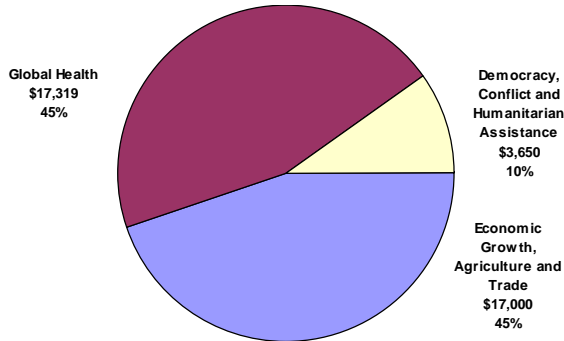
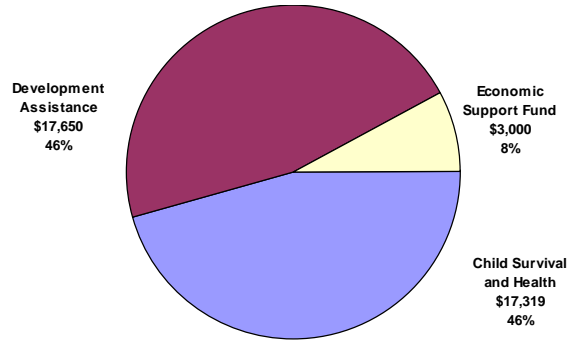


Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account

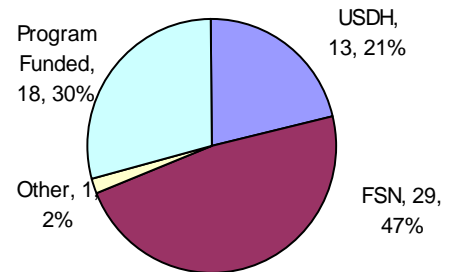


Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Foreign Policy Interests	486-001	1,194	2,886	3,650
Improved Governance and Economic Reform	486-XXX		6,000	6,000
Improved Regional Environmental Conditions	486-ZZZ		9,736	11,000
U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership	498-009	9,000		
Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases	498-022	17,073	18,651	17,319
Total (in thousands of dollars)		27,267	37,273	37,969

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	2,756	2,661	3,321
USDH Salaries & Benefits	652	1,367	1,396
Program Funds	908	1,189	1,299
Total (in thousands of dollars)	4,316	5,217	6,016



Mission Director: Timothy Beans

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

The Development Challenge: The East Asia and Pacific region is one of the world's most important trading routes, and consequently, a key region for facilitating the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, as well as trafficking of persons and illicit narcotics. It is a land full of dichotomies. For example, it is home to some of the world's poorest populations right along side of some of the world's fastest growing economies; it has one of the world's most diverse environments and has an alarming history of ecological destruction; and it has some states that are firmly integrated into the society of free nations, while others remain at odds with the principles of democracy and universal human rights.

Overall, East Asia's economies are growing at their swiftest pace since the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis with fewer people than ever living in extreme poverty. Economic growth is expected to exceed 7% in 2004 for the region (excluding Japan), and developing economies in the region are expected to expand by more than 8%. Exports have been buoyant since late 2002, supported by unexpected strong recovery in the developed world, cyclical rebound in the global high tech industry, and a surge in intra-regional trade, led by booming exports from countries in the region to China.

The November 2004 World Bank report on East Asia and the Pacific estimates that the number of people living on less than US\$2 a day in East Asia will fall below one third of the population by 2005. As recently as 1999 that proportion was 50%. That is to say, around 300 million people will have escaped from extreme poverty in the years of recovery since the financial crisis. More strikingly, in addition to economic progress, remarkable political advances have been made. This year saw a sweep of legislative and presidential elections across the region, including in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Philippines, and Taiwan. Most were peaceful transitions of authority.

Despite these successes, many challenges remain for the region, not the least of which is recovering from the recent tsunami that devastated much of the area. (A separate regional Strategic Objective is included in this Congressional Budget Justification that speaks to the U.S. Agency for International Development's response to the tsunami.) Many countries in mainland Southeast Asia are still unitary states with relatively centralized systems of government. Vietnam and Laos are essentially authoritarian states. The military junta of Burma continues to detain Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners and refuses to engage in meaningful dialogue with the democratic opposition. Burma's gross human rights abuses contribute to large numbers of internally displaced persons in Burma and refugees in neighboring countries. Trafficking in persons remains a serious concern. According to the Asian Development Bank, about 225,000 persons from Southeast Asia are trafficked yearly.

