

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

The Challenge

The economies of South and East Asia are disparate, presenting a challenge to regional governance, economic reform, and development. While some countries have experienced periods of sustained economic growth, gains have often been distributed unevenly. There is a burgeoning youth population with limited employment opportunities and terrorism is a growing concern. The capacity of government institutions to deliver services is limited and corruption is rampant. Also, countries must address environmental concerns as the region continues to urbanize and industrialize. HIV/AIDS continues to be a critical problem and emerging infectious diseases, such as avian influenza are taking a serious toll on economies in the region. USAID implements regional development activities and addresses global issues, enabling the U.S. Government to thwart the advance of terrorism, encourage economic progress, fight disease, and assist in the development of freedom and democracy.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Regional Mission Director: Timothy Beans

MCA Status: Not a Candidate

PEPFAR Focus Country: No

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Provided

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
486-001 Vulnerable Populations & Foreign Policy Interests	1,194	2,136	13,118	6,000	402.5%	1.30	Exceeded
486-002 Regional Governance and Economic Reform	0	2,000	10,588	10,168	N/A	1.50	Exceeded
486-003 HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases	0	0	27,822	29,392	N/A	N/A	N/A
486-004 Improved Environmental Conditions in Asia	0	9,046	10,460	8,672	N/A	N/A	0.17
498-009 U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership	9,000	690	0	0	N/A	1.56	Exceeded
498-022 Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases	17,073	34,881	0	0	N/A	1.50	Exceeded
Country Total	27,267	48,753	61,988	54,232	98.9%		

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	17,073	18,511	18,941	20,007	17.2%
Development Assistance	9,200	10,400	16,446	14,440	57.0%
Economic Support Fund	994	3,472	18,216	11,400	1,046.9%
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	0	16,370	8,385	8,385	N/A
Total	27,267	48,753	61,988	54,232	98.9%

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 ESF	0	0	3,069	1,000	N/A
Agriculture and Environment DA	7,300	7,500	9,470	8,672	18.8%
ESF	0	1,736	990	0	N/A
Economic Growth DA	1,700	2,500	5,742	5,128	201.6%
ESF	0	0	4,355	3,400	N/A
Human Rights DA	200	400	743	0	N/A
ESF	994	1,736	0	0	N/A
Democracy and Governance DA	0	0	491	640	N/A
ESF	0	0	3,564	3,500	N/A
Conflict Management / Humanitarian Assistance ESF	0	0	3,465	2,500	N/A
HIV / AIDS CSH	10,380	13,143	13,078	13,068	25.9%
ESF	0	0	991	1,000	N/A
GHAI	0	16,370	8,385	8,385	N/A
Child Survival and Maternal Health CSH	850	0	0	0	N/A
ESF	0	0	1,435	0	N/A
Vulnerable Children CSH	0	0	495	0	N/A
ESF	0	0	347	0	N/A
Other Infectious Diseases CSH	5,843	5,368	5,368	6,939	18.8%
Total	27,267	48,753	61,988	54,232	98.9%

Workforce	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	7	11	14	14	100.0%
US Non Direct Hires	8	9	13	13	62.5%
Foreign Nationals	15	25	47	47	213.3%
Total	30	45	74	74	146.7%

Operating Expense	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
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Salaries and benefits	468	951	1,057	1,238	164.5%
Travel	378	746	586	504	33.3%
Transportation of things	150	98	156	219	46.0%
Rent	489	619	500	447	-8.6%
Security	20	22	15	15	-25.0%
Equipment	492	248	132	56	-88.6%
ICASS - Operating Expense only	132	76	139	153	15.9%
Other Operating Expense	628	532	470	407	-35.2%
Total OE Budget	2,757	3,292	3,055	3,039	10.2%
US direct hire salary and benefits	652	1,176	1,676	1,857	184.8%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				2,280	
Country Total Administrative Budget				7,176	
Percent of Bureau OE Total				#REF!	

