

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

The Development Challenge: The East Asia region faces major development challenges including widespread corruption, poor or oppressive governance, the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and persistent environmental degradation. These challenges hinder the prospects for equitable economic growth and human well being. A lack of transparency in economic and legal institutions and severe restrictions on human freedoms in some countries demonstrate the region's democratic weaknesses. For instance, extrajudicial killings, torture, forced labor, and other abuses occur throughout Burma and have contributed to growing numbers of Burmese refugees in neighboring countries. Parts of the region harbor terrorists often linked to radical Islam who poses significant risks to the United States.

In the Asia and Pacific region, each day approximately 1,192 people die of AIDS and about 2,685 people become infected with HIV. Population increases, rapid industrialization, and unsustainable energy policies are straining the region's natural resources and environmental systems. Urban air pollution levels are among the highest in the world: it is estimated that China loses as much as 10 percent of its national income to pollution, while the nations of South East Asia lose 5% to 6%. Rapid social and economic changes occurring in the region fuel mobile migrant populations and the growth of both the sex and drug trades.

United States foreign policy priorities in East Asia include supporting the war on terrorism, promoting transparency and democracy, expanding trade and investment, stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS, and halting environmental degradation

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

RDM/A will manage four programs. Two of these programs, "Cleaner Cities and Industries in Asia" and "Effective Responses to HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases", were previously managed in Washington. RDM/A is redesigning these two objectives to streamline activities and improve performance. In addition, RDM/A is proposing two new programs, "Improved Governance in South East Asia" and "Special Foreign Policy Interests Addressed in South East Asia." These programs will incorporate some ongoing activities as well as allow for new projects to address the development challenges in the region.

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

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

Other Donors: USAID also coordinates closely with other donors in the region when implementing regional activities. The HIV/AIDS and environment activities have especially benefited from regional partnerships with multilateral and bilateral donors that have helped to bolster the results achieved by

USAID initiatives. Major donors in the region include the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the United Nations. USAID coordinates with these donors at both the country and regional levels.

**Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,777	9,602	16,620	15,500
Development Assistance	10,100	1,969	9,800	12,500
Economic Support Fund	9,000	3,720	2,982	3,500
Total Program Funds	26,877	15,291	29,402	31,500

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
486-XXX Improved Governance in South East Asia				
DA	0	0	0	2,000
486-YYY Special Foreign Policy Interests Addressed				
ESF	0	0	2,982	3,500
498-009 U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership				
DA	10,000	969	9,800	10,500
498-022 Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases				
CSH	7,777	9,602	16,620	15,500
498-036 East Asia Regional Democracy Fund				
DA	100	1,000	0	0
ESF	9,000	3,720	0	0

Acting Mission Director,
Leon Waskins

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Improved Governance in South East Asia
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	486-XXX
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: In FY 2004, USAID will develop a new program to build upon the successful interventions funded under the Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA) and South East Asia Competitiveness Initiative (SEACI) programs. Implementation of this new program will begin in FY 2005. In the meantime, USAID and its partners will bring ongoing efforts under the AERA and SEACI programs to an orderly completion. The new program will help to address the challenges of re-establishing financial and political stability in the region by improving financial transparency, respect for the rule of law, and more open political processes. It will also complement and support the USG-ASEAN Cooperation Plan by building upon ongoing donor and bilateral efforts in South East Asia that address weaknesses in economic and governance systems.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Program Design (no FY 2004 funding requested). USAID will design the new components of this program. In preparation for the new program, USAID will assess governance issues and current program activities in the target countries. The lessons learned and accomplishments from the AERA and SEACI programs will inform the new design. In the meantime, activities under the SEACI and AERA Programs will continue using funds already in their pipelines.

SEACI (no FY 2004 funding requested). The SEACI Program, implemented via a contract with Nathan Associates, began in FY 2000. It aims to improve the competitiveness of Asian economies by building economic clusters and encouraging those clusters to work for the overall benefits of all members of the entire cluster. The Vietnam component of the SEACI Program ended in early FY 2004; ongoing activities were folded into a new economic growth initiative in Vietnam. The Thailand and Cambodia components of SEACI will end in FY 2004. At least six economic clusters will be developed and operating by the end of FY 2004 in Thailand. Another cluster in Cambodia will also be functioning. This year the SEACI Program will complete capacity building for the staff of a local NGO, Kenan Institute Asia, that will allow that NGO to continue the competitiveness activities on its own. SEACI will also continue to support development and implementation of national strategies that will help the governments of Cambodia and Thailand, and their private sectors, become more competitive in the global marketplace. SEACI will be completed by September 2004. Principal implementers include Nathan Associates with sub-grant to JE Austin Associates.

