

The Challenge

Zambia has struggled to stay on a steady, broad-based path of economic and social development. Some 78% of Zambians live on less than a dollar a day with little access to education and basic health services. HIV/AIDS is destroying families, institutions, and Zambia's ability to achieve sustainable development. The incidence of malaria has tripled since the 1980s and is the leading cause of death for children under age five. Zambia's corruption levels are perceived to be among the highest in the world. To break the vicious circle of poverty, disease and corruption, USAID uses a multi-sectoral, integrated approach focusing on health, HIV/AIDS, education, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Aside from using grants and contracts, USAID leverages significant additional resources using the Global Development Alliance mechanism to create public-private partnerships and the Development Credit Authority to increase the financial sector's participation.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: James Bednar

MCA Status: Threshold Eligible

PEPFAR Focus Country: Yes

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Received

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio	
611-005 Increased Competitiveness	7,644	7,654	9,679	8,786	14.9%	1.02	Met	0.08
611-006 Basic Education	7,472	10,888	21,493	12,100	61.9%	0.93	Met	0.04
611-007 Improved Health Status	32,881	49,663	57,363	55,682	69.3%			0.03
611-008 Democracy and Governance	2,270	2,420	1,750	1,750	-22.9%	1.80	Exceeded	0.15
611-009 Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS	20,315	27,067	29,892	29,892	47.1%			0.06
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Strategic Objective	3,108	6,446	1,981	5,000	60.9%			
Country Total	73,690	104,138	122,158	113,210	53.6%			

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	34,801	13,655	16,083	14,402	-58.6%
Development Assistance	13,186	15,212	26,622	16,336	23.9%
Development Credit Authority	1,000	0	0	0	N/A
Economic Support Fund	500	0	0	0	N/A
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	21,095	68,825	77,472	77,472	267.3%
PL 480 Title II	3,108	6,446	1,981	5,000	60.9%
Total	73,690	104,138	122,158	113,210	53.6%

Program Budget by Sector and Account

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Basic Education DA	5,722	6,388	16,393	7,000	22.3%
Agriculture and Environment DA	4,569	6,097	8,595	7,186	57.3%
DCA	875	0	0	0	N/A
Economic Growth DA	1,525	1,057	884	1,400	-8.2%
DCA	125	0	0	0	N/A
Democracy and Governance DA	1,370	1,670	750	750	-45.3%
ESF	500	0	0	0	N/A
Family Planning / Reproductive Health CSH	3,200	3,200	3,164	2,724	-14.9%
HIV / AIDS CSH	22,500	0	0	0	N/A
GHAI	21,095	68,825	77,472	77,472	267.3%
Child Survival and Maternal Health CSH	4,420	4,420	4,271	4,408	-0.3%
Vulnerable Children CSH	681	1,035	0	0	N/A
Other Infectious Diseases CSH	4,000	5,000	8,648	7,270	81.8%
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Sector	3,108	6,446	1,981	5,000	60.9%
Total	73,690	104,138	122,158	113,210	53.6%

Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	6	11	13	14	133.3%
US Non Direct Hires	2	10	12	12	500.0%
Foreign Nationals	70	79	82	82	17.1%
Total	78	100	107	108	38.5%

Operating Expense

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Salaries and benefits	1,192	1,410	1,359	1,359	14.0%

Travel	327	254	233	233	-28.7%
Transportation of things	165	89	112	112	-32.1%
Rent	132	154	96	96	-27.3%
Security	81	575	76	76	-6.2%
Equipment	121	278	50	50	-58.7%
ICASS - Operating Expense only	102	123	135	135	32.4%
Other Operating Expense	293	426	402	402	37.2%
Total OE Budget	2,413	3,309	2,463	2,463	2.1%
US direct hire salary and benefits	743	979	1,133	1,395	87.8%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				1,643	
Country Total Administrative Budget				5,501	
Percent of Bureau OE Total				3.2%	

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	12,282	9,467	9,397	8,086
Program per All US (\$000)	9,211	4,959	4,886	4,354
Program per Position (\$000)	945	1,041	1,142	1,048
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				2.2%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				29.9%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				4.9%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Japan.

