

Regional Development Mission - Asia 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

RDMA regional programs realized great success improving regional security; the response to HIV/AIDs, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and dengue; regional governance and economic reform; and regional environmental conditions. It did so by developing and implementing pilot projects to showcase best practices and innovative solutions to important issues; collecting and presenting regional data to inform decision making and develop consistent regional and country-specific policies; strengthening regional networks to represent civil society; sharing best practices among implementing organizations; conducting coordinated cross-border activities; and strengthening regional institutions to set regional standards and help countries lagging behind.

The RDMA and MTV launched the “End Exploitation and Trafficking (EXIT)” alliance, a multi-media campaign to educate young people at risk and prevent trafficking in persons across Asia, releasing documentaries in Thailand, the Philippines, China and India. The campaign will reach more than 300 million people through educational materials and TV airtime on MTV, VH1 and Nickelodeon.

In health, the RDMA helped build the capacity of the Asian Pacific Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS through a region-wide approach that created in-country networks linking link care, support and treatment. Activities expanded drug quality monitoring capacity for anti-retroviral and anti-malarial drugs from 17 to 31 sites in four countries, including Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, leading to an apparent decrease in use of counterfeit anti-malarial drugs.

In economic growth, the RDMA contributed to the integration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by developing a means for ASEAN to track integration progress and development of international product, regulatory standards and mutual recognition agreements.

In environment, the RDMA realized major progress promoting the legal timber trade, expanding the market for energy efficient lighting, and enforcing environmental laws. RDMA partners signed forest management agreements with 14 timber enterprises covering over one million hectares; helped manufacturers in the region move towards one standard for compact fluorescent lamps; and implemented 30 model wildlife enforcement actions.

The RDMA also managed a series of Thailand specific activities. A separate bilateral operational plan for Thailand was not required, and so summaries are included as addenda to this perform

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime

In Asia, domestic violence, and commercial and sexual exploitation of women are widespread. The United Nations estimates there are 2.5 million trafficking victims in the world. Of these, women and girls account for 56% of the victims in forced economic exploitation such as domestic service, agricultural work and manufacturing as well as sexual exploitation. A dearth of information and shallow understanding of the dynamics of trafficking combined with weak legal systems compromise efforts to combat trafficking.

East Asia Pacific Women's Initiative on Trafficking and Violence against Women Program: Operating in six countries - Cambodia, Laos, Fiji, Mongolia, Thailand and Vietnam – this program has put the issues of domestic violence against women and trafficking in persons onto national agendas. For example, Mongolia's Minister of Justice and Home Affairs recently indicated his commitment to introduce the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons (The Palermo Protocol) to Parliament for ratification.

Regionally, the RDMA helped support the development of TIPinAsia.info, a multilingual counter-trafficking web portal that is a resource center for the media and practitioners involved in anti-human trafficking efforts, and promote increased bilateral and regional collaboration among relevant organizations.

MTV EXIT Campaign: In its capacity to reach larger audience, MTV Europe Foundation and MTV Networks were brought in as a RDMA Global Development Alliance to fight human trafficking. The RDMA partners launched a multi-media campaign to raise awareness of and increase prevention of trafficking in persons across Asia. The MTV End Exploitation and Trafficking (EXIT) campaign is expected to operate in 25 countries and 12 languages, reaching about 300 million households in Asia. This year, two documentaries were launched in September in Thailand, the Philippines, China and India. The plan for early FY08 is to launch the campaign in Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. The MTV website on human trafficking was translated in eight Asian languages.

The RDMA committed \$3 million and MTV provided \$7 million in development and productions of videos and educational materials as well as Asia wide and regional TV airtime on MTV, VH1 and Nickelodeon. The largest advertising agency in the world, J. Walter Thompson, is offering additional support to develop and promote the ser

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime \ 1.5.3 Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling

The regional component of the East Asia Pacific Women's Initiative on Trafficking and Violence Against Women fostered bilateral and regional coordination, capacity building and empowerment of civil society organizations, especially women's organizations, and sharing of lessons learned to accelerate progress in combating trafficking and violence against women.