AERA (no FY 2004 funding requested). Bank training activities under the AERA Program, which is implemented via a Cooperative Agreement with Kenan Institute Asia, will be completed in FY 2004. The Business Advisory Center (SME development) component of AERA is being phased down; efforts in FY 2004 will focus on assuring that this component becomes sustainable by the end of the year. The Business Support Organizations component, which develops partnerships between U.S. and Asian organizations and governmental departments, will increase activities and start to build a stronger base for long term relationships and networks between countries in the region and between the U.S. and the

region. These partnerships provide support for legal, judicial, and economic reform and governance issues. Principal Implementer: Kenan Institute Asia.

FY 2005 Program:

SEACI (no FY 2005 funding requested). The SEACI Program will be closed by FY 2005. Most of the cluster competitiveness projects will continue to develop under Kenan Institute Asia's leadership.

AERA (no FY 2005 funding requested). The AERA Program will close out in late FY 2005. The main activities will be under the Business Support Organizations partnerships program.

Improved Governance in South East Asia (\$2,000,000 DA). Early in FY 2005, USAID expects to award a Cooperative Agreement for implementation of the new components of this Strategic Objective. USAID will select the partner(s) through a competitive Request for Applications. Major inputs under this Cooperative Agreement are expected to include technical assistance and training. Expected results of the new program will include: improved public and private sector governance, greater transparency and accountability, public policy reforms consistent with civil society advocacy, judicial reforms, the advancement of democratic processes and counter terrorism measures such as anti-money laundering practices, progress toward implementation of free trade agreements, and the promotion of open political and economic systems. Principal Implementers: To be determined.

Performance and Results: The efforts of the SEACI Program, which were funded under the Encourage Economic Growth SO 498-023, have been well received by the private sectors and the governments of Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The Thailand Competitiveness Initiative team has helped the agricultural cluster members identify the need to develop safety standards for "healthy" and "high-value" products. Representatives of the Thai government and the private sector are revising Thai government policies on food safety. In the gemstones and jewelry cluster in Chantaburi, Thailand, there is now a Memorandum of Understanding between the local provincial government and the private sector to provide a smoother business environment and opportunities to market and brand their products together. The Cambodia Competitiveness Initiative team has helped establish a fisheries cluster. In Vietnam, a fruit cluster was formed and members are planning a national conference to deal with cross-border trading issues with China.

The AERA Program, which was also funded under Encourage Economic Growth SO 498-023, achieved several positive results in FY 2003. Thai commercial banks received several levels of risk management training and as a result the Bank of Ayudhaya set up a new risk management unit. Several banks developed new policies based on the training. 100 mediators and financial advisors were trained through partnerships with similar U.S.-based organizations. These mediators have since saved a large amount of court time and costs by using mediation to resolve issues. Details regarding the results to be achieved under the new program will be determined in FY 2004.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-XXX Improved Governance in South East Asia	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	2,000
Future Obligations	2,000
Est. Total Cost	4,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Special Foreign Policy Interests Addressed
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	486-YYY
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,982,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: This program will help the United States pursue special foreign policy interests in mainland South East Asia. Activities will support:

- 1) Efforts to combat trafficking in persons and assist its victims;
- 2) The US-ASEAN cooperation plan; and
- 3) Improvement in the quality of secondary education in the Muslim-majority areas of southern Thailand and northern Malaysia.

USAID is working with other U.S. Government agencies to design a coordinated approach to trafficking in persons in mainland and South East Asia and South Asia. This strategy will focus on prevention, protection, and prosecution. USAID also uses regional funds to assist victims of war and other disadvantaged populations. In concert with other USG agencies, RDM/A plans to design a project to improve secondary education in southern Thailand and northern Malaysia, a region with a predominantly Muslim population. Funding for the education effort will come largely from non-USG sources; i.e., from the host governments, other donors, and the private sector.