Multilateral: The United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank.

Zambia 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	34,801	13,655	16,083	14,402
Development Assistance	13,186	15,212	26,622	16,336
Development Credit Authority	1,000	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	500	0	0	0
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	21,095	68,825	77,472	77,472
PL 480 Title II	3,108	6,446	1,981	5,000
Total Program Funds	73,690	104,138	122,158	113,210

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

611-005 Increased Competitiveness				
DA	6,094	7,154	9,479	8,586
DCA	1,000	0	0	0
GHAI	550	500	200	200
611-006 Basic Education				
CSH	750	0	0	0
DA	5,722	6,388	16,393	7,000
GHAI	1,000	4,500	5,100	5,100
611-007 Improved Health Status				
CSH	23,151	12,620	16,083	14,402
GHAI	9,730	37,043	41,280	41,280
611-008 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,370	1,670	750	750
ESF	500	0	0	0
GHAI	400	750	1,000	1,000
611-009 Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS				
CSH	10,900	1,035	0	0
GHAI	9,415	26,032	29,892	29,892

Mission Director,
James Bednar

Zambia

The Development Challenge

Zambia has struggled to stay on a steady, broad-based path of economic and social development. Some 78% of Zambians live on less than a dollar a day with little access to education and basic health services. HIV/AIDS is destroying families, institutions, and Zambia's ability to achieve sustainable development. The incidence of malaria has tripled since the 1980s and is the leading cause of death for children under age five. Zambia's corruption levels are perceived to be among the highest in the world. To break the vicious circle of poverty, disease and corruption, USAID uses a multi-sectoral, integrated approach focusing on health, HIV/AIDS, education, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Aside from using grants and contracts, USAID leverages significant additional resources using the Global Development Alliance mechanism to create public-private partnerships and the Development Credit Authority to increase the financial sector's participation.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Japan.

