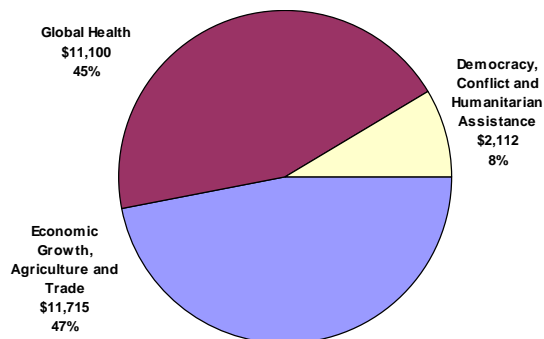
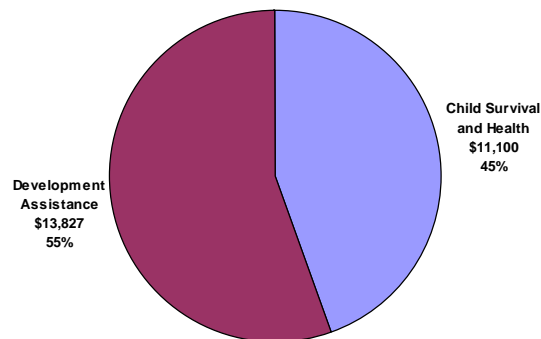


Zambia

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



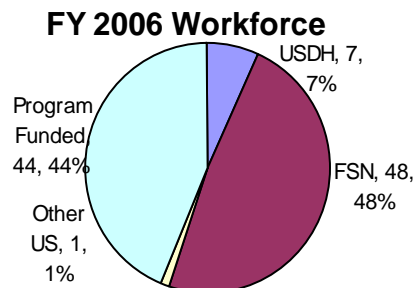
Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Increased Competitiveness	611-005	7,094	7,154	7,756
Basic Education	611-006	6,472	5,888	3,959
Improved Health Status	611-007	23,151	12,700	11,100
Democracy and Governance	611-008	1,870	1,520	2,112
Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS	611-009	10,900	1,035	
Total (in thousands of dollars)		49,487	28,297	24,927

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	2,240	2,320	2,413
USDH Salaries & Benefits	743	799	816
Program Funds	1,304	1,716	1,716
Total (in thousands of dollars)	4,287	4,835	4,945



Mission Director: James Bednar

Zambia

The Development Challenge: Zambia's transition to a multiparty democracy and market-based economy continues to progress slowly, but positively. During the 1990s, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) implemented a sweeping program of liberalization and deregulation, eliminating most major market distortions in an attempt to arrest and reverse the economic decline. Unfortunately, these efforts have been impeded by the country's legacy of corruption and limited foreign and domestic investment. Until recently, this was accompanied by poor performance of the copper sector. As a result, per capita income plummeted from \$752 in 1965 to \$351 in 2002.

Since 1999, the economy has been experiencing a modest recovery with positive per capita GDP increases of 1.4% annually. Poverty reduction, however, remains a challenge due to a heavy debt burden, weak institutional capacity, and ineffective public spending. According to the GRZ's 2004 budget, the current government's top three priorities are the fight against corruption; promotion of economic growth, focusing in the areas of agriculture, tourism and small scale mining; and combating HIV/AIDS. Over the past decade, Zambia's performance has declined on the majority of the United Nations Development Program's Millennium Challenge Goals. In 2000, an estimated 73% of the population lived below the official poverty line, compared to 70% in the early 1990s. The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic further undermines steps to reduce poverty. Zambia ranked 163 out of 175 countries in the 2003 UNDP Human Development Index which is the same as its 2002 rating. The agricultural sector continues to be central to the Zambian economy, with more than 67% of the workforce in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Constraints in agriculture include high transportation costs; weak market infrastructure; uneven production and inconsistent quality; lack of access to market information, inputs, and credit; and cyclical drought.

A heavy external debt burden slows Zambia's development even further, with \$6.45 billion in external debt as of December 2003. The debt is owed primarily to multilateral institutions and bilateral creditors. Zambia was approved for debt relief under the World Bank's enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC) in 2000. Under this initiative, the government expects to successfully implement and monitor the International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF), helping it to reach the HIPC completion point in early 2005. Should the government attain the completion point, an estimated \$3.8 billion of foreign debt, more than half the country's foreign debt, would be cancelled, allowing resources to be channeled to productive sectors.

