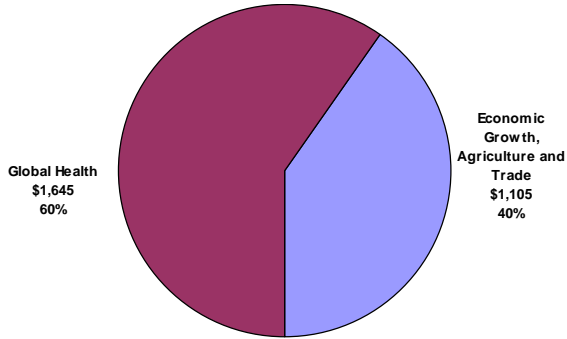
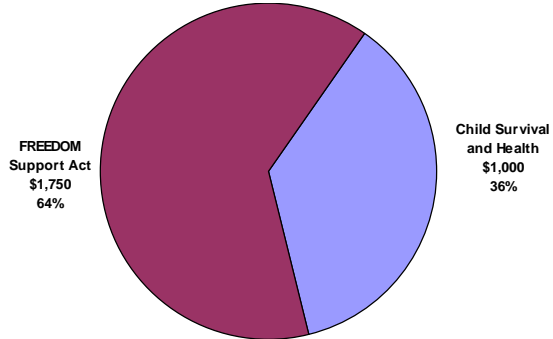


Central Asian Republics Regional

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account

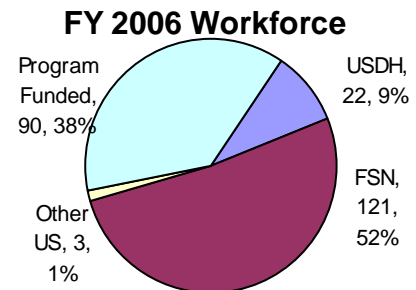


Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	176-0131	469	170	170
Energy and Water	176-0161	1,658	825	850
Democratic Culture and Institutions	176-0211	207	90	
Conflict Prevention	176-0240		70	
Health and Population	176-0320	1,600	1,775	1,645
Cross-Cutting Programs	176-0420	66	70	85
Total (in thousands of dollars)		4,000	3,000	2,750

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	9,208	8,050	8,150
USDH Salaries & Benefits	3,255	3,069	3,135
Program Funds	6,374	6,231	6,060
Total (in thousands of dollars)	18,837	17,350	17,345



Mission Director: George Deikun

The Development Challenge: It is in the U.S. national interest to promote stability and development in Central Asia. The countries of Central Asia are critical allies in the war on terrorism and potential sources of world energy supplies. They also sit at a crossroads, bordering Russia, China, Afghanistan, and Iran. At the same time, these countries face pervasive poverty, huge income disparities, authoritarian rule, political repression, extreme corruption, significant health issues, and the potential for extremism. Although economic development in the region is progressing, particularly in Kazakhstan, true characteristics of democracy have yet to take root. Recent elections have been characterized as being not truly free and fair, media restrictions still exist, and crackdowns on civil society organizations are commonplace in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

The regional nature of Central Asia's development challenges requires coordinated and integrated assistance from USAID. Several regional issues pose particular challenges. For example, all countries in the region have a vital stake in improving regional management of shared water resources, which are absolutely essential to the agriculture and energy supply sectors. The ecological problems posed by the disappearing Aral Sea also have regional consequences. Health issues are rapidly becoming regional in nature as well; the transmission of diseases across international borders occurs due to cross-border trade and migration, as evidenced by dramatic increases in the incidence of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in each of the Central Asian countries. Although regional trade is essential to Central Asia's overall economic development, many barriers to cross-border trade continue to exist and are particularly difficult to overcome. Risk of regional conflict also poses serious challenges due to stresses on individual communities produced by shared scarce resources, unemployment, and artificial national borders. While there is variation across the countries of Central Asia, democracy, human rights, and independent media benefit from a regionally-coordinated approach since authoritarian governance is pervasive in all countries. The regional nature of problems extends beyond just Central Asia. It also includes Afghanistan. As such, the USAID Mission in Central Asia and the USAID Mission in Afghanistan are increasingly engaging in dialogue to determine how specific programs, particularly related to economic growth, health reform, and management of natural resources, can be coordinated across borders.