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

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Increased Competitiveness
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	611-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$9,479,000 DA; \$200,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$211,000 DCA
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$8,586,000 DA; \$200,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: Funding for this program will provide technical assistance and training to: strengthen the financial sector's contribution to economic growth; increase Zambia's participation in global trade and investment; improve economic policy and governance; promote private sector growth; increase agricultural productivity; reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS; and increase food security for vulnerable populations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$1,150,000 DA). Policy-related activities are helping Zambia seize agribusiness trade and growth opportunities that were created by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Southern African Development Community. These activities provide an enabling environment through assistance to the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), and other organizations that deal with policy and regulatory issues. The activities support public/private sector dialogue; identify trade opportunities, issues and constraints; and address production-related issues. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Michigan State University (MSU) and the Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,700,000 DA). Activities are increasing the ability of agricultural sector clients to access regional and international markets. The program aims to expand smallholder access to markets, creating links to larger private sector entities. It identifies markets in which Zambian agriculture has a demonstrated comparative advantage. Activities also target the sustainable development of non-timber natural resource products and tourism market growth opportunities that will benefit rural communities living around protected areas. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), Zambia TACAgribusiness Technical Assistance Center (ZATAC) Ltd, International Executive Service Corps, MSU and ECI Africa.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$4,229,000 DA). Funding promotes crop diversification; develop sustainable natural products for emerging market opportunities; and employ new technologies and value-added processing techniques. This assistance is increasing agricultural productivity and quality; and is increasing the volume of production for about 50,000 smallholder farm families. USAID activities promote conservation farming, small-scale irrigation, use of earthen dams or rainwater collection from roofs, and soil fertility interventions. Funding assists community-based natural resource management groups engaged in tourism and natural products enterprise activities. Resources from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) are being applied across the Economic Growth SO, with a special focus on increasing export competitiveness of agricultural commodities through increased farm-level productivity and greater efficiencies throughout the targeted value chains. Additional resources under the Dairy Directive will help the mission support the development of a new dairy activity covering appropriate technology transfer through farmer groups in dairy husbandry, clean milk production, forage and animal health. Principal grantees: Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) (prime), in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,100,000 DA). USAID and five other donors are working collaboratively to support the GRZ Private Sector Development Reform Plan (PSDRP), which focuses on increasing private sector investments and foreign trade. Principal contractors: DAI, MSU, and ECI Africa.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen the Financial Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,300,000 DA; \$211,000 prior year DCA). USAID helps to identify and test innovative financial options through the private sector to increase access to finance. Value-chain financing, equipment leasing, insurance, and short- to medium-term financing are promoted. Business development services, information technology, market information, marketing services and business training are provided to help clients in small-scale agriculture and natural resources production groups become competitive. A key focus is the expansion of the credit guarantee programs to share risks with local banks in the development of new business opportunities. USAID anticipates the possibility of transferring additional development assistance (DA) funds to the development credit authority (DCA) account in the range of \$300,000 to \$500,000. The amount will be contingent on the demand for loan guarantees for the banking sector. Principal contractors and grantees: CLUSA (prime) in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group, Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency, Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises and DAI.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$1,509,000 DA). This funding will be used to continue assistance for economic policy dialogue and trade-related interventions. Particular focus will be paid to trade facilitation. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, MSU, and ACF.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,627,000 DA). USAID intends to expand its activities, in collaboration with other donors, to continue supporting the GRZ Private Sector Development Reform Program (PSDRP). Principal grantees and contractors: DAI, MSU and ECI Africa.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$3,200,000 DA). Funding will expand assistance to more smallholder farmers and small and medium entrepreneurs to promote increased food production and crop diversification. Principal grantees: CLUSA (Prime), in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID will continue to work collaboratively in support of the PSDRP. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, MSU, and ECI Africa.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Financial Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to identify and test more innovative financial options and expand the network of business development services through the private sector and other donors. This funding will strengthen and expand capital markets and promote investor-friendly fiscal policies through new activities that will focus predominantly on urban areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of the USA (prime) collaborating with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group, Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency, Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises, and DAI.

Performance and Results: The value of exports has risen to \$432 million since this strategic objective began. Expected results by the program's end are an increase in non-traditional exports (NTES) from a baseline of \$405 million in FY 2004, to \$600 million in FY 2009 and an increase in the value of food and non-food agricultural production, from \$8 million in FY 2004, to \$20 million in FY 2009.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

611-005 Increased Competitiveness	DA	DCA	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	6,095	789	550
Expenditures	0	5	0
Unliquidated	6,095	784	550
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	7,145	0	500
Expenditures	2,993	114	46
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	13,240	789	1,050
Expenditures	2,993	119	46
Unliquidated	10,247	670	1,004
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	211	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	9,479	0	200
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	9,479	211	200
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	8,586	0	200
Future Obligations	14,879	211	0
Est. Total Cost	46,184	1,211	1,450

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	611-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$16,393,000 DA; \$5,100,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$7,000,000 DA; \$5,100,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's education program contributes to improving the quality of basic education in Zambia through: health and nutrition interventions; HIV/AIDS mitigation; teacher-training; enhancement of the Ministry of Education's (MOE) information management system and strengthening its capacity to formulate and implement policies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$16,393,000 DA). USAID supports the use of cost-effective information communication technology (ICTs) and classroom practice interventions to improve the teaching skills of 6,800 school teachers. This support includes both in-service (3,900) and pre-service (2,900) teacher-training. USAID promotes the use of ICT to increase access to basic education for 70,000 school-aged children who are unable to enter public schools. USAID utilizes technical assistance to expand school health and nutrition interventions for 200,000 pupils, and provides technical assistance to expand HIV/AIDS mitigation and promote education for 253,500 orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC), especially girls. This support includes scholarships for 3,500 orphaned children to improve school completion and a workplace program for 25,000 MOE staff.