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	3,895	4,432	4,428	3,874
Program per All US (\$000)	1,818	2,438	2,296	2,009
Program per Position (\$000)	909	1,083	838	733
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				5.6%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				31.8%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				13.2%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: Bilateral donors in the region that are most significant for USAID's programs include: The Australian Agency for International Development, Canadian International Development Agency, Japanese International Cooperation Agency, New Zealand Aid Agency, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and the U.K. Department for International Development.

Multilateral: The most significant multilateral donors include: The Asian Development Bank, European Union, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Development Program, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, and the World Bank.

**Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
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	17,073	18,511	18,941	20,007
Development Assistance	9,200	10,400	16,446	14,440
Economic Support Fund	994	3,472	18,216	11,400
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	0	16,370	8,385	8,385
Total Program Funds	27,267	48,753	61,988	54,232

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

486-001 Vulnerable Populations & Foreign Policy Interests				
CSH	0	0	495	0
DA	200	400	743	0
ESF	994	1,736	11,880	6,000
486-002 Regional Governance and Economic Reform				
DA	0	2,000	6,233	5,768
ESF	0	0	4,355	4,400
486-003 HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases				
CSH	0	0	18,446	20,007
ESF	0	0	991	1,000
GHAI	0	0	8,385	8,385
486-004 Improved Environmental Conditions in Asia				
DA	0	7,310	9,470	8,672
ESF	0	1,736	990	0
498-009 U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership				
DA	9,000	690	0	0
498-022 Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases				
CSH	17,073	18,511	0	0
GHAI	0	16,370	0	0

Regional Mission Director,
Timothy Beans

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Vulnerable Populations & Foreign Policy Interests
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	486-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$495,000 CSH; \$743,000 DA; \$11,880,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$493,000 DA; \$1,086,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Uneven economic growth, ethnic tensions, political repression, human rights abuses, and the aftermath of war in Southeast Asia have all placed stress on vulnerable populations such as Burmese migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs), ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, and war victims in Laos. Activities which will be implemented in the Central Highlands of Vietnam are still being developed. Examples below are illustrative. This objective protects and supports these vulnerable populations and addresses related U.S. foreign policy objectives in the region by providing assistance to Burmese people at risk (FY 2006 ESF: \$9.9 million, FY 2007 ESF: \$6.0 million); providing assistance to vulnerable groups in Vietnam (FY 2006 ESF: \$0.99 million, FY 2006 DA: \$0.743 million, FY 2006 CSH: \$0.495 million); and fostering peace in Southern Thailand through civil society and media activities (FY 2006 ESF \$0.99 million).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,069,000 ESF; \$586,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). USAID supports primary education programs for Burmese IDPs in Burma and in neighboring Thailand. USAID also supports English language programs in Burma. Principal Implementers: World Education/World Learning, Cetana Foundation, Prospect Burma, World Education, and the American Center. In Vietnam, USAID will explore the provision of educational services for ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands. Principal Implementers: Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Concern, and Pearl S. Buck International.

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$495,000 CSH; \$743,000 DA; \$1,782,000 ESF). USAID supports prevention and rehabilitation activities for war victims and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Southeast Asian countries, including the provision of legal aid, unexploded ordinance (UXO) education, and emergency assistance, as appropriate, to reduce UXO-related accidents in Laos. In Vietnam, USAID supports prosthetic and orthotic rehabilitation; helps PWDs find jobs through rights awareness, and vocational skills training and development; and supports disabilities legislation. USAID also supports Vietnam's National Action Plan on Inclusive Education and assists in the development of a school curriculum that addresses the needs of disabled students. USAID finances health activities that support Burmese refugees and immigrants along the Thai/Burma border. USAID also funds regional participant training. Principal Implementers: International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Vietnam Veterans of American Foundation, Handicap International Belgium, Prosthetics Outreach Foundation, CRS, Vietnam Assistance to the Handicapped, and Pearl S. Buck International.

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom Of Information (\$3,069,000 ESF; \$500,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is funding the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) to conduct a broad range of activities in addition to support for journalist training and small grants for Burmese media groups. Principal Implementers: NED, Internews, and the American Center.

