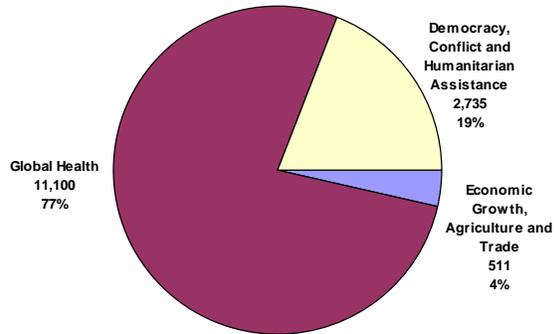
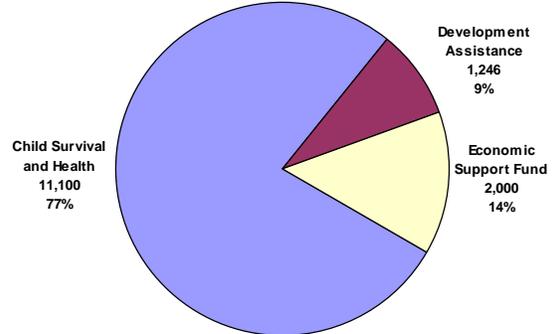


Zimbabwe

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account

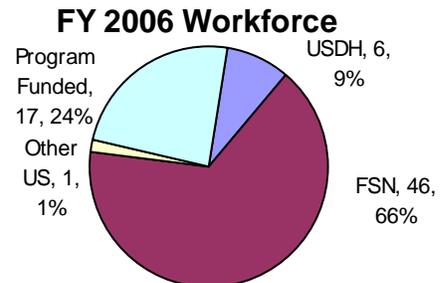


Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Participation	613-008	4,328	2,719	2,735
HIV/AIDS	613-009	10,600	10,600	10,600
Economic Opportunities	613-010	529	500	1,011
Total (in thousands of dollars)		15,457	13,819	14,346

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	1,846	1,670	1,711
USDH Salaries & Benefits	1,083	855	874
Program Funds	1,341	1,453	997
Total (in thousands of dollars)	4,270	3,978	3,582



Mission Director: Paul Weisenfeld

Zimbabwe

The Development Challenge: Zimbabwe's interrelated political, economic, and social crises have continued for six years, with a humanitarian crisis added to the mix for the third consecutive year. As civil society has increasingly pushed for greater democracy and more participation in decision-making processes, the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) has responded by tightening restrictions on the independent media and journalists and proposing legislation that would restrict the operation of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including a prohibition on foreign funding for NGOs engaged in human rights and/or governance work. Parliamentary elections will be held on March 31, 2005.

Although some leading figures have recently spoken out in favor of political tolerance, most independent observers believe the electoral playing field will remain uneven. This assessment is due to the lingering effects of years of violence and intimidation, the ongoing suppression of basic constitutional freedoms such as speech and association, and state (i.e., ruling party) control of most media and all electoral institutions. Domestic and regional dialogue concerning the electoral environment provides an important opportunity for debate and potential progress on a number of critical rule of law issues, including freedom of association, speech, and the cessation of politically motivated violence. Nonetheless, fundamental constitutional issues, such as the separation and balance of powers, will likely continue to restrict political competition, hinder government accountability and, thus, potentially generate further political conflict.

Zimbabwe is completing its sixth consecutive year of economic decline, while sub-Saharan Africa has recorded an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 3.4%. The GOZ's failure to address fundamental economic distortions means that GDP is expected to decline by a further 5.2% in 2004. Official figures suggest that inflation decreased from over 500% at the beginning of 2004 to 209% in October. Foreign exchange is in critically short supply, due principally to the country's declining export performance. The country's inability to meet external debt obligations has resulted in the suspension of international balance of payments support and fewer available international lines of credit. The GOZ is attempting to offset this by encouraging investment from China and other Asian nations. The economic decline has resulted in renewed shortages of food, fuel, electricity, and other critical imports. A once-thriving industrial sector is suffering. Forty-eight formal businesses closed in 2004, bringing the number of closures to 350 since 2002. The official unemployment rate of over 70% excludes hundreds of thousands of former farm workers who were internally displaced by the GOZ's fast-track land reform program.