Another threat is the health and economic impact of poor air quality, unclean water, and lack of safe sanitation. Weak or nonexistent environmental management combined with poverty has led to continued degradation of forests and exploitation of endangered species. Lack of integrated regional planning in water management, as evidenced by myopic planning of upstream dams in China, could further stress the region's major river systems. Sixty-three percent of the population of Asia does not have access to clean water and 80% are without access to sanitation. Rapid urbanization exacerbates these problems. Most countries in the region do not have adequate transport networks and are slow in developing cleaner industries and vehicle controls to keep air pollution at safe levels.

Countries in the region continue to suffer from the scourge of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). More than six million persons are already estimated to be infected with HIV in Southeast Asia, making this the region with the second largest population living with HIV outside of Sub-Saharan Africa. Each day, more than 1,000 people die of AIDS and some 2,700 people become infected. Although infection rates have gone down in Thailand, the war against HIV/AIDS in the region is far from won. Similarly, prior advances to reduce malaria and tuberculosis in the region are being threatened with the emergence of drug-resistant strains throughout the Asia Pacific region. Diarrheal diseases, especially in areas lacking clean water and proper sanitation, continue to take a deadly toll, particularly among the region's children. Emerging zoonotic infectious diseases, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome and avian influenza have already had a major impact on the health and economies of the region and have the potential to resurface at any time.

A secure, robust, and integrated Southeast Asia Pacific region would bode well for the economic well-being of all nations in the world. Highly unbalanced growth and political or social instability could jeopardize vital U.S. strategic interests in the region.

The USAID Program: USAID's Regional Development Mission/Asia (RDM/A) which opened in Bangkok, Thailand in June 2003 manages regional and country-specific programs in mainland Southeast Asia (Burma, China, Laos, and Vietnam) as well as HIV/AIDS and environmental programs that extend east into the Pacific and west into South Asia. RDM/A also acts as the regional hub for services including contracting, administration, and disaster response.

RDM/A currently manages five country-specific strategic objectives and four regional strategic objectives (SOs). For the most part, activities under these SOs are a collection of programs previously managed by USAID in Washington D.C. or Phnom Penh, Cambodia and transferred to RDM/A. RDM/A is developing a regional strategy that is expected to be approved by FY 2005. There are currently a couple of approaches to the strategy that are being discussed to reorganize and streamline these objectives into fewer operational units to provide greater strategic coherence and to enhance program management. Reducing the burden of already overtaxed RDM/A staff is a major consideration of strategy development to ensure adequate oversight of the activities. Another consideration in the development of the strategy is to ensure that politically sensitive programs receive the attention they deserve.

USAID programs managed through RDM/A support five Presidential Initiatives: Clean Energy; Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief; Global Climate Change; Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria; and Mother and Child HIV Prevention.

Other Program Elements: RDM/A manages the regional programs summarized above in close coordination with bilateral programs in China, Laos, and Vietnam. USAID's Burma program promotes democracy and addresses humanitarian needs among Burmese populations living outside Burma and works to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS inside Burma. USAID's activities in China attempt to strengthen the rule of law, aid Tibetan communities, and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in targeted provinces. USAID's work in Laos attempts to develop a viable economic alternative to opium production, hinder the spread of HIV/AIDS, and improve the well-being of vulnerable populations. USAID's program in Vietnam focuses on accelerating Vietnam's transition to an open and market-based economy, fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Reduction, and improving access to services for selected vulnerable groups.

Other Donors: USAID coordinates closely with other donors in the region in implementing country-specific as well as regional activities. The HIV/AIDS and environment programs have benefited from regional partnerships with multilateral and bilateral donors that have helped to bolster the results achieved by USAID initiatives. Major donors include the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the United Nations.

**Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
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	9,602	17,073	18,651	17,319
Development Assistance	1,969	9,200	15,150	17,650
Economic Support Fund	3,720	994	3,472	3,000
Total Program Funds	15,291	27,267	37,273	37,969

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

486-001 Foreign Policy Interests				
CSH	0	0	1,200	500
DA	0	200	1,150	1,150
ESF	0	994	1,736	2,500
486-XXX Improved Governance and Economic Reform				
DA	0	0	6,000	6,000
486-ZZZ Improved Regional Environmental Conditions				
DA	0	0	8,000	10,500
ESF	0	0	1,736	500
498-009 U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership				
DA	969	9,000	0	0
498-022 Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases				
CSH	9,602	17,073	17,451	16,819
498-036 East Asia Regional Democracy Fund				
DA	1,000	0	0	0
ESF	3,720	0	0	0

Regional Mission Director,
Timothy Beans

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Foreign Policy Interests
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	486-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,200,000 CSH; \$1,150,000 DA; \$1,736,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,570,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH; \$1,150,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: This program helps the United States pursue special foreign policy interests in mainland Southeast Asia and China. Current activities include: (1) efforts to combat trafficking in persons and assist its victims under programs with The Asia Foundation, World Vision, and Consortium; and (2) technical assistance support to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); and (3) provide assistance to vulnerable groups.

Starting in FY 2006, this Strategic Objective (SO) will be restructured as part of the Regional Development Mission/Asia (RDM/A) strategic framework that is currently being developed. Activities under some country-specific SOs (Burma, China, Laos, and Vietnam) may be subsumed under the regional program pending finalization of the strategy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Trafficking in Persons (TIPs) (\$400,000 DA). The emphasis of the FY 2005 TIP programs will be to develop stronger ties among countries in the region on issues related to trafficking and to direct more resources to cross border initiatives. This includes working closely with the Global TIP-funded country activities that focus on prosecution, protection, and prevention efforts. In addition, RDM/A plans to develop a "regional mechanism" to improve data collection, capacity building, standardization of research, and monitoring and evaluation tools. This will be done by putting into place a multi-year regional strategic framework within the Mekong Region (Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia). Current implementers include The Asia Foundation (TAF), World Vision, and World Education/World Learning Consortium.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$744,000 ESF). Targeted technical assistance and training support will be used to support U.S. Government (USG) objectives with ASEAN, which are to enhance the administrative and implementation capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat and build regional cooperation to address transnational challenges of importance to both ASEAN and the USG, including terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics, and HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Technical assistance to ASEAN will increase its capacity in helping to solve problems that cross transnational borders within the region which further advance economic integration and development.

Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$992,000 ESF). Working closely with the Embassy, USAID will work to identify measures and activities that can promote reconciliation and peace in Burma and in southern Thailand. Possible activities may include primary education in southern Thailand, migrant rights issues of Burmese refugees, democracy, and press freedom. Grantee(s) to be determined.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$700,000 CSH; \$1,070,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated; \$300,000 DA). FY 2005 funds will be used to strengthen a legal framework to protect the rights of people with disabilities (PWDs), including the enforcement of Barrier-free Access Codes and Standards in construction, implementation of a national action plan on accessibility to public transportation, and reviewing and enforcing the Government's Decree on Employment of PWDs. USAID will also help PWDs to acquire knowledge and skills so they can find work and achieve a stable economic status. Grantees include Health Volunteer Overseas and Vietnam Assistance for the Handicapped.

Build Health System Capacity (\$500,000 CSH; \$500,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated; \$450,000 DA). Funds will be used to strengthen institutional structures and shape the direction of Prosthetic and Orthotic rehabilitation development. It will also continue to support the development of non-governmental organization laws to raise awareness of the role of civil society in Vietnam, and support inclusive education for the disabled. Grantees include Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, Health Volunteer Overseas, Vietnam Assistance for the Handicapped, Catholic Relief Services, and Pearl S. Buck International.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$400,000 DA). USAID will continue the TIP programs initiated with FY 2005 funds. The emphasis of TIP programs will be to continue the development of stronger ties among countries in the region on issues related to trafficking and to direct more resources to cross border initiatives.

