

Zambia

The Development Challenge: Since 1991, Zambia has undergone a political transition from decades of one-party autocracy to multi-party democracy. Although much remains to be done, fundamental economic liberalization and structural reform programs have accompanied this political transformation. Zambia's political and economic development is constrained by its narrow economic base (dependency on copper mining), concentrated ownership of assets, limited foreign and domestic investment, legacy of authoritarian leadership, corruption and high unemployment. Zambia's social indicators remain very unfavorable, with life expectancy at 35 years, an infant mortality rate of 95 per 1,000 births, a 16% prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the adult population, and a high population growth rate. A more politically balanced parliament is struggling to assert itself following decades of subjugation by the Executive Branch, while a poorly resourced judiciary is seeking to strengthen the independence and efficiency of the legal system.

Over the past decade, severe and partial droughts have become the norm rather than the exception in the southern half of Zambia, creating a perennial food security crisis characterized by high rates of malnutrition. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to ravage every sector of Zambia's economy, with productivity under-cut by an unhealthy workforce, and increased absenteeism due to caring for the ill and attendance at funerals. The health system is rapidly becoming overwhelmed with the demands of this epidemic. Orphans and other vulnerable children in families affected by HIV/AIDS are in need of economic and psychosocial support. The World Bank estimated Zambia's 2001 per capita Gross Domestic Product at \$350. External debt, primarily to multilateral institutions, stood at \$7.2 billion in December 2001. The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) is servicing the debt, which is absorbing 20% of its budget revenue. In December 2000, Zambia was approved for debt relief under the Enhanced Debt Initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

Since 1999, Zambia has registered consecutive positive annual GDP growth rates averaging 4%. This trend, which was projected to continue for 2002, reflects Zambia's success toward a sustainable growth path following liberal market reforms of the 1990s. Zambia needs to continue its commitment to reforms. This, coupled with the new administration's emphasis on economic diversification, combating HIV/AIDS and its commitment to fighting corruption, offer true hope for reducing the high levels of poverty Zambia has experienced over the past decade.

Zambia plays an important role in advancing the United States national interests by contributing to greater stability and prosperity in the Southern African region. Zambia has been a leader in open-market reform, plays a constructive role in regional conflict resolution efforts, and is making progress in curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The USAID Program: USAID collaborates with GRZ and the private sector in facilitating public/private dialogue, particularly in areas of agricultural policy reform and creating an enabling environment for private sector development. Collaboration with GRZ in the implementation of education, health and parliamentary reforms is good. USAID's partnerships with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) promote public participation in civil life and political processes that strengthen democratic governance. These partnerships focus on sustainable community-based approaches to rural development and increasing access to better education and health services.

USAID is contributing to Presidential and agency initiatives for Africa that are having a major impact on Zambia's economic, social and political status. USAID is helping to cut hunger in Zambia by promoting policies that liberalize the agricultural sector and improving small agricultural producers' productivity, diversification, market access, and land management practices. USAID continues to play an important role in advancing Zambia's Integrated Framework for Trade (IFT) approach. USAID provided technical assistance to conduct Zambia's trade diagnostic study, and provided financial and technical support to the IFT national workshop that formed the basis for Zambia's IFT Public-Private Sector Partnership. USAID played a critical role in helping Zambia prepare the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) visa regulations system that helped increase Zambia's yarn exports to South Africa, Botswana and Mauritius.

USAID is Zambia's leading bilateral partner in the health sector, especially in the fight against HIV/AIDS. USAID worked with GRZ in the preparation of its successful proposal to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, which mobilizes \$192 million over the next five years for Zambia. USAID is a key partner in GRZ's Basic Education Sub-sector Investment Program. USAID support is substantially expanding learning opportunities for vulnerable children, including girls and orphans.

The Data Sheets below cover the objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. FY 2003 funds will be used to implement the current four objectives, which concentrate on interventions that increase rural incomes of selected groups, improve quality of basic education for more school-aged children, increase use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions, and expand opportunities for effective participation in democratic governance. USAID's current Country Strategic Plan for Zambia will come to an end in September 2003. USAID will use the FY 2004 budget to fund five new strategic objectives, including a strategic objective that will seek to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS through a proposed multi-sectoral approach.

Other Program Elements: USAID collaborates with the Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau in agriculture and natural resource products marketing and capacity building support to Zambian agribusinesses. With EGAT, USAID provides technical assistance to energy sector regulation, rural electrification and energy sector partnerships. Under USAID's Washington-based Leland Initiative and the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, USAID deploys Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) in agriculture, supports small and medium enterprises and strengthens the capacity of policy and regulatory regimes. The Leland Initiative helps mobilize partnerships and resources for implementing USAID's Public-Private Alliance on ICT capacity building. USAID works with the Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) and the Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) on trade programs that address issues related to strengthening regional trade. In FY 2003, the Presidential Initiative for Basic Education in Africa, which will include many of the EDDI programs, will expand support for teacher training and school health and nutrition and interactive radio activities in Zambia.

USAID works with the Global Health Bureau on the Zambian side of the Cross-Border HIV/AIDS Initiative of the Regional Corridors of Hope activity. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance is supporting child survival and HIV/AIDS activities in Zambia. Zambia is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area. With central population funds, USAID is increasing access to family planning in underserved rural areas and strengthening advocacy for safe motherhood.

