USAID support will also assist firms that are engaged in moving commercial activities from the public sector to private sector control and market-based performance. Principal contractor: CARANA Corporation (prime), Abt Associates, Inc. (sub).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will improve regional trade capacity within Southern Africa by providing technical assistance and training in interpreting and complying with regional and global trade commitments. The program offers management assistance and technical advice to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), promotes private sector involvement in trade policy reform, and advises on U.S. trade opportunities under AGOA and through programs such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. USAID will help beneficiary countries meet their obligations under WTO agreements and continue to support trade capacity-building in coordination with those counties seeking

Free Trade Agreement negotiations with the U.S. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,300,000 DA). USAID will implement and refine activities begun during FY 2006, including policy work to increase economic growth and investor confidence, improve the business environment, and reduce the cost of regional trade caused by over-regulation and excessive public sector involvement. Further, USAID will continue to encourage an independent private sector voice to advocate for public policy reform, free trade legislation, and improved governance of transport and customs systems. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen U.S. and Southern Africa export-led business linkages, provide technical assistance to improve the competitiveness of African products and services, and publicize the role of trade in creating sustainable jobs and reducing poverty in the region. Further, USAID will assist in promoting private engagement in all sectors where that participation increases efficiency and fair competition. Principal contractor: CARANA Corporation (prime), Abt Associates, Inc. (sub).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will build management capacity in regional trade regulatory structures and promote reforms that reduce barriers to competitiveness such as tariffs, restrictions on cross-border finance and commercial use of collateral. USAID will also address impediments caused by multiple standards organizations that penalize value-added processing and trade. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

Performance and Results: The Trade Hub has established itself as a “Center of Excellence” for “making trade happen” in Southern Africa by effectively implementing a demand-driven work program that responds to the needs of multiple stakeholders, including USAID bilateral missions and U.S. embassies in the region, other U.S. Government partners, Southern African governments, regional organizations, and the region’s private sector. USAID helped to increase regional trade ties as illustrated by a major success in the export of tropical fruit for packing and re-export to European supermarkets. Through specific assistance with the analysis of quarantine actions, pests and intellectual property rights, USAID facilitated a multi-million dollar transaction that resulted in the creation of several hundred sustained jobs. Simplified customs documentation and improved transit operations on the Trans-Kalahari Corridor, which has benefited from USAID support under the previous strategy, are now being rolled out to other corridors in the region. Private firms across the region are more effectively voicing their concerns to governments. As a result of USAID support, the SACU Secretariat has now attracted the financing and staff to effectively engage in SACU-U.S. Free Trade Area negotiations.

By the end of the program, USAID expects significant growth in total exports from Southern Africa, as well as increased Foreign Direct Investment in the region, as a result of better policy and regulatory environments. An increased number of business associations will be engaged in guiding and forming public policy and law. Regional institutions that facilitate trade will be more capable and transparent.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	5,931	2,500
Expenditures	83	0
Unliquidated	5,848	2,500
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	5,920	0
Expenditures	4,845	2,399
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	11,851	2,500
Expenditures	4,928	2,399
Unliquidated	6,923	101
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	5,486	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	5,486	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	5,500	0
Future Obligations	5,000	0
Est. Total Cost	27,837	2,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Rural Livelihoods Diversified
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	690-015
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,350,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$6,400,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's Rural Livelihoods Diversified Strategic Objective is aligned with the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). It has the following three components to combat food insecurity and generate rural employment and enterprises: (1) increase trade and income of small scale commercial farmers of high-value agricultural commodities; (2) diversify the resource base of resource poor farmers to address long-term food insecurity and reduce poverty; and, (3) promote regional agricultural development through agricultural research, policy support and market access. Most of the program resources are directed to the transboundary region known as the Chinyanja Triangle, comprised of three countries Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia. With a population of nearly 300,000, over 25% of Chinyanja Triangle residents live in HIV/AIDS households.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$200,000 DA). USAID is establishing a new office of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) to cover Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS countries). Since informal trade across borders adds a supply of foodstuffs available in the market that does not get tracked through normal means, USAID will continue and expand its activity to monitor informal trade to 24 observation points and add three new crops to the list of food crops already being monitored. Principal contractor: Chemonics.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,750,000 DA). The primary focus of the USAID private sector activities is to position agriculture enterprises to compete in inter and intra-regional agriculture trade, including implementing quality assurance and quality control requirements.

