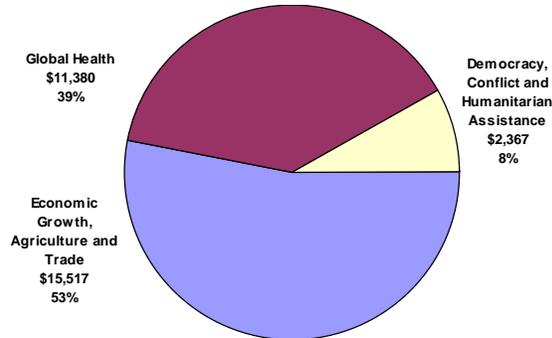
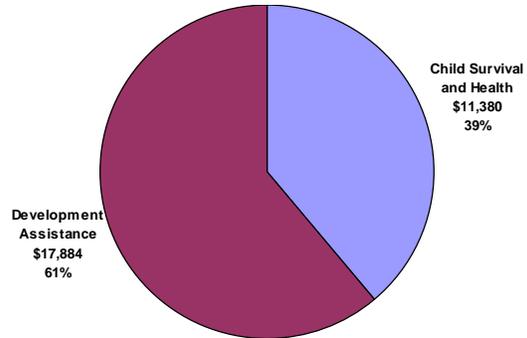


REDSO-ESA

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



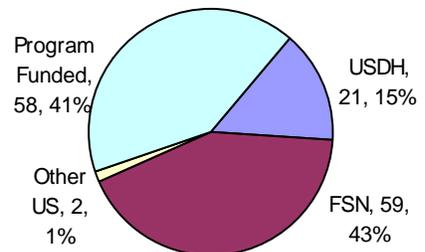
Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Regional Food Security	623-005	19,221	16,946	14,466
Regional Conflict Management and Governance	623-006	3,756	4,337	3,418
Regional Health Systems Improvements	623-007	6,000	6,400	4,880
HIV/AIDs Pandemic	623-008	6,500	6,500	6,500
Total (in thousands of dollars)		35,477	34,183	29,264

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	6,395	5,472	5,608
USDH Salaries & Benefits	3,012	2,914	2,977
Program Funds	6,476	7,638	7,638
Total (in thousands of dollars)	15,883	16,024	16,223

FY 2006 Workforce



Mission Director: Andrew Sisson

REDSO-ESA

The Development Challenge: The 24 countries of east and southern Africa (ESA) have, for the most part, extremely low, or even negative, annual rates of economic growth. They are among the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Weak national leadership and pervasive corruption are realities that have inhibited economic progress, while reinforcing an atmosphere of political instability throughout the region. Persistent food insecurity and periodic recurrence of food emergencies negatively affect millions of people in vulnerable groups. Insufficient and deteriorating transportation and communication infrastructures, as well as major policy and bureaucratic obstacles, constrain intra-regional trade. As a result, political stability and economic development throughout the region continue to be fragile. In addition, the presence of an estimated 30 million HIV/AIDS-infected people in Sub-Saharan Africa amplifies the inadequacies of already overburdened public health systems that are unable to cope with severe health problems such as malaria and other infectious diseases, and high rates of maternal and child mortality. For the foreseeable future, the HIV/AIDS pandemic will continue to have a major and devastating impact on development -- across sectors -- throughout this region of Africa.

Notwithstanding this discouraging setting, FY 2004 witnessed some positive accomplishments. Peace in Burundi, however tenuous, continues to hold. The Arusha Peace Accords continue to provide the framework for the country's transition out of civil war and the move towards elections. In Somalia, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) peace process has achieved a major breakthrough with the election by members of the transitional parliament of a new president and the selection of a prime minister. Formation of a cabinet is underway. In Sudan, the government and rebels from the south signed a comprehensive peace agreement in early 2005 to end years of civil war. In addition, elections in five ESA countries were declared free and fair - Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia and Botswana, two ESA countries - Madagascar and Mozambique - were selected as Millennium Challenge Account (MCA)-eligible and four -- Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia -- were selected as eligible to apply for Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program funding. Under the Threshold Program, these countries are eligible to apply for funding to help them make key policy reforms in areas such as anti-corruption, rule of law, education and health, and economic and trade policy to qualify for MCA assistance.