To combat human trafficking and domestic violence against women, the RDMA helped to deter human trafficking and violence against women, and strengthened law and enforcement in targeted countries through supporting government, civil society, and other local agencies. Its achievements in FY07 included:

- enhancing the capacity of governmental organizations to respond to domestic violence and deliver services to victims. For example, in Mongolia where the number of reported cases has continued to rise, the Mongolian Gender Equity Center handled ~45 cases this year, compared to ~24 cases over the preceding five years.

- improving legal framework and enforcement of national domestic violence law. In Mongolia, yielded the passage of the National Law Against Domestic Violence. Mongolia's government also discussed the draft National Action Plan to Combat Domestic Violence in September.

- helping establish community-based support groups to prevent domestic violence and human trafficking. In Vietnam, 23 community support groups organized 57 public sessions to provide information on human trafficking to 5,457 people and distributed brochures to 2,300 households, bolstering communities to address

trafficking

-introducing a micro and small enterprise development program and income-generating strategy to communities to reduce family poverty, which empowered, e.g., members of the Vietnam Women's Union through the support of microcredit loans for sustainable livelihoods

-raising awareness and knowledge of at-risk targets such as students and youth about human trafficking continued to grow to prevent further victimization. In Mongolia, it provided 8,000 International Study Abroad Identification Cards emblazoned with the trafficking in persons (TIP) hotline numbers; in Vietnam, it organized a student concert with anti-trafficking message that reached about 50,000 people. Usage of the multilingual counter-trafficking web portal, TIPinAsia.info increased, which broadened the communication of issues related to trafficking.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Thailand's political stability hinges on ensuring good governance and the establishment of functioning democratic processes in pre- and post-election environments, with active civic participation in the development of legislation. The local King Prajadhipok's Institute has the most legitimacy to advocate for transparency and civic inclusion in the election and legislative development processes. RDMA activities are designed to establish this institute's capacity to engage civil society effectively in drafting key legislation required by the 2007 Constitution, and thereby strengthen good governance and protect the rights of citizens. In the process of doing so, RDMA will further enable civil society to introduce four draft bills to the National Assembly that will enhance democratic processes and the rights of citizens.

Since this program was initiated at the end of FY07 for implementation in FY08, performance reporting is not yet available.

This program was initiated with FY07 funds for implementation in FY08. It has established two common indicators:

- number of public forums resulting from USG assistance in which national legislators and members of the public interact, and;
- number of draft laws subject to final vote in new or transitional legislatures receiving USG assistance.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building

Following the September 2006 coup, Thailand fell into a crisis of confidence regarding its fundamental democratic institutions and processes, with significant political factionalization and civil unrest arising during the last year. The RDMA program plans to respond to this issue by engaging civil society and promoting transparency in the pre- and post-election environment. The anticipated timeline and extent of changes proposed by the interim government means that engaging civil society and promoting transparency and accountability of state institutions and political actors are critical to restoring public confidence in democratic institutions and deterring electoral fraud.

This program was initiated at the end of FY07 but will be predominantly implemented in FY08, so there is no performance reporting yet available.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

This program was initiated at the end of FY07 but will be predominantly implemented in FY08, so there is no performance reporting yet available.

This program was initiated with FY07 funds, but will be implemented in FY08 predominantly. Since the program is just beginning targets have not yet been set although a common indicator has been considered: -number of people reached by USG-assisted voter education.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society

To meet the Objective of Governing Justly and Democratically, USAID work focused on media professional development and civic education and civic participation in local governance in Thailand.

This assistance supported Thai journalist unions to encourage open media. In FY07, the program boosted the professional capacity of the media sector through training, consulting, and mentoring. A well-trained professional cadre and functioning institutions were essential to the effort to build both the media sector specifically and civil society more broadly. This served the short-term goal of providing access to information, as well as built the foundation for the longer-term goal of creating a robust civil society capable of countering and eventually acting as a check against the government. This effort trained a total of 131 Bangkok-based and provincial journalists in radio and broadcasting basic skills and investigative reporting.