Other Donors: Donor coordination is good; various donors take the lead in coordinating sectoral areas. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the National Economic Diversification Program are important focal points for donor collaboration. USAID has been the leader of the Parliamentary Reform Sub-group of donors in support of democratic governance. Overall development assistance to Zambia has averaged \$310 million a year (1997-2001). The World Bank is Zambia's largest donor. Other key multilateral donors include the European Union (EU), the United Nations, and the African Development Bank. The United Kingdom (UK) and the United States are Zambia's first and second largest bilateral donors, respectively.

Zambia's major donors and their principal areas of collaboration with USAID includes: the World Bank (privatization, PRSP, agriculture, tourism, health and wildlife sectors); Germany and the EU (tourism, small and medium business development); Norway and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (rural agri-business development); Norway and the Netherlands (Public-Private Agricultural Forum); the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Japan, Denmark, Sweden, the UK, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Canada (health); the UK, Japan, Norway and other bilateral donors (HIV/AIDS); and the UK, Denmark, Norway, Japan, the Netherlands, Ireland, Finland, the World Bank, and UNICEF (basic education).

Zambia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts | FY 2001 Actual | FY 2002 Actual* | FY 2003 Prior Request | FY 2004 Request |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 26,838 | 30,700 | 37,404 | 40,095 |
| Development Assistance | 10,255 | 14,822 | 12,881 | 9,632 |
| Economic Support Fund | 300 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| PL 480 Title II | 0 | 8,060 | 0 | 3,100 |
| Total Program Funds | 37,393 | 54,382 | 50,285 | 52,827 |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 611-001 Rural Income Growth | | | | |
| DA | 6,725 | 8,160 | 6,958 | 0 |
| 611-002 Basic Education | | | | |
| CSH | 4,965 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DA | 0 | 5,450 | 5,000 | 0 |
| 611-003 Integrated Health | | | | |
| CSH | 21,873 | 30,700 | 37,404 | 0 |
| DA | 2,880 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 611-004 Democracy and Governance | | | | |
| DA | 650 | 1,212 | 923 | 0 |
| ESF | 300 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| 611-XX5 Increased Competitiveness | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,988 |
| 611-XX6 Basic Education | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,444 |
| 611-XX7 Improved Health Status | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,095 |
| 611-XX8 Democracy and Governance | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| DA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 |
| 611-XX9 Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| CSH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,000 |

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$80,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Data Sheet

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Rural Income Growth |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-001 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$6,958,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1998 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2004 |

Summary: USAID's program consists of training and technical assistance to enhance use of improved technologies, increase production of agricultural and natural resource products and increase food security at the household level. It will promote development and growth of rural non-farm enterprises through increased services and market access for rural communities, including business development support and micro-credit. USAID will help improve the policy and regulatory environment in productive sectors such as agriculture and tourism in Zambia to help attract domestic and foreign investments that will generate economic growth and employment in rural and peri-urban areas.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase agriculture and natural resources production (\$3,000,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to 48,000 farmers and rural dwellers to enhance use of improved appropriate technologies such as conservation farming and small scale irrigation to increase production and mitigate the impact of drought conditions. The use of these practices will help increase household food security and high value export crops production. Other technologies that will continue to be promoted include low cost agro-forestry techniques that increase soil fertility. Small farmers and natural resource producers living around game management areas and forests will be targeted for support for sustainable livelihood alternatives. USAID will work with agribusiness and tourism entrepreneurs to provide access to markets and inputs for these farmers and rural dwellers. USAID will explore more options to incorporate Public-Private Alliance (PPA) into its program. Principal grantees: World Vision (prime), Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) (prime), CARE (prime), Organic Producers, Processors Association of Zambia (OPPAZ) (prime), and Conservation Farming Unit of the Zambia National Farmers Union (sub).

Increase growth of the rural non-farm enterprise sector (\$2,000,000 DA). In the face of continuing drought conditions, rural entrepreneurs will be encouraged to diversify into other activities including the livestock sector. Microenterprise training will be provided to rural and peri-urban dwellers to increase their production and market linkage opportunities. A warehouse receipt program, which provides an alternative form of finance through the issuance of a bank cashable receipt to depositors of non-perishable agricultural commodities, will be expanded. USAID will explore more options to incorporate PPA into its rural farm and non-farm enterprise activities. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Development Alternatives Incorporated, Zambia Chamber of Small & Medium Business Associations, International Executive Services Corp, Land O Lakes, Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency and Credit Management Services of Zambia. Subcontractors/subgrantees include Independent Management Consulting Services, JE Austin Associates and Mano Consultancy Services.

Improve policy, regulatory and trade environment (\$1,958,000 DA). USAID will continue to work to foster public and private sector dialogue necessary to improve the trade and investment environment in Zambia. USAID will continue to support both the public and private sectors in initiatives that will assist Zambian producers and businesses to take advantage of growing international markets in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Free

Trade Areas and under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). USAID will work to ensure that work on the Commodity Pest Risk Assessments is expedited to enhance fresh horticultural exports from Zambia under AGOA. USAID will work on food security through policy analysis of agricultural inputs, training, including biotechnology policy and training in collaboration with relevant organizations of the Zambian Government. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Michigan State University, Nathan Associates, Institute of Reform and Institutional Studies (IRIS), the Agricultural Consultative Forum, Independent Management Consulting Services (sub) and JE Austin Associates (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will phase out and conclude implementation of activities under this strategic objective by the end of this year. Some of these activities will be continued under the Increased Competitiveness program of the new Country Strategy Plan.

