

Office of Development Partners

Program Overview

Assistance provided by the Office of Development Partners (ODP) supports achievement of all foreign assistance program objectives by helping missions and Washington-based programs develop strategic public-private alliances that significantly leverage U.S. dollars. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) objective to significantly expand the value of resources leveraged through such alliances benefits from ODP's ability to look across the Agency to identify synergies, common trends, and other factors that enable ODP to invest in mechanisms, proactively identify potential partners, and bring together parties with shared interests both inside and outside the Agency and the U.S. Government to create strategic alliances.

ODP's resources will be used principally to provide technical assistance to missions to identify, design, and assess strategic public-private alliances and to develop global frameworks with private sector partners that more efficiently generate public-private sector partnerships. ODP will also pursue opportunities to develop public-private alliances that involve other U.S. agencies and other donors. Significant expansion of leverage through public-private partnerships translates into a larger amount of resources going into priority development activities, enhancing sustainability and supporting U.S. foreign policy interests across a range of development sectors.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	10,000	8,500	11,050
Development Assistance	10,000	8,500	11,050

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	10,000	8,500	11,050
Peace and Security	230	500	1,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	1,000
Transnational Crime	230	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	825	1,500	1,650
Good Governance	-	1,500	1,650
Civil Society	825	-	-
Investing in People	1,800	1,500	4,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	10,000	8,500	11,050
Health	767	1,000	1,500
Education	1,033	500	2,700
Economic Growth	4,100	4,500	3,700
Trade and Investment	200	500	500
Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,200
Infrastructure	300	500	500
Agriculture	2,385	1,000	1,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	214	-	500
Economic Opportunity	171	1,500	-
Environment	830	-	-
Humanitarian Assistance	382	500	500
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	382	500	500
Program Support	2,663	-	-
Program Support	2,663	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	11,050	1,000	1,650	4,200	3,700	500	-
Development Assistance	11,050	1,000	1,650	4,200	3,700	500	-

Peace and Security: ODP expects to use FY 2009 funding to support new public-private alliances and expand existing ones by providing both technical assistance to missions and seed funding for strategic partner relationships, for example in support of community policing. As a result, developing country beneficiaries, for example, citizens and business owners, will obtain increased security and a more stable environment for business development and growth, and thus the prosperity that can transform a country.

Governing Justly and Democratically: ODP will use funding in FY 2009 to contribute to a multi-donor facility, the Partnership for Democratic Governance (PDG), which is implemented by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and managed for the U.S. Government by the Department of State. The PDG helps developing country governments to deliver essential services to their people through the temporary provision of international personnel. By participating, governments signal to investors, aid providers, and their citizens that they are determined to make their governments, and in turn their economies, work more effectively. When governing institutions are strengthened, especially those critical to expanding trade, investment, and economic freedom, these developing democracies will prosper and provide opportunity for all their citizens. Selected other strategic governance-related alliance opportunities will be identified and developed through ODP technical assistance and/or seed funding.

Investing in People: ODP expects to use FY 2009 funding to support new public-private alliances and

expand existing ones by providing both technical assistance to missions and seed funding for strategic partner relationships in order to invest in people. For example, ODP intends to leverage significant resources from the private sector for important initiatives, such as the Africa Education Initiative. As a result, more youth will have the opportunity to develop their full potential and contribute to the transformation of their country. Other benefits from alliances in this sector will include increased access by developing country beneficiaries to potable water and improved sanitation infrastructure.

Economic Growth: Broad-based private sector-led growth is the underpinning for sustainable economic and social transformation of developing countries. ODP expects to use FY 2009 funding to support new public-private alliances and expand existing ones to increase entrepreneurship, the involvement of women in the economy, and the creation of economic opportunities for youth. ODP will provide both technical assistance to missions and seed funding for strategic partner relationships for this functional objective.