Improved Economic Policy and Governance (\$2,500,000 ESF). U.S. technical assistance and training will be used to advance USG and ASEAN objectives and activities started in FY 2005. Activities will include training programs for ASEAN secretariat staff and ASEAN members and technical assistance to ASEAN Secretariat or member countries on policy issues of importance to the USG such as disaster management, economic governance, counterterrorism, security and trade facilitation, and regional economic integration.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$250,000 CSH; \$300,000 DA). Funds will be used to continue working at the policy level to create and strengthen a legislative framework that protects the rights of PWDs and vocation training for PWDs.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$250,000 CSH; \$450,000 DA). USAID will conduct impact evaluation to review lessons learned from 14 years of rehabilitation efforts in Vietnam, finalize drafting of NGO laws, and development of education curricula for inclusive education.

Performance and Results: USAID achieved notable successes under this SO in FY 2004. USAID's TIP programs initiated public outreach campaigns that reached more than 8,000 persons at risk and 100,000 public viewers. In Laos, USAID supported the initiation of anti-trafficking and domestic violence legislation and trained over 20 project staff and 901 volunteers to be principal project implementers. USAID funds also sponsored vocational training (88 hour courses) for 813 young people in five subject areas in two target villages. In addition to developing a functional education curriculum in five subject areas, USAID trained 30 teachers in content and methodology. Through all programs, 11 vulnerable women were placed in jobs and 384 received small loans. In addition, approximately 160 trafficked victims and 30 voluntary returnees were assisted in safe repatriation.

RDM/A, working in collaboration with USAID's Global Women in Development Office, carried out a three-month TIP assessment within seven countries in the region to identify what other donors are doing and to identify programmatic gaps and needs. Following this assessment, 40 USG representatives from the State Department, USAID, Centers for Disease Control, and U.S. Department of Labor met and agreed on two basic recommendations: the development of a regional TIP program in the Mekong and the initiation of TIP Demand research.

After implementing a variety of disparate programs supporting the ASEAN Cooperation Plan over the past two fiscal years, in FY 2004, USAID enhanced its engagement with the ASEAN Secretariat and the U.S. State Department and put into place a new technical assistance and training program. This program should further consolidate USG assistance that falls under the ACP, with projects totaling approximately \$9 million, and supports U.S.-ASEAN cooperation in such areas as protection of intellectual property rights, competition policy, information technology, environmental and health issues, and transnational issues such as maritime security and counterterrorism. These programs support the USG foreign policy objectives of assisting ASEAN to integrate and increase the Secretariat's capacity, and of strengthening U.S.-ASEAN relations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

	CSH	DA	ESF
486-001 Foreign Policy Interests			
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	1,570	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	1,200	1,150	1,736
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	2,770	1,150	1,736
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	500	1,150	2,500
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,270	2,300	4,236

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Improved Governance and Economic Reform
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	486-XXX
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: In FY 2005, USAID is developing a new program to build upon the successful interventions funded under the Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA) and South East Asia Competitiveness Initiative (SEACI) programs. Implementation of this new program will begin in late FY 2005. In the interim, USAID and its partners will bring ongoing efforts under the AERA and SEACI programs to completion. The new program will address regional governance and economic reform through trade capacity building, commercial law reform, and more open political processes. It will also complement and support the U.S.-Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Cooperation Plan by building upon ongoing donor and bilateral cooperation efforts in Southeast Asia.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$6,000,000 DA). Following completion of the new program design and the approval of a new RDM/A strategy, expected in mid-FY 2005, USAID plans to competitively award a grant or cooperative agreement to implement this Strategic Objective (SO). Expected results under this program (improved public and private sector governance, greater transparency and accountability, public policy reforms consistent with civil society advocacy, judicial reforms, the advancement of democratic processes and counterterrorism measures such as anti-money laundering practices, progress toward implementation of free trade agreements, and the promotion of open political and economic systems) will be achieved through the provision of technical assistance and training. Funds will also be used to promote further trade and investment reforms needed for the implementation of commitments in the U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and the requirements of the World Trade Organization (WTO) accession, and to support the development of the Vietnamese private sector. As a regional program, USAID will work with countries in our portfolio, particularly Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, to identify common or complimentary trade capacity building or commercial law issues to address. Principal implementers are to be determined.