The USAID Program: USAID's six objectives promote reforms that foster the growth of small and medium enterprises; promote civil society and expand access to information; improve primary health care and prevent infectious disease; encourage better use of the region's water and energy resources; mitigate sources of conflict; and address cross-cutting issues within the region through training, grants to civil society organizations, and religious outreach. Regional resources will complement country resources to allow for multi-country expansion of activities that support regional objectives. Regional funds also are used to cover program management costs that are not available within the limited country level budgets. The Water for the Poor and Clean Energy Presidential Initiatives are supported via regional programs.

Other Program Elements: Other USAID funding sources, which complement and reinforce the inputs of regional funding, are directed at country-specific programs. These activities are addressed in individual country reports.

Other Donors: Donor relations are detailed in individual country summaries. USAID works closely with bilateral and multilateral organizations to address country-specific and regional issues. The World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Asian Development Bank are important regional partners. The European Union also has a substantial program throughout Central Asia.

Central Asian Republics Regional 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	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FREEDOM Support Act	6,831	3,000	2,000	1,750
Total Program Funds	7,831	4,000	3,000	2,750

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
176-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises				
FSA	1,050	469	170	170
176-0161 Energy and Water				
FSA	3,121	1,658	825	850
176-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions				
FSA	550	207	90	0
176-0240 Conflict Prevention				
FSA	0	0	70	0
176-0320 Health and Population				
CSH	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FSA	1,050	600	775	645
176-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs				
FSA	190	66	70	85
TRANSFER				
FSA	870	0	0	0

Mission Director,
George Deikun

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Central Asian Republics Regional
Program Title:	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	176-0131
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$170,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$619,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$170,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's program to improve the environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises includes providing better business and economics education, increasing access to financial services, and supporting a grants program for business and professional associations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$46,000 FSA carryover, \$150,000 FSA prior year recoveries). Regional funds will be used to develop and implement economic policy reforms in the Central Asian Republics, including strengthening the capacity of independent think tanks to effectively communicate policy analysis and findings to the government and the public, establishing links among parliamentary Fiscal Analysis Units in the region, and providing training and assistance to the Ministries of Finance and Economy in medium-term economic, revenue, and expenditure forecasting. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Improve Private Sector Growth (\$137,000 FSA carryover). USAID will continue to support the Certified Accounting Practitioner and Certified International Professional Accountant (CAP/CIPA) Program, which is a core component of USAID's accounting reform program. Regional funds will be used to support the Certified International Professional Accountant - Examination Network (CIPA-EN) activities as part of a regional accounting Global Development Alliance aimed at creating and sustaining an internationally-accepted testing program. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$170,000 FSA). USAID will continue to support microfinance through the Central Asia Microfinance Alliance (CAMFA), which provides targeted technical assistance, training, and small grants to microfinance institutions to help them become sustainable. Principal contractor/grantee: Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (prime).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$286,000 FSA carryover). USAID's EdNet Project will provide greater access to professional development opportunities for teachers of business and economics, and work with administrators at higher education institutions to build management capacity and develop economics and business programs that are closer to international standards. The program will provide assistance to strengthen the links between businesses and universities through activities such as business incubators and career centers. Moreover, the program will develop partnerships between the EdNet regional association and other associations that promote excellence in research and the teaching of economics and business. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$170,000 FSA). USAID will continue to support the microfinance sector in Central Asia to expand opportunities for groups not serviced by the commercial banking sector. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Performance and Results: Regional funds enable USAID to support some regional activities as well as high priority needs in countries in which country funds are insufficient. Over the last year, the Enterprise

Development Project (EDP) continued to provide opportunities for entrepreneurs to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills. Through the EDP, grants have been awarded competitively and are supporting the development of business associations' advocacy skills, regional trade, pilot productive ventures, and the adoption of international accounting standards. In Kazakhstan, a grant to the Association of Markets and Entrepreneurs helped the organization to conduct the Central Asian Contracting Fair, which expanded market opportunities for producers, processors, and traders of agricultural products. The Fair brought over 140 prospective suppliers and buyers into direct contact with one another, with a particular focus on expanding fruits and vegetable exports to Russia. At the end of FY 2004, deals directly linked to contacts made at the Fair totaled \$411,700 (including deals between Central Asian companies and Russian businesses). Based on the Fair's success, expectations are that such events will be funded out of benefiting associations' resources in the future.