Zimbabwe's once robust social services continue to collapse due to the economic crisis, the AIDS epidemic and the extraordinary brain drain. Over the past five years an estimated 25% of the population has left Zimbabwe in search of economic opportunities and political protection. Zimbabwe has one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world, with a prevalence rate of 24.6% among the adult population. Life expectancy dropped from 61 years in 1990 to 34 years in 2003; infant mortality is 76 per 1,000 live births; and under-five child mortality is 123 per 1,000 live births.

The U.S. Government's national interests in Zimbabwe are to prevent further deterioration of the political/economic situation and the consequent detrimental impact on the region; to strengthen the prospects for stability by fortifying civil society and democratic institutions; to implement an effective response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic; and to mount an effective response to the humanitarian crisis.

The USAID Program: USAID's program focuses on responding to Zimbabwe's HIV/AIDS, political, economic and humanitarian crises, through 1) mitigating the HIV/AIDS pandemic; 2) increasing dialogue between the citizenry and selected government institutions; and 3) enhancing access of the most disadvantaged groups to economic opportunities. The USAID program remains subject to the restrictions imposed by the Brooke-Alexander Amendment and Section 620q of the Foreign Assistance Act. USAID assistance to the GOZ is further restricted by U.S. policy until the resolution of the current political crisis.

In FY 2005, USAID will continue the HIV/AIDS program of behavior change and prevention activities, care and support initiatives, and efforts to promote effective leadership and policy development. USAID will continue to support voluntary counseling and testing services, the social marketing of condoms, and broadcasting balanced behavior change messages. USAID will continue to support community efforts for

the care of orphans and other vulnerable children, the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission, and provision of anti-retroviral therapy for those with AIDS. USAID will integrate HIV/AIDS activities into family planning programs, strengthen public sector and civil society capacity to advocate for improved HIV/AIDS policies, and support the engagement of church leaders in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

If enacted into law the proposed NGO Bill will influence the implementation of the Democracy and Governance program as will the March Parliamentary elections. Nonetheless, USAID anticipates continuing a robust advocacy program in order to increase public debate across a wide spectrum of issues. USAID activities focus on: 1) support to CSOs advocating for greater inclusion in national-level decision-making through increased engagement with Parliament; 2) support to the parliamentary reform program to strengthen the legislative process, the Parliamentary committee system, and the capacity of Parliament to involve citizens in parliamentary business; and 3) providing technical assistance and training to urban and rural local authorities who are committed to democratic reform.

USAID's Economic Opportunities program is designed to enhance food security and facilitate income-generating activities for the disadvantaged, mainly communal (rural) area residents, women, under- and unemployed youth, the urban poor, the disabled, orphans, farm workers, and households affected by HIV/AIDS. The Economic Opportunities program provides technical assistance; training services, including basic agronomic practices; low-cost drip irrigation technologies; and helps small farmers markets their produce.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) Bureau has a number of activities in Zimbabwe. DCHA provides emergency food and other humanitarian assistance; however, in the face of GOZ resistance, direct feeding programs may decrease sharply this year. DCHA's rule of law and human rights programs will phase out in 2005. USAID's American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program will continue assistance to Africa University. USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa promotes regional river basin management, agricultural research and policy development, trade and economic competitiveness, and improved electoral processes. USAID's regional HIV/AIDS program focuses on HIV/AIDS mitigation along international trucking routes and at border sites. USAID's regional Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) Network supports regional food security monitoring, analysis and reporting throughout selected countries, including Zimbabwe. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) works with the GOZ to combat the AIDS pandemic and with the World Health Organization on other health-related issues.

Other Donors: Donor coordination in Zimbabwe is excellent. USAID, in conjunction with CDC, leads the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities in country, and participates actively in other donor coordination groups. In addition to the United States, the major non-food aid donors are the European Union (EU - governance, social services, health, agricultural recovery, and environment); the United Kingdom (UK - HIV/AIDS/health, agricultural recovery); Japan (environment, self help, HIV/AIDS/reproductive health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, and private sector); and Sweden (HIV/AIDS and governance). Several countries implement smaller programs, including the Netherlands (governance and HIV/AIDS) and Norway (democracy and governance, health and education, although these programs are now in abeyance). The UN agencies remain active in Zimbabwe in several sectors (HIV/AIDS/health, education, environment, governance and humanitarian assistance). Donors largely channel their aid through NGOs, rather than through the GOZ.