USAID will provide business development and export readiness skills training to a broad group of businesses and associations in targeted sectors. For example, in FY 2006, through the work of regional partners, USAID will provide business development training to 14 seed companies, 35 regional agribusinesses, 12 Zambian essential oil and spice companies, and three cassava processing companies, plus more than 500 enterprises working in hydroponic, organic, spices and specialty vegetable exports. In one product, paprika, USAID will help the growers and processors form a regional association. Market linkages will be facilitated through contracts and formal agreements for services between producer associations and the food services and supermarket industries. The policy work of FANRPAN (the Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources Policy and Analysis Network) will lead to a policy agreement among Ministries of Agriculture on harmonized seed systems which will accelerate the adoption and trade of seed varieties among Southern African countries. Finally, USAID will help establish a rural information and communication network in the Chinyanja Triangle. Principal contractors: Louisiana State University, Michigan State University (primes).

Improved Agriculture Sector Productivity (\$3,400,000 DA). USAID and its partners have joined forces to deliver technical and market "packages" to farmer groups. The package includes improved seeds, water management and irrigation technologies, fertilizers (organic and chemical) and producer level technology training, as well as market links. Production of the core crops (cassava, beans, groundnuts, vegetables)

will be strengthened through the dissemination of diversified seed and germplasm varieties. USAID will also promote the use of tree fertilizers (i.e., leaves from trees planted in fields decompose and nourish the soils). During FY 2006, USAID will transfer over 50 new seed varieties, provide four irrigation technologies to over 250 farmers, successfully introduce the practice of tree fertilizers to more than 2000 farmers, and train more than 4000 farmers in conservation farming and irrigation. Principal grantee: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$200,000 DA). USAID plans to add two more observation points for cross border monitoring of informal trade, as well as three more crops to the monitoring list. The BLS FEWSNET advisor will provide joint quarterly reports on the food supply situation with regional advisor. In parallel, Country Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VAC) teams will lead information collection and analysis at national levels. Principal contractor: Chemonics.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the market linkage and training work begun in FY 2005. In this regard, quality control and quality assurance in exportable products will become increasingly important as more products become ready to enter the regional and international markets. Sales of key products such as cassava and herbal teas by participating producer associations are projected to increase by 5% to 10%. USAID intends to expand the breadth of its training and technical assistance to cover regional supply chain management. Principal contractors: Louisiana State University, Michigan State University (primes).

Improved Agriculture Sector Productivity (\$3,400,000 DA). USAID plans to solidify crop diversification through more systematic access to improved seeds, fertilizer and irrigation technologies. The maximum level of farmer outreach will remain stable at 4,000 farmers annually. Productivity and sales are expected to rise as innovations take hold and market experience accumulates. USAID expects that producer market share for Irish potatoes will grow from two to four percent. Principal grantee: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.

Performance and Results: Specific recognizable results to date include a 300% increase in agriculture trade among small scale farmers in the target areas, the dissemination of 140 technologies to farm groups, and more than \$4 million in seed trade among 14 East and Southern African seed companies (an activity carried out in partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation). FANRPAN has initiated leadership on three regional policy fronts: HIV/AIDS workplace policy guidance; poverty mapping and reporting; and liberalization of trade restrictions on fertilizer distribution and commercialization. At the end of the strategy, the program will have achieved a harmonized seed certification process, and will have diversified the crop base for farmers in the Chinyanja Triangle, with more cash crops on the market. As a result, the poverty levels of the people in the Chinyanja Triangle will be reduced. In the area of disasters and emergencies, the SADC region will have a better understanding of disasters (e.g. drought, floods) and how to mitigate them. The region will have assumed greater capacity and ownership of the Southern Africa Famine Early Warning Services (FEWSNET).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	8,393
Expenditures	65
Unliquidated	8,328
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	5,589
Expenditures	4,792
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	13,982
Expenditures	4,857
Unliquidated	9,125
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	6,350
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	6,350
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	6,400
Future Obligations	6,400
Est. Total Cost	33,132