USAID technical assistance expands the MOE's education data collection system and improves the analysis of the information collected for sound decision-making at different administrative levels (headquarters, nine provincial offices and 72 districts). USAID policy-related activities increase the MOE's capacity to develop and implement policies, particularly on special issues such as alternative education, HIV/AIDS, school health and nutrition and decentralization. USAID education sector funding supports the MOE's achievement of specific institutional reforms with funding meeting MOE's pre-established milestones. These milestones are consistent with the MOE's strategic plan. USAID education funding supports the attainment of Fast Track Initiative goals; enhancing the role of civil society, improving teacher performance and increasing access to education for marginalized groups. Principal grantees: Education Development Center (EDC), Academy for Educational Development (AED), the MOE, and American Institutes for Research (AIR) (all prime) and others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$7,000,000 DA): USAID/Zambia will continue funding innovative approaches for reaching OVC and enhancing the MOE's ability to maintain and expand services to a target of 85,000 school-aged children. Teacher-training, focused on HIV/AIDS, pedagogy, school management and life skills, is expected to reach 11,390 government and community school teachers. USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance to the MOE to develop information, monitoring and evaluation systems to improve decision-making at all levels. USAID will continue to improve the quality of education by providing technical assistance focused on effective MOE decentralization. Sector program assistance will be provided to encourage specific institutional reforms in the MOE. USAID will collaborate with other donors to target specific interventions that will improve the

quality of education throughout the country. Principal grantees: EDC, AED, the MOE, and AIR (all prime), and others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: USAID's support to Zambia's basic education sector helped to deliver quality education to thousands of OVC, particularly in remote areas. The demand for the interactive radio instruction (IRI) continues to grow. IRI learning centers increased from 647 in FY 2004 to 814 in FY 2005, with a corresponding cumulative increase in enrolment from 38,513 children (19,101 girls and 19,412 boys) in FY 2004 to 54,859 children (27,661 girls and 27,198 boys) in FY 2005. Part of this increase comes as a result of more community schools using the IRI program. In FY 2005, 308 community and 36 government schools used the IRI program, up from 188 community schools in FY 2004. While community schools adopted the program on their own initiative, it was introduced in government schools to help improve teaching. Continued progress in this activity will mean that by FY 2007, an additional 70,000 children will have access to good quality basic education and will be motivated to stay in school.

Using African Education Initiative (AEI) funds, the education program also supported pre-service and in-service teacher-training activities for 6,581 teachers in areas that include, guidance and counseling, HIV/AIDS, gender, school health and nutrition, and the use of the IRI methodology.

HIV/AIDS interventions are designed to provide services to MOE employees and develop its capacity to administer the HIV/AIDS workplace program. Using FY 2004 funds, a total number of 8,026 (3,788 males and 4,238 females) MOE employees were mobilized and sensitized while 2,069 (705 males and 1,321 females) opted for counseling and testing (CT) through onsite CT services. By the program's completion in 2010, 90% of all basic school teachers will have participated in HIV/AIDS-focused teacher training.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

611-006 Basic Education	CSH	DA	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	750	12,214	1,000
Expenditures	0	3,216	0
Unliquidated	750	8,998	1,000
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	6,388	4,500
Expenditures	750	7,019	1,000
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	750	18,602	5,500
Expenditures	750	10,235	1,000
Unliquidated	0	8,367	4,500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	16,393	5,100
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	0	16,393	5,100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	0	7,000	5,100
Future Obligations	0	14,567	0
Est. Total Cost	750	56,562	15,700