The RDM/A expects to deliver assistance under this program through both regional and bilateral mechanisms. This program incorporates 498-036, Improve East Asia Regional Stability through Democracy and Human Rights. Planned activities for FY 2004 and FY 2005 as well as results achieved in FY 2003 under 498-036 are discussed below.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Trafficking in persons (\$1,988,000 ESF). The Regional Women's Activity includes the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Program which will continue to be implemented in Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam through grants to The Asia Foundation (TAF), World Vision, World Education/World Learning Consortium, the International Organization for Migration. A large number of community-based NGOs also receive funding via sub-grants from the larger grantees.

Activities for the prevention of trafficking in persons and the promotion of women's rights in Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos started in 2002 and will end in 2005. In FY 2004, advocacy and leadership capacity at all levels will be strengthened to foster grassroots support essential to combating trafficking in persons and violence against women. Integration of various country-specific anti-trafficking programs will be pursued by helping draft and encourage implementation of legal structures and regional Memoranda of Understandings. The program will continue to provide income-generating activities together with community awareness education for Burmese migrants and populations along the Thai-Burmese border.

In FY 2004, USAID also expects to support several other trafficking initiatives in South East Asia similar to those now underway in the region. Current programs include community awareness raising and income generation activities (through vocational training) in Laos; and an anti-trafficking project implemented in

Vietnam that provides rehabilitation services (including skills training) to women and children from the Mekong Delta provinces once they return to their homes after having been trafficked to Cambodia. In these and all other anti-trafficking activities in the region, USAID will continue to work closely with the State Department and other USG agencies active in the sector to select and monitor the work of grantee partners.

ASEAN (\$994,000 ESF). Announced by the Secretary of State in August 2002, the ASEAN Cooperation Plan will support projects in three areas: bolstering the administrative and project implementation capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat; building regional cooperation on transnational challenges, including terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics, and HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases; fostering ASEAN economic integration and development, including investment, customs reform, standards and the ASEAN Free Trade Area .

Secondary education for Muslim youth (no FY 2004 funding requested). In FY 2004, USAID staff will work in house and with a gamut of partners to design a project to improve the quality of secondary education in the Muslim-majority areas of southern Thailand and northern Malaysia, principally by enhancing the quality of the curriculum and teacher skills in Islamic schools. By so doing, USAID and its partners will seek to provide better post-graduate options to students and allow them to compete more effectively with graduates from the public school systems for jobs in the region's increasingly globalized economy. In FY 2004, USAID will finalize the project design and begin to choose implementing partners.

FY 2005 Program:

Trafficking in persons (\$1,000,000 ESF). The emphasis of these programs will be to develop stronger ties among countries in the region on issues related to trafficking and to direct more resources to cross border initiatives. USAID programs will continue to assist countries in the use of an integrated teams approach and in developing a core policy and legal structure to respond to trafficking needs. The "Chiang Mai" model of integrated responses to trafficking will be expanded to more provinces in Thailand while also introducing this concept to other countries in the region. The program will strengthen local NGO capacities so they can play stronger roles in all aspects of trafficking activities.

ASEAN (\$2,500,000 ESF). These programs will complement the President's Enterprise for ASEAN initiative. These senior-level U.S. policy initiatives provide for an essential U.S. government regional presence in Southeast Asia and complement the work of other countries like China, Japan, Korea, India and the European Union which have similar programs with ASEAN.

Secondary education for Muslim youth project (no FY 2005 funding requested). Implementation of this project will begin in FY 2005. Funding for this project is expected to come largely from non-USG sources; i.e., from the host governments, other donors, and the private sector. In addition, USAID plans to provide, via a competitive grants program or through a global development alliance, technical assistance and training that will serve to galvanize the efforts of USAID's partners.