Humanitarian Assistance: Helping countries address their disaster preparedness and reconstruction and recovery needs contributes to more sustainable economic development, especially in high vulnerability countries, and more stable economies. During FY 2009, ODP will place increased emphasis on identifying and supporting strategic public-private alliances that link the expertise, resources, and interests of the private sector with the public and private sectors in a country to develop partnerships that address needs arising from natural and man-made disasters.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for ODP reflects an increase above the FY 2008 level. The increased funding will enable ODP to continue to support a planned three-year commitment (FY 2007-2009) for the Partnership for Democratic Governance that will help developing nations strengthen their institutions of governance. The FY 2009 budget also reflects the high priority given to leveraging even more resources through public-private alliances to facilitate sustainable private-sector led growth. The specific program areas in which such alliances will be created will be determined by Agency, bureau and mission priorities and opportunities, and reflected in the final Operational Plans.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Through its Bilateral and Multilateral Affairs Division (ODP/BMD) and its Millennium Challenge Corporation Liaison Division (ODP/MCC), ODP provides leadership for the Agency in identifying and pursuing opportunities for partnerships between collaborating U.S. agencies and the private sector and between other donors and the U.S. private sector. ODP/MCC leads Agency efforts to collaborate with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on identifying opportunities for public-private partnerships for infrastructure projects that dominate the programs under MCC's compacts. ODP/BMD is responsible for donor coordination and outreach for the Agency. Thus, within ODP it is possible to take advantage of natural internal synergies to ensure the Agency's public-private alliance building is coordinated with other U.S. agencies and donors.

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) provides technical leadership and support to U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) field missions to promote broad-based economic growth and reduce poverty. EGAT also supports education and promotes gender equality. Finally, EGAT works with USAID missions to finance development goals through the Development Credit Authority (DCA). The Bureau provides these services in support of the Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth objectives.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,393	116,328	122,300
Development Assistance	155,393	116,328	122,300
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,393	116,328	122,300
Peace and Security	1,589	1,100	1,200
Transnational Crime	1,300	1,000	1,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	289	100	200
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,552	600	2,215
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,861	500	1,250
Good Governance	691	100	965
Investing in People	17,712	28,174	17,575
Health	1,400	9,086	1,265
Education	15,522	18,158	15,190
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	790	930	1,120
Economic Growth	133,959	84,441	99,310
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,171	2,025	2,410
Trade and Investment	3,812	3,244	3,392
Financial Sector	2,656	1,453	1,446
Infrastructure	9,396	6,403	7,183
Agriculture	52,378	31,255	32,407

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,393	116,328	122,300
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,525	1,693	5,892
Economic Opportunity	22,951	16,892	14,143
Environment	38,070	21,476	32,437
Program Support	1,581	2,013	2,000
Program Support	1,581	2,013	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	122,300	1,200	2,215	17,575	99,310	-	2,000
Development Assistance	122,300	1,200	2,215	17,575	99,310	-	2,000

Peace and Security: EGAT's Office of Women in Development will allocate \$1.2 million to address trafficking in persons, a critical challenge in rebuilding and developing countries.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Funding for EGAT in FY 2009 will: 1) address violence against women; 2) build local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services; and 3) reduce corruption by simplifying regulatory environments.

Investing in People: Funding for EGAT in FY 2009 will support the President's Education for the World's Poorest Children initiative, which supports implementation of Fast Track Initiative (FTI) approved national education plans in targeted countries. EGAT will develop and apply measures for assessing education quality (e.g., learning outcomes) and determine the contribution that education makes to development in other sectors. In higher education, EGAT will focus on partnerships to strengthen local capacity for development and professional and life-long learning programs to accompany EGAT's work on economic growth reforms. Finally, EGAT is developing and disseminating successful policy interventions and best practices for empowering the poor and women to participate fully in society.

Economic Growth: Funding for EGAT in FY 2009 will develop and disseminate successful policy interventions and best practices for: 1) improving macroeconomic foundations for economic growth; 2) increasing private sector productivity and trade, particularly in agriculture; 3) improving the business climate in developing and transition countries; 4) developing locally sustainable financial markets; 5) improving delivery of financial and business services to low-income families and microenterprises and affordable business services to small-scale producers, strengthening property rights for poor households, and upgrading services for the urban poor; 6) protecting the environment through activities that address environmental degradation, biodiversity conservation and climate change; and 7) improving management and facilitating financing of water and sanitation infrastructure, and supporting infrastructure improvements in countries recovering from disasters and infrastructure deterioration, reforms in energy and other infrastructure sectors, and improved access to information and communication technologies.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009, EGAT will support the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest through the Basic Education and Communities of Opportunity programs, with an emphasis on math, science, and technology; strengthen English teaching; and introduce computer and basic business skills. In higher education, EGAT will increase performance tracking of foreign students as USAID extends training opportunities in the United States, as well as support homeland security visa compliance. EGAT will also increase support for Presidential initiatives relevant to climate change with emphasis on mainstreaming adaptation to climate impacts and increasing application of earth observation information. Finally, EGAT will increase its efforts to address private sector competitiveness and other pressing development gaps in Africa.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

EGAT works closely with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, and the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation in trade, credit financing, investment, private sector competitiveness, fiscal policy and infrastructure. EGAT provides leadership to multi-donor efforts such as the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor initiatives to build financial systems for the poor; Education for All Working and High-Level Groups to improve policies and practices in education; and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's GENDERNET to address women in development issues.

