

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