The AERA Program will close out in late FY 2005. Unfinished activities will be completed under the Business Support Organizations Partnerships program, which develops partnerships between U.S. and Asian organizations and governmental departments. In FY 2004, USAID funding ended for Bank training activities and the Business Advisory Center (Small and Medium Enterprise Development) under the AERA Program. Principal Implementer: Kenan Institute Asia.

The SEACI Program will be closed by FY 2005. Most of the cluster competitiveness projects, particularly in Thailand will continue to develop under Kenan Institute Asia's Thailand Competitiveness Initiative.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$6,000,000 DA). Economic policy and governance activities initiated in FY 2005 will continue in FY 2006.

Performance and Results: The AERA Program, which was previously funded and managed by the USAID's Asia and Near East Bureau under Encourage Economic Growth SO 498-023, achieved several positive results in FY 2004, continuing to help Thailand put into place systems that would have either helped avert the Asian Financial Crisis of 1987-88 or lessen the effects.

AERA has completed a number of activities to build the capacity for internal auditors to investigate and report on faulty accounting practices that had allowed business to falsely inflate their performance. In addition, based on USAID funded technical assistance from AERA, Thailand has put into place new national standards on land valuation that will mitigate re-emergence of speculative bubbles. Lastly, Thailand has agreed to follow a new roadmap for implementing intellectual property rights protection. AERA had a significant input into this roadmap, particularly in the area of biotechnology.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-XXX Improved Governance and Economic Reform	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	6,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	6,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	6,000
Future Obligations	2,000
Est. Total Cost	14,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Improved Regional Environmental Conditions
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	486-ZZZ
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$8,000,000 DA; \$1,736,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$10,500,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The United States - Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP) is a regional program that promotes environmentally sustainable growth and improved quality of life in Asia. Since its inception, US-AEP has facilitated hundreds of partnerships between U.S. and Asian government agencies, businesses, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address the environmental challenges associated with rapid urban and industrial growth. In recent years, the program has focused on six Asian countries - India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

During FY 2004, USAID commissioned a strategic assessment to assist the program in developing a new strategy, as part the Regional Development Mission/Asia's (RDM/A) strategic framework. The Report recommended that US-AEP program resources be focused on two key urban environmental issues that have significant health, economic, and gender impacts - water supply/sanitation and air quality. The FY 2005 and 2006 programs are planned in accordance with these recommendations and with a view to promote the regional sharing of best practices among practitioners. Furthermore, starting in FY 2005, this new regional Strategic Objective (SO) will be broadened to include forest, coastal, and marine resources management and biodiversity activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$4,000,000 DA). To increase advocacy for expanded water access, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the capacity of Asian NGOs and consumer groups to expand awareness of water access issues. Planned activities include a regional grants program to assist NGOs, working with private sector entities and other partners, to develop and implement public awareness campaigns; conduct water market analyses and disseminate results; identify sanitation options and costs; develop financing and cost-recovery strategies; and identify appropriate sanitation technologies. To improve water service and increase financing for expanded water access, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the management and technical capacity of water utilities and local entrepreneurs. Planned activities include a twinning program linking U.S. utilities with Asian water providers to assist the Asian counterparts to develop financial plans for full-cost recovery through reduced non-revenue water and better tariffs; improve operating performance through reduced water losses and other measures; identify technologies and sources of financing for initiatives that expand water and sanitation access; and design cost-recovery schemes for initial piped connections. To improve the enabling conditions for expanded water access, USAID will provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of local and national governments to improve the policy framework. Planned activities will assess the current status of the key enabling conditions, such as tariff reform, land tenure, and regulations for inter-governmental fiscal transfers, and identify the required changes in the enabling conditions. Best practices in all areas will be shared through a regional forum, financing workshops, and a knowledge management system. Principal contractors/grantees to be determined through a competitive solicitation.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will fund initiatives at the city, national, and regional levels to improve urban air quality in Asia and simultaneously respond to the Presidential Initiative on Global Climate Change. To strengthen the capacity for air quality management, USAID will provide training and technical assistance to local governments, working in collaboration with NGOs,