Performance Measurement

EGAT provides essential technical leadership and support to USAID field missions that result in: 1) promoting broad-based economic growth; 2) reducing poverty; 3) investing in people through education; and 4) promoting gender equality. (See Indicators 22, 24b and c, 25, 28, 29a, and 29b in Chapter V). EGAT will continue this support in FY 2009.

Economic growth requires a supportive business enabling environment and an active financial sector. In FY 2007, EGAT programs helped reform financial sectors in 30 countries and trained 500 capital markets officials from 117 countries. EGAT assisted more than 20 countries to improve the business enabling environment by recommending changes to laws and regulatory policies, reducing harmful barriers to economic growth. To help the poor seize economic opportunities, EGAT improved access to sustainable financial services for microenterprise and poor households. For example, EGAT-supported microfinance institutions provided financial services to 230,253 clients, 64 percent of them women, and mobilized over \$56 million in client savings. EGAT also advanced initiatives to reform and strengthen water, power, transportation, and communications systems by improving access to modern energy services for developing country residents and improved business operations at more than 160 energy enterprises.

EGAT directly implements programs in the field to teach and train, provides technical support to

missions, and finances research in agriculture and resources management. In FY 2007, EGAT increased agricultural productivity by supporting applied research on 431 technical and management practices, of which 270 were disseminated to farmers and producer organizations. EGAT improved management of 32 million hectares of habitat important for biodiversity conservation. Some 100,000 people, half of them women, received economic benefits from sustainable natural resources. Increases in the FY 2009 EGAT budget for climate change will result in "Reduced Emissions and Increased Sequestration of Greenhouse Gases" as measured by Indicator 28 in Chapter V.

EGAT helped USAID field missions design and implement \$141 million in mission-funded basic education programs in FY 2007 to improve access to quality education, increase literacy and improve teacher training. Bureau programs trained more than 3,300 African teachers and 30,000 students on gender violence issues. EGAT managed 58 ongoing and 28 new higher education partnerships for development in 40 countries. EGAT also addressed gender concerns in development. The Women's Legal Rights program led to Albania's first domestic violence law and Mozambique's first trafficking in persons law. EGAT analyses helped missions such as Colombia integrate gender into their programs. Increases in the FY 2009 EGAT budget for education will reduce student dropout and increase community involvement.

Global Health - Core

Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) provides technical leadership and support to improve the health of people in the developing world. GH's work is focused on improving access, quality, and use of services for family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) and maternal/child health (MCH), and preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and avian influenza (AI). To achieve these goals, GH helps USAID programs succeed in delivering health services by: advancing technical leadership and innovation; supporting promising research leads; providing technical assistance to missions; promoting and disseminating results of technical innovations to benefit many countries simultaneously; and creating and managing implementation mechanisms which provide economies of scale in program implementation, as well as administrative, contracting, and procurement costs.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	297,057	289,504	410,048
Child Survival and Health	297,057	289,504	410,048

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	297,057	289,504	410,048
Investing in People	297,057	289,504	410,048
Health	297,057	289,504	410,048

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	417,503	-	-	410,048	-	-
Child Survival and Health	417,503	-	-	410,048	-	-

Investing in People: Funding for GH will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of people in developing countries. GH's HIV/AIDS programs, as part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), will provide technical leadership, support for field HIV/AIDS programs, and operations research in the areas of prevention, care, and treatment. GH will

provide global leadership in strategic information and monitoring and evaluation, and will support other bilateral country programs through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a mechanism that ensures constant and cost effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to lead PEPFAR's support for public health evaluations and will set the research agenda in prevention of sexual transmission, orphans and vulnerable children, human capacity development, and food and nutrition.

In TB, GH will fund the continued response to multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug resistant (XDR) TB, including drug resistance surveys, development of new drugs and diagnostics, development and evaluation of pilot infection control programs, capacity building of regional laboratory networks, and enhanced monitoring and evaluation, including cross-national drug resistance surveys. GH will fund regional centers of excellence to manage and train people on MDR and XDR TB.