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$990,000 ESF). In Thailand, USAID continues to support civil society and free media efforts focusing on Southern Thailand. Principal Implementers: The Asia Foundation (TAF) and Internews.

Provide Emergency Assistance (\$2,970,000 ESF). USAID provides food, medical, and educational support to IDPs near the Thai-Burma border. Principal Implementers: IRC and The Burma Border Consortium.

Reduce Trafficking In Persons (\$493,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID assistance is developing stronger regional anti-trafficking linkages, and improving data collection and management. Participating countries are India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Mongolia. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,750,000 ESF). USAID will support primary education for refugee and immigrant Burmese along the Thai-Burma border, and English language programs in Burma. Principal Implementers: IRC, World Education/World Learning, Cetana Foundation, and the American Center.

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue health support to Burmese along the Thai-Burma border. Principal Implementers: IRC and others TBD.

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom Of Information (\$2,250,000 ESF). USAID will continue its program of journalist training and small grants for Burmese media groups. Principal Implementers: World Education, Cetana Foundation, Internews, and the American Center.

Performance and Results: Anti-trafficking activities in Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos were very successful. Legal-aid to trafficked victims led to the conviction of seven perpetrators in Cambodia and USAID support for Laos led to the creation of the Law on Development and Protection of Women that covers women's rights, trafficking, and domestic violence. The number of vulnerable people reached by general awareness programs, 144,000 people, exceeded the target by 11%. To build capacity of non-governmental organizations, a total of 18 courses were offered throughout the region, exceeding the target by 14. A total of 2,300 people were trained by this program. Six trafficking in persons research studies were completed.

USAID provided PWDs in Vietnam better access to education, health, employment, and legal support, including: enrolling children with disabilities in school; drafting a National Action Plan on Inclusive Education; and providing medical assistance. In Laos, USAID provided training in surgery and emergency medicine: 10,842 surgeries were performed; 90 UXO victims received emergency care; and 500 poor villagers benefited from the hospital's revolving drug fund.

USAID funded training for Burmese-in-exile media organizations, enrolled 200,000 Burmese in primary schools, provided primary healthcare for 87,000 migrants, and trained 100 community health workers in 60 migrant communities. USAID also funded cross-border primary health care services to 19,500 IDPs in Burma and trained staff from 10 Burmese community organizations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-001 Vulnerable Populations & Foreign Policy Interests	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	0	0	1,345
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	1,345
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	400	1,167
Expenditures	0	0	239
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	0	400	2,512
Expenditures	0	0	239
Unliquidated	0	400	2,273
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	493	1,086
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	495	743	11,880
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	495	1,236	12,966
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	6,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	495	1,636	21,478

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Regional Governance and Economic Reform
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	486-002
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,233,000 DA; \$4,355,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$15,000 DA
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$5,768,000 DA; \$4,400,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID implements transformation development programs that promote far reaching fundamental changes in economic structures and institutions; encourage public-private partnerships; and support stronger economic integration to meet employment challenges and foster regional economic and political stability. USAID will support the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Vientiane Action Plan, which aims to enhance trade and economic growth, particularly for its poorer member countries, by fostering regional economic integration. Member states' concern for ensuring their own prosperity in the face of Chinese economic dominance provides an opportunity for the United States to strengthen its ties with Southeast and South Asian partners and leverage development assistance to further U.S. foreign policy goals. USAID's ASEAN Competition Law program will support the development of sound anti-trust laws in the region. USAID may also support and coordinate with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and other regional bodies. USAID will continue to support selected Trade Capacity Building (TCB) activities in Thailand. In Vietnam, USAID will continue the Support for Trade Acceleration (STAR) program which promotes the legal and economic governance reforms needed for the creation of a market economy, implementation of the U.S-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA), and steps necessary for Vietnam's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). This highly successful program is now a model to be included in a new, regional economic governance program with opportunistic aspects to be replicated within the region. Support will also be provided for development and increased participation in global trade and advocacy by Vietnam's private sector, smallholder farmers, and civil society. These activities comprise USAID's total assistance to Vietnam under this objective (FY 2006 DA: \$2,075,000; FY 2006 ESF: \$990,000; FY 2007 DA: \$2,440,000; FY 2007 ESF: \$1,000,000).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,861,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). The South East Asia Commercial Law and Institutional Reform Assessment provides the information on which to base the economic integration mandated by ASEAN's Vientiane Action Plan, develops champions for legal reform, and facilitates the alignment of laws required for a strong, dynamic economic community. USAID's Technical Assistance Program in Competition Law for ASEAN assists in building national and regional capacity for creating and enforcing antitrust (competition) law. In Thailand, USAID continues to provide TCB assistance to the Government to pursue negotiations for a US-Thai Free Trade Agreement. The Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia program also continues to increase capacity of workforce and businesses in the private sector. In Vietnam, USAID promotes the legal reforms needed to successfully implement BTA, makes WTO reforms, and advances private sector growth. Funds also support accelerated capital market development and governance reform activities at the provincial level, building on the successful Provincial Competitiveness Index, policy studies, and best-practice governance models. Principal Implementers: Booz Allen Hamilton, IBM Business Consulting Service, Kenan Institute Asia, Development Alternatives Inc., The Asia Foundation (TAF), U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Department of Justice, and U.S. Federal Trade Commission.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$2,881,000 DA; \$3,355,000 ESF; \$15,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is implementing a new, Regional Economic Governance Program to further implementation of free