academic institutions, and training organizations. Planned activities include a partnership grants program to support training and demonstration activities that improve air quality monitoring, the preparation of air quality databases and emissions inventories, the use of air quality planning tools, and the identification and assessment of air quality improvements. Co-benefits approaches (health and environmental impacts plus mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions) will be promoted. To strengthen the enabling conditions for improved air quality, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to local and national governments, working with NGOs and private sector associations. Planned activities include training workshops, exchanges, and grants to improve the institutional framework for air quality management, strengthen the capacity for financing air quality plans, and strengthen the capacity for compliance and enforcement of air quality regulations. Regional workshops and a knowledge management system will provide for the sharing of best practices and the replication of successes to other locations. Principal partners will be the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$3,000,000 DA, \$1,736,000 ESF). RDM/A will assume responsibility for forest, coastal, and marine resources management, and biodiversity activities previously funded by the East Asia and Pacific Environmental Initiative and managed by USAID in Washington D.C. A grants program will be initiated with FY 2005 funds to address critical environmental challenges in the areas listed above. EAPEI was previously managed and reported under strategic objectives 498-015 and 498-024. Principal grantees to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$7,300,000 DA). This program will continue to be a key element of USAID's work. Depending on the success of this water initiative, USAID may extend its technical assistance and training activities to other cities. Principal contractors/grantees will be the same as in FY 2005.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,200,000 DA). The air activities will continue, with additional training modules and partners included. CAI-Asia and the U.S. EPA will continue as primary partners.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,000,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). The program would support innovative activities in forest and marine resource conservation. Principal grantees will remain the same.

Performance and Results: US-AEP activities in FY 2004, under SO 498-009, built capacity and fostered the sharing of expertise among its partners - the key people, institutions, and forces that drive environmental decision making in Asia. New, continuing, and self-sustaining partnerships generated in FY 2004 totaled 144 as compared with 106 in FY 2003, a 35% increase. Of particular note is the number of continuing partnerships developed in FY 2004, 79 as compared with seven in FY 2003. The significantly larger number of continuing partnerships reflects US-AEP success in forging the kinds of long-term relationships with partners that will ultimately sustain US-AEP's activities and initiatives over time. US-AEP was also successful in involving an increasing number of U.S. and Asian institutions in knowledge transfer activities. In FY 2004, a total of 1,686 institutions participated in activities sponsored by US-AEP, an increase of 134 over last year. The number of Asian institutions increased by 191, while the number of U.S. institutions decreased by 57. This reflects US-AEP's increased efforts to encourage exchanges and sharing of best practices among its member countries in the region and a move away from primary focus on United States to Asia knowledge transfer. US-AEP activities in FY 2004 leveraged \$1.5 million in non-government funds and \$8.8 million in Global Development Alliance funds.

By program completion, US-AEP countries will have sustainable initiatives in place that will help improve urban air and water quality and address other urban environmental challenges, such as waste management. US-AEP local partners will be able to participate more actively in environmental decision making, and government partners will be able to more effectively enforce regulations, leading to cleaner and healthier urban environments in Asia.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-ZZZ Improved Regional Environmental Conditions	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	8,000	1,736
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	8,000	1,736
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	10,500	500
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	18,500	2,236