The GRZ continues to implement the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP 2002-2004) and Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP 2003-2005), two comprehensive economic and social plans written with the participation of donors and other stakeholders. Implementation of the PRSP/TNDP programs has been slow due to GRZ budgetary constraints. With the PRSP coming to an end in 2004 and the TNDP in 2005, the GRZ plans to develop a National Development Plan (NDP) which will cover the period 2006-2010, linked to the GRZ Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

In 2004, following the Parliament's approval of the Decentralization Policy, the GRZ took steps to decentralize its functions. One goal is to improve communications between government institutions and Zambian citizens. Zambia has many active non governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups, several independent newspapers and radio stations, two state-owned newspapers and the government-owned Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation.

Zambia plays an important role in advancing U.S. national interests by contributing to greater stability and prosperity in the southern Africa region. As a country with significant natural resources, a market-based economy, and a multi-party democracy, Zambia can play a constructive role in regional conflict resolution efforts and promote peace and stability in a region of growing importance to the United States.

The USAID Program: The USAID Country Strategic Plan for Zambia for 2004-2010 outlines an innovative approach to help Zambia address its challenges and accelerate growth. The strategy, "Prosperity, Hope and Better Health for Zambians," was developed with participation from the Zambian government and a wide range of private sector and civil society stakeholders. USAID's objectives directly

contribute to several sectors and cross-cutting areas of the government's PRSP/TNDP. These objectives concentrate on increasing private sector competitiveness in agriculture and natural resources, improving the quality of basic education for more school-aged children, improving the health of Zambians, and holding the GRZ more accountable. USAID plans to ensure gender-sensitive, people-level improvements, and information and communications technology, are incorporated throughout the portfolio.

USAID has continued to raise awareness and understanding of the concept and practice of public-private partnerships. USAID supported alliances in six key economic sectors: dairy, commodity warehousing, small and medium enterprise development, smallholder fresh vegetable exports, information communication and technology and economic diversification in the Copperbelt region. A seventh regional alliance on cooperative business development operates in both Zambia and Mozambique.

Other Program Elements: USAID's activities are complemented by several Presidential Initiatives and other centrally funded programs. The Africa Bureau manages the Trade for African Development and Enterprise Initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA). USAID is using IEHA funds to support a Development Credit Authority (DCA) guarantee program aimed at promoting commercial bank lending against certified warehouse commodity receipts. In this program, the Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency certifies warehouses to issue receipts to farmers, traders, millers and other commercial depositors of grain against which receipts credit may be obtained from participating banks. USAID's education activities are complemented by funding from the Africa Education Initiative, and funds from the Anti-Corruption Initiative also are being used for activities in Zambia. USAID's trade competitiveness "hub" for Southern Africa and the regional program for East Africa both address issues related to regional trade facilitation. USAID works closely with the Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to harmonize regional trade policies. USAID's Regional Urban Development Office is exploring the possibility of obtaining Development Credit Authority loan guarantees for Zambia in partnership with Houses for Africa and Stanbic Bank.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides technical assistance for pest risk assessments for the entry of horticultural products into the U.S. market. USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade Bureau provides technical assistance in Zambia for regulation and rural electrification through energy sector partnerships. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) provides emergency food aid through the Consortium for the Southern African Food Emergency program. DCHA also has provided grants to several U.S. private voluntary organizations in Zambia. In addition, DCHA is helping to assess the threat to crops from locusts that are beginning to swarm in Namibia and western Zambia, to determine if mitigation is warranted to minimize the impact on the next harvest.

Zambia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2005 and FY 2006. Zambia has been a recipient of funds from the Initiative to Prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS, which is being incorporated into President's Emergency Plan in FY 2005.

Other Donors: Overall donor assistance to Zambia totals about \$350 million a year. The United States and the United Kingdom are Zambia's first and second largest bilateral donors, respectively. Other major bilateral donors include Germany (small and medium business development), Norway (rural agribusiness development and the environment), and Japan (health and infrastructure). Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank. USAID collaborates closely with other donors in implementing health, education, agriculture, and democracy and governance programs. There are several jointly-supported economic growth initiatives in Zambia: the Agricultural Consultative Forum, the Zambia Business Forum, Private Sector Donors Group, and the Agriculture Donors Group. All donors support the national Health Strategic Plan and sit on the donors' Health Sector Committee.