trade agreements and promote market-driven economic systems. The US-ASEAN Technical Assistance and Training Facility is assisting the Secretariat and selected member countries to increase economic integration and trade capacity. Activities also enhance private sector growth and competitiveness. In Vietnam's Central Highlands, USAID is exploring the participation of smallholder farmers in global trade by supporting profitable and sustainable cocoa production. Principal Implementers: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, International Trade Center/WTO, and Nathan Associates Inc.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$491,000 DA). Funds support judicial development in Vietnam and build the capacity of existing and newly established civil society organizations to increase their participation in social and economic oversight, and policy advocacy. Principal Implementers: DAI and TAF

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$3,200,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). Building on the success of the STAR legal reform program in Vietnam and regional anti-trust activities, USAID may commence a regional program that focuses on the commercial legal reforms needed to protect intellectual property; implement and enforce anti-trust activities; promote greater transparency; and create an enabling environment for private sector growth. In Vietnam, USAID will build the capacity of judiciary agencies and the National Assembly, and provide training for judges and policymakers on sound implementation of trade commitments. USAID will provide technical assistance and training support for TCB and economic governance to select countries in the region. USAID will also continue to work with ASEAN to enhance U.S. relations in the region and strengthen ASEAN economic integration. Financial market development efforts will continue, and Provincial Competitiveness Index tool kits will be made available for implementation by national and local governments. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,928,000 DA; \$2,400,000 ESF). USAID will implement new programs emphasizing bilateral and regional TCB. In Vietnam, USAID plans to continue improving the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises by creating an enabling environment for investment and expanding on successes of the cocoa production program. Principal Implementers: TBD.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$640,000 DA). Funds may be used to accelerate the development and empowerment of civil society in Vietnam. Principal Implementers: TBD.

Performance and Results: Regionally, USAID funded the US-ASEAN Technical Assistance and Training Facility enhancing capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat staff to support regional economic integration, and USAID trained 350 ASEAN member's country and private sector representatives and ASEAN Secretariat staff.

USAID programs in Vietnam resulted in a stronger legal framework, and improved economic policy and governance at the national and local levels; enhanced competitiveness of private sector businesses to compete more actively in global trade; and strengthened advocacy capacity of civil society to support legal and economic reform. Effective BTA implementation has brought a surge in investment and two-way trade flows between the United States and Vietnam. The total two-way trade volume has increased from \$6.44 billion in 2004 to roughly \$7.57 billion in 2005, exceeding the USAID target of \$7.1 billion.

Nearly 200 middle and senior managers were trained in small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) lending risk management and marketing in Vietnam. USAID Development Credit Authority loan guarantees resulted in 60 loans valued at \$4.8 million being made by the Asia Commercial Bank and Eastern Asia Commercial Bank.