Performance and Results: During FY 2002, USAID activities achieved important results despite adverse weather conditions that led to significantly reduced national agricultural output, food shortages and a decline in rural incomes. USAID support to improve production technologies and business skills and enhanced market linkages helped 80,000 rural based families and small enterprise owners. USAID efforts allowed Zambians to begin reaping the benefits of COMESA, SADC Free Trade Areas and AGOA, particularly in the form of increased exports of cotton and textile products. A dramatic increase in the incomes of rural non-farm enterprises from \$232,932 in FY 2001 to \$859,032 in FY 2002 indicated the importance of USAID's program in micro and household economic diversification. The number of farmers benefiting from USAID's range of improved agricultural technologies and management skills exceeded expectations and reached 58,000. The partnership alliance between the Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Center, Land O Lakes and Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) in the Kazungula district of Southern Province established a milk collection/cooling center for 360 small scale farmers and allowed these farmers to better withstand the drought as the cooling station provided an additional source of income. By the end of this program, USAID interventions will have directly benefited an estimated 90,000 farmers and rural non-farm entrepreneurs.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| 611-001 Rural Income Growth | CSH | DA | DFA |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Through September 30, 2001 | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 40,174 | 47,296 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 26,917 | 46,584 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 13,257 | 712 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 7,910 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 10,526 | 565 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 48,084 | 47,296 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 37,443 | 47,149 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 10,641 | 147 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 6,958 | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 6,958 | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 0 | 55,042 | 47,296 |

Data Sheet

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Basic Education |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-002 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$5,000,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1998 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2004 |

Summary: USAID's basic education program promotes improved quality of basic education for more school-age children through: delivery of basic education to out-of-school children via an interactive radio instruction (IRI) and community-based delivery system; sensitization and mobilization of communities on how to support their children's education, especially girls and the mitigation of HIV/AIDS impact; development and implementation of cost-effective school health and nutrition (SHN) interventions to school children, including health education, community mobilization, and micronutrient and de-worming interventions; and capacity building of the Ministry of Education for an effective education management information system (EMIS) for good decision-making. USAID will explore options to incorporate Public Private Alliances into its program.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve quality of learning environments (\$1,750,000 DA). The interactive radio instruction system will be used in the programming for Grades 5 and 6. These programs will emphasize participatory learning/teaching approaches for life skills, such as gardening, sewing and cooking, HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, and building district and community-level capacities to support and monitor the program. The Community Sensitization and Mobilization Campaign (CSMC) will expand to five new districts and will provide small grants to train community facilitators to lead CSMC activities and rural school personnel and community members to develop and implement action plans for girls' education and HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (prime), Creative Associates International (prime), CARE (sub).

Improve delivery of school-based health and nutrition interventions to support pupil learning (\$1,850,000 DA). The pilot SHN delivery program for health-promoting schools, community mobilization and delivery of low-cost medical interventions such as de-worming and micro-nutrients will expand from 50 to 60 schools. This program will include the development of additional health education materials and small grant support for training of teachers, school managers, health workers and children to promote health and nutrition. A drug delivery system through government institutions and a SHN-focused management information system will be tested. A plan to take the SHN program from the three pilot districts to all 72 districts of Zambia will be implemented at the end of FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: Creative Associates International (prime), CARE (sub), The Partnership for Child Development (sub), Successful Intelligence (sub), and HEARD International (sub).

Improve information for education decision-making (\$1,400,000 DA). Capacity building of EMIS will be extended from the Ministry of Education headquarters to four of the nine Zambian provinces. A new training center will be established. The program will train 70 planning staff from provincial and district offices and install computer equipment and programs in each office. Information communication technology will be extended beyond the offices of those engaged directly with EMIS to other professional offices in the Ministry of Education and a new policy document is expected to be ratified. Based on the practical experience of rolling out EMIS to two provinces, a report will be prepared with recommendations

to the EMIS task force on how best to expand the program to the rest of Zambia. The Zambia Demographic and Health Education Data household survey will be completed and reported in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Planning Directorate and the Central Statistics Office. The survey will identify education issues of the home and family that affect school attendance and learning of children, especially girls and orphans. An assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on education will be conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education's HIV/AIDS Component. Principal contractors and grantees: American Institutes for Research and Macro International (prime), Academy for Education Development (sub), GRZ Central Statistics Office (sub) and Social Impact Assessment and Policy Analysis Corporation (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will phase out and conclude implementation of activities under this strategic objective by the end of this year. Most of these activities will be continued under the Basic Education program of the new Country Strategy Plan.