The new land legislation reform activity was not scheduled to begin until October 2004. Therefore, no results are reportable for FY 2004. Results which are expected in FY 2005 include amendments to existing land-related laws and regulations and, as necessary, new laws and regulations drafted, that clarify and strengthen farmers' ability to gain secure land rights.

USAID's partnership with Junior Achievement supports business and economics education in Central Asia. Regional funding supported the development and adoption of teaching materials in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. More than 16,000 students in the region were taught using these new materials.

By program's end, small and medium enterprises will be more competitive. Entrepreneurs will have greater access to credit and the modern business skills and knowledge necessary to start up and run successful businesses. Business associations will be more effective advocates for policy change and capable of providing needed services to their members.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Asian Republics Regional

176-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	2,030
Expenditures	423
Unliquidated	1,607
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,049
Expenditures	1,032
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	3,079
Expenditures	1,455
Unliquidated	1,624
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	619
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	170
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	789
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	170
Future Obligations	200
Est. Total Cost	4,238

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Central Asian Republics Regional
Program Title:	Energy and Water
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	176-0161
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$825,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$115,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$850,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's energy and water program is helping the Central Asia Region improve economic policy and governance, increase private sector growth, and expand and improve access to economic and social infrastructure. The Presidential Initiatives Clean Energy and Water for the Poor are supported via activities noted below.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$350,000 FSA, \$70,000 FSA carryover). USAID will focus on improving the capacity of Central Asian institutions to improve regional cooperation and to mitigate conflict over shared water and energy resources. Activities include assistance to water and energy policy makers and specialists in the development of agreements, practices, and policies on transboundary resource management and improvements in regional communications and data-sharing. Due to a growing energy demand in the region, USAID will assist Central Asian nations to develop policies that lead to transparent and market-based energy trading agreements. Likewise, in water, USAID will assist in the development of management tools that are necessary for downstream users to make decisions on the amount of water to be released from upstream reservoirs. These tools are ever more important as the upstream countries look to sell hydropower independent of the irrigation needs of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$375,000 FSA, \$45,000 FSA carryover). USAID, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Canadian International Development Agency will invest in a farmer-owned agricultural services company in southern Tajikistan. The company will provide farmers with much-needed lending, marketing, and retailing services, and will build on USAID's economic sector investments to strengthen small businesses. USAID's resources will contribute to the company's loan capital. The program will increase incomes of the members through improved farm management. Principal contractor/grantee: IFC (prime).

Collaboration between USAID and AES, a U.S.-based international electric power company, will support the establishment of a master's degree program in environmental engineering at the Eurasia University in Astana, Kazakhstan, with design assistance from U.S. universities. There is substantial demand in Central Asia's energy sector for graduates with high quality environmental engineering education. USAID support for this new program will enable students to enroll in the fall of 2005. AES may seek additional funding through USAID's Global Development Alliance program. Principal contractor/grantee: Eurasia Foundation (prime).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$100,000 FSA). The growth of rural economies in Central Asia depends on local control of resources and increased citizen participation in decision making. Local management of water resources is critical to the agricultural economy of the region, representing nearly 40% of GDP in some countries such as Uzbekistan. USAID will increase the number of Water User Associations (WUA) receiving assistance, expand the area of land with increased production, and continue to promote WUA policy and procedural reforms, drawing from regional experience. Principal contractor/grantee: Winrock International (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$373,000 FSA). Through a program for regional cooperation in energy and water, USAID will continue to work with Central Asian authorities and specialists on bilateral and multilateral agreements to support the development of regional energy markets and water-sharing. This may include activities related to energy efficiency and participation in the Central Asia Cooperation Organization's Water and Energy Consortium. Principal contractor: TBD.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$53,000 FSA). The Agricultural Finance Plus (AgFin+) activity will continue to support ongoing agricultural activities, and will expand access to local, regional, and/or international markets for a larger number of pilot groups and/or associations. Principal contractors/grantees: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime) and Winrock International (sub).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$424,000 FSA). Regional funds will be used to expand the number of hectares under improved water management for agricultural production. The program will assist WUAs to implement policy and procedural reforms, and focus on public outreach campaigns to expand the impact of the program. Principal contractor/grantee: Winrock International (prime).