In Thailand, USAID furthered U.S.-Thailand free trade agreement negotiations with a new program for SMEs to provide training and support, and promote networking, including activities such as a U.S. Incubator Study Tour focused on exporting and capacity-building. USAID promoted educational reform and civil society engagement in Southern Thailand to counter terrorist propaganda and increase dialogue between the Islamic community and the Government of Thailand.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-002 Regional Governance and Economic Reform	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,471	1,856
Expenditures	33	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	1,471	1,856
Expenditures	33	0
Unliquidated	1,438	1,856
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	15	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	6,233	4,355
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	6,248	4,355
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	5,768	4,400
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	13,487	10,611

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	486-003
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$18,446,000 CSH; \$991,000 ESF; \$8,385,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$991,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$20,007,000 CSH; \$1,000,000 ESF; \$8,385,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's regional programs address the global issues of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Countries in Asia continue to suffer from the scourge of HIV/AIDS, avian influenza (AI), malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). Since the HIV/AIDS epidemic began, there have been more than eight million cases in Asia -- 20.6% of the global total. Each year there are approximately one million new HIV infections and 521,000 AIDS deaths in Asia. Combinations of risky sexual and drug-use behaviors are fueling the epidemic, which authorities worry are not being taken into account in current prevention strategies. Empirical evidence indicates that the HIV/AIDS epidemic in East Asia is concentrated mostly in large cities and in "hotspots" along transportation corridors where there is a convergence of most-at-risk populations. If transmission can be significantly reduced in the populations that engage in risky behaviors, the spread of the disease to the general population can be stopped. Similarly, prior advances to reduce malaria and TB in the region are being threatened with the emergence of drug-resistant strains throughout the Asia Pacific region. Nascent outbreaks of multiple drug-resistant (MDR) TB and malaria have emerged in densely populated areas, such as refugee camps. Emerging infectious diseases, such as AI, have already had a major impact in the region. In response, USAID manages HIV/AIDS programs and supports efforts to combat AI, TB, and malaria in countries where there are no bilateral USAID presence: Burma (FY 2006 \$0.991 million ESF; FY 2007 \$1.0 million ESF), China, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam. The focus is on strengthening capacity for conducting disease surveillance, communicating need for behavior change, research, service delivery, and provision of community-based care and support.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$5,368,000 CSH; \$450,954 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). Support for infectious disease activities continues 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 TB treatment strategies, monitoring for MDR TB, enhanced collaboration between vertical HIV and TB programs, and development of a TB diagnostic algorithm are the major areas of focus of the TB program. Malaria-related activities are being closely linked via the Mekong Initiative and include continued surveillance for anti-malarial drug resistance; increased drug quality surveillance; drug use assessments; continued sub-regional capacity-building through training; and enhanced regional coordination efforts. Baseline activities include recruitment of patients for HIV/TB assessments, analyzing data collected during community and health facility surveys, field testing of diagnostic algorithms, establishing drug quality Centers of Excellence, and further developing methodologies to assess the magnitude of the problems associated with antimicrobial drug quality. In addition, USAID is increasingly involved in working with partners on AI. Principal Implementers: American Refugee Committee, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kenan Institute, and World Health Organization.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$13,078,000 CSH; \$991,000 ESF; \$540,046 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is rapidly increasing the provision of packaged prevention, care, support, and

treatment interventions to the highest risk populations in country-specific and region-wide contexts. Service quality is being maintained through exchanges with other developing nations and centers of excellence that foster institutional capacity building. The program also ensures that a person living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) has a role in planning AIDS programs. Improved monitoring and evaluation strategies are helping articulate research direction, synthesize and systematize estimates and projections, add value to program design, and contribute to practices that reduce the transmission and effects of HIV/AIDS in the region. Innovative knowledge management systems are advancing 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 Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

FY 2007 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$6,939,000 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. A major area of expansion will be investing in regional approaches to prepare for a potential influenza pandemic. Principal Implementers: TBD.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$13,068,000 CSH; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue scaling up effective packaged prevention, care, support, and treatment programs to reach most-at-risk populations, enhance program quality, and strengthen the strategic information base and enabling environments necessary for effective programs, including activities with non-governmental organizations in Burma. Resources will also support the development of one national monitoring and evaluation system in most countries throughout the region. Additionally, USAID plans on continuing to leverage resources with partners such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Principal Implementers: TBD.