The Civic Education and Pondok Curriculum Reform Project strengthened local governance and civic participation in southern Thailand. It focused on communities comprising people from different backgrounds and cultures, and especially on training Thai-Malay citizens and civic organizations to be actively involved in local governance and to enhance school and university students' civic education. The project activities, e.g. built capacity building for youth through Pondok curriculum reform, held a civic education workshop for Pondok students, imparted cross-cultural training to Muslim students, and furnished civic education in Islamic colleges. In FY 07, 950 people in southern Thailand received civic education, and 135 Thai-Malay university students received cross-cultural training, higher than the expected 100 students.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

The majority of southern Thailand communities are Thai-Malay, with much greater cultural diversity than the rest of the country. To facilitate a peaceful community among them and a stronger participation in local governance, the project worked with local community leaders, NGOs networks and universities and schools to pursue their community rights under the constitutionally-mandated decentralization process by implementing civic participation in local governance and civic education.

The political and security situation called for carefully building up trust with a larger community leaders and the NGO network, then introducing a civic participation in local governance concept and training community members in ways appropriate for the context. To do so, the RDMA worked with five community leaders and youth networks to develop training modules for civic participation in local governance. Since local context was key to project success, some of the materials were in local language and designed for use

by religious leaders (Imams). Training was adjusted to be a series of shorter, weekly sessions instead of a typical two and a half days training block. These five community leader networks reached approximately 200 community and youth leaders.

Pilot activities with 10 Pondok schools facilitated a shift from teacher-centered to a learner-centered teaching; enhancing specific curricula related to oft-weak subjects in Islamic school, and; teaching life-skills required for multi-cultural life. RDMA completed about 95% of the secondary school curriculum and materials and held a series of inception workshops to inform school administrators and garner their buy-in. A social sciences corner was developed that gave students, teachers, and community leaders access to a broad range of social science materials. “Questions & Answer” games and school competitions were planned for 10-12 graders to foster greater understanding of concepts. A model of traditional coffee councils with invited guest speakers was held to discuss subjects such as elections, courts, political parties, and human rights law.

The RDMA completely revised university level cross-cultural and pluralism training materials upon training 60 university and college students from the Muslim Student Clubs; and tested Civil Education and Human Rights modules at one university to prepare for implementing a required ‘Peace Studies’ course in June 2008 while several other universities reviewed these modules.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

RDMA activities responded to the challenges associated with the Thai political situation by strengthening the capacity of regional broadcast and print journalists to increase their level of professionalism in the practice of journalism. The RDMA trained 63 provincial journalists in investigative reporting with assistance from the Press Development Institute of Thailand, and 68 in curriculum for radio and television production skills in cooperation with the Thai Broadcast Journalists Association.

RDMA sub-grants to production groups bolstered the capacity of the new low-power radio sector to provide alternative content and points of view to the Thai population. This included such topics as conflict resolution in southern Thailand, environment and social problems in the northeast, and youth voices about concerns and difficulties in the current social climate. The seven production groups were from many geographical areas around the country, covering Pattani, Narathiwat, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Udon Thani and Bangkok.

To strengthen the distribution system, the Thai Volunteer Services Foundation created a website to serve as a center for community radio stations all over Thailand to post, download, share, and exchange programs, news, information and ideas at the www.thaicr.org website. It worked with 100 community radio stations in 57 provinces around the country. In addition, the central website of the Alliance of University Radio, a group of 12 university radio stations that together reach nearly 70% of the total area of Thailand, provided similar service for sharing and exchanging programs among its members, with a current reach about 20% of radio listeners throughout the country.