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Improved Health Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	611-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$16,083,000 CSH; \$41,280,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$14,402,000 CSH; \$41,280,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's Improved Health Status program provides financial and technical support to help create a better health environment for Zambians by facilitating community, family and individual action, scaling up key public health interventions, and strengthening health services and systems. Activities concentrate on: malaria prevention and treatment, reproductive, maternal and child health, and health systems strengthening. Cross-cutting activities include masters level training for public health professionals; funding for essential district health services; and mobilizing communities and individuals to change their behaviors to improve their health.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,571,000 CSH). USAID works with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to expand access to and improve the quality of child health services. USAID provides educational materials to help them prepare for semi-annual Child Health Weeks when children under five receive key services such as immunization, growth monitoring, vitamin A supplementation, bednet re-treatment and de-worming. USAID is strengthening monitoring and evaluation for the Vitamin A fortification of Zambian sugar to further support the Vitamin A program, as well as assisting the MOH to expand the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) approach in all 72 districts in Zambia. USAID supports social marketing of preventive health products and services to make them affordable and more accessible to low income Zambians, and continues to promote hygienic practices to decrease diarrheal diseases. USAID is mobilizing rural communities to take health measures that prevent harmful practices and promote healthy behaviors; creating demand for health services; and helping build capacity of local organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); Population Services International (PSI) (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); International Science and Technology Institute (sub); Save the Children (SCF) (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID continues to promote the integration of safe motherhood, family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. Maternal health activities focus on increasing access to safe motherhood services, including emergency obstetric care, prenatal care, reducing the complications of malaria in pregnancy through intermittent presumptive treatment, and distributing insecticide-treated bed nets for children under five and pregnant women. USAID is strengthening referral networks for emergency obstetric care and assist the MOH to improve pregnancy outcomes by promoting the use of birth preparedness plans for all pregnant women and increasing the number of skilled attendants at birth by training midwives and other health professionals. Post-abortion care services will be expanded from two to 20 districts in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$8,648,000 CSH). USAID is working with the National Malaria Control Center (NMCC) to support all aspects of the national Roll Back Malaria program including: making effective treatment with the drug Coartem more widely available; scaling up the distribution of free insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) in the most affected districts; and socially marketing ITNs for targeted groups. USAID assists the NMCC to expand indoor residual spraying (IRS)

to new eligible districts. A system is being developed to monitor and manage resistance to DDT and pyrethroids used in IRS. USAID is also continuing assistance to the national tuberculosis program for diagnostic equipment and expanded access to treatment. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), Boston University Center for International Health and Development (sub); JHPIEGO (sub); PSI (prime); AED/NetMark (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); KNCV (prime); Family Health International (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning (\$3,164,000 CSH). USAID programs increase demand for and access to family planning services, particularly in rural areas, and ensure a wider range of contraceptive choice. USAID is continuing to support the public sector rollout of the injectable contraceptive Depo Provera. USAID is also continuing to support social marketing of oral contraceptives, for which demand is rising. USAID is mobilizing communities and individuals to create demand for family planning services. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); PSI (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,733,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide materials for Child Health Weeks, support scale up of IMCI, strengthen the national vitamin A program, support chlorine social marketing, and fund training of public health professionals. Principal prime contractors, grantees or agencies: Abt Associates (prime); PSI (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); International Science and Technology Institute (sub); and Save the Children (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,675,000 CSH). USAID will continue to promote the integration of safe motherhood, family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services at all levels of the MOH. The MOH campaign against malaria during pregnancy will be assisted via treatment and distribution of ITNs to pregnant women. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$7,270,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue support for TB and malaria prevention and treatment, social marketing of health products, university health worker training, funding for essential district health services, and behavior change communication activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), Boston University Center for International Health and Development (sub); JHPIEGO (sub); PSI (prime); Academy for Educational Development/NetMark (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning (\$2,724,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support programs that increase both demand for and access to quality family planning services - particularly in rural areas - and ensure a wider range of contraceptive choice. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); PSI (prime).