Zambia 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	37,904	34,801	13,735	11,100
Development Assistance	15,676	13,186	14,562	13,827
Development Credit Authority	0	1,000	0	0
Economic Support Fund	650	500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	0	3,108	3,045	10,181
Total Program Funds	54,230	52,595	31,342	35,108

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

611-001 Rural Income Growth				
DA	7,652	0	0	0
611-002 Basic Education				
DA	6,501	0	0	0
611-003 Integrated Health				
CSH	37,904	0	0	0
611-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,523	0	0	0
ESF	650	0	0	0
611-005 Increased Competitiveness				
DA	0	6,094	7,154	7,756
DCA	0	1,000	0	0
611-006 Basic Education				
CSH	0	750	0	0
DA	0	5,722	5,888	3,959
611-007 Improved Health Status				
CSH	0	23,151	12,700	11,100
611-008 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	1,370	1,520	2,112
ESF	0	500	0	0
611-009 Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS				
CSH	0	10,900	1,035	0

Mission Director,
James Bednar

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Increased Competitiveness
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	611-005
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,154,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$211,000 DCA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$7,756,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The aim of USAID's program is to increase competitiveness of the private sector in agriculture and natural resources. The program provides technical assistance and training to: strengthen the financial sector's contribution to economic growth; increase participation in global trade and investment; improve economic policy and governance; improve sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation; reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS; increase food security of vulnerable populations; and promote public-private alliances as a principal business model.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,765,000 DA). USAID helps to increase the ability of smallholder farmers, traders, and Zambian businesses to access regional and international markets. The program uses links to larger private sector entities to expand smallholder market access and to focus on identifying new and niche markets for agricultural and natural resource producers. Activities focus particularly on the sustainable development of natural resource products, and on tourism market growth opportunities to benefit rural communities living around protected areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Nathan Associates and Development Alternatives, Inc. (both prime), and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,916,000 DA). In order to increase agricultural productivity, volume, and quality, USAID promotes crop diversification, finding new sustainable natural products for emerging market opportunities, and employing new technologies and value-added processing techniques. USAID also provides assistance in establishing and meeting grades and standards; quality assurance; obtaining quality certifications such as those of the International Standards Organization; sanitary and phytosanitary standards; and labels such as organic and Fair Trade. To increase the volume of production for about 50,000 smallholder farm families, USAID activities promote conservation farming, small-scale irrigation, water harvesting, and soil fertility interventions. Labor-saving technologies are also employed in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the increase in women-headed households. In the natural resources sector, USAID helps build community-based natural resource management groups that are involved in enterprise activities, particularly those linked to tourism opportunities. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE International, Cooperative League of the USA, and International Development Enterprises (all prime), and others to be determined.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,095,000 DA, \$211,000 DCA). To increase access to finance, USAID undertakes concerted efforts to identify and test innovative financial options through the private sector and other stakeholders. A key focus is the expansion of the credit guarantee scheme to back up commodity warehouse receipts. Activities also promote credit and savings through outgrower companies and producer groups, insurance, and forward contracts. USAID funds help beneficiaries in small-scale agriculture and those involved in natural resources production groups to become competitive through a range of business development services, including exposure to information technology. Principal contractors and grantees: Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency, Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises, International Executive Services Corps (all prime), and others to be determined.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,378,000 DA). Policy-related activities are helping Zambia to seize agribusiness trade and growth opportunities created by the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Southern African Development Community. These activities are helping to develop an enabling environment through assistance to the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and other organizations to deal with policy and regulatory issues, through support for public/private sector dialogue, and through identification of trade opportunities, issues and constraints. Activities address productive sector-related issues arising from inconsistencies in a variety of GRZ policies that constrain investments and impede trade. Principal grantees and contractors: Nathan Associates, Michigan State University, Agricultural Consultative Forum (all prime), and others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS peer education training, household nutrition training and HIV/AIDS prevention education, guided by the Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), together with gender equity interventions, are mainstreamed throughout all "competitiveness" activities. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID plans to expand its technical assistance and training to develop regional and international trade linkage opportunities for Zambian producers. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (prime) and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,906,000 DA). USAID plans to expand its outreach to smallholder farmers and small and medium entrepreneurs in order to increase the volume of food production and to promote improved marketing techniques. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of the USA (prime) and others to be determined.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to expand its support to the identification and testing of innovative financial options, and to expand the network of business development services, through the private sector and other players. Principal contractors and grantees: Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency (prime), and others to be determined.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,850,000 DA). USAID plans to maintain its focus on economic policy dialogue and trade-related interventions. Particular focus will be paid to trade facilitation. Principal contractors and grantees: Michigan State University, Agricultural Consultative Forum (both prime), and others to be determined.