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, regional funding was used primarily for two activities: 1) providing technical assistance on the complex issues associated with energy and water exchanges between upstream and downstream states of the Syr Darya River Basin; and 2) improving regional communication capabilities. The Decision Support System for the Middle Syr Darya, a water planning model, was installed at key regional water management agencies and staff were trained in its use. The main objective of the system is to predict the water demand from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on Toktogul Reservoir, located in Kyrgyzstan, in advance of the irrigation season. By sharing this information throughout the region, water decision making becomes more open (based on real conditions) and reduces the potential for conflict over the resource. Central Asian specialists used the system for the first time this past year. As part of any well-managed water management system, data must be made available in real time to support timely decision making and planning. To that end, USAID installed a meteorburst communications system for Central Asia. The system consists of a master station, 29 remote stations, three receiving stations, and associated computers and software to receive and store information. As an indication of the support for the work that USAID has provided in this area, representatives of the National Weather Services in Central Asia signed an agreement to share all data that is collected, processed, and communicated with equipment provided by USAID.

Across Central Asia, USAID is implementing robust training and public outreach programs on improved management of water and energy resources which are closely linked to practical activities in the field. Every component of the water and energy strategic objective, whether local, national, or transboundary in nature, has training associated with it so that management capacity is enhanced and project sustainability is increased. Training manuals developed as part of the demonstration projects were widely distributed to universities, ministries, NGOs, and other stakeholder organizations. Public outreach has consisted of using mass media, public events, and NGO advocacy as well as assisting organizations in developing their own websites.

By the completion of this strategic objective, water and energy resources in Central Asia will be better managed by well-trained specialists who have the tools and the ability to make sound decisions through transparent processes. Also, Central Asian water and energy specialists and policy makers will have implemented policies and practices aimed at improving regional cooperation over shared water and energy resources through the use of internationally-recognized agreements and standards.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Asian Republics Regional

176-0161 Energy and Water	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	6,497
Expenditures	2,997
Unliquidated	3,500
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,919
Expenditures	2,864
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	8,416
Expenditures	5,861
Unliquidated	2,555
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	115
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	825
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	940
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	850
Future Obligations	1,200
Est. Total Cost	11,406

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Central Asian Republics Regional
Program Title:	Democratic Culture and Institutions
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	176-0211
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$90,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$118,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's regionally-funded democracy efforts enhance opportunities for citizen participation in governance and democratic reform, as well as citizen and non-government organization (NGO) access to legal assistance.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$87,000 FSA, \$118,000 FSA carryover). The civil society support program will continue to build the institutional capacity of leading NGOs in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan, and invest in the sustainability of local Associations of Civil Society Resource Centers (CSSCs) in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, with additional support to CSSCs and community-based interest groups in Turkmenistan. Principal contractors/grantees: Counterpart International (prime), International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) (sub).

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$3,000 FSA). These funds will cover some indirect management costs for the regional legal education program. The program builds practical writing and oral advocacy skills through moot courts, mock trials, and Street Law; gives law students hands-on practice through legal clinics and clinical methodology trainings; and designs new university-level law curriculum. Principal contractors/grantees: Freedom House (prime), American Bar Association/Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) (sub).

FY 2006 Program: No new funding is planned for FY 2006.