In 2004, food and other humanitarian assistance was provided directly or indirectly by Australia, Austria, the EU, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, South Africa, Switzerland, the UK, and the UN agencies. However, since the GOZ prohibition on external food aid in June 2004, donors' food aid programs use only existing in-country stocks. The IMF and World Bank programs remain frozen due to Zimbabwe's poor performance, breakdown in the rule of law, and failure to repay arrears. A resumption of disbursements is contingent upon clearance of arrears. The World Bank plans to provide small grant assistance to Zimbabwe for economic research and HIV/AIDS programs. The IMF is engaged in on-going discussions on the withdrawal of Zimbabwe's membership or some other form of censure, with no prospect of renewed IMF financial support in the near term.

Zimbabwe 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	11,923	11,100	11,100	11,100
Development Assistance	2,919	1,375	735	1,246
Economic Support Fund	4,050	2,982	1,984	2,000
Total Program Funds	18,892	15,457	13,819	14,346

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
613-008 Participation				
DA	1,567	1,346	735	735
ESF	4,050	2,982	1,984	2,000
613-009 HIV/AIDS				
CSH	11,423	10,600	10,600	10,600
613-010 Economic Opportunities				
CSH	500	500	500	500
DA	1,352	29	0	511

Mission Director,
Paul Weisenfeld

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zimbabwe
Program Title:	Participation
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	613-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$735,000 DA; \$1,984,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$2,982,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$735,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's program to enhance citizen participation in economic and political decision making includes training, technical assistance, and grants to U.S. and local organizations to: 1) enhance advocacy activities to Parliament and local authorities; 2) build a more effective and accessible Parliament; and 3) support local authorities to be more capable and open to local citizen input. This program was designed to strengthen civil society organizations' (CSOs) demand for more access and openness on legislative matters, and selected national institutions' ability to be more receptive to these demands.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,969,000 ESF; \$2,982,000 prior year ESF). USAID is supporting organizations and institutions that advocate for greater inclusiveness in national-level decision-making through their engagement with Parliament. Partners are receiving training, technical assistance, and institutional support to strengthen their organizational structures and policies. In FY 2005, participating partners are working on a variety of issues to assist marginalized groups such as women, children, the rural poor, and the physically and mentally disabled. At the local authority level, local institutions are articulating their constituents' concerns to improve service delivery, budgeting, and transparency. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$485,000 DA, \$15,000 ESF). USAID is continuing to strengthen Parliament's capacity to better address the concerns of citizens and citizens' groups in parliamentary business. USAID is working with selected committees to increase participation in the legislative process and to assist Parliament in exercising legislative oversight of selected ministries. Specific activities include support for public hearings, finalizing technical inputs into Parliament's standing orders, reviewing petition procedures, and developing more in-depth guidelines to review budgets. Parliamentary staff also are receiving ongoing training in terms of public hearing guidelines and legislative analysis. With the March 2005 Parliamentary elections, USAID anticipates supporting a new member induction program and, as the current parliamentary session closes, USAID will support an assessment of the work undertaken by the 5th Parliament. Principal contractor: State University of New York (prime).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$250,000 DA). USAID is concentrating technical assistance and training on urban and rural local authorities committed to enhancing citizen input and improving service delivery. USAID is training elected mayors and councilors in modern management practices, good governance, and effective participation with civil society. The program specifically is working to improve performance management to increase accountability, consensus building, and improved service delivery within the constraints of a contracting economy. Principal contractor: the Urban Institute (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,985,000 ESF). USAID will use FY 2006 ESF funds to continue its support for advocacy efforts to Parliament. Both Parliament's NGO Bill, if enacted into law (which would restrict foreign funding for NGOs in the democracy and governance sectors), and the Parliamentary elections in March 2005, will influence the implementation of the program. Nonetheless, USAID anticipates continuing a robust advocacy program in order to increase public debate across a

wide spectrum of issues. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$485,000 DA, \$15,000 ESF). Parliament remains one of the few avenues through which robust political debate takes place in Zimbabwe. USAID will continue to provide technical input and encourage public hearings, civic participation, and improved outreach to the media. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$250,000 DA). USAID will consolidate its assistance to local authorities in order to support mayors and councilors in effectively managing the affairs of local government in a participatory and effective manner. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Despite the difficult political environment, the long-term process of increasing democratization in Zimbabwe continued to move forward, although more slowly than originally anticipated. Although there were setbacks in FY 2004, the program made progress in building the foundations of accountability. USAID-supported organizations provided direct input into every major piece of legislation in FY 2004, and the number of Committee meetings in which they provided substantial input into the legislative process nearly doubled. These contributions had a significant positive impact on legislation affecting NGOs, media, electoral reforms, anti-corruption, and the national budget. A survey of key Parliamentary staff and Members of Parliament found the quality of legislative and budgetary input from civil society organizations to be extremely useful and relevant.