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Improved Management of Shared River Basins
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	690-017
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,203,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$2,240,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: Clean water essential for health, development and biodiversity is increasingly scarce in Southern Africa, making the management of shared river basins critical as they represent over 75% of the region's surface water. USAID is providing training and technical assistance to relevant institutions to improve basin-wide planning and management capabilities and to foster community participation in environmentally sound practices. USAID's program to improve the management of shared river basins is building the capacity of regional institutions to more effectively engage in biodiversity conservation, regional cooperation, conflict mitigation and sustainable management of freshwater resources. The initial focus for the program is the Okavango River Basin in Angola, Namibia and Botswana.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,203,000 DA). The most serious threats to biodiversity in the Okavango River Basin are related to human activities and projects that could upset natural flow regimes for water and sediments, and reduce water quality. USAID is assisting the three countries that share the Okavango basin-Angola, Namibia, and Botswana-to address these and other threats to sustainable development by providing technical assistance and training at multiple levels. Under the Integrated River Basin Management activity, USAID is strengthening the ability of the multi-national Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM), along with relevant local institutions and communities, to monitor water resources, manage and share information, collect improved baseline environmental data and develop effective activities to address development priorities through four activity-linked training programs. USAID is improving OKACOM's capacity to promote consultation and scientific inquiry prior to decision-making on developments that affect the basin; assisting planners to collect, access and use information needed to make scientifically informed decisions regarding water use, abstraction and resource management; and supporting implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan of Angola in the Okavango basin. This includes the identification of biologically significant areas for conservation, a biodiversity inventory in colonial era hunting reserves in the basin, and identification of environmental practices that address threats to biologically significant areas.

USAID is contributing to a new municipal governance and community development public-private alliance in Angola in collaboration with other donors, thereby leveraging additional resources to address environmentally sound natural resource management at the local level in the strategically important upper reaches of the watershed. USAID is also working in coordination with other donors to develop the operational capacity of a new OKACOM Secretariat. Under this activity, USAID is providing training for water and natural resource institutions as well as community groups and a local civil society organization, Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development (ACADIR), in the remote Kuando Kubango Province of Angola. Principal contractor: Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (prime); ACADIR, World Vision; the Kalahari Conservation Society, and the Namibian Nature Foundation (subs).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,240,000 DA).

The USAID Improved Management of Shared River Basins activity will continue to strengthen the capacity of OKACOM and related institutions in Angola, Namibia and Botswana through training and technical assistance. USAID plans to increasingly work through the newly formed OKACOM Secretariat to reinforce its role in project coordination, information sharing, and training programs. USAID technical assistance and training will continue to support implementation of priority components of the national biodiversity strategy in the Angolan portion of the basin. USAID plans to assist OKACOM to continue to make progress toward its core mandates including improved documentation of water resource availability, reasonable water demands, environmental protection, sustainable use, and criteria for reviewing proposed projects and allocating resources. RCSA plans to continue supporting community participation in environmentally sound natural resource management in the upper watershed through the public-private alliance in Kuando Kubango Province of Angola. A comprehensive program evaluation will be conducted late in the year to assess progress and identify opportunities to optimize program impacts in future years. Principal contractor: same as above.

Performance and Results: During 2005, OKACOM successfully met its targets for institutional development during the year. USAID technical assistance was instrumental in facilitating key decisions from the Commission to move forward with a Secretariat. Non-governmental organization and community groups improved planning and development skills through on-the-job training in Participatory Rural Appraisals in nine Angolan communities. Baseline data on biodiversity issues and opportunities were collected and key threats to biodiversity were identified. By the end of this program, USAID expects OKACOM to continue making consistent progress toward achieving its river basin management mandates and advance toward sustainability and to be recognized as a forum for resolving water-related disputes and the focal point for implementation of an integrated river basin management plan. The Commission will have proven abilities to identify and promote environmentally sound development projects based on technical analysis and the involvement of stakeholders. OKACOM will be supported by an operational Secretariat with demonstrated capacity to help mitigate conflicts, coordinate projects and facilitate consensual decisions designed to improve the management of the river basin, and protect biodiversity. Best practices will be shared regionally, enabling other river basin commissions in Southern Africa to improve their effectiveness.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-017 Improved Management of Shared River Basins	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	2,562
Expenditures	4
Unliquidated	2,558
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,223
Expenditures	1,285
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	4,785
Expenditures	1,289
Unliquidated	3,496
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,203
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	2,203
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	2,240
Future Obligations	2,240
Est. Total Cost	11,468