Performance and Results: USAID's support for the delivery of basic education to out-of-school children via an interactive radio instruction and community-based delivery system has resulted in the number of learning centers rising from 169 to 369 and an increase in enrollment from 7,781 to 11,498 children (5,746 girls; 5,752 boys). USAID's CSMC work in the Southern Province sensitized and mobilized 5,818 teachers and community leaders from 138 villages to work on issues concerning girls' education and HIV/AIDS. In the Eastern Province, 50 schools delivered SHN interventions, which exceeded targets by ten. In a six month period, these schools reduced the prevalence of hookworm among children from 55% to 8% and of bilharzia from 48% with severe infection to 24% with light infection. USAID together with the Ministry of Education exceeded the EMIS target by collecting, reporting, and using the 2002 school census data ahead of schedule.

By the end of this program, the number of children in schools benefiting from USAID-supported activities will be 165,156 (80,713 girls; and 84,443 boys), which is equal to 10% of the current primary school-going population. Twenty-two EMIS units out of a potential total of 80 units will be operational at headquarters, provincial, and district offices and education planners in all 72 districts will be trained to complete EMIS data forms accurately and promptly.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| | CSH | DA |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 611-002 Basic Education | | |
| Through September 30, 2001 | | |
| Obligations | 8,891 | 3,000 |
| Expenditures | 2,277 | 1,694 |
| Unliquidated | 6,614 | 1,306 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 5,376 |
| Expenditures | 3,068 | 743 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 8,891 | 8,376 |
| Expenditures | 5,345 | 2,437 |
| Unliquidated | 3,546 | 5,939 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 5,000 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 5,000 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 8,891 | 13,376 |

Data Sheet

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Integrated Health |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-003 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$37,404,000 CSH |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1995 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2004 |

Summary: USAID's health objective aims to provide better healthcare to Zambians through expanding access to critical public health interventions in HIV/AIDS, malaria, child health and family planning/reproductive health. To accomplish this, USAID funds public information campaigns and educational programs to encourage healthy behavior; community-based programs implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide primary health care services and health education; social marketing of condoms, insecticide treated netting (ITN) materials, oral contraceptives, and a home water treatment product; health worker training; capacity building to strengthen monitoring, evaluation, policy development, and logistics related to drugs and medical supplies; research to inform health sector decision-making and monitor health status; and program assistance to support delivery of public sector health services at the district and community levels. USAID will continue to build on public-private partnerships such as NetMark (promotion and delivery of ITN) and Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition (GAIN) through the new Public Private Alliance.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

HIV/AIDS (\$25,000,000 CSH). USAID's program will continue to expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Activities to prevent new infections include national public information campaigns (particularly targeting youth risk behavior); condom social marketing (target - 10.5 million sold); diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections among high-risk groups such as prostitutes, truckers and traders (target - 1,407 men and 6,712 women treated); and expansion of services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. USAID will continue to work with other donors to support the national voluntary counseling and testing program to ensure service quality and increase community awareness campaigns that will stimulate demand for individuals to know their own HIV status. USAID will address care and support of persons living with HIV/AIDS through a new agreement to implement community-based activities. USAID will continue to work with local organizations, including faith-based groups, to strengthen advocacy for HIV/AIDS awareness and care and rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS. USAID will train health workers in HIV/AIDS counseling and clinical care. National level technical assistance will be provided for policy development, planning and coordinating in response to HIV/AIDS. In addition, USAID will continue to work with community-based organizations to support orphans and vulnerable children (target - 160,000 children reached). Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHUCCP) (prime), John Snow Research & Training Institute (John Snow) (prime), Abt Associates, Inc. (Abt) (prime), Population Services International (PSI) (prime), the Churches Health Association of Zambia (prime), Africare (sub) and CARE (sub).

Child Survival and Maternal Health (\$5,400,000 CSH). USAID will support reduction of vitamin A deficiency and further consolidation of immunization services through technical and financial assistance to bi-annual Child Health Week outreach activities (target- maintain coverage for vitamin A and children fully immunized by 1 year over 80%). USAID will help in the prevention and treatment of diarrheal diseases by promoting the home water treatment product Clorin (target - 1.3 million bottles sold) and training health

professionals. USAID will continue to support polio eradication efforts in Zambia through funding to the World Health Organization (WHO). Principal contractors and grantees: JHUCCP (prime), John Snow (prime), Abt (prime), PSI (prime), the Churches Health Association of Zambia (prime), Africare (sub) and CARE (sub).

Population (\$3,104,000 CSH). USAID will expand access to family planning and integrated reproductive health services through support for contraceptive social marketing (target - 550,000 oral contraceptives cycles sold), community programs, such as workplace information centers, and health worker training. Other activities will include technical assistance and health worker training to improve emergency obstetric care, support for providing information on reproductive health (particularly targeting youth), and promotion of key reproductive health policies. Principal contractors and grantees: JHUCCP (prime), John Snow (prime), Abt (prime), PSI (prime), the Churches Health Association of Zambia (prime), Africare (sub) and CARE (sub).

Infectious Diseases (Malaria) (\$3,900,000 CSH). FY 2003 funds will be used to expand malaria prevention and treatment programs through promotion and marketing of insecticide-treated bednets (target - 300,000 sold). Through USAID support, the National Malaria Control Program will implement policies and guidelines for effective malaria treatment. Principal contractors and grantees: JHUCCP (prime), John Snow (prime), Abt (prime), PSI (prime), the Churches Health Association of Zambia (prime), Africare (sub) and CARE (sub).