Performance and Results: During FY 2003, the program successfully established linkages among diverse parties and organizations to help them join together and become a potent force for policy reform in TIP issues in the region. In Thailand, advocacy efforts led to the establishment of a special police unit to counter trafficking and violence against women and children and a draft national policy and action plan to prevent, suppress, and combat trafficking in children and women. The program also helped establish Thailand's 'Chiang Mai' model of integrated government, NGO, and police teams to prevent trafficking abuses, protect victims, and prosecute traffickers. Services for shelter clients have improved. To date, 482 survivors of trafficking and violence have been referred to legal aid and judicial support services for the first time. More than 2,500 women and children have received comprehensive skills training and health and welfare assistance. Additionally, 12 missing persons were found and returned to their families as a result of the establishment of the website for missing persons and effective data collection. A multi-disciplinary and interagency network was also successful in the prosecution of Thai traffickers colluding with Japanese Mafia (yakuza) to send girls from Thailand to Japan. The program provided education and awareness training for 2000 potential trafficking victims on the Thai-Burma border. Programs in Vietnam began in FY 2003.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

486-YYY Special Foreign Policy Interests Addressed	ESF
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,982
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	2,982
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	3,500
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	6,482

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	498-009
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$9,800,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$403,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$10,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1992
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

Summary: The United States - Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP) is a regional program that promotes environmentally sustainable growth and improved quality of life in six Asian countries - India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The goal of the program is to foster cleaner cities and industries in Asia. Activities concentrate on public policy and environmental regulation, urban and industrial environmental management, and the clean production of efficient use of energy. US-AEP seeks to achieve this objective by facilitating partnerships between governments, NGOs, academia, and the private sector in the U.S. and Asia, as well as regional partnerships within Asia. US-AEP collaborates with and mobilizes resources from other donors and partners, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations, bilateral organizations, U.S. states, other U.S. Government agencies (such as the Environmental Protection Agency) and the private sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improved environmental governance through strengthened regulatory framework and institutional reform (\$3,300,000 DA). To encourage more efficient and transparent regulatory institutions, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the capacity of Asian public and private sector entities to develop, implement, and enforce sound environmental policies. Planned activities include: an environmental services management project for cities in Thailand that emphasizes financial management, cost recovery, and community development; the development of a roadmap in Sri Lanka to improve service delivery, financial management, and planning skills of local entities; and continued support to the Mekong River Commission and its member states (which include Thailand and Vietnam) to develop regional policies to improve water quality in the Mekong basin. To further promote transparency and good governance, USAID will support increased involvement of civil society in environmental decision making through education programs, exchanges, training, and grants to NGOs. Such activities will include: a community-based environmental management program that links stakeholders from the Thachin River Basin in Thailand, the Laguna de Bay in the Philippines, and the Chesapeake Bay in the United States; a community initiative to reduce pollution in canals in Ho Chi Minh City; and training programs and public forums to support the introduction of lead-free fuel in major urban centers in Indonesia. Principal contractors/grantees include Institute for International Education, Louis Berger Group, PADCO, and The Asia Foundation.

Improved urban environmental performance through promotion of best practices in environmental management, technology, and resource efficiency (\$4,200,000 DA, \$403,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID will fund initiatives at both the country and regional levels to improve air and water quality and waste management through technical assistance, exchanges, and the sharing of information. Activities will include: diesel pollution reduction in Bangkok; air quality monitoring in Ho Chi Minh City; mobile emission controls in Sri Lanka; solid waste management training in India; and training for cities and industries in India, the Philippines, and Vietnam on the management of hazardous wastes. USAID will facilitate the sharing of best practices to support fuel and emissions standards in the Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia. Given the scarcity of water in Asia, USAID will continue to fund activities to promote best

practices in water use, including a certification and training program for water supply and wastewater operators in Vietnam; programs in India to improve access to and the quality of water; and assistance to key Indonesian institutions in moving towards efficient water management, thus increasing access to clean piped water, especially for the urban poor. USAID will partner with the Southeast Asia Water Utilities Network, a regional body that it helped to create, to accelerate regional cooperation for certification of water and wastewater treatment operators in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Principal contractors/grantees include Institute for International Education, Louis Berger Group, PADCO, ICMA, and The Asia Foundation.

Improved industrial environmental performance through promotion of best practices in environmental management, technology, and resource efficiency (\$2,300,000 DA). USAID will promote environmental management practices such as cleaner production, renewable and efficient energy, waste minimization, and environmental management systems. Planned activities include: supporting cooperation between government and industry through the Philippines Environment Partnership Program; increasing industry participation in cleaner production in Sri Lanka; introducing environmental technologies to reduce industrial pollution in India; strengthening environmental management planning for industry in Vietnam, particularly in the textile and chemical sectors; and promoting energy savings improvements in the hotel sectors in India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka. These activities will lead to more efficient and less polluting manufacturing, as well as more efficient use of energy and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Principal contractors/grantees include Alliance to Save Energy, Institute for International Education, Louis Berger Group, and The Asia Foundation.