Performance and Results: Many of the HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases programs formerly implemented under Strategic Objective 498-022 are continuing under this objective, and therefore, FY 2005 results are presented in this section. The USAID HIV/AIDS program targeted the highest risk populations and expanded to include additional countries in the region. This allowed USAID to exceed expected targets in most areas. More than 1.83 million people benefited from community outreach activities, exceeding the target by 170%. Prevention interventions, which aggressively targeted most-at-risk populations and PLWHA, served 126,432 people in FY 2005 compared to 56,093 in FY 2004. USAID made substantial progress in FY 2005 in providing counseling and testing services to most at-risk populations, increasing the number served from 604 in FY 2004 to 4,560 in FY 2005. USAID provided basic clinical care, TB/HIV care, and home and community-based care to 6,947 PLWHA, double the number the reached in 2004. To extend the life of PLWHAs in Burma, China, and Thailand, USAID expanded the provision of antiretroviral therapy from 120 people in 2004 to 1,281 people in 2005. Over 9,142 people were trained in HIV/AIDS service provision; strategic information; monitoring and evaluation; state-of-the-art second generation surveillance; and the use of results for program planning, policy advocacy, and other related topics. An example of USAID's continued emphasis on civil society organization development within the HIV/AIDS sector is the program management and policy development training received by 49 non-government organizations and community/faith based organizations.

Under the infectious diseases initiative, USAID support continues to enable national and regional partners to better understand the extent of these diseases, reach consensus on surveillance methods, strengthen monitoring capacity, and improve and expand prevention and treatment services. Recently, USAID met with partners to develop coordinated workplans that lay the groundwork for a strategic approach to combating AI in the region.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-003 HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases	CSH	ESF	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	991	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	18,446	991	8,385
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	19,437	991	8,385
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	20,007	1,000	8,385
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	39,444	1,991	16,770

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Improved Environmental Conditions in Asia
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	486-004
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$9,470,000 DA; \$990,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$8,672,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Asia's greatest challenge in the decade ahead will be ensuring that environmental issues are placed at the forefront of development as the region continues to urbanize and industrialize. While environmental laws and regulations have been developed across the region, national and local governments will be challenged to strengthen environmental governance in the face of competing or conflicting short-term growth objectives. USAID addresses these challenges by implementing activities that increase the institutional capacity of Asian governments; expand water supply and sanitation; reduce wildlife trafficking and other illegal environmental violations; integrate biodiversity conservation needs with development; address global climate change issues; and mitigate environmental transboundary conflicts over natural resources. To promote regional dialogue and maximize the regional benefit of such activities, USAID will strengthen existing regional networks of governments and environmental professionals and establish new networks as appropriate where members and participants can exchange experiences regarding specific environmental issues.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$3,168,000 DA). To expand access to clean water and sanitation, USAID is providing technical assistance and training to at least eight Asian water utilities to promote full cost recovery for operating, maintaining, and financing water systems. To disseminate and replicate project results, USAID supports institutional strengthening for the Southeast Asian Water Utilities Network (SEAWUN), facilitates country-to-country peer exchanges and regional trainings, and creates sustained partnerships between U.S. and Asian water utilities. USAID also assists in the development of decentralized low-cost sanitation solutions in at least four cities and promote innovative financing solutions to ensure that low-cost sanitation systems are accessible to the urban poor and women. Principal Implementers: Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc. (PADCO) and the Asia Foundation (TAF).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$4,718,000 DA). USAID is initiating new activities that protect the Dong Nai watershed and biodiversity corridor in Vietnam through public-private partnerships and a payment for environmental services (PES) mechanism; address transboundary conflict in the Mekong River Basin through capacity building of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and member countries from the lower Mekong; and support the establishment of ASEAN-WEN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Wildlife Enforcement Network), a regional wildlife law enforcement network targeting illegal wildlife trafficking. Principal Implementers: Winrock International, PADCO, WildAid, and TRAFFIC.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,584,000 DA; \$990,000 ESF). USAID works through regional networks to strengthen compliance with environmental regulations in Asia. USAID is supporting the establishment of the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), a regional network composed of environmental ministries that will be a principal platform for advancing improved environmental compliance and enforcement policies and practices in Asia. Under AECEN, USAID is also working with government agencies and other stakeholders to assess country limitations; support pilot projects on improved policies, systems, and practices in compliance and enforcement; and develop