Performance and Results: The legal education program began late in FY 2004. Previous results in this sector include: stronger law student participation from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the Jessup International Moot Court Competition; publication of the first Judicial Reform Index in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan, highlighting strengths and shortcomings in this sector; a revised ethics code and ethical conduct trainings for judges in Tajikistan; Street Law programs in 20 secondary schools taught by law students in Uzbekistan; and in Turkmenistan, over 680 law students receiving supplementary skills training, and 7,000 citizens gaining access to a USAID-sponsored Legal Resource Center. Forty NGOs focusing on youth, the elderly, professional associations, and disabled groups were strengthened as a result of institutional grants in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. More than 65 advocacy campaigns were launched this year with CSSC technical assistance. By the end of this SO, civic organizations will be stronger, and opportunities will be enhanced for citizen and NGO access to legal assistance and information.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Asian Republics Regional

176-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	929
Expenditures	485
Unliquidated	444
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	804
Expenditures	404
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	1,733
Expenditures	889
Unliquidated	844
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	118
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	90
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	208
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	150
Est. Total Cost	2,091

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Central Asian Republics Regional
Program Title:	Conflict Prevention
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	176-0240
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$70,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's conflict mitigation activities are addressing conflict by identifying vulnerable communities, building consensus around sources of tension, and then tempering those sources through community infrastructure and social projects. USAID is addressing both the root and immediate causes of potential conflict.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$70,000 FSA). USAID will use regional FSA funding for management costs associated with its conflict mitigation program, including the operation and maintenance of the Project Reporting System (PRS), an interactive web-based database which tracks results and success stories. The PRS will be expanded to include indicators and results data from new conflict programs in FY 2005, and USAID will implement PRS trainings for new implementers. Semi-annual polling for the conflict mitigation program will continue. Regional funds will be utilized for a one-day regional conflict conference and a two-day training for USAID personnel on the cross-cutting nature of conflict. Principal contractors/grantees: Community, Habitat, and Finance International (CHF) (prime), InterMedia (prime), and TBD (prime).

FY 2006 Program: No new funding is planned for FY 2006.

Performance and Results: Regional conflict prevention activities are focused on targeted communities where tensions run especially high due to: closed international borders restricting trade; disputes resulting from recent land reform measures; a general lack of information; government control of media; unemployment; manipulation by political and economic elites; and ethnically-motivated tensions in mixed areas. High unemployment and uneven energy and water resource allocation policies contribute to tensions in targeted communities as well. Social and infrastructure projects (more than 900 in total) aimed at conflict prevention are active in approximately 460 communities across Central Asia, benefiting more than 2.5 million people. Regional funds supported the management of these activities by funding a regionally-based U.S. Personal Services Contract employee, his support costs, monitoring and evaluation expenses, and a regional conference and training for USAID. Additional regional funds were used to support the PRS database of results and success stories and the semi-annual conflict poll to measure performance. By program's end, there should be a growing trend of target communities reporting lessened tension or resolved conflicts, strengthened community participation, and improved satisfaction of local service delivery.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Asian Republics Regional

176-0240 Conflict Prevention	FSA
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	70
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	70
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	70