Health Systems Support. USAID will help strengthen the health system through technical assistance for improved annual planning, Health Management Information Systems, policy development, drug and medical supply logistics and improved quality of service delivery. Support of local research on critical health issues will continue. A total of \$2,000,000 will be obligated to this activity from funds under the HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health, and Infectious Diseases program areas. Principal contractors and grantees: JHUCCP (prime), John Snow (prime), Abt (prime), PSI (prime), the Churches Health Association of Zambia (prime), Africare (sub) and CARE (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will phase out and conclude implementation of activities under this strategic objective by the end of this year. Some of these activities will be continued under the Improved Health Status program of the new Country Strategy Plan.

Performance and Results: There have been important improvements in Zambia's health sector indicators despite the heavy burden of HIV/AIDS. According to the 2001/2002 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), contraceptive prevalence rose from 14% in 1996 to 23%, which is over USAID's target of 22%. Long-term USAID support for contraceptive social marketing, improved family planning service quality and national communication campaigns promoting family planning contributed to this success. The DHS reports that infant mortality declined from 109 in 1996 to 95 in 2001/2002. USAID's support of the national vitamin A program, which began mass supplementation of children under 6 in 1997, has contributed to covering 80% of the target population. The DHS shows increased condom use with non-regular partners (from 40% to 44% in men and 20% to 31% in women), which confirms important HIV prevention trends shown in previous Zambian Sexual Behavior Surveys.

In the fight against HIV/AIDS, USAID has worked with other donors to double the number of sites nationwide (from 42 to 88) where voluntary HIV counseling and testing services are available. Expanded community-based programs for orphans and vulnerable children reached 138,000 children through a variety of services during FY 2002.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| 611-003 Integrated Health | CSH | DA | DFA |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Through September 30, 2001 | | | |
| Obligations | 56,399 | 14,763 | 29,370 |
| Expenditures | 34,777 | 11,730 | 29,018 |
| Unliquidated | 21,622 | 3,033 | 352 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | | | |
| Obligations | 30,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 21,300 | 2,301 | 172 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | | | |
| Obligations | 87,099 | 14,763 | 29,370 |
| Expenditures | 56,077 | 14,031 | 29,190 |
| Unliquidated | 31,022 | 732 | 180 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 37,404 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | | | |
| Obligations | 37,404 | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 124,503 | 14,763 | 29,370 |

Data Sheet

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Democracy and Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-004 |
| Status: | Continuing |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$923,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 1995 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2004 |

Summary: The USAID program in Zambia supports the rule of law/alternative dispute resolution systems (ADR) and public debate of policy issues. ADR develops arbitration and mediation systems through technical assistance, training and grants to the courts to improve the efficiency of resolution of cases. Under public debate, grants are provided to local non-governmental organizations (church-based, professional associations and unions) and media organizations to engage in public debate on development and political process issues. USAID will explore options to incorporate Public Private Alliance into its program.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Access to Justice (\$323,000 DA). ADR will be the focus of rule of law programming with arbitration and mediation and will combine the courts and independent arbitrators under an administrative umbrella to ensure effective case management. The program will support legal and institutional reforms by establishing Arbitration and Court Annexed Mediation to resolve disputes. A key module of the program will research the dearth of trained and professional ADR practitioners and implement incentive activities based on the findings. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics (prime) for mediation training and the Law Association of Zambia (prime) for arbitration. The Zambian courts began conducting their own mediation settlement weeks in 2002.

Public Debate (\$600,000 DA). USAID will further its activities in public debate through membership organizations as a means for increased citizen participation in democracy and in government policy formulation. The small grants fund managed by an international non-governmental organization will continue to support civil society in spearheading debate in various public interest areas which should ultimately lead to new policy and reform in areas such as corruption, conduct of elections, poverty alleviation, constitutional reform, parliamentary reform, rights of women and HIV/AIDS. USAID will help develop public debate tools such as opinion surveys and media reporting capacity. It is anticipated that public opinion polling will be a new and effective means for citizen awareness of issues and progress in Zambia. The Stage I Parliament Reform project funded jointly by five donors, with USAID as the lead donor, will support strategic planning, public consultation, a long-term project design, training and creation of pilot constituency offices for parliament-citizen relations and feedback on government service delivery performance. Principal grantee: PACT (prime), with sub-grants provided to local membership organizations for conducting debates and research.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will phase out and conclude implementation of activities under this strategic objective by the end of this year. Some of these activities will be continued under the Democracy and Governance (DG) program of the new Country Strategy Plan.

Performance and Results: Targets have been met in both arbitration and mediation. ADR has recorded impressive growth to 949 cases and exceeded the target of 700. Of these the majority have been

resolved, with 98% of the cases in the most recent settlement week held in Livingstone. It is anticipated that this figure will continue to grow and the DG team is considering revising targets for the out years. The Zambia Dispute Resolution Center now has its own office and active membership. In public debate, membership organizations funded by grants have targeted four public policy issues. The four issues are corruption, media reform, constitution and decentralization and were judged priority by civil society organizations. Significant breakthroughs were achieved in parliamentary reform and combating corruption following ten years of impasse. For these two issues, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has responded to the growing concerns of civil society. The GRZ has publicly stated its intention to table both constitution and media law reforms. For the upcoming and final year of the program, it is expected that results achieved in FY 2002 and FY 2003 will be further consolidated.