FY 2005 Program:

USAID plans to continue and build on the program's focus areas.

Improved environmental governance through strengthened regulatory framework and institutional reform (\$4,500,000 DA). This program will continue to be a key element of USAID's work. Principal contractors/grantees will be the same as in FY 2004.

Improved urban environmental performance through promotion of best practices in environmental management, technology, and resource efficiency (\$4,000,000 DA). Depending on the success of the air, water and waste management initiatives in the urban sector, USAID may extend its technical assistance and training activities to other cities and regions. Principal contractors/grantees are to include Institute for International Education, Louis Berger Group, PADCO, and The Asia Foundation.

New initiatives (\$2,000,000 DA). New opportunities in industrial environmental management, energy efficiency, and renewable energy will be pursued. Principal contractors/grantees are to include Alliance to Save Energy, Institute for International Education, and Louis Berger Group.

Performance and Results: Through a network of regional partnerships and programs, the US-AEP Program is making cities cleaner and more efficient, industries less polluting and more competitive, and regulatory institutions more effective in protecting the environment. Throughout the past year, US-AEP successfully partnered with Asian counterparts in the development and implementation of improved environmental policies, better management of urban environmental services, adoption of less polluting industrial practices, and implementation of energy efficiency measures - all leading to cleaner cities and industries throughout the region. During FY 2003, the US-AEP program supported the development and continuation of 113 US-Asian partnerships and mobilized over \$2.6 million in donor, private sector, and host country funds.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

	DA	ESF
498-009 U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	110,058	2,500
Expenditures	93,087	0
Unliquidated	16,971	2,500
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	12,032	0
Expenditures	12,011	1,061
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	122,090	2,500
Expenditures	105,098	1,061
Unliquidated	16,992	1,439
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	403	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	9,800	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	10,203	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	10,500	0
Future Obligations	16,000	0
Est. Total Cost	158,793	2,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)
Program Title:	Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	498-022
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$16,620,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$34,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$15,500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2000
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2006

Summary: This regional HIV/AIDS program strengthens capacity to conduct disease surveillance, behavior change and communications, training and research, and to provide community-based care and support. It supports efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in countries where USAID does not have a mission; in selected countries where USAID has a mission but where lessons can be learned that will inform other country programs; by multilateral organizations implementing HIV/AIDS activities where objectives are compatible, but USAID capacity is limited; and across borders where no mission has primary responsibility. The regional program strengthens the capacity to address other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. In addition to funding country specific activities, the program also funds experts to investigate significant issues in infectious diseases that will inform missions as they develop strategies and design, conduct, and monitor activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

HIV/AIDS activities (\$10,380,000 CSH). HIV/AIDS FY 2004 funding breakdown includes \$6,000,000 CSH for programs to be managed by RDM/Asia (\$1,000,000 CSH for Burma, \$1,000,000 CSH for Laos, \$1,500,000 CSH for Thailand, \$2,500,000 CSH for regional programs such as China and Papua New Guinea), and \$4,380,000 CSH for programs to be managed by the ANE bureau in Washington, D.C. Activities in non-presence countries will include completion and initiation of a three-year strategic framework of HIV activities in China; support for social marketing of HIV/AIDS prevention messages and condoms to high-risk groups/areas; provision of outpatient and home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS; implementation of community-wide behavior change communication and sexually transmitted infection interventions; establishment of an HIV program among hill tribes in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand, including support to the Mae Tao Clinic to increase provision of voluntary counseling and testing services, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and care and support for Burmese migrants; support to the Armed Forces Research Institute to implement HIV/AIDS prevention and behavior change interventions among the military in Kanchanaburi, Thailand; establishment of a model Voluntary Counseling and Testing clinic in Vietnam; and HIV stigma research, analysis, and reporting in Vietnam.