USAID promotes U.S. national interests in ESA through innovative activities that seek to diminish the risk of economic disruption, political disintegration, impoverishment and conflict throughout the region. USAID programs promote economic growth by focusing on the expansion of regional economic cooperation and the opening of national markets to international and intra-regional trade; helping to strengthen public health systems to better address the impact of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases and reducing the tragically high mortality rate among women and children; and strengthening African capabilities to prevent, mitigate and respond to conflict in the region. USAID programs also support Presidential Initiatives and Agency priorities such as: the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative, the Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) and USAID initiatives on curbing corruption and building public-private alliances. USAID contributed to worldwide efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS by developing an innovative, multi-sectoral approach to reducing the impact of the pandemic in the region. This approach directly supports the achievement of the goals and objectives articulated in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

The USAID Program: USAID's program at the Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) is based on a unique three-part mandate to 1) manage an innovative regional set of activities; 2) provide services to other USAID programs in the region; and 3) manage USAID programs in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Djibouti and Somalia. USAID activities collaborate and partner with key multinational African entities to assist in the development and coordination of cross-border policies, procedures, and systems within four interconnected strategic objectives related to food security and economic growth, conflict prevention and mitigation, health systems improvement, and HIV/AIDS.

USAID has a regional perspective on many of the issues facing ESA and has the strength to respond to

opportunities and crises in the region. USAID activities aimed at improving regional food security concentrate on increasing production and facilitating international and intra-regional trade in specific agricultural products. For example, strengthening capacities of organizations, e.g., the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (ASARECA), has resulted in significant increases in the aggregate value of trade and the export of selected agricultural commodities. Technical assistance and training have helped African entrepreneurs to expand trade links with the United States through the African Growth Opportunities Act (AGOA). TRADE funds were used to enhance equal access to the benefits of international trade for both men and women. Thirty-four firms likely to succeed in global markets were sent to trade shows in the United States, generating over \$3.5 million in sales (one-third of which accrued to the 21 women-owned firms that employ substantial numbers of women -- 60% of the total sent). These efforts directly support two Presidential Initiatives: The Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), and the TRADE Initiative.

Given the number and intensity of east African potential and actual cross-border conflict situations, USAID regional activities emphasize the identification and testing of innovative methodologies and systems to monitor key indicators of conflict in selected geographic areas and disseminate results and "best practices" through African organizations throughout the region. Activities in these "cluster areas" have enabled USAID to develop a unique index for measuring the capabilities of organizations to establish conflict early warning systems. In addition, USAID has provided technical assistance for important conflict vulnerability assessments.

USAID health sector activities concentrate on building management systems and technical skills of key partner entities that provide services related to the treatment of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS; reproductive health and family planning; maternal and child health; and nutrition. As a result, a growing technical resource base has dramatically increased the sharing of information and the utilization of "lessons learned" throughout the region. These efforts have, in turn, promoted a dynamic policy dialogue within national governments on health systems and their ability to deal with a variety of health issues.

In FY 2004 USAID's regional office provided support (legal, financial, procurement, environmental assessment and food aid management) and technical advisory services to USAID programs in 24 countries in eastern, central and southern Africa. It also managed the USAID programs in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Djibouti and Somalia.

Other Program Elements: USAID continued to provide technical and managerial assistance to the large P.L. 480, Title II Emergency and Non-Emergency Food Assistance programs in 17 countries in the region, while supporting the U.S. Department of Agriculture's food aid program in 14 countries. USAID implemented humanitarian and emergency programs in the region and collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other U.S. Government agencies on HIV/AIDS activities and programs. USAID's Bureau for Africa's Conflict Fund supports the regional program's efforts to mitigate and manage regional conflict dynamics and regional responses to conflict. USAID facilitated ongoing activities of centrally funded programs that provide technical assistance and training to key regional African institutions in population, health and nutrition activities. As part of a regional policy dialogue, USAID reviewed policies and their implications for regional programs, with an eye to filling gaps between centrally funded programs and the regional population, health and nutrition program. Areas where centrally funded health projects worked in FY 2004 include 1) malaria and pregnancy; 2) prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS; 3) and the impact of HIV/AIDS on reproductive health behavior.