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

Performance and Results: Principal results expected by the end of this program in 2010 are a decrease in under-five mortality from 168/1000 in 2002 to 135/1000; and a decrease in HIV prevalence among youth aged 15 to 24 from 8% in 2002 to 3%. Intermediate results will be available from the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

611-007 Improved Health Status	CSH	ESF	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	25,420	500	9,730
Expenditures	712	0	0
Unliquidated	24,708	500	9,730
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	11,620	0	37,043
Expenditures	18,845	319	18,954
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	37,040	500	46,773
Expenditures	19,557	319	18,954
Unliquidated	17,483	181	27,819
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	16,083	0	41,280
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	16,083	0	41,280
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	14,402	0	41,280
Future Obligations	25,400	0	0
Est. Total Cost	92,925	500	129,333

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	611-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$750,000 DA; \$1,000,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$750,000 DA; \$1,000,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: This program supports justice sector and policy reforms to enable more accountable government, supports civil society's demand for transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption programs, and strengthens the National Assembly as a legislative oversight institution.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$300,000 DA). Assistance is being provided to civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote policy dialogue and demand a more accountable government. Sub-grants to CSOs focus on: constitutional reform, electoral reform, and investigative journalism related to administrative corruption. Anti-Corruption Initiative (ACI) funds support some CSOs who are being helped to identify and fight corruption and learn how to become effective public advocates. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$450,000 DA). USAID assists the Parliament of Zambia in becoming a more effective oversight institution. Activities include technical assistance, training of staff and Members of Parliament (MPs) and project management support to Parliament to strengthen the role of its committees and MPs in oversight and representation, redefining how decisions are taken within the institution, and creating mechanisms for better communications with citizens and civil society. USAID's training assists committees in developing, managing, and ensuring fiscal oversight of the national budget and performance by government departments. In addition, USAID provides support to a pilot group of parliamentary constituency offices to strengthen the linkages between Parliament and the public. Civil society is being trained on how to effectively influence the legislative process, particularly in the fight against corruption. USAID also provides financial support to the Zambian chapter of the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) and employ local lawyers to assist citizens in reporting incidents of corruption to Parliament and law enforcement bodies. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$300,000 DA). This program will support civil society demand for more accountable government. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$450,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen Zambia's Parliament following legislative elections in 2006. USAID will aim to transform more than 20 parliamentary constituency offices in rural areas into full-service centers for reporting corruption and monitoring HIV/AIDS services in the surrounding communities. Principal grantee: PACT Zambia (prime).

Performance and Results: There has been impressive progress with prosecutions. The Government of Zambia's Task Force on Corruption, supported by USAID and the U.S. Department of Treasury, investigated 450 corporations and 170 individuals suspected of plundering or aiding and abetting the plundering of national resources. Seventy of these cases were effectively investigated for criminal prosecution; 276 assets (primarily real estate holdings) are currently under active investigation and nine cases are currently being prosecuted in court. In addition, a major civil case is being contested in London. Millions of dollars worth of Zambian real estate, plus additional international assets, have been recovered. USAID's collaboration with Treasury has yielded significant results in the prosecution of public officials.

With assistance from USAID's Parliamentary Reform Project, the National Assembly passed new Standing Orders (rules of business and procedure), which give more MPs more control over the business of parliament. Parliament also created an expanded budget committee to review the budget, and for the first time in Zambia's history, Parliament invited Zambian citizens to submit comments to inform the budget debate. Also with USAID support, over 20 constituency offices are operating in rural and urban Zambia. MPs are increasingly aware of their responsibility to serve constituents, and these offices are having a substantive impact on their representational effectiveness.

By program completion, elections will be perceived to be free and fair, citizens will acknowledge their country to be less corrupt, executive powers will be more balanced with Parliament, and the Government will be more transparent and accountable. There will be fewer opportunities and greater risks for those public officials tempted by large-scale corruption, abuse of office and crony capitalism, due to reformed codes, systems and procedures to prevent corruption and enforce the law.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

611-008 Democracy and Governance	DA	ESF	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	1,788	400	400
Expenditures	2	0	0
Unliquidated	1,786	400	400
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	1,670	700	750
Expenditures	593	400	0
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	3,458	1,100	1,150
Expenditures	595	400	0
Unliquidated	2,863	700	1,150
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	750	0	1,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	750	0	1,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	750	0	1,000
Future Obligations	4,268	0	0
Est. Total Cost	9,226	1,100	3,150