Multi-country and cross-border HIV/AIDS activities will continue support to pilot interventions among cross-border mobile and migrant populations including a "twin-city" border area model in the Greater Mekong sub-region; a "source-destination community linkage" model to address prevention, care and support interventions among Cambodian migrant seafarers at the "destination community" in Thailand, as well as among the migrants' families back in Cambodia (both models have been duplicated within the Asia region); and analysis of the USG-supported Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS principle by USAID and implementers in Cambodia, India, Philippines, Vietnam, and Nepal. Other regional/cross-country initiatives will include regional leadership initiatives to help policymakers better understand the dynamics of the epidemic and develop more effective responses; state-of-the-art capacity development in technical and program areas; innovation of new technologies, methodologies, research, and models for HIV/AIDS interventions; and an assessment of regional faith-based advocacy. Principal

implementers include Family Health International, the Futures Group International, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, and Population Services International.

Tuberculosis and malaria (\$5,890,000 CSH). Infectious disease funding breakdown for FY 2004 include \$1,250,000 CSH to be managed by RDM/Asia (\$1,000,000 CSH for Burma, \$250,000 for regional programs), and \$4,640,000 CSH to be managed by ANE/Washington. USAID will build on achievements made in fighting non-infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. For example, technical assistance will continue to be provided to improve TB-control efforts in countries such as Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines, and Vietnam by developing innovative efforts in specific countries (e.g., improving coordination between tuberculosis and HIV programs in Cambodia; expanding and improving private-sector involvement in treating TB in the Philippines) that have application for other countries; developing country proposals to the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria; and planning and conducting more precise studies to determine TB incidence and drug-resistance levels.

USAID partners will initiate standardized surveillance for drug-resistant malaria in Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand and complete initial assessments of anti-malarial-drug use in Cambodia and anti-malarial drug quality in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. This information is being used for changing national drug policy to improve the treatment of multi drug-resistant malaria; and identification of specific factors related to poor use and quality of anti-malarial drugs that contribute to the emergence of drug resistance and which are key for designing and focusing interventions on the most-affected populations and geographic areas. Efforts to improve the involvement of communities in malaria control have been initiated in Thailand, and access to insecticide-treated bednets and rapid tests for detecting malaria has been expanded in Cambodia. Principal implementers are the Kenan Institute Asia, Management Sciences for Health, the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and the WHO.

Child survival activities (\$350,000 CSH). RDM/Asia will manage a small child survival activity in Laos through this program.

FY 2005 Program:

HIV/AIDS activities (\$9,200,000 CSH). HIV/AIDS FY 2005 funding breakdown includes \$1,000,000 CSH for Burma, \$1,000,000 CSH for Laos, \$1,500,000 CSH for Thailand, \$5,700,000 CSH for regional programs such as China and Papua New Guinea. The program will continue to support activities in non-presence countries; multi-country and cross-border activities in South and South East Asia; international and multilateral health organizations; and short-term HIV/AIDS and infectious disease experts assisting missions and the ANE Bureau. USAID will also develop and apply new interventions to address populations most at risk for HIV/AIDS and other priority infectious diseases. Principal implementers are Family Health International, the Futures Group International, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, the Kenan Institute Asia, Management Sciences for Health, the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and the WHO.

Tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases (\$5,800,000 CSH). Infectious disease funding breakdown for FY 2005 include \$1,000,000 CSH for Burma, \$500,000 CSH for Laos, and \$4,300,000 CSH for regional activities.

Child survival activities (\$500,000 CSH). RDM/Asia will also manage a small polio activity for the region through this program.

Performance and Results: USAID has helped improve monitoring of priority diseases and access to key services across the region. USAID provided essential support to socially market HIV/AIDS prevention messages and condoms to high-risk groups in Burma, Laos, and Thailand. In Phakant, Kachin, Burma, USAID provided outpatient and home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS and helped to construct a hospice. USAID has also made significant progress on tuberculosis and malaria. For example, USAID implementers provided technical assistance to improve TB-control efforts in countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, and Vietnam and initiated standardized surveillance for drug-resistant malaria in Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand. Overall, USAID support is enabling national and regional partners to better understand these diseases, strengthen monitoring capabilities, and expand prevention and treatment services.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)

498-022 Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases	CSH	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	32,045	1,783
Expenditures	11,828	751
Unliquidated	20,217	1,032
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	8,568	0
Expenditures	12,036	1,032
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	40,613	1,783
Expenditures	23,864	1,783
Unliquidated	16,749	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	34	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	16,620	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	16,654	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	15,500	0
Future Obligations	27,150	0
Est. Total Cost	99,917	1,783