Other Donors: The European Union and the United States are the first and second largest donors, providing direct assistance to regional institutions such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and COMESA. Other important donors for food security, conflict prevention and health include the World Bank, Canada, Germany, the African Development Bank and the United Kingdom. In addition, USAID cooperates closely with United Nations agencies, such as the World Health Organization in maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS prevention, and the World Food Program in food assistance.

REDSO-ESA PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	10,452	12,500	12,900	11,380
Development Assistance	23,774	22,977	20,283	17,884
Economic Support Fund	0	0	1,000	0
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	5,000	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	39,226	35,477	34,183	29,264

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

623-005 Regional Food Security				
DA	16,860	19,221	16,196	14,466
ESF	0	0	750	0
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	5,000	0	0	0
623-006 Regional Conflict Management and Governance				
DA	6,789	3,756	4,087	3,418
ESF	0	0	250	0
623-007 Regional Health Systems Improvements				
CSH	10,452	6,000	6,400	4,880
DA	125	0	0	0
623-008 HIV/AIDS Pandemic				
CSH	0	6,500	6,500	6,500

\$1.0 M FY 2005 ESF will be obligated by REDSO-ESA in support of Djibouti.

Mission Director,
Andrew Sisson

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	REDSO-ESA
Program Title:	Regional Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	623-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$16,196,000 DA; \$750,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$500,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$14,466,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID will improve food security in east and southern Africa by enhancing the capacity of selected regional organizations to increase trade, disseminate improved technologies, improve emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation, increase communication among key partners, and harmonize policies in telecommunications, agriculture, gender and environment. USAID supports two Presidential Initiatives: the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA); and USAID's Anti-Corruption Initiative.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$5,169,000 DA; \$500,000 FY 2004 prior-year ESF). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to harmonize policies and strengthen African institutions. USAID will train 100 officials on World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements and assist with the development of a One Stop Border Post between Kenya and Uganda. To advance regional policies in gender, investment, and information and communications technology (ICT), USAID will support 10 workshops by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). USAID will support regional consultants to provide analysis and technical assistance to six regional and 30 national commodity groups on policy reforms. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, BearingPoint, COMESA, African Union's Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR), and Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA) (all prime).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,465,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to improve the capacity of key regional organizations (COMESA, ASARECA, African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), AU/IBAR, and East Africa Fine Coffees Association (EAFCA)) in financial management, procurement, ethics, strategic planning, ICT, and monitoring and evaluation. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, COMESA, ASARECA, AU/IBAR and ACTS (all prime).

Improve Private Sector and Growth (\$3,648,000 DA). USAID will conduct seminars on the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) for 150 African entrepreneurs in five countries and provide technical assistance to 40 firms to be sent to two U.S. trade shows. EAFCA will be strengthened through partnerships with two certification bodies, a conference for 500 participants in Zambia, and marketing and quality improvement training for 800 producers. USAID will strengthen the capacity of commodity associations including dairy and expand use of web-based trading platforms. USAID will provide technical assistance and commodities to construct the region's largest livestock exporting facility in Djibouti, and assist the AU/IBAR Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (LTC) to become the region's official livestock export/import certification body. USAID will help exporters and regulators from five countries to prepare Pest Risk Assessments for export of fresh produce to the United States and train 120 women on export quality standards. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, BearingPoint, COMESA, EAFCA, AU-IBAR, African Women's Agribusiness Network (AWAN) (all prime).

Improve Agricultural Productivity (\$4,414,000 DA). Using regional research, USAID will help adapt and disseminate over 20 new technologies for key commodities, including biotechnology. ASARECA networks will train over 3,000 people in agricultural technologies and methods. Principal contractors and grantees: ASARECA (prime).