By the end of this program, USAID interventions will not only have benefited professional arbitrators and trained mediators (who will be providing services to commercial clients to assist with resolving disputes) but also have in place a favorable legal and institutional framework within which to operate. Approximately 25 local membership organizations will have been provided grants to encourage public debate on public policy issues. A few of the funded debates will have led to reforms of public policies affecting Zambians.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| 611-004 Democracy and Governance | DA | DFA | ESF |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Through September 30, 2001 | | | |
| Obligations | 7,670 | 11,089 | 300 |
| Expenditures | 4,496 | 10,804 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 3,174 | 285 | 300 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | | | |
| Obligations | 1,462 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Expenditures | 1,925 | 96 | 500 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | | | |
| Obligations | 9,132 | 11,089 | 1,300 |
| Expenditures | 6,421 | 10,900 | 500 |
| Unliquidated | 2,711 | 189 | 800 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 923 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | | | |
| Obligations | 923 | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 10,055 | 11,089 | 1,300 |

Data Sheet

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Increased Competitiveness |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-XX5 |
| Status: | New |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$1,750,000 CSH; \$3,988,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2010 |

Summary: This program plans to increase the competitiveness of the Zambian private sector in local, regional and international markets by providing technical assistance and training to establish and strengthen market linkages for smallholder farmers; development and growth of small, micro and medium enterprises through business development services, including access to financial services, market linkages and workplace HIV/AIDS programs; promotion of increased income opportunities from sustainable natural resources management activities; and establishment of an improved enabling environment for economic growth in agriculture and natural resources.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This program will begin in FY2004.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase market access for smallholder farmers (\$1,312,000 DA, \$675,000 CSH). Using DA funds, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to promote participation of smallholder farmers in contract farming schemes to increase food supply, cash crops and food security. The program will promote techniques such as conservation farming, water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, soil fertility interventions, crop diversification, organic farming and biotechnology to increase productivity. Commodity warehousing will be expanded to support nontraditional access to finance. CSH resources will promote labor saving technologies to address HIV/AIDS, particularly targeting women and female-headed households. Farmers will be used as avenues of communication to reach and provide information about HIV/AIDS to various groups. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Support to small, micro and medium enterprises (\$750,000 DA, \$675,000 CSH). With DA resources, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to support small, micro and medium enterprise growth. The program will identify market opportunities for raw materials and unprocessed and added value products; create alliances to help penetrate local, regional and international markets; and support institutions responsible for trade and investment promotion. The business development module of the program will provide market information services, access to information technology, financial services and business skills training to producers. Using CSH funds, USAID will incorporate HIV/AIDS awareness in various fora and curricula of any training to these entrepreneurs. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Increase income opportunities from natural resource management activities (\$613,000 DA, \$150,000 CSH). Using DA funding, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to: enable communities to be responsible for sustainable management of natural resources such as wildlife, non-traditional minerals and forest assets and generate income on a sustainable basis, ensuring that women have access to resource management activities, including soil and water conservation technologies; enable wildlife, mineral development and forestry policy bodies to implement natural resources management policies and regulations including public and private sector alliances and dialogue; wildlife based tourism; and expand

market opportunities for forest, natural and organic products. Using CSH resources, USAID will implement activities that utilize communities as avenues for communications on access to information and services about HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Strengthen policy analysis and dialogue (\$1,313,000 DA, \$250,000 CSH). With DA resources, USAID will work with various agricultural, natural resource and economic ministries and related bodies to create capacity to deal with existing bottlenecks to food security and private sector competitiveness, especially as they relate to production and trade (such as customs duty regulations, regional trade issues, production and trading in biotechnology, organic products, and the flow of information); provide support to infrastructure development, such as rural electrification, necessary for agricultural, natural resource and other rural based economic growth activities; and support private/public dialogue on economic growth and food security issues. Using CSH funding, USAID will develop capacity for provision of HIV Workplace programs for farmer groups and businesses to encourage dialogue and advocate HIV/AIDS related policy reforms. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes to be expected at the end of this program will be determined as the Country Strategic Plan is developed.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| | CSH | DA |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 611-XX5 Increased Competitiveness | | |
| Through September 30, 2001 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 1,750 | 3,988 |
| Future Obligations | 10,500 | 54,293 |
| Est. Total Cost | 12,250 | 58,281 |

Data Sheet

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Basic Education |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-XX6 |
| Status: | New |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$1,750,000 CSH; \$4,444,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2010 |

Summary: This program will focus on improved quality of basic education. With other partners, USAID proposes to take up the Ministry of Education's new, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper-based Strategic Plan (MOE/SP) 2003-2007 challenge by expanding delivery of basic education to out-of-school children via an interactive radio instruction (IRI) and community-based delivery system; mitigation of HIV/AIDS impact; development and implementation of cost-effective school health and nutrition (SHN) interventions to school children, including health education, community mobilization, and micronutrient and de-worming interventions; and capacity building of MOE for an effective education management information system (EMIS).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This program will begin in FY 2004.