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

Performance and Results: The key results expected at the end of the program are an increase in non-traditional exports (NTES) from a baseline of \$405 million in FY 2004 to \$600 million in FY 2009, and an increase in the value of food and non-food agricultural production, from \$8 million in FY 2004 to \$15 million in FY 2009.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	DA	DCA
611-005 Increased Competitiveness		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	6,095	789
Expenditures	0	5
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	6,095	789
Expenditures	0	5
Unliquidated	6,095	784
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	211
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	7,154	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	7,154	211
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	7,756	0
Future Obligations	14,879	211
Est. Total Cost	35,884	1,211

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	611-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,888,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,959,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program to address the decline in basic education in Zambia includes training and technical assistance to increase access to education for girls and other vulnerable children, improve the health and nutrition status of pupils, mitigate HIV/AIDS, support teacher training, enhance the Ministry of Education's (MOE) information management system, and strengthen the MOE's capacity to formulate and implement programs and policy reforms.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$5,888,000 DA). USAID funds the use of cost-effective Information Communication Technology (ICTs) to improve the quality of teaching in 300 public and 600 community schools, and to increase access to basic education for 50,000 children who are unable to attend school. This support includes training 2,000 in-service and 1,500 pre-service teachers in the use of interactive radio methodologies. USAID also funds technical assistance to expand school health and nutrition interventions for 250,000 pupils. This support includes training 1,500 in-service teachers in the administration of drugs for the treatment of bilharzia (a parasitic disease) and the provision of vitamin pills. USAID supports community mobilization and public education activities focused on HIV/AIDS and the promotion of girls' education in 450 communities. USAID also funds scholarships for 3,500 orphaned and vulnerable children to improve school completion rates, especially for girls.

USAID provides technical assistance to support the expansion of the MOE's Education Management Information System to nine provinces and 25 district education boards, and supports the analysis of the information collected. This assistance encourages sound management decisions at the provincial, district and school levels. USAID works to improve the quality of education through strengthened policy implementation. Policy related activities help increase the MOE's capacity to review and implement policies, particularly on special issues such as HIV/AIDS, school health and nutrition, and decentralization. USAID also provides education sector funding to help support the MOE's achievement of specific institutional reforms. Tranches of education sector funding are provided when MOE accomplishes pre-established milestones. These milestones are consistent with the MOE's own strategic plans.

Principal grantees: Education Development Center (prime); American Institutes for Research (prime and sub); Academy for Educational Development (prime and sub); Ministry of Education (prime).

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

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,959,000 DA). USAID will continue to finance innovative approaches for reaching vulnerable out-of-school children, with a particular focus on enhancing MOE's ability to maintain and expand services to children in hard to reach areas. USAID will expand school health interventions and HIV/AIDS awareness activities by encouraging school administrators and communities to become more actively involved in identifying and addressing critical needs for teachers and pupils.

USAID will continue providing technical assistance to the MOE in order to develop information systems that improve decision-making at the central, provincial and district levels. USAID may expand this activity to reach more districts and, on a pilot basis, target 20 regional centers, in order to improve responsiveness in the Annual School Census activity. USAID will continue to improve the quality of education through strengthened policy implementation, and USAID plans to strengthen its focus on decentralization by providing assistance to improve school-based management. USAID will continue to provide education sector program assistance to encourage specific institutional reforms in the MOE. USAID also will collaborate with other donors to target specific interventions to improve the quality of education throughout the country.

Principal grantees: Education Development Center, Academy for Educational Development, and Ministry of Education (all prime), American Institutes for Research (sub), and others to be determined.