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Central Asian Republics Regional
Program Title:	Health and Population
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	176-0320
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$775,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$370,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$645,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID continues to demonstrate progress in health reform in Central Asia. New programs to address HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and primary health care will provide strategic technical assistance to help the region's emerging public health systems respond to these challenges. The health program will: reinforce civil society, through its use of non-governmental organizations; support USAID's anti-corruption objectives, through increased transparency of the health sector, including health financing reform; assist with implementation of nine grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM); respond to the Administration's focus on the global fight against HIV/AIDS; pursue public-private partnerships through Global Development Alliances (GDA); and, promote cross-border responses to regional priorities such as trafficking in persons and in drugs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Enhance Health Systems Capacity (\$265,000 FSA, \$250,000 FSA carryover, \$120,000 FSA prior year recoveries). USAID will launch its new Quality Public Health and Primary Health Care Program (QPHPHC) to provide technical assistance, training, equipment, and commodities to increase access to and utilization of quality primary health care in the Central Asia Region. Funds will support the regional bodies of the Council of Rectors and Council of Nurses to modernize medical and nursing education, including advocacy for accreditation standards, medical education financing, and work force planning. Funds will be used to help the Councils promote evidence-based medical practices and to begin to address the sustainability of these regional structures. Training and medical education will address family planning and other reproductive health interventions. Funds will also support training and improvements to medical education related to infant health, such as the World Health Organization's (WHO's) Integrated Management of Childhood Illness. Efforts will be linked to related activities on the introduction of the WHO definition of live birth, crucial to reduce infant and child mortality. A global development alliance (GDA) will be used to assist with procurement, installation, training, and use of flow cytometers, key for monitoring HIV/AIDS and introducing antiretroviral treatment. The GDA will work in all countries except Turkmenistan, which has not yet submitted an application to the GFATM. Principal contractors/grantees: John Snow, Inc. (JSI) (prime), Population Services International (PSI) (sub), Abt Associates (sub), and International HIV/AIDS Alliance (sub), to be determined (TBD).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$510,000 FSA). A new, five-year regional TB Control Program works to expand DOTS geographically, and strengthen surveillance, laboratory quality, and rational drug management throughout the region. High-level working groups will be established throughout the region to solidify policy changes and improve coordination. Working groups on drug management, laboratory, communication, social mobilization, and prisons will be organized. Funds will provide assistance on preparation of applications for and implementation of TB control grants from the GFATM. USAID's regional funds will support the WHO Regional TB Advisor, who provides policy-level guidance and technical assistance on all components of the TB control program throughout the region. Principal contractors/grantees: Project HOPE (prime), Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (sub), JSI (sub), New Jersey Medical School National TB Center (sub), and WHO (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,000,000 CSH). Funds will reinforce drug demand reduction activities under the Drug Demand Reduction Program (DDRP), which targets vulnerable

populations with information about the risks of drug use. DDRP works in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan, where funds will be used to supplement country budgets and to support development of innovative models that respond to this urgent cross-border threat. Small grants will be provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to reach women who are particularly vulnerable to involvement with drugs. DDRP training targets professionals with modern approaches to reduce demand and address addiction; funds will support regional training for counselors, including psychologists, building on a team approach to address the response to drug use. DDRP also seeks to institutionalize education and training; a drug use prevention education curriculum for vocational schools, aimed at increasing awareness of drugs and drug-related problems, will be piloted throughout Tajikistan. The model curriculum also includes approaches to engage students' families. A related curriculum for drug use prevention in secondary schools in Uzbekistan will be developed. Activities targeting at-risk youth will be expanded, including DDRP's Youth Power Centers, which offer information, education, and activities to help young people at particular risk for drug use make healthy choices about sex and drug use. Four new centers will be opened in the region, and manuals will be developed to support further replication. Principal contractors/grantees: Alliance for Open Society International (prime), Eurasia Foundation (sub), PSI (sub), and Internews (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Enhance Health Systems Capacity (\$510,000 FSA). QPHPHC will continue to assist the region, supporting medical and nursing education reforms in the areas of medical education financing, workforce planning, family planning, maternal health, and the promotion of evidence-based medicine. Sustainability will be a focus for the two health councils. Principal contractor: TBD (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$135,000 FSA). The TB Control Program will continue to assist the region as described above. USAID will seek other donor funding to support the WHO Regional TB Advisor. Principal contractors/grantees: Project HOPE (prime), Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (sub), John Snow, Inc. (sub), and New Jersey Medical School National TB Center (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,000,000 CSH). Regional funds will continue to reinforce drug demand reduction activities undertaken by DDRP in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, supporting roll-out of innovative models that respond to this urgent cross-border threat. In Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, DDRP will begin to institutionalize demand reduction education and training, focusing on drug use prevention curricula for vocational and secondary schools. Youth Power Centers will reach increasing numbers of at-risk youth. DDRP will coordinate closely with USAID's regional "CAPACITY" HIV/AIDS control program. Principal contractors/grantees: Alliance for Open Society International (prime), Eurasia Foundation (sub), PSI (sub), and Internews (sub).