FY 2004 Program:

Improve quality of basic education delivery systems (\$1,744,000 DA; \$450,000 CSH). With CSH resources, USAID will extend current interventions to Grades 9 and expand IRI, SHN, community mobilization, measures of pupil performance, EMIS and HIV/AIDS activities. Using DA funds, USAID will support scholarships to improve completion rates of orphans and other vulnerable children, especially girls; and improve quality through improved technologies, teacher training, and improved capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) to support basic education. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Improve information for efficient basic education resource management (\$1,800,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). Using DA resources, USAID will support the decentralization of information systems, including capacity building, information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and connectivity. With CSH funds, USAID will disseminate information regarding HIV/AIDS impact at provincial, district, school/center and CBO levels and build educational research capacity. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Strengthen policy implementation through improved education services (\$900,000 DA; \$100,000 CSH). With DA funding, USAID will focus on policy, regulations, and guidelines to rationalize alternative education delivery systems with traditional ones and to promote decentralization of responsibilities and budgets to district, school and community levels. Using CSH resources, USAID will focus on policy to rationalize education policy with the long-term HIV/AIDS environment and to promote multi-sectoral collaboration. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID will build MOE capacity to mobilize communities to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education of their children, especially for girls and orphans; to provide HIV/AIDS-related materials for teachers and pupils; to support district-level AIDS information systems; to launch HIV/AIDS multimedia campaigns targeting the

education community; to train resource center coordinators in use of ICT to manage resources and training for HIV/AIDS mitigation; to design and implement impact surveys on HIV/AIDS and life skills activities; and to support HIV/AIDS in the workplace programs. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes to be expected at the end of this program will be determined as the Country Strategic Plan is developed.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| | CSH | DA |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 611-XX6 Basic Education | | |
| Through September 30, 2001 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 1,750 | 4,444 |
| Future Obligations | 10,500 | 30,556 |
| Est. Total Cost | 12,250 | 35,000 |

Data Sheet

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Improved Health Status |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-XX7 |
| Status: | New |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$27,095,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's improved health objective is aimed at creating the conditions for improved health through support of community, family and individual action to address factors comprising health while strengthening health services and scaling up key public health interventions

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This program will begin in FY 2004.

FY 2004 Program:

Empower Zambians to take action for health (\$8,700,000 CSH). USAID plans to support communities, families and individuals to take action to prevent disease and to promote and maintain their health through reduced risk behavior. USAID will support behavior-change communication strategies targeting youth, rural areas and high-risk groups. Communities will be strengthened to take action for health through support to Neighborhood Health Committees, non-governmental organization-administered primary health care services in hard-to-reach areas, and development of advocacy, empowerment and problem-solving skills for communities. USAID will support social marketing to increase access to key health products such as condoms, insecticide-treated mosquito bednets, family planning commodities and home water purification solutions. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Expand delivery of key health interventions (\$10,250,000 CSH). In HIV/AIDS, USAID plans to strengthen services to identify and treat sexually-transmitted infections with special focus on reaching high-risk groups, significantly increase the availability of quality voluntary HIV testing and counseling and prevention of mother-to-child-transmission services in community and clinic settings, and provide assistance to develop policies and guidelines for HIV-related clinical care services. In the area of child health, USAID plans to continue support to the national Vitamin A supplementation and food fortification programs, the national childhood immunization program and efforts to expand the integrated management of childhood illnesses. Additional activities to address chronic malnutrition among young children will be developed. USAID plans to continue work with the National Malaria Control Program on policy and guidelines related to malaria prevention and treatment. In family planning, USAID funds will be used to increase demand and access for services (particularly in rural areas), ensure contraceptive choice and availability of supplies, and integrate family planning services into HIV/AIDS programs. The reproductive health module of the program will focus on expanding access to safe motherhood services (including emergency obstetric care and prenatal care) and reducing the complications of malaria in pregnancy. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Strengthen health services (\$8,145,000 CSH). USAID plans to strengthen critical support systems in the health sector, including logistics for drugs and supplies, Health Management Information System and annual and long-term planning. Funds are planned to improve health worker performance through supporting pre- and in-service training of key cadres and innovative approaches to on-the-job supervision and performance improvement. Health policies, financing and research will be addressed. USAID plans

to continue support to district level health services through program assistance, contingent on approval of an extension to the current Sector Program Assistance Agreement. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

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

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes to be expected at the end of this program will be determined as the Country Strategic Plan is developed.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 611-XX7 Improved Health Status | CSH |
| Through September 30, 2001 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | |
| Obligations | 27,095 |
| Future Obligations | 198,560 |
| Est. Total Cost | 225,655 |

Data Sheet

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Democracy and Governance |
| Pillar: | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-XX8 |
| Status: | New |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$500,000 CSH; \$1,200,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2010 |

Summary: A unique opportunity has unfolded to fight and perhaps win the battle against corruption in Zambia. The anti-corruption campaign launched by President Levy Mwanawasa has received unprecedented support from civil society. This has created the possibility for an alliance between the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and civil society and set the stage for probable long-term improvement in the quality of democracy and governance in Zambia. USAID will respond to this opportunity through support for: enacting legal and policy reforms to enable accountable government; increasing civil society demand for transparency, accountability, and strengthening of oversight institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This program will begin in FY 2004