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

Performance and Results: USAID's support to Zambia's basic education sector has helped to deliver quality education to thousands of children who cannot attend school, particularly in remote areas. The USAID-supported Interactive Radio Instruction methodology has grown in popularity in community schools countrywide. These community schools increasingly rely on the radio lessons. The number of radio instruction centers grew from 516 in FY 2003 to 700 in FY 2004, with a corresponding increase in enrolment from 19,230 children (9,606 girls; 9,624 boys) in FY 2003 to 38,513 children (19,101 girls; 19,412 boys) in FY 2004. Over the course of implementation, this program will increase the number of children enrolled in basic education programs from 1.9 million in 2002 to 2.2 million in 2010; increase literacy learning achievement scores by over 15%; continue to expand school health and nutrition programs, with inclusion of school health and nutrition programs in 80% of all primary schools by the program's completion.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	CSH	DA
611-006 Basic Education		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	6,492
Expenditures	0	178
Unliquidated	0	6,314
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	750	5,722
Expenditures	0	2,468
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	750	12,214
Expenditures	0	2,646
Unliquidated	750	9,568
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	0	5,888
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	5,888
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	3,959
Future Obligations	0	14,567
Est. Total Cost	750	36,628

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Improved Health Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	611-007
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$12,700,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$11,100,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's health program helps create a better health environment for Zambians through support of community, family and individual action, while strengthening services and scaling up key public health interventions. Activities concentrate on five major areas: malaria prevention and treatment; reproductive health; child health; maternal health; and health systems strengthening. USAID will continue significant expansion of HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment activities with resources from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Build Health Systems Capacity (\$4,230,000 CSH). USAID assists households and communities to promote good health by strengthening community-based systems and networks; mobilizing religious/traditional leaders and youth; and working to change harmful social and gender practices. These efforts are particularly targeted to rural areas, and they are reinforced through a strong communications strategy at the national level. Focus areas include maternal and child health, malaria, and reproductive health, with activities centered on community mobilization, creating demand for health services, and capacity building of local community based organizations and faith based organizations. USAID also supports social marketing to make affordable, preventive health products and services more accessible and available to low income Zambians. This increases access to key health products such as insecticide-treated mosquito bed nets, family planning commodities and home water purification solutions.

USAID also improves critical support systems in the health sector by supporting master's level training in public health for promising Zambian health professionals. USAID leverages CSH and Emergency Plan funds to support three participants at the University of Pretoria to earn Master of Public Health degrees. Similarly, USAID also supports 10 students, mainly from rural areas, to obtain Master of Public Health degrees at the University of Zambia. USAID has extended the health Sector Program Assistance Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Zambia through FY 2010 and will continue support to district level health services through this program. Additional USAID support to the GRZ for strengthening the Health Management Information System, health financing, human resources planning and management, and health sector planning is funded through PEPFAR. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Health Communication Partnership (HCP), including Johns Hopkins School of Public Health's Center for Communication Programs, the University of Zambia, the University of Pretoria, the GRZ Ministry of Finance and National Planning, and Abt Associates (all prime), and Save the Children/US, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Tulane University's School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, and Boston University Centre for International Health and Development (all subs).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition; Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$3,470,000 CSH). USAID works directly with the GRZ's Ministry of Health to expand access to and improve the quality of child health services. USAID is assisting the GRZ with finalizing a national child health policy; provides Vitamin A supplementation to children during the semi-annual child health promotion weeks; promotes sugar fortification; supports national immunization programs, and helps accelerate the implementation of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses approach. USAID helps increase demand for and access to family planning services, particularly in rural areas, and ensure a wider range of contraceptive choice. USAID promotes safe motherhood, family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. Focus is

placed on access to safe motherhood services (including emergency obstetric care and prenatal care), reducing the complications of malaria in pregnancy, and strengthening services to identify and treat sexually-transmitted infections. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Abt Associates (prime), and Boston University Centre for International Health and Development, International Science and Technology Institute, JHPIEGO, Save the Children/US, and Social Sector Development Strategies (all subs), and the World Health Organization.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$5,000,000 CSH). USAID works directly with the GRZ Ministry of Health to expand access to and improve the quality of malaria prevention and treatment. USAID provides strategic support to the National Malaria Control Center through the provision of technical advice and assisting with all aspects of the National Roll Back Malaria effort. USAID also supports the scale-up of new, more effective drug treatment, and supports the government's campaign against malaria in pregnancy through intermittent presumptive treatment and the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets for pregnant women and for children under five. USAID will also begin funding limited activities to assist in the control of tuberculosis, a disease closely associated with HIV/AIDS in Zambia. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Abt Associates, Population Services International, Academy for Educational Development/NetMark, HCP (all prime); and Boston University Centre for Int. Health and Devt (sub).