Promote Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$815,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training on tropical forests, environmental assessment and management to 150 organizations in six countries. USAID will strengthen the regional environmental impact assessment networks to provide environmental review capacity in many sectors by training 100 people in three countries. Principal contractors and grantees: ACTS, World Conservation Union (IUCN), International Resources Group (IRG) (all prime).

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$685,000 DA; \$350,000 ESF). Using DA funds, USAID will continue to provide early warning and food security information through a Food Security Bulletin and website and strengthen African capabilities to collect and disseminate such information by training 90 persons in 10 countries. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, World Meteorological Organization, IGAD Climate Prediction Application Center (ICPAC) (all prime).

In addition, ESF funds for Djibouti will be obligated under this SO to continue to provide early warning and food security information through a Food Security Bulletin and website and strengthen African capabilities to collect and disseminate such information by training personnel in Djibouti. Principal contractor and grantee (all prime): Chemonics (FEWSNET),

Regional Livestock Marketing Facility (\$400,000 ESF). ESF funds for Djibouti will be obligated under this SO to provide Technical Assistance and commodities to construct the region's largest livestock exporting facility in Djibouti, and assist the AU/IBAR Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (LTC) to become the region's official livestock export/import certification body. Principal contractor and grantee: AU-IBAR,

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$5,677,000 DA). USAID will focus on trade capacity building and policy harmonization with emphasis on trade in services, the COMESA Free Trade Area, regional customs issues, and transportation efficiency along the Northern Corridor. USAID will continue to implement activities on regional customs, investment, ICT, and gender with COMESA. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, BearingPoint, COMESA, EAFCA, AU/IBAR, ASARECA (all prime).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,096,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity of area organizations to serve as regional platforms for trade and agriculture by providing technical assistance to improve internal management and enhance partnerships with each other. Principal contractors and grantees: COMESA, ASARECA, AU/IBAR, ACTS (all prime).

Improve Private Sector and Growth (\$3,191,000 DA). USAID will continue to conduct seminars on AGOA, provide technical assistance to new firms going to U.S. trade shows, and provide training in marketing and product improvement. USAID will also continue to strengthen the capacity of agricultural associations and networks. A Regional Livestock Marketing Facility in Djibouti will be installed. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, BearingPoint, COMESA, AU/IBAR, AWAN (all prime).

Improve Agricultural Productivity (\$2,688,000 DA). USAID funds will support ASARECA's efforts to adapt and disseminate improved technologies to farmers in the region. Principal contractors and grantees: ASARECA.

Promote Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$801,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training, and foster enhanced environmental review and management capacity building by strengthening African partners. Principal contractors and grantees: ACTS, IUCN, IRG (all prime).

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,013,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with regional organizations to provide technical assistance and training in drought preparedness and famine prevention. The Climate/Food Security Outlook fora will continue to improve the capacity of African partners to cope with climate hazards. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics and IGAD (all prime).

Performance and Results: Trade in selected commodities increased 15% over the 2002 base line, including a 48% rise in overseas exports of specialty coffee. USAID facilitated increased AGOA exports by sending over 30 companies to trade shows in the United States, generating \$3.5 million in sales. Improvements were made in governance and management systems, protocols for strategic planning, monitoring performance, gender, ICT, investment, and customs policy harmonization in the COMESA region. Public-private alliances leveraged \$3.6 million in program contributions, exceeding the target. By FY 2007, improved policy reform management will be evident, and public-private organizations will increase regional trade by over 35% in volume and/or value. More organizations and partnerships will handle trade issues using WTO standards, and Northern Corridor transit times will be reduced by 75%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

	DA	ESF
623-005 Regional Food Security		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	37,366	1,849
Expenditures	17,887	796
Unliquidated	19,479	1,053
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	19,764	5,000
Expenditures	14,965	2,349
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	57,130	6,849
Expenditures	32,852	3,145
Unliquidated	24,278	3,704
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	500
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	16,196	750
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	16,196	1,250
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	14,466	0
Future Obligations	17,926	0
Est. Total Cost	105,718	8,099