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	498-022
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$17,451,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,193,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$16,819,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's regional HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases Strategic Objective (SO) is aimed at decreasing the transmission of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria, and mitigating the impact of these diseases on individuals and communities by increasing the use of effective interventions to control them. The program focuses on strengthening capacity to conduct disease surveillance, behavior change communications, training and research, services delivery, and provide community-based care and support. This program was the vehicle through which RDM/A managed HIV/AIDS programs in countries in the Greater Mekong Region where there is no USAID mission (Burma, China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam). It also supported efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria across borders: 1) where there was no primary mission responsibility; 2) in selected countries where USAID has a mission, but where lessons could be shared to inform other country programs; and 3) by multilateral organizations where objectives were compatible. This regional program also funds experts to investigate significant infectious diseases issues that could impact missions in the development and monitoring of activities and strategies. Final obligation into the current SO will be in FY 2005, after which a new regional infectious diseases program will begin.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$13,343,000 CSH, \$193,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). The Greater Mekong HIV/AIDS program will continue to support efforts and collaborative partnerships to rapidly scale up access to packaged prevention, care, support, and treatment interventions that effectively reach most-at-risk populations in both country-specific and region-wide contexts. It is expected that the number of persons served will increase by 15% over the FY 2004 numbers. Quality of scaled-up services will be maintained through south-to-south exchanges and centers of excellence that foster institutional capacity building in remote areas currently lacking quality health care service providers. It will also ensure that persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) have a role in planning AIDS programs. Improved monitoring and evaluation strategies will provide baselines that articulate research direction, synthesize and systematize estimates and projections, add value to program design, and contribute to substantive practices that reduce the transmission and effects of HIV/AIDS in the region. Support of innovative knowledge management systems will advance progress in the region through better strategic information gathering, improved information exchange, and more precise and effective information dissemination to program managers and the public. Principal grantees and agencies include: CARE International, Family Health International, The Futures Group, Pact, and Population Services International.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$4,108,000 CSH, \$1,000,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). Support for infectious disease activities in the Greater Mekong Region will continue to focus on TB, malaria, surveillance, infectious disease control in migrants and host communities on the Thai-Burmese border, and control and prevention of infectious diseases of local importance. Continued strengthening and expansion of directly observed treatment strategy, monitoring for multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, enhancing collaboration between HIV and TB vertical programs, and developing a TB diagnostic algorithm will be major areas of focus for TB-funded projects. Malaria-related activities will be closely linked via the Mekong Initiative, including continued surveillance for anti-malarial drug resistance; an increased emphasis on effectiveness monitoring including drug quality surveillance, adherence, and

drug use assessments; continued subregional capacity-building through training; and enhanced regional coordination efforts. Baseline activities including recruitment of team members, community and health facility surveys, development of training and Information, Education, and Communication materials, training, and development of diagnostic quality assurance programs will provide improved access to migrants and local Thai villagers. Additionally, a thorough review of the entire infectious disease portfolio will occur in FY 2005 to ensure that programs attain the best possible results. Principal grantees include: American Refugee Committee, International Rescue Committee, and World Health Organization.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$13,000,000 CSH). Additional resources will enable USAID to continue scaling up effective packaged prevention, care, support, and treatment interventions to reach most-at-risk populations, enhance program quality, and strengthen the strategic information base and enabling environments necessary for effective programs. The number of persons served is expected to increase by 15 percent over the FY 2005 numbers. Principal implementers include: American Refugee Committee, International Rescue Committee, and World Health Organization.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,819,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to strengthen and expand TB programs, assess MDR malaria, review and monitor antimicrobial drug resistance, and address infectious diseases in Burmese migrants and host communities along the Thai-Burma border. Principal implementers are likely to remain the same.

Performance and Results: By bringing a strategic focus to the Greater Mekong HIV/AIDS program, groups that are most at risk for HIV have been identified and effective interventions necessary to reach them has been agreed upon. With a results-oriented performance monitoring plan in place, assistance to and progress within these groups can now be quantified. During FY 2004 alone, more than 1.1 million people were reached through USAID prevention programs such as community outreach activities, sexually transmitted infection management training, voluntary counseling and testing, and preventing mother-to-child transmission services. Over 61 million people were reached through mass media campaigns. Basic clinical care, TB/HIV care, and home- and community-based care was provided to over 6,700 PLWHA, and 140 people were started on life-saving antiretrovirals in Burma and Thailand. The skills of 8,600 service and care providers were strengthened, and China, Laos, and Vietnam now have the capacity to conduct state-of-the-art second generation surveillance and to use the results in program planning.

Under the Infectious Diseases Initiative, USAID support continues to enable national and regional partners better understand the extent of these diseases, reach consensus on surveillance methods, strengthen monitoring capacity, and improve and expand prevention and treatment services to more people who need them. Recently, USAID achieved a major accomplishment when 50 participants at a USAID-sponsored meeting in Laos agreed to the revision for drug sampling methodology that assesses drug quality and on the next steps each country and the regional partners must take to implement the new protocol.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

498-022 Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases	CSH	ESF
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	40,613	1,783
Expenditures	23,864	1,783
Unliquidated	16,749	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	15,770	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	56,383	1,783
Expenditures	23,864	1,783
Unliquidated	32,519	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,193	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	17,451	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	18,644	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	16,819	0
Future Obligations	27,150	0
Est. Total Cost	118,996	1,783