USAID also encouraged increased and better-organized public hearings, with the number of hearings in the most recent legislative session twice that of the previous reporting period. The clearest demonstration of the impact of this increased public scrutiny was the attendance of over 350 participants at a public hearing to discuss the proposed NGO Bill. The quality of policy and legislative debate significantly improved due to USAID's support for technical input and more frequent public debate. USAID's support to the Parliamentary Legal Committee, which examines the constitutionality of all legislation, resulted in landmark opinions declaring several pieces of legislation unconstitutional, including the NGO and Electoral Commission Bills.

USAID grants to local civil society organizations led to improvements in transparency and accountability by local authorities, particularly in the production of budgets and strategic plans. The program also assisted local authorities in implementing modern municipal management practices, and provided management technical training to 235 mayors and councilors, a 41% increase over the previous year.

By the end of the program in 2006, citizen participation in decision-making will be enhanced, and Parliament and local authorities will be more accountable and more accessible to the constituencies they represent.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zimbabwe

613-008 Participation	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	18,957	100	10,048
Expenditures	11,962	0	4,253
Unliquidated	6,995	100	5,795
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	1,817	0	110
Expenditures	2,779	92	3,091
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	20,774	100	10,158
Expenditures	14,741	92	7,344
Unliquidated	6,033	8	2,814
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	2,982
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	735	0	1,984
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	735	0	4,966
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	735	0	2,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	22,244	100	17,124

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zimbabwe
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	613-009
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$10,600,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$198,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$10,600,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's program to mitigate Zimbabwe's HIV and AIDS crisis includes training, technical assistance, and commodities to reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS, improve maternal health and nutrition, and build the capacity of the health system.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$8,269,000 CSH; \$198,000 prior year CSH). To promote HIV prevention, USAID is continuing to fund both mass media and interpersonal communication messages, including the popular television drama, Studio 263. Social marketing of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), condoms, and contraceptives also continues, as well as procurement of condoms and contraceptives. With the current VCT/social marketing activity ending in January 2006, a new activity to cover these aspects of HIV prevention is being designed in FY 2005 to respond to best practices and the current environment in Zimbabwe.

During FY 2005, USAID's efforts to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission will focus on increasing the use of anti-retroviral treatment (ART) among pregnant women, and building systems for improving follow-up of mothers and infants. USAID also is focusing on better monitoring and evaluation, additional training, and attention to service quality. A shift toward an "opt-out" (routine testing) policy for counseling and testing of pregnant women also is being explored in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. In continued collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USAID is funding ART therapy for 500 patients and is providing training in ART provision and management for health workers at five health facilities.

USAID supports 11 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in building community capacity to identify and care for orphans and vulnerable children, providing education assistance, psychosocial support, income generating and food security activities. Options for reaching out-of-school youth and other marginalized children are being explored, including the potential for collaborating with the private sector. In addition, USAID is working with faith-based organizations to enhance their capacity to provide leadership and reduce the stigma surrounding AIDS. USAID also is providing technical assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) for the implementation of the National Plan of Action for orphans and vulnerable children. USAID also is working with Parliament's Health Portfolio Committee to improve HIV policy formulation and support the National AIDS Council in mainstreaming HIV and AIDS issues into public policy. USAID also supports the dissemination of Zimbabwe's 2005 Demographic and Health Survey. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International (PSI), Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, John Snow Inc. (JSI), The Futures Group, MACRO International, and Catholic Relief Services (prime).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$631,000 CSH). As part of its activity to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission, USAID will explore the feasibility of integrating food aid into prevention services in an effort to improve nutrition. Principal grantee: Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,700,000 CSH). In support of the national mother-to-child prevention program, USAID is providing technical assistance and training for health care workers at over 76 sites,