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	REDSO-ESA
Program Title:	Regional Conflict Management and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	623-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$4,087,000 DA; \$250,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,418,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's conflict program aims to enhance conflict prevention, mitigation and response (CPMR) by African organizations. The conflict program strengthens peace building organizations by expanding the use of effective approaches, increasing networking among stakeholders in conflict and peace building, and reducing corruption in the region. USAID provides technical assistance in CPMR through support to regional organizations working toward peace, security and integrity, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Network (CEWARN), the Common Market for East and Southern Africa's (COMESA) Peace and Security Desk, and the Transit Transport Coordination Authority (TTCA). At the national level, USAID supports the CPMR national policy formulation in Uganda and Kenya. At the local level, USAID supports problem-solving initiatives with targeted institutional strengthening activities for civil society (CSO) and community-based organizations (CBOs). The program supports the Agency's Anti-Corruption Initiative.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID is building an effective, appropriate and sustainable CEWARN in the Horn of Africa. USAID is providing technical assistance and operational support to expand the use of CEWARN tools for information collection, analysis and use by IGAD Member States and interested stakeholders. A comprehensive evaluation of the CEWARN mechanism will be conducted. Principal contractors and grantees: IGAD.

Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$982,000 DA). USAID will use FY 2005 funds to promote cross border CPMR activities in pastoralist areas such as in the Karamoja (border areas of NE Uganda, SE Sudan, SW Ethiopia and NW Kenya) and Somali (border areas of NE Kenya, SE Ethiopia and Somalia) clusters. USAID is providing grants to CSOs and CBOs to carry out problem solving initiatives focusing on resource-based conflicts and supporting the creation of peace committees and community dialogue programs. Networks and consortiums made up of elders, youth, women's groups and religious leaders drive the local level prevention, mitigation and response to pastoral conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) (prime) and local NGOs, CBOs and CSOs (sub).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will provide small grants to CSOs and CBOs to implement initiatives addressing cross-border conflict mitigation and peace building. USAID will continue to provide budget support to COMESA's Peace and Security Desk activities linking the private sector, civil society and COMESA and training member state parliamentarians. USAID will continue to support a small grants program, implemented by COMESA, focusing on advocacy, improving good governance, and transparency. Accountability will be financed primarily for NGOs. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI and COMESA (both prime).

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$605,000 DA). USAID will promote and support anti-corruption activities, including stakeholder meetings with customs, transport and trade associations; training of government officials; advocacy training for trade and transport associations; and public information campaigns to provide information on legitimate transport costs. USAID will also promote the use of Internet as a public information tool. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI and TTCA (both

prime).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$250,000 ESF). ESF funds for Djibouti will be obligated under this SO to support observers for the April presidential election. Free and fair elections endorsed by internationally recognized observers will help ensure continued political stability in Djibouti, which is advantageous for the USG's military presence and anti-terrorism activities in the region. USAID will grant funds for observers to a US organization that has experience and credibility performing an observer function. USG support would be coordinated with that of other donors, who may also wish to participate. Principle Contractor or Grantee: IFES.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$563,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and operational support to CEWARN. National-level Conflict Early Warning and Response Units will receive USAID support in implementing the network's protocol with IGAD and CSOs. Principal contractors and grantees: IGAD.

Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$650,000 DA). USAID will continue promoting CPMR activities in pastoralist border areas such as the Karamoja and Somali clusters through grants for initiatives that support the creation of peace committees and community dialogue programs. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will continue to implement initiatives along borders such as the Somali and Karamoja clusters with local CSOs in order to undertake problem solving activities and targeted institutional strengthening. USAID will provide technical assistance and budget support to COMESA for CPMR-specific training with diverse stakeholders from the Great Lakes countries, East African Community, and the IGAD region. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI and COMESA (both prime).

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$605,000 DA). USAID will train institutions and policymakers at the national and regional levels, revenue authorities, roads agencies, the media and the private sector in best practices through public education campaigns and by mobilizing the media, legislature and public to build a constituency for anti-corruption reform. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, TTCA and Kenya Port Authority (all prime).