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:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$7,401,000 CSH; \$5,022,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$7,411,000 CSH; \$5,022,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's regional HIV/AIDS program, in partnership with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of State strengthens U.S. Government efforts to combat the impact of HIV/AIDS across Southern Africa. The program works in 10 countries, including five President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief focus countries and four countries participating in the Emergency Plan. The program also implements direct service delivery activities in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, which have among the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world. USAID support aims to improve the knowledge base of U.S. Government managers and implementing partners across the region in order to assure quality and effective programming. USAID activities will also strengthen indigenous, African responses to the epidemic by supporting regional institutions, strengthening their programs, and leveraging their expansion across Southern Africa. 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 2006 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,401,000 CSH). USAID funds increase access to select HIV/AIDS services for over five million people across the region. The program will support communities in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho through technical assistance and training for organizational capacity building to 53 non-governmental, faith-based, and community-based organizations. Activities will focus on implementing an indigenous HIV/AIDS response around prevention, orphan and vulnerable children care, palliative care and treatment advocacy. USAID will support five voluntary counseling and testing sites and mobile outreach for these services in Lesotho. The program will also boost prevention through promotion of abstinence, being faithful, and correct and consistent condom use. Working with private sector partners, USAID will implement a facility-based prevention-of-mother-to-child transmission program with community support that will treat 4,000 mothers and infants at three sites and provide outreach to family members and communities, educate HIV positive mothers about infant feeding, and strengthen policy guidelines. USAID-funded technical assistance will help develop training curriculum and focus on strengthening the capacity to manage and produce adequate human resources for national HIV/AIDS programs in Lesotho and Swaziland. In addition, USAID will support 12 programs for orphans and vulnerable children care and palliative care programs in Swaziland and Lesotho. Five USAID regional technical advisors will support USAID country programs and implementing partners to improve the quality and use of surveillance and monitoring and evaluation data across the region. USAID will increase grant support to regional institutions in combating the southern Africa HIV/AIDS epidemic and will collaborate with other multilateral partners to develop capacity and leverage regional resources. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of additional funds for this program. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Inc., Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, University of North Carolina, Management Sciences for Health, Population Services International, Intra Health International, Tulane University, Frontiers Population Council, University Research Corporation (prime); Columbia University, Boston University, African Palliative Care Association, CARE International (subs).

FY 2007 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,411,000 CSH). USAID plans to help partners throughout the region to increase their technical, management and strategic planning skills, build on successful regional networks and institutions, and promote policy development. The program also may facilitate greater participation of the commercial sector in the regional HIV/AIDS response. USAID plans to continue collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide additional voluntary counseling and testing sites, improve laboratory services, and expand family-centered HIV/AIDS services in Lesotho and Swaziland. USAID may continue activities in behavior change promotion through faith-based networks and community leadership activities throughout Africa. Regional activities also expect to encourage increased linkages with African and U.S.-based universities and support training and professional development institutions that will help build health sector capacity for 10 countries in Southern Africa. USAID plans to promote the following: building indigenous organizations' capacity to provide technical assistance; increasing information exchange on best program practices; utilizing epidemiological data analysis in all HIV/AIDS programs; and advocating issues with region-wide implications, such as policies on improving training for health care providers and providing treatment and care to orphans and vulnerable children. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of additional funds for this program. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Inc., Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University, Intra Health International, Academy for Educational Development (prime); BizAids, Southern Africa AIDS Information Dissemination Service, CARE International (subs).

Performance and Results: Under a previous program from 2000-2004, USAID efforts focused on a cross-border prevention program, reaching over four million most-at-risk populations along the border crossings and transport corridors in southern Africa. Beginning in FY 2004, USAID efforts changed in scope and began to support Emergency Plan focus countries and to provide direct assistance for prevention, care, and treatment programs in USAID limited-presence countries and in working with regional initiatives to build collaboration and consensus. Expanded programs in Lesotho and Swaziland began in FY 2005 with significant increases in coverage and services. With USAID support, a prevention-of-mother-to-child transmission program in Swaziland expanded from three to 15 sites, reaching almost 10,000 antenatal women in Swaziland in FY 2005, more than a 300% increase over the previous year. USAID also supported three voluntary counseling and testing sites in Lesotho. Under this program, 37,801 people have been counseled and tested to date. USAID worked to build the capacity of the health sector to respond to HIV/AIDS by strengthening human resource planning, workforce deployment, and staff performance. USAID significantly strengthened local capacity building efforts through small grant programs to indigenous, faith-based, and community-based organizations in these countries. Throughout FY 2005, USAID-funded advisors provided technical support in Emergency Plan focus countries including Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, and Zambia, to help develop country operational plans and five-year strategies. Regional partners and local non-governmental organizations benefited from cross-regional exchanges to improve skills in behavior change communication and monitoring and evaluation. USAID assistance also continued to be instrumental in the development of linkages across sub-regions to integrate prevention of mother to child transmission programs with maternal and child health activities.