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

FY 2006 Program: Build Health Systems Capacity (\$4,700,000 CSH). USAID will continue support to communities, families, and individuals to improve their health status, and will continue support for social marketing to increase sales of safe and effective health products. USAID will support Master of Public Health training for Zambian health professionals, assistance to strengthen health systems in the public sector, and support to district health services through Sector Program Assistance. Same implementers as above.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition; Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$3,000,000 CSH). In child health, USAID will continue to support programs for Vitamin A supplementation and fortification, support integrated management of childhood illnesses, and support the national childhood immunization program. USAID will continue to support increased access to safe and effective family planning services and commodities, especially in rural areas, and to integrate these services into HIV/AIDS programs. Support will continue for increasing access to safe motherhood services, decreasing malaria in pregnancy, and strengthening STI services. Same implementers as above.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,400,000 CSH). USAID will also continue its significant support to the National Malaria Control Program. Same implementers as above.

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

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

Performance and Results: Principal results expected at the end of this program are: a decrease in infant mortality from 95 per 1,000 births in 2002 to 75 per 1000 births by 2010; a decrease in under-five mortality from 168 per 1000 in 2002 to 135 per 1000 by 2010; and a decrease in HIV prevalence among youth aged 15 to 24 from 8% in 2002 to 3% in 2010.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	CSH	ESF
611-007 Improved Health Status		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	22,420	500
Expenditures	-2,630	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	22,420	500
Expenditures	-2,630	0
Unliquidated	25,050	500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	12,700	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	12,700	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	11,100	0
Future Obligations	30,930	0
Est. Total Cost	77,150	500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	611-008
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,520,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$700,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,112,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The USAID democracy and governance program in Zambia supports law, policy and institutional reforms to enable more accountable government. Core activities focus on increasing civil society demand for transparency, greater public sector accountability, and helping to strengthen oversight institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$500,000 prior year ESF). Activities under this component include corruption prevention, such as reforms of anti-corruption laws, policies, procedures, and tools. USAID supports efforts to prevent future corruption and abuse of public office primarily through an agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department to fund a resident adviser and other technical assistance, training and advice. Funds are also used to conduct, workshops, training, assist local law-drafting experts and researchers, and for development of tools and systems to monitor financial activities. Target reform themes include constitutional reform to rebalance powers, development of financial and banking laws; improvement of bank supervision; creation of an asset forfeiture law; development of conflict of interest guidelines for public servants; and creation of whistleblower protection legislation, evidence laws, and money laundering legislation. Related support for electoral law reforms helps to level the playing field, clarify political party financing, and facilitate fair election management. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: PACT/Zambia and the U.S. Treasury (both prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$570,000 DA). USAID supports civil society organizations by initiating policy dialogue on accountability and the impact of corruption on areas such as executive fiscal performance, access to basic health, education and other government services, and rights of individuals living with HIV/AIDS. USAID assists civil society organizations to advocate for reforms and to encourage government action on these issues. Principal grantee: PACT/Zambia (prime).

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$950,000 DA). USAID assists Parliament with more effective oversight through capacity building activities, including reform of fiscal oversight committees; improved outreach to constituencies and civil society organizations; and by providing better access to modern information technology. USAID also supports capacity building for public oversight agencies such as the Auditor General's Office, the Electoral Commission, and the media. Principal grantee: PACT Zambia (prime).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$200,000 prior year ESF). In close coordination with the Government of Zambia and other donor governments, ESF will be used to implement a progressive electoral reform agenda, with activities such as support for continuous voter registration, training and equipment for the electoral commission, assistance for preparation of campaign finance rules for political parties, and the development of campaign codes of conduct and dispute resolution procedures.