FY 2004 Program:

Laws and policies enable reform (\$350,000 DA, \$250,000 CSH). With DA funding, USAID will support constitutional reform activities will focus on accountability, a rebalance of powers by reducing those of the President and the Executive, separation of powers and independence of watchdog institutions. Support for electoral law reforms will help level the playing field, clarify political party financing, and facilitate fair election management. In addition to constitutional reforms, other key areas of legal/policy reform may include media, freedom of information, financial and banking laws, decentralization, commercial law, conflict of interest guidelines for Ministers, and whistleblower protection. Using CSH resources, USAID will support development and enforcement of policies on inheritance and property laws related to HIV/AIDS cases. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Public demand for integrity (\$350,000 DA, \$250,000 CSH). With CSH resources, USAID will support civil society to initiate policy dialogue on accountability and the impact of corruption on delivery of basic health and education service, poverty and rights of individuals living with HIV/AIDS. Using DA funds, USAID will help civil society advocate for reforms and to encourage government action on issues. USAID will help build public opinion polling, think tanks, and policy research capacity and instruments for bridging relationships between civil society and government policymaking and delivery of services, such as government-non-governmental organization steering committees and task forces/working groups. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Strengthening oversight institutions (\$500,000 DA). USAID will support Parliament to become a more effective oversight institution through capacity building, including reform of committees in oversight, improved outreach to constituencies and to CSO watchdogs for feedback on government performance and better access to modern information technology. USAID will support capacity building for public oversight agencies such as the Auditor General's Office, the Electoral Commission, and the media as an independent watchdog. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes to be expected at the end of this program will be determined as the Country Strategic Plan is developed.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| | CSH | DA |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 611-XX8 Democracy and Governance | | |
| Through September 30, 2001 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 | 0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | |
| Obligations | 500 | 1,200 |
| Future Obligations | 3,000 | 12,718 |
| Est. Total Cost | 3,500 | 13,918 |

Data Sheet

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| USAID Mission: | Zambia |
| Program Title: | Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS |
| Pillar: | Global Health |
| Strategic Objective: | 611-XX9 |
| Status: | New |
| Proposed FY 2003 Obligation: | \$0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$9,000,000 CSH |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | 2004 |
| Estimated Completion Date: | 2010 |

Summary: USAID's Multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS objective is aimed at reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS in Zambia through the expansion of community and employer based HIV/AIDS programs; care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA); support for legal and human rights for PLWA; mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC); support for sexually transmitted infections (STI) management and behavioral change activities to vulnerable and high risk groups in selected cross border sites; providing livelihood options to vulnerable groups; and technical support to the National AIDS Council/Secretariat, provincial and district structures. Funds will support multi-sectoral activities to increase knowledge and behavior change especially targeting youth. This program will provide technical support to other program sectors within USAID to mainstream and monitor HIV/AIDS interventions and to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on these sectors.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This program will begin in FY 2004

FY 2004 Program:

Prevention of HIV transmission (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will expand community and employer-based HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Efforts will focus on preventing the spread of HIV in communities and workplaces. Activities will support the development of workplace policies and programs that provide an environment for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and help mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS through provision of care and support to infected and affected staff and their families. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Improve care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID will support policy dialogue and advocacy to reduce stigma and discrimination, demand legal and human rights of PLWA and home-based care for HIV/AIDS patients. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Increase support to selected vulnerable groups (\$4,150,000 CSH). Funds will be used to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on orphans and vulnerable groups. Technical assistance will be provided to institutions that support orphans and vulnerable children, such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and non-governmental organizations. The program will implement STI management, behavior change and communication activities in selected cross border sites to reduce HIV/AIDS transmission among high-risk groups such as prostitutes and truck drivers. Funds will be used to promote livelihood options to communities affected by HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Improved policy and regulatory environment (\$2,650,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical support to the National AIDS Council/Secretariat to strengthen its capacity to carry out HIV/AIDS national strategic

plans, ensure that the national HIV/AIDS program develops a multi-sectoral focus and monitor and evaluate the national HIV/AIDS program. USAID will coordinate HIV/AIDS programs at the district level through its implementing partners and the District Task Forces. Assistance will be directed towards the development of laws and regulations that protect the rights of HIV/AIDS affected individuals and families, especially widows and orphans. USAID will support HIV/AIDS policy advocacy, implementation and monitoring by citizen groups. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

P.L. 480 Title II assistance. Commodities and funds will be used to provide food security and livelihood options for vulnerable groups especially those affected by HIV/AIDS such as families keeping orphans and/or AIDS patients. An ongoing assessment will inform the definition of this activity.

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes to be expected at the end of the program will be determined as the Country Strategic Plan is developed.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

| | |
|---|------------|
| 611-XX9 Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS | CSH |
| Through September 30, 2001 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| Fiscal Year 2002 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Through September 30, 2002 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Expenditures | 0 |
| Unliquidated | 0 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003 | |
| Obligations | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | |
| Obligations | 9,000 |
| Future Obligations | 68,000 |
| Est. Total Cost | 77,000 |