Performance and Results: Highlights include CEWARN's first full year of data collection, allowing comparative analysis of conflict trends in subsequent years. The increased early warning data analysis capacity has generated lessons learned that will engender improved response options. The number of groups applying effective conflict mitigation and management practices in the clusters exceeded targets by 13%. Eleven local partners and community-based, peace-building organizations benefited from USAID-financed capacity building through eight CPMR skills trainings, exceeding targets by 33%. Ten regional Members of Parliament and 25 journalists from the Karamoja cluster were trained on improved coverage of conflict and corruption in Africa. Two hundred fifty-six CSO members and parliamentarians benefited from CPMR-related trainings.

At the completion of the objective in 2007, governmental and non-governmental organizations will have sufficient capacity to effectively manage cross-border conflict in the target clusters in the Horn of Africa and will work under newly established national conflict policies and within the framework of a fully functioning IGAD/CEWARN. Longer-term funding for CEWARN and for on-going conflict response in the clusters will be provided through increased member state contributions and broader donor assistance to IGAD. Along the northern overland transport corridor through Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda, there will be a notable reduction in petty corruption at the Mombasa port, police checkpoints, weigh bridges and border crossings.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

623-006 Regional Conflict Management and Governance	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	18	13,445	299
Expenditures	18	3,930	100
Unliquidated	0	9,515	199
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	3,518	0
Expenditures	0	4,631	199
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	18	16,963	299
Expenditures	18	8,561	299
Unliquidated	0	8,402	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	4,087	250
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	4,087	250
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	3,418	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	18	24,468	549

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	REDSO-ESA
Program Title:	Regional Health Systems Improvements
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	623-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,400,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,880,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID is enhancing regional capacity to improve health systems in east and southern Africa by strengthening the institutional capacity and sustainability of African partner institutions; expanding the base of human technical and program resources to improve systems throughout the region; increasing the analysis, dissemination, and application of information to enhance sector programs; and enriching the policy environment by engaging in regional dialogue on key policy issues in the technical areas of maternal and child health and nutrition, reproductive health, infectious diseases, health care financing, drug management and logistics, and HIV/AIDS.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,900,000 CSH). USAID will expand the malaria-in-pregnancy interventions beyond select districts of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia. Insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) will be commercially available and more affordable. Private-public partnerships with advocacy groups will be developed to market ITNs and remove or reduce taxes and tariffs on ITNs in at least two countries. One new African partner will be engaged to work on both malaria and tuberculosis (TB) - HIV activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC), CARE, Academy for Educational Development (AED), Management Sciences for Health, the Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (all prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$300,000 CSH). USAID will enhance district immunization service delivery by promoting and institutionalizing performance standards in four countries, resulting in the reduction of vaccine-preventable deaths in children under the age of five. In addition, a basic package of child survival services, targeting vulnerable children in the region will be regionalized. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, AED (all prime).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$600,000 CSH). USAID will identify gaps in health training and promote the inclusion of gender-sensitive material in pre-service training in at least three institutions in three countries. USAID will continue to promote the fortification of common African staples through Ministries of Health and the private sector. Strengthening the prevention of maternal to child transmission in antenatal care settings will be explored. Post partum hemorrhage interventions in safe motherhood activities will be expanded. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, EngenderHealth, International Science and Technology Institute (all prime).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$1,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to fund African partners working in family planning and reproductive health. USAID will undertake an assessment of the reproductive health needs of refugees and internally displaced persons in fragile states and countries in conflict, and will develop training materials and modules on constructive male involvement in reproductive health and in preventing sexual violence. Male reproductive health services along the regional transport corridors will be operationalized. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC and Family Health International (both prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,300,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance, training and

analysis for community-based health financing schemes and community health funds and institutionalize National Health Accounts in countries that have recent comprehensive health financial records. USAID will help improve TB and malaria drug supply systems in at least two countries and will provide technical assistance to strengthen national TB and malaria programs in the region. Design and implementation of Social Health Insurance will be initiated as well as best practices in the quantification of drug needs and in the improvement of drug management. Principal contractors and grantees: ESCA HC, Abt Associates, Inc., The Futures Group International, Management Sciences for Health, and University Research Co. (all prime).