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

FY 2006 Program: Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$700,000 DA). The accountability program

will continue to strengthen democratic national governance institutions and strengthen civil society. USAID anti-corruption activities will help to develop prosecutors' expertise in handling corruption investigations and prosecutions, and will advise the Government of Zambia on statutory reforms needed to buttress the criminal justice system. USAID plans to continue to fund a resident adviser from the U.S. Treasury Department to support anti-corruption activities of the government. Funds may also be used for workshops, training, and assisting local law drafting experts and researchers, as well as the development of tools and systems in support of a more democratic and less corrupt Zambia. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: PACT/Zambia and the U.S. Treasury (both prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$562,000 DA). USAID will continue to assist civil society organizations to advocate for reforms and encourage government action on issues including executive fiscal performance; access to basic health, education and other government services; and rights of individuals living with HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: PACT/Zambia (prime).

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$850,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with Parliament to build capacity. Activities will include reform of fiscal oversight committees and improved outreach to constituencies. Principal grantee: PACT Zambia (prime).

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

Performance and Results: The democracy and governance program targets permanent structural reforms to reduce public sector abuse of office and corruption. The first stage of Parliamentary reforms (2002-2003) laid plans which they are now being implemented, with the goal of building a Parliament that is representative, effective, accountable, and linked to constituents. The pilot constituency offices were evaluated, found to be extremely effective, and are being implemented on a larger scale, with an increase from nine to 24 new offices that provide services to citizens throughout Zambia. A number of legal instruments for greater independence of the National Assembly have been drafted and are expected to pass the House in late 2005. Five donors (including USAID) have committed over \$4 million for a three-year stage two project managed by PACT. The grants program, also managed by PACT, has issued over 40 grants to nongovernmental organizations. These organizations have achieved a wide variety of results, including influencing government policies on constitutional reform, corruption, HIV, media law reforms and electoral reform. By program completion, elections will be perceived to be free and fair, citizens will acknowledge their country to be less corrupt, executive powers will be more balanced with Parliament, and the Government will be more transparent and accountable. There will be fewer opportunities and greater risks for those public officials tempted by large-scale corruption, abuse of office and crony capitalism, due to reformed codes, systems and procedures to prevent corruption and enforce the law.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	DA	ESF
611-008 Democracy and Governance		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	1,788	400
Expenditures	2	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	1,788	400
Expenditures	2	0
Unliquidated	1,786	400
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	700
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,520	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,520	700
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	2,112	0
Future Obligations	4,268	0
Est. Total Cost	9,688	1,100

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	611-009
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,035,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's HIV/AIDS response program will continue to reduce the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zambia across all sectors, and to meet the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief goals for Zambia. The program includes technical assistance grants to local faith-based organizations (FBOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs), training, and food aid and nutritional supplementation to support prevention, care and treatment cross-sectoral interventions. The interventions include expansion of HIV/AIDS workplace programs; care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, including technical support to address legal and human rights for persons living with AIDS; support for AIDS affected orphans and other vulnerable children, including street kids; food aid and livelihood options to vulnerable AIDS affected households; support for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and care for people with STIs; behavioral change activities to vulnerable and high risk groups in selected cross border sites; and technical support to the National AIDS Council, provincial, and district coordinating structures. Funds also support activities to increase knowledge and behavior change, among youth. This program also provides technical support to other sector programs within USAID to mainstream and monitor HIV/AIDS interventions, improve policy and regulatory environments, and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduced Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,035,000 CSH). The Africa KidSAFE Alliance for Street Children in Zambia program consolidates and expands a safety net of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that work with communities and families to effectively meet the immediate and long-term needs of street and at-risk children throughout Zambia. Activities include: (1) building the capacity of local NGOs and CBOs to design, implement, evaluate, and sustain effective programs that are meeting the needs of street children and those at risk of ending up on the streets; (2) increasing the care-giving capacity of families to reduce the movement of at-risk children from shelters to the streets; (3) reducing the number of children on the streets, through outreach, family tracing and reintegration; and (4) meeting the basic needs of street children through services provided on the streets and at Africa KidSAFE centers. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Project Concern International.

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

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: The principal results expected at the end of this program are to reach 20,000 street kids and 5,000 guardians or parents and to strengthen the capacity of 10 NGOs working with street children.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	CSH	ESF
611-009 Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	11,581	500
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	11,581	500
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	11,581	500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,035	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,035	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	12,616	500