GH funding will be used for three components of malaria programming: programs managed by GH for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), programs managed in PMI focus countries (funds will be transferred to the field), and other malaria research and partnership programs managed by GH. GH will create and manage central mechanisms used by all PMI countries for indoor-residual spraying, commodity procurement, and pharmaceutical management and diagnostics. GH will continue to fund the promotion of insecticide-treated nets in the private sector, and will manage the Malaria Communities Program to provide grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for community-level work in malaria.

GH will provide technical assistance, global leadership, and management of central mechanisms for maternal and child health programs, including the research, development, and deployment of low cost, high impact technologies to reduce newborn mortality and control post-partum hemorrhage. GH will fund programs to develop disposable syringes for treatment of newborn infections, expand the use of zinc as a micronutrient, improve point-of-use water treatment, expand community therapeutic care, and develop and introduce drugs to control post-partum hemorrhage.

GH will provide global leadership and mission support in family planning and reproductive health programs, including improved quality and access to a full range of family planning options, especially long-acting, permanent, and natural family planning methods; targeted technical assistance to countries approaching graduation from USAID support for family planning; and support for emergency commodity procurement.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for HIV/AIDS is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which will allow GH to expand technical leadership, research, and management of projects for the field to support HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs in non-focus countries, and will permit the provision of condoms used by country-level programs to address gaps and potential stock-outs, particularly in countries that are not a focus under PEPFAR.

The FY 2009 request for tuberculosis is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, permitting GH to increase technical leadership, research, and management of projects for the field to expand directly-observed therapy-short course (DOTS) and programs addressing XDR-TB and MDR-TB.

The FY 2009 request for malaria is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which represents the initial allocation to GH of funds which will be shifted to the field once the Malaria Operational Plans have been approved for bilateral management under the PMI.

The FY 2009 request for maternal and child health is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, permitting GH to expand technical leadership, research, and management of projects for the field for lifesaving interventions and state-of-the-art targeted activities to improve the health and nutrition of mothers and children.

The FY 2009 request for family planning and reproductive health, although a decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate, will continue the most critical aspects of GH's global leadership function in FP/RH and research and support to the field. Funding for developing and testing innovative approaches that could increase programmatic impact and the ability to respond quickly to changing circumstances or targets of opportunity would be continued at reduced levels.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

GH has extensive and active engagement with other donors, UN agencies, international organizations, other U.S. agencies, the private sector, and NGOs. In HIV/AIDS, GH's activities are coordinated with the efforts of other U.S. agencies by the Department of State/Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. In TB, GH chairs the Board of the international Stop TB Partnership, and works in close collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), other U.S. agencies, particularly Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the private sector. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) is an interagency program led by USAID, working in close collaboration with CDC and other U.S. agencies. PMI works closely with the Roll Back Malaria partnership, the World Bank, and the private sector, which has become increasingly engaged in malaria control and has matched millions of dollars worth of donations for insecticide-treated nets. In AI, GH works in close collaboration with a number of UN agencies (including the Food and Agriculture Organization and the WHO), other bilateral donors, multilateral donors, a wide range of NGOs, and the commercial private sector. In MCH, GH is an active member of the inter-agency Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Partnership, works closely with UNICEF and other bilateral and multilateral donors, has on-going relationships with the NGO community, and has pioneered partnerships with the commercial private sector around micronutrients and increased coverage of vitamin A. GH leadership in FP/RH is shown by its role as a founding partner of the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition, a partnership of multilaterals, NGOs, and foundations designed to provide global leadership in making essential RH products available to developing and transitional countries, as well as close collaboration to ensure that WHO guidelines reflect and reinforce state-of-the art FP/RH knowledge and practices.

Performance Measurement

As a functional bureau, GH provides technical assistance and expertise to Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms to support USAID field operations. GH measures performance against these functional bureau goals.

To strengthen field operations, GH offers central programs that Missions can access to provide technical leadership, reduce management burden, and benefit from economies of scale. In FY 2007, 71 countries accessed GH mechanisms and GH staff spent 3,236 days providing in-person expert support, not including travel funded through the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account. In FY 2007, GH supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 345 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 120 new technologies are under development.

GH also tracks outcome and output indicators that capture the intended results of GH-funded programs (see indicators 32 – 37 in Chapter V). GH funds and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcome and impact indicators globally.