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, USAID used regional funds for regional activities and initiatives, such as workshops, trainings, and work with the Council of Rectors on medical education, as well as to supplement ongoing activities in other countries. Challenges include ongoing changes in Ministry of Health leadership; although, in some instances, this has led to increased opportunities for collaboration. New national strategies, policies, legislative frameworks, financing mechanisms, and acceptance of international best practices, such as IMCI, DOTS, and the WHO definition of live births, all point to the progress USAID continues to make in health sector reform throughout the region. There is tremendous momentum and potential. Countries in the region have received nine grants from the GFATM to date; the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have recently signed loans for health in Uzbekistan based on USAID assistance; the President in Kazakhstan has made health reform a national priority; and other countries continue to pursue roll-out of USAID-supported models and interventions. USAID's health programs in Central Asia are designed to increase the use and quality of primary health care services for underserved populations. In so doing, USAID will meet the challenge posed by the double burden of infectious and non-infectious diseases that increasingly affects the people of Central Asia. This strategy will improve the quality of people's lives and the futures of their countries, furthering the growth of productive, stable democracies in an area of the world vital to U.S. interests. Given the unique challenges faced in certain countries of the region, USAID anticipates need for an extended life of the health SO in certain countries. Regional funding will continue to reinforce advances made in each.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Asian Republics Regional

176-0320 Health and Population	CSH	FSA
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	900	3,760
Expenditures	573	2,494
Unliquidated	327	1,266
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	2,000	425
Expenditures	371	1,092
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	2,900	4,185
Expenditures	944	3,586
Unliquidated	1,956	599
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	370
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,000	775
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,000	1,145
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	1,000	645
Future Obligations	0	400
Est. Total Cost	4,900	6,375

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Central Asian Republics Regional
Program Title:	Cross-Cutting Programs
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	176-0420
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$70,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$43,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$85,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: Regional funds support program development and implementation and administrative and management needs across each of the Mission's strategic objectives and in cross-cutting areas.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Program Development and Support (\$70,000 FSA, \$17,000 FSA carryover, \$26,000 FSA prior year recoveries). In FY 2005, programmatic, administrative, and management support will include technical assistance, staff salaries, performance monitoring and evaluations, financial analysis, public outreach, and development of a Mission Geographic Information System. It will also include religious outreach efforts through tours of USAID programs and representational events with Islamic leaders to better inform others about USAID assistance and to incorporate community views into Mission programming. Additionally, FY 2005 regional funds will support preparation of the Mission's new five-year strategy (FY 2007 - FY 2011). Principal contractors/grantees: N/A.

FY 2006 Program: Program Development and Support (\$85,000 FSA). In FY 2006, regional funding will continue to support programmatic, administrative, and management needs such as technical assistance, staff salaries, performance monitoring and evaluations, financial analysis, and public outreach. It will also include continued religious outreach efforts. Additionally, FY 2006 regional funds will support preparation of the Mission's new five-year strategy (FY 2007 - FY 2011). Principal contractors/grantees: N/A.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, program development and support funds were used to fund anti-corruption technical assistance for the Mission. In particular, the funds supported an anti-corruption workshop to better inform Mission staff about how to incorporate anti-corruption elements into programming. In addition, roundtables were held with implementing partners in each of the five Central Asian countries to solicit new ideas for ways in which the Mission could incorporate anti-corruption measures into specific programs. Regional funds also were used to host a bride kidnapping workshop in Kyrgyzstan. This workshop helped to raise awareness about bride kidnapping and brought organizations together to better address the problem. Program development and support funds also supported the initiation of a GIS tool for the Mission.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Asian Republics Regional

176-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	14,352
Expenditures	8,425
Unliquidated	5,927
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	148
Expenditures	3,322
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	14,500
Expenditures	11,747
Unliquidated	2,753
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	43
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	70
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	113
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	85
Future Obligations	70
Est. Total Cost	14,768