The RDMA grantee also worked to lay down a foundation for media policy advocacy and change leading to liberalization. In cooperation with the Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University’s Thai Media Policy and Advocacy Center, information exchange increased on a wide range of topics, including communication policy and regulations, media’s role in democratic society among media groups and

academic institutions in Thailand, the U.S., the United Kingdom and other Asian countries.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

The RDMA's programs increase the effectiveness of the regional response to Asia's major health issues, ranging from global infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, AI and dengue to water and sanitation issues. Low incomes, dense and mobile populations, close proximity to livestock, environmental degradation and climate make Asia a hotbed for new diseases and multi-drug resistant malaria and TB. The easy migration of both people and infections in the region, as evidenced by the rapid spread of AI outbreaks calls for region-wide approaches.

The RDMA's primary health focus is to (1) combat major infectious diseases by developing model programs for most-at risk populations and mobile populations; (2) providing better regional data for decision making; and (3) developing consistent regional and country-specific health policies, including those related to drug quality and management. To achieve these region-wide impacts, the RDMA conducted regional training and fora for participants to share lessons-learned and best practices, initiated cross-border surveillance activities, supported and strengthened regional networks and institutions, fostered communication between affected groups and policy makers, and conducted operations research. Highlights in FY07, detailed later, include strengthening the Asian Pacific Network for People living with HIV/AIDS and development of a regional strategic framework to address dengue. RDMA-managed HIV activities in Thailand region were reported in a mini-COP but a synopsis is included at the end of this report as an addendum.

Water and sanitation is the secondary RDMA focus, and supports the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act with pilots to provide urban poor with greater access to clean water and basic sanitation and replicate efforts through regional networks. The RDMA implemented 20 pilot projects and regional initiatives with cities and utilities in seven countries, improving access to water and sanitation for over 57,000 people; facilitated the adoption of 22 improved laws, policies and plans for water and sanitation service delivery; and increased the capacity of over 1,392 water sector practitioners. The project also paired utilities in several countries to share best practices and developed an innovative loan product to finance efficiency improvements for water utilities in the Philippines.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

In FY07, the regional HIV/AIDS program increased the capacity of regional institutions and national governments to fight HIV/AIDS efficiently, in part through the development of consistent regional and country-specific health policies.

The RDMA worked with ASEAN to develop the joint USAID/ASEAN work plan for ASEAN's HIV/AIDS III Work Program, which the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS and the ASEAN Standing Committee adopted in January 2007. One outcome of a project the RDMA implemented across four countries that showed how to better use data to influence national-level HIV policy and program development was Thailand's development of a national HIV prevention goal.

RDMA's work to build the capacity of networks and strengthen communication between governments and

civil society to respond to HIV yielded a more consistent ASEAN-wide adopted approach to HIV/AIDS care for patients as promoted by the Asian Pacific Network for People living with HIV/AIDS. The RDMA strengthened the future engagement of civil society networks in policy work by training HIV-positive women leaders from eight countries and men-who have sex with men (MSM) from seven countries in advocacy skills.

Drug quality and management: The RDMA supported governments in the region to improve the quality of anti-retroviral (ARV) medicines, and increase their abilities to manage them and other HIV/AIDS commodities. It trained 57 people from three different countries to establish drug quality monitoring, and established 25 surveillance sites in their countries to monitor ARV drug quality. It also sponsored the first ASEAN consultative meeting on Access to Affordable ARVs, attended by 28 delegates from nine countries, which yielded three further meetings being scheduled to facilitate access to ARVs.

Monitoring and evaluation: The RDMA strengthened government capacities to monitor and evaluate their HIV/AIDS health programs, e.g., by supporting the ASEAN Secretariat to build local capacity and identify the socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS and needed resources to fight it in seven ASEAN countries. It did an assessment in Thailand to monitor the availability and use of the minimum package of services of HIV/AIDS services for most-at-risk populations.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is the poster child for why it is essential to take regional approaches to infectious diseases that develop quick drug resistance. Because the region has 11 high-burden TB countries, it was critical for the RDMA to help develop TB strategies for the region.