including counseling, infant feeding, community mobilization, family planning integration, and routine monitoring. USAID continues to fund the purchase of condoms and logistics management for the public sector, to ensure that condoms are available at public health facilities. The logistics system, which already covers all eight provinces, is being expanded to the two main urban centers, thus providing nationwide coverage. Health care workers at three church-affiliated hospitals are being trained in integrating family planning into HIV/AIDS services, and staff at three NGOs that work with orphans will be trained to provide reproductive health information to adolescent girls. Principal grantees: Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, JSI and Management Sciences for Health (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$6,500,000 CSH). VCT and social marketing activities will continue in FY 2006. USAID will continue to fund activities for orphans and vulnerable children at approximately the same level and under the same parameters as in FY 2005. Policy-related activities will continue at a reduced level before being closed out toward the end of FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, JSI, The Futures Group, MACRO International, and Catholic Relief Services (prime).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,200,000 CSH). Elements of the mother-to-child prevention activity related to maternal health and nutrition will continue at approximately the same level and under the same parameters as in FY 2005. Principal grantee: Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,900,000 CSH). Support for ART will focus primarily on the management of HIV commodities and the provision of technical assistance. Mother-to-child prevention activities will continue to focus on building capacity to provide high quality, comprehensive prevention services within health facilities that receive USAID assistance. Condom procurement and logistics management will continue at approximately the same level and under the same parameters as in FY 2005. Principal grantees: Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, JSI, and Management Sciences for Health (prime).

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

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, USAID, in coordination with CDC, launched a new program to support the government's national ART program. Five health facilities were identified as being the most ready for the program, and USAID provided those sites with training, technical assistance, and ART medicines for 100 patients per site. A new effort to prevent mother-to-child transmission resulted in 48,873 pregnant women attending USAID-supported sites in FY 2004, more than double the target of 20,000. More than 2,000 HIV-positive women and their infants received a complete course of ART therapy to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Utilization of VCT services continued to climb, with 154,826 new clients in 2004, a 64% increase over 2003. Over 47.2 million condoms were sold in FY 2004--a 40% increase over FY 2003 sales. Over 173,000 orphans and vulnerable children received education assistance, psychosocial support, income generating support, and/or food security assistance. USAID was instrumental in developing the National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, which was recently approved by the GOZ. USAID also was instrumental in the formation and registration of the Zimbabwe Interfaith Council against HIV and AIDS, a multi-faith network that advocates for proactive HIV and AIDS policies within faith-based organizations.

By FY 2007, USAID will have reduced high risk sexual behavior, developed leadership and reduced HIV/AIDS stigma, built community capacity to assist orphans and vulnerable children, and strengthened health system capacity to deliver quality mother-to-child prevention services and ARV treatment.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zimbabwe

613-009 HIV/AIDS	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	21,436	100	500
Expenditures	12,424	100	460
Unliquidated	9,012	0	40
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	16,002	0	0
Expenditures	6,321	0	28
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	37,438	100	500
Expenditures	18,745	100	488
Unliquidated	18,693	0	12
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	198	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	10,600	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	10,798	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	10,600	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	58,836	100	500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zimbabwe
Program Title:	Economic Opportunities
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	613-010
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH; \$511,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID is working to expand economic opportunities for disadvantaged Zimbabweans, focusing recently on issues of food security and income. The program includes: 1) drought-tolerant crops; 2) market linkages; 3) household nutrition gardens; 4) business opportunity centers (BOCs); and 5) a legal services voucher program.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations; Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$450,000 CSH). In response to Zimbabwe's prolonged food crisis, USAID is continuing to implement its low-cost drip irrigation household nutrition gardens, drought-tolerant crops, and market linkage activities to enhance food security for households, including those caring for orphans and vulnerable children. A total of 56,612 households will be served in FY 2005 through these USAID activities. The program focuses on increased productivity, encouraging local nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners to re-invest their own resources, and leveraging resources from other donors and the private sector. The household garden activity offers short-term basic agronomic and pest control courses to 16,300 households and to 17 church-owned gardens, with the objective of increasing vegetable output by an average of 20% per household. The program also provides business competency and loan management training to a microfinance institution that is piloting a new loan product for 350 farmers to purchase 500 square meter drip irrigation kits. The program is closely monitoring five local partner NGOs and their field staff to improve repayment rates for seed loans. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI - prime), and Rural Unity for Development Organization (RUDO) and such local NGOs as the Association of Zimbabwe Traditional Environmental Conservationists (AZTRECH), Islands of Hope (VECO), Community Technology Development Trust (COMMUTECH), Organization of Rural Association for Progress (ORAP), Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE), Zim Ahead, the National Dairy Association of Zimbabwe, Interfresh, Cargill, Gairezi Development Association, and Pundutso (all subs).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure; Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom of Information. These program components will be addressed through the Mission's BOCs, which are 15 centers operated by two local NGOs in key rural and peri-urban centers. A total of 40,000 households will be able to access information, and communication and business services through the BOCs. USAID is funding the equipment for 10 centers, and the remainder is being funded by partner NGOs. The aim is to make these centers financially viable. USAID will strive to integrate other USAID program activities within the BOCs to strengthen internal synergies and productivity and to boost income. Each implementing NGO is investing 5% of its surplus earnings into local community HIV/AIDS activities. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), and One-Up Business Trust and the Development Trust of Insiza (subs).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$50,000 CSH). USAID is continuing to support five local NGO partners to write wills and provide guardianships to protect the assets and rights of orphans and vulnerable children following the death of one or both parents. A total of 6,000 wills will be written for 4,380 households in 2005. In addition, the program will evaluate the impact of this component on women, orphans, and vulnerable children with a focus on the harmonization