regional tools for improved policy formulation and skills development. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) provides technical assistance and training to AECEN members and partners. AECEN also provides a platform for cooperation with other partners, networks, and funding agencies, including ASEAN and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. In addition, USAID is going to initiate a new global climate change program to promote transfer of clean technologies through strategic public-private alliances, and to strengthen key policy frameworks and institutional capacity through regional platforms and dialogues. Partners include the U.S. EPA and the Asian Development Bank. Principal Implementers: PADCO, TAF, and others To Be Determined (TBD).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$3,200,000 DA). USAID funds will be used to expand implementation of pilot projects and regional activities that promote cost recovery for Asian water utilities and promote decentralized, low-cost sanitation technologies in target communities. USAID will also initiate the formulation of national policies in selected cities. USAID may also fund regional participant training. Principal Implementers: PADCO and TAF.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$3,672,000 DA). USAID will continue to expand natural resources and biodiversity conservation strategies, including the protection of biodiversity corridors through the PES mechanism and conflict management in the Mekong and the ASEAN-WEN wildlife trafficking enforcement network. USAID assistance in the Mekong region will include regional training on conflict and dispute resolution strategies, continued institutional capacity building for the MRC, and collaborating with other regional conflict resolution programs. USAID will also continue to provide regional training to ASEAN-WEN to reduce wildlife crime. Principal Implementers: Winrock International, PADCO, WildAid, and TRAFFIC.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide targeted technical assistance to support AECEN through pilot activities and regional tools and training. AECEN activities will build on the results of FY 2006 country pilot activities by working with members to adopt new enforcement policies and practices, and by disseminating regional best practices and tools. By FY 2007, nine Asian countries will have joined AECEN. USAID will also continue to address global climate change issues by promoting the transfer of clean technologies, and strengthening policy frameworks and institutional capacity. Principal Implementers: PADCO, TAF, and others TBD.

Performance and Results: Implementation of this objective began in late 2005. Program results will include increased access to safe water and sanitation, especially among the urban poor; improved enforcement of environmental regulations and wildlife trafficking laws; strengthened biodiversity conservation in the Mekong; and increased conflict management capacity at the Mekong River Commission.

Previously, environment activities were implemented under Strategic Objective 498-009. Key achievements are as follows. USAID was responsible for generating 141 new, continuing, and self sustaining partnerships in the environment sector in FY 2005. In addition, 2,352 institutions participated in USAID-sponsored environment activities and 7,698 individuals from Asia participated in exchanges. USAID support to the Alliance to Save Energy's program yielded reductions in energy use of 29% to 49% at pilot sites in India, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. In Thailand, USAID worked with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to develop the capacity to incorporate public consultation into river basin planning. In the Philippines, USAID's efforts to support implementation of the Clean Water Act led to public consultations and drafting of implementing rules and regulations, which were signed by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources Secretary in 2005. In partnership with SEAWUN, USAID established a regional action agenda to expand access to clean water by assisting water companies to achieve full-cost recovery, one measure of the financial health of a water utility. USAID also launched AECEN - a regional network composed of environmental agencies that promote improved environmental compliance and enforcement policies and practices in Asia.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-004 Improved Environmental Conditions in Asia	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	6,799	400
Expenditures	12	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	6,799	400
Expenditures	12	0
Unliquidated	6,787	400
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	9,470	990
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	9,470	990
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	8,672	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	24,941	1,390