Developing and implementing model programs: The RDMA-supported TB Active Surveillance network expanded services for refugees and migrants on the Thai-Burma border, and developed evidence-based models for sustainable TB and TB/HIV interventions. A three-year study on risk factors and causes of death in HIV-infected TB patients completed this year found that anti-retroviral therapy (ART) is the single most important intervention to reduce mortality in HIV-infected TB patients, of whom one-third of those tested were female. Development of a clinical algorithm to screen for and diagnose TB in HIV-infected patients is ongoing. The RDMA strengthened collaboration between national TB and AIDS programs by finalizing regional-specific TB and HIV training modules, situational analysis of ongoing TB/HIV activities in five countries, and providing technical support for TB/HIV program implementation to four countries.

Development of consistent regional and country-specific health policies: The RDMA conducted trainings and workshops in which regional leaders shared lessons learned and best practices. Their commitments remained high, facilitated through USAID-supported National TB Program Managers annual meetings. National programs benefited from TA to strengthen analysis and effective use of data to advocate for resources and improved policies.

Drug quality and management: Pilot activities to design and implement standard operating procedures for drug management in one province in China were so successful that its government is scaling up the project in five more, and the Government of Vietnam is now implementing them using the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) funding.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria

The RDMA addresses malaria on a region-wide basis, providing a uniform and appropriate approach for curbing this endemic and highly-mobile health scourge.

Developing consistent regional and country-specific health policies: The RDMA trained 1,100 health officers through the Mekong Malaria Program, which built region-wide capacity and enhanced region-wide coordination to combat malaria. The RDMA also trained members of the region-wide Asian Collaborative Training Network for Malaria. This built their respective national capacities to transfer malaria technology, and thereby replicate the RDMA-supported international courses that address defined needs to improve malaria control. This malaria network also hosts an Information Resource Center to make information resources accessible to its users. The RDMA also worked with three countries to update their malaria treatment protocols to follow WHO recommended procedures, with one country completing the task.

Surveillance: The RDMA-supported surveillance of anti-malarial drug resistance provided the data that convinced the Thai Ministry of Public Health to revise its treatment guidelines to comply with WHO recommendations, and thereby curtail the spread of drug resistance. This success motivated partner countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region to organize a network of sentinel sites that will share data and harmonize drug policy in the region.

Drug quality and management: The RDMA-supported Mekong Malaria Program monitored drug efficacy and drug quality. Consequently, it scaled up anti-malarial drug quality monitoring from 23 provincial sentinel sites to 31 sites in four countries (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam). Its investigation into the source of fake anti-malarials propelled governments and international agencies to combat the problem, which has led to an apparent decrease in use of counterfeit anti-malarial drugs.

The RDMA reviewed the past five years of its support in malaria with its partners, which provided direction for future activities.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.4 Avian Influenza

The RDMA's implements its Avian Influenza (AI) work in the Greater Mekong Sub-region through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN, WHO, MEASURE, Voice of America VOA, and (USP) through field support funding, and Kenan Institute Asia and International Rescue Committee through mission-managed funding. The RDMA infectious disease (ID) team also has provided technical assistance to other countries, such as Bangladesh and Indonesia.

Key achievements included:

- supporting FAO and WHO to provide technical assistance to countries and to coordinate regional policies, strategies, and donors.
- leveraging \$838,350 from six public-private alliances with partners like Roche, Pfizer, Colgate, and CP Group. These alliances build business continuity pandemic plans, enhance public awareness in the general population, and train village animal health staff.
- strengthening AI capacity of NGOs in refugee camps on the Thai-Burma border through the development of pandemic preparedness plans and standard operating procedures for animal and human surveillance and response.

- raising awareness of AI and pandemic influenza, through broadcasting on Voice of America and Radio Free Asia (with a specific focus on reaching vulnerable populations in Burma) and disseminating avian and pandemic influenza curricula to schools in Thailand.
- developing analytical methods and sentinel site surveillance system for quality assurance testing of oseltamivir (a.k.a. Tamiflu), a drug used to treat acute influenza infections.
- creating a 'Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating Avian Influenza Programs in Southeast Asia' with inputs from a technical working group of USG, UN, and NGO partners.