By the end of the program, eight million people and over 100 local organizations will have benefited from improved HIV/AIDS services. Regional U.S. Government programs will have improved the quality of HIV/AIDS programs through technical assistance, capacity building, leveraging of resources, and knowledge and data management. By the end of the program, USAID will have contributed substantially to reducing the impact of the epidemic in southern Africa and to strengthening the response of southern African partners and communities through USG support.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-019 Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program	CSH	ESF	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	5,760	1,000	1,527
Expenditures	61	26	330
Unliquidated	5,699	974	1,197
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	7,676	0	9,703
Expenditures	1,841	472	532
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	13,436	1,000	11,230
Expenditures	1,902	498	862
Unliquidated	11,534	502	10,368
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	7,401	0	5,022
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	7,401	0	5,022
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	7,411	0	5,022
Future Obligations	7,950	0	0
Est. Total Cost	36,198	1,000	21,274

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Center for Southern Africa
Program Title:	Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	690-020
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$983,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$1,850,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: In Southern Africa, multi-party democracy has received more popular support and endorsement than any other form of governance. However, governance systems are characterized by the phenomena of overbearing executive arms of governments, and dominant single parties that rule in perpetuity. As a result, democratic values and practices remain shallowly rooted, and progress towards democratic consolidation is slow with evidence of regression in some countries. The USAID democracy and governance program will help to balance executive powers, and strengthen non-executive institutions of governance through building advocacy capacity of selected regional civil society organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Promote and Support Credible Election Processes (\$500,000 DA). Electoral democracy forms the basis for consolidation of good democratic governance and economic development. Southern African countries have institutionalized regular elections, which are largely held at predictable intervals. Hence, in Southern Africa, the discourse around elections focuses on the quality and impact of elections, rather than whether elections will be held. USAID will support the implementation of electoral reform measures to promote free, fair and credible elections. Specifically, USAID will support the work of regional non-governmental organizations who promote adoption and application of regional election norms and standards, and who advance electoral law reform, in particular reform of the laws that limit the inclusion of women and other disadvantaged groups in electoral competition processes. The program will also fund pre-election assistance, election observation, and post-election efforts to assist election authorities in each country to implement recommendations made by election observer missions. Principal grantees: Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$483,000 DA). Effective civil society with adequate capacity to advocate for policy reform and implementation provides an important forum for broad citizen participation in policy formulation, reform and implementation. In Southern Africa, civil society is weak, which has contributed to the consolidation of dominant executive influence. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to build policy analysis and advocacy capacity of selected regional civil society organizations active in anti-corruption, rule of law, and election administration. Principal contractor and grantee: to be determined.

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 is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program:

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to support electoral legislation reform programs of key regional partners and promote the further adoption of regional electoral norms and standards. In FY 2007, it is likely that USAID will finance election observation teams in the elections in Madagascar and Lesotho. Principal contractor or grantee: SADC Parliamentary Forum.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$850,000 DA). USAID plans to support regional civil society advocacy efforts

for adoption and harmonization of national laws with selected regional norms and standards, such as the SADC Protocol Against Corruption. Advocacy capacity building will be targeted at selected regional civil society organizations that work in management of shared water resources, agriculture and trade. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined.

Performance and Results: This program is new, and will begin implementation in the second semester of FY 2006. By the end of the program, it is expected that electoral laws and processes in the region will be compliant with the regional elections norms and standards. Regional election norms and standards will have been evolved into a more binding regional protocol. Implementation of other regional norms and standards for better democratic governance and economic development will be accelerated, resulting in accountable governments, improved democratic governance, and economic development in the region. Civil society advocacy capacity will be improved, and advocacy for reform, and implementation of existing norms and standards for good democratic governance will have emerged in anti-corruption, judicial independence and rule of law. Increased civil society advocacy for reform and implementation of regional norms and standards is expected to result in more government accountability, and institutionalization of good governance practices.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Center for Southern Africa

690-020 Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions	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	983
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	983
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	1,850
Future Obligations	7,284
Est. Total Cost	10,117