FY 2006 Program: Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,380,000 CSH). USAID will continue and consolidate the ongoing work in infectious disease activities in malaria and TB, including ACT (artemisinin combination treatment). Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, CARE, AED, Management Sciences for Health, and the Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (all prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to address vaccine wastage and improve operational efficiencies, as well as improve demand and utilization of immunization services in the region through improved communications and social mobilization. USAID will also develop advocacy tools on best practices for improving child health and nutrition for ministers, permanent secretaries and director generals of health and ensure the adoption of these best practices in at least two countries in the region. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC and AED (both prime).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$650,000 CSH). USAID will provide grants and technical assistance to interested Ministries of Health to ensure that best practices on services provision, maternal nutrition, and post partum hemorrhage will be developed and adopted by countries in the region. USAID will continue to promote food fortification activities through Ministries of Health and the private sector. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC, EngenderHealth, International Science and Technology Institute (all prime).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$1,050,000 CSH). Technical assistance in gender and sexual-based violence will be provided. A study will be conducted to understand how partner communication, sexual coercion and gender-based violence may limit women's access and utilization of reproductive health services, including voluntary family planning. USAID will develop best practices in constructive male involvement to address reproductive health along transport corridors and provide technical assistance on the decentralization of voluntary family planning programs. Technical assistance to anti-trafficking initiatives in the region may also be provided. Principal contractors and grantees: RCQHC and Family Health International (both prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support the institutionalization of National Health Accounts and forecasting models to improve the implementation of health care financing reforms, including social health insurance and develop sub-national health financial records in situations where responsibility for health and health care financing policies has been decentralized. Principal contractors and grantees: ESCA HC, Abt Associates, Inc., The Futures Group International, Management Sciences for Health, and University Research Co. (all prime).

All family planning assistance agreements are incorporating clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID supported African organizations that played key roles in 15 networking meetings to discuss increased African technical leadership in policy dialogue and systems strengthening. Fifteen hundred and ninety five (1,595) professionals and technical experts have been trained in vital technical areas. Selected best practices were put into operation 75 times, increasing the use of essential information in program implementation in the region. Nine critical policy issues were analyzed to inform decision making at a ministerial level and impact change at a country level. Health systems in the region are expected to perform more efficiently by the end of the program. African capacity to address conflict in the target clusters in the Horn of Africa will be established and working systematically across borders.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

	CSH	DA	ESF
623-007 Regional Health Systems Improvements			
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	25,825	4,109	500
Expenditures	9,748	1,522	0
Unliquidated	16,077	2,587	500
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	6,000	300	0
Expenditures	6,074	662	75
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	31,825	4,409	500
Expenditures	15,822	2,184	75
Unliquidated	16,003	2,225	425
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	6,400	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	6,400	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	4,880	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	43,105	4,409	500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	REDSO-ESA
Program Title:	HIV/AIDs Pandemic
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	623-008
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,500,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: The five-year, \$15 billion President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (the Emergency Plan) was signed by President George W. Bush in May 2003. The new initiative identified 15 countries worldwide to receive substantial resources and increased funding to support prevention, care, treatment, and programs for HIV/AIDS-infected and affected individuals. Five of the focus countries are in the east and central Africa region and are supported by USAID bilateral Missions. USAID is undertaking a leadership role in the region to provide prevention, care, treatment and support activities to reinforce and/or complement bilateral programs, share best practices, provide state-of-the-art technical assistance, and collaborate with regional donors and institutional partners to deliver and monitor regional programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$6,500,000 CSH). USAID will develop a Transport Corridor Initiative to prevent HIV transmission and provide care and support along major East African routes that carry the bulk of trade and human traffic and which have high rates of HIV. In collaboration with other technical sectors, several bilateral Missions, key U.S. Government partners, and other donors, USAID will create an integrated, synergistic program that reduces costs, meets the needs of mobile populations, and addresses cross border issues.

USAID will collaborate with partners to implement three branded pilot Safe-T-Stop sites that will integrate programs for orphans and vulnerable children, food aid and nutrition, education, and health services, such as home-based-care, counseling, and testing.