Countries have strengthened their abilities to detect and respond to animal outbreaks and human cases, resulting in a decreased frequency of outbreaks. However, with AI endemic in the region, there is now a threat of fatigue by governments and donors and care must be taken to not rest on the current successes. There is still a great need to coordinate among countries, implementing agencies, and donors in order to develop evidence-based regional AI control and pandemic influenza strategies.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

The RDMA addressed other public health threats best addressed by a region-wide approach due to their inherent characteristics, such as high mobility.

Development of consistent regional and country-specific health policies: The RDMA focused on dengue fever prevention and control. It strengthened dengue regional coordination by helping to establish the Asia-Pacific Dengue Partnership and developing outreach materials and a website. RDMA provided TA to develop dengue strategic plans at the regional level and at the country level in Laos, and strengthened regional capacity for dengue surveillance through national program training, increased monitoring of national data, and more timely collection and analysis of regional-level data. Implementing the revised training modules improved diagnosis, outbreak response, and case management in Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. The RDMA also launched pilot projects in Laos and Vietnam using innovative behavior change communication strategies, from which lessons can be applied region-wide.

Drug quality and management: The RDMA funded anti-infective drug quality. It also helped to establish a regional framework to address drug quality issues called the Asian Network of Excellence in Quality Assurance of Medicines. RDMA then helped the network develop drug quality testing laboratory curricula, and training that transferred these skills to local network partners who are becoming regional experts. The RDMA improved sampling for anti-infective drug quality by expanding sentinel sites, revising protocols, and conducting additional training. Consequently, various host countries continued to show high levels of commitment to this problem of substandard and counterfeit drugs in the region.

The RDMA postponed school-based dengue prevention activities until next year since partners were concentrating on implementing activities to respond to the avian influenza emergency.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

The RDMA increased access to sustainable water and sanitation services to support regional health security and prosperity in Asia. Its Environmental Cooperation Asia (ECO-Asia) Water and Sanitation Program piloted and replicated innovative strategies to expand and sustain access to such services, especially to the urban poor by, e.g. enabling safe water access; promoting sustainable sanitation; strengthening water

services utility performance; and innovative financing.

As the principal initiative implementing the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act in Asia, ECO-Asia worked towards achieving Millennium Development Goals and disseminated and replicated results through regional platforms and networks, including ASEAN, Southeast Asia Water Utilities Network and Association of Development Finance Institutions in Asia and the Pacific via the Asian Development Bank, WHO, and World Bank. The RDMA got strong host country commitment through close cooperation with bilateral Missions and national and local government partners.

The RDMA implemented 15 pilot projects and five regional initiatives with cities and utilities in seven countries, improving access to water and sanitation for over 57,000 persons, helping adopt 22 improved laws, policies and plans for water and sanitation service delivery, and increasing capacity of over 1,392 water sector practitioners. Women constituted 40% of the ECO-Asia water and sanitation activities participants. FY08 programming will focus on replication of best practices and model actions to amplify pilot impacts.

Accomplishments include: working with ASEAN to promote improved water and sanitation in 24 environmentally sustainable cities; pioneering the first continuous water supply system in India; developing a sewage management program in Marikina, Philippines for 42,000 residents; catalyzing a leadership center for utility managers; and demonstrating new ways to provide piped water for the urban poor in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. It paired utilities between India, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia, and developed an innovative loan product to finance efficiency improvements for water utilities in the Philippines.

Through the Sub-National Infrastructure Financing Leader With Associate, RDMA also initiated a Global Development Alliance to support sub-national financing of water and wastewater infrastructure with pilot transactions on revenue bond and pooled financing mechanisms for Vietnam.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

The RDMA met or exceeded most targets. It held four well received trainings on good laboratory practice and ARV drug quality assurance and quality control in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, exceeding targets for the number of individuals trained to provide laboratory-related activities.

It