Global Health - International Partnerships

Program Overview

On behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Bureau for Global Health (GH) manages international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world, by addressing HIV/AIDS, other public health threats (OPHT), maternal and child health (MCH), and avian influenza (AI). These activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	413,856	313,974	156,912
Child Survival and Health	413,856	313,974	156,912

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	413,856	313,974	156,912
Investing in People	413,856	313,974	156,912
Health	412,074	312,139	156,912
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,782	1,835	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	139,096	-	-	156,912	-	-
Child Survival and Health	139,096	-	-	156,912	-	-

Investing in People: In FY 2009, GH funding for international partnerships will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving health in developing countries. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include microbicides, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Commodity Fund, Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages the avian influenza program for USAID, also providing AI technical assistance to

missions, because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted early in the budget cycle.

Funding for microbicides will continue to support clinical trials of at least three promising candidates to assess safety and effectiveness in reducing the risk of acquiring HIV. Funding for IAVI will support all phases of HIV vaccine research and development, including clinical testing of HIV vaccine candidates, specifically upgrading clinics and laboratories and addressing such issues as informed consent, gender equity, and access to treatment and care, in its efforts to develop safe, effective, and accessible preventive HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

GH will fund the delivery and distribution of centrally-negotiated drugs, all but one donated, to prevent the spread of five debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil-transmitted helminthes. GH will fund GAVI, a broad public-private partnership, to support country immunization programs, demonstrate results, and dramatically scale-up immunization coverage.

GH will fund AI programs that cut across national borders, such as surveillance and pandemic preparedness, as well as country and regional programs (funds will be transferred to field missions). AI programs will focus on preempting the emergence of a pandemic-capable virus in a limited number of countries that show the greatest immediate potential for initiating an influenza pandemic and on preparing for the consequences of a global influenza pandemic.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for HIV/AIDS is a decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which will allow GH to continue support to IAVI and microbicides at more modest levels. In FY 2009, a \$300 million contribution is requested in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)/National Institutes of Health (NIH) budget, and a \$200 million contribution is requested in the GHAI account, for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Funds requested in this budget for AI represent a decrease compared to FY 2008 estimate, which will still allow the focus of resources in a limited number of countries that show the greatest immediate potential for initiating an influenza pandemic.

The FY 2009 request for MCH is a decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which will allow GH to continue support to GAVI at a lower level.

The FY 2009 request for OPHT is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, to provide \$25 million to implement the President's new Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

GH has extensive and active engagement with other donors, U.N. agencies, international organizations, other U.S. agencies, the private sector, and NGOs. In HIV/AIDS, GH's activities are coordinated with the efforts of other U.S. agencies by the Department of State/Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. In MCH, GH is an active member of the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Partnership, works closely with UNICEF and other bilateral and multilateral donors, has on-going relationships with relevant NGOs, and has pioneered partnerships with the commercial private sector around micronutrients and vitamin A. In AI, USAID's activities are coordinated with other U.S. agencies by the Department of State. GH works in close collaboration with a number of U.N. agencies (including the Food and Agriculture Organization and the WHO), other bilateral donors, multilateral donors, a wide range of NGOs, and the commercial private sector.

Performance Measurement

Performance measurement is generally unique to the specific partnership or program.

In FY 2007, GH provided \$248 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Global Fund has provided antiretroviral (ARV) treatment for more than 1.4 million people, supported directly observed therapy – short-course (DOTS) for 3.3 million people, and distributed 46 million insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) as of November 30, 2007. GH supports IAVI, which tested six vaccine candidates in human trials in 11 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America in 2007. FY 2009 funds will enable IAVI to continue the most promising of these trials. FY 2007 microbicide funding was used to evaluate four advanced microbicide leads and one new barrier device at 18 sites; each clinical trial involved several thousand participants and extensive capacity building for investigators, clinic staff, and laboratories in developing countries. GH FY 2009 funds will continue ongoing and new clinical trials, in coordination with the significant funds leveraged from other donors.

In FY 2007, approximately 36 million treatments were delivered to more than 14 million people in four African countries for integrated management of five NTDs. Over 107,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat NTDs. The FY 2009 funds will support treatments in countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development.

In FY 2007, GH supported GAVI to provide support to 70 of the poorest countries in the world in the form of high quality vaccines, and strengthening routine immunization programs and health systems. U.S. funds have successfully leveraged over \$1 billion in support of GAVI's goals of reaching more children with life-saving vaccines. The FY 2009 request will allow GAVI to continue to make such critical contributions.

GH's FY 2007 avian influenza funding successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in 54 countries. The FY 2009 request will be used to contain the H5N1 virus and support country preparedness to respond to a pandemic.