USAID will continue to strengthen its technical leadership in the region by conducting analyses of emerging HIV/AIDS issues in the east and central Africa region and working with bilateral USAID missions to integrate new approaches and elements into their programming. These efforts will include direct assistance, brokering technical assistance from other sources, and regional technical workshops.

USAID will collaborate with the food security and trade sectors to institute workplace HIV/AIDS programs in three African regional institutions: the Association for Support to Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), Transport Transit Corridor Authority (TTCA), and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA). It is anticipated that 150 headquarters employees of these institutions will be reached in FY 2005.

Through the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community Secretariat (ECSA-HC), USAID will conduct an assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the health sector in Tanzania, building on previous assessments conducted in Kenya and Malawi. The results of these assessments will be used to guide policy on strengthening health sector HIV/AIDS interventions in the region. USAID, through ECSA-HC, will also prepare a policy brief for the annual Ministers of Health meeting on recommendations for the ethical implementation of routine HIV testing in health facilities.

USAID will continue technical assistance to the Regional Pharmaceutical Forum (RPF) to foster a harmonized regional system for the management of drugs and commodities for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Regional harmonization of policies, procurement, and practices is critically important, given

the greatly increased volume of antiretroviral and opportunistic infection drugs that will be coming under the Emergency Plan.

USAID will provide technical assistance to selected Ministries of Education to develop plans and policies to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector. It will also identify and implement activities relating to the Transport Corridor Initiative.

USAID will provide technical assistance to the African Behavior Change Communication for HIV/AIDS Network, which consists of 140 members throughout the region, to identify an institution as the Network Secretariat and develop a Behavior Change Communication Centers of Excellence.

Through the African Network for the Care of Children Affected by HIV/AIDS (ANECCA), USAID will publish and disseminate a handbook on the care of HIV-infected children in Africa to governments, non-governmental organizations, health workers and international organizations. USAID will develop a pediatric AIDS curriculum to be incorporated into pre-service curricula for medical and nursing schools in the region.

USAID will assist ANECCA to set up active country chapters in at least two countries to provide expert technical assistance and training in pediatric AIDS care and to advocate for national policies and guidelines for the care of HIV-infected children. USAID will also assist ANECCA to design and implement pilot programs in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique to integrate prevention of mother-to-child transmission and pediatric AIDS care into maternal and child health programs.

Together with ANECCA, Columbia University, UNICEF and the Ghent International AIDS Society (IAS) Working Group on HIV in Women and Children, USAID will launch operations research on the treatment of HIV-infected children in Africa. This collaboration will set standards for care and data collection and will use the first year of data gathering as the basis for addressing critical clinical and programmatic questions throughout the region.

In a workshop to be convened with UNICEF, WHO, and East and Central Africa Health Community Secretariat (ECSA-HC), USAID will use reviews of policies and programs on prevention of mother-to-child transmission to develop recommendations for improving and scaling up programs in Africa. The group will then hold a follow-on meeting with Permanent Secretaries to advocate for policy changes necessary to implement the recommendations of the review.

Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International, RCQHC, ECSA-HC, Management Sciences for Health, Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance, Mobile Team Task, Community Responding to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, and Hope for African Child Initiative (all prime).

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$6,500,000 CSH). Additional resources will ensure USAID's continued technical and strategic leadership in 12 east and central African countries and permit expansion of its innovative and comprehensive core program, the Transport Corridor Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International, RCQHC, ECSA-HC, Management Sciences for Health, Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance, Mobile Team Task, Community Responding to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, and Hope for African Child Initiative (all prime).

Performance and Results: The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to devastate populations in East and Central Africa. In response, USAID designed a new seven-year comprehensive strategy, and by the end of FY 2004, its core activity, the Northern Transport Corridor Initiative, branded as the "Safe-T-Stop," was in place. By 2010, it is anticipated that U.S. Government-funded programs in the region will be strengthened to mitigate the impact of the epidemic in five Emergency Plan-focus and seven non-focus countries.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

623-008 HIV/AIDs Pandemic	CSH
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	6,500
Expenditures	37
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	6,500
Expenditures	37
Unliquidated	6,463
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	6,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	6,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	6,500
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	19,500