of traditional practices vis-à-vis the concept of wills. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), and Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT), Midlands AIDS Service Organization (MASO), Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Seke Rural Home-Based Care (SHBC), and Networking Support for HIV Trust (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations; Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$500,000 CSH; \$400,000 DA). This program is expected to close in 2006. The program may fund close-out activities, including a program review by an independent consultant with the objective of capturing "best practices" for use in later programs. Funds permitting, the program may fund follow-on activities. These may include funding a value-chain analysis study of the fresh fruit and vegetable sub-sector. Other activities may include a study to obtain data on the state of the business sector for future strategic planning purposes and to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the sub-sector. Depending on macroeconomic conditions, the program also may consider providing equity capital, through an employee stock ownership vehicle, to capitalize a microfinance institution that is transforming itself into a specialized bank focusing on the micro-entrepreneurial poor. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), and RUDO and local NGOs: Association of Zimbabwe Traditional Environmental Conservationists (AZTRECH), Islands of Hope (VECO), Community Technology Development Trust (COMMUTECH), Organization of Rural Association for Progress (ORAP), Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE), Zim Ahead, the National Dairy Association of Zimbabwe, Interfresh, Cargill, Gairezi Development Association, and Pundutso (all subs).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$111,000 DA). The program may support the transformation of BOCs into locally-owned economic development institutions. Funds may be used to fund the equity of local communities. Funds permitting, market development grants may be provided to BOCs to extend their outreach programs to local schools. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), and One-Up Business Trust and the Development Trust of Insiza (subs).

Performance and Results: The program has achieved great success despite Zimbabwe's declining economy. Through improved productivity, characterized by committee restructuring, increased use of local NGOs as implementing partners and leveraging of resources from other donors, the program continued to post commendable results. To date, the program has served a total of 217,167 households (approximately 1.3 million individuals) against a target of 153,049 households. The program has a visible presence in almost every district of Zimbabwe. By end of the program, a total of 318,117 households, or approximately 2 million individuals representing about 16% of Zimbabwe's total population, will have directly benefited from USAID's program. USAID's household nutrition garden activity is now being replicated on a larger scale by several donors in Zimbabwe.

By enhancing food security, improving nutrition and diets, providing opportunities to earn income, protecting assets, and increasing access to information, this program is addressing the most critical needs of disadvantaged Zimbabweans.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zimbabwe

613-010 Economic Opportunities	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003				
Obligations	2,000	4,325	105	500
Expenditures	1,500	3,551	105	434
Unliquidated	500	774	0	66
Fiscal Year 2004				
Obligations	500	1,006	0	0
Expenditures	288	608	0	66
Through September 30, 2004				
Obligations	2,500	5,331	105	500
Expenditures	1,788	4,159	105	500
Unliquidated	712	1,172	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA				
Obligations	500	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005				
Obligations	500	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA				
Obligations	500	511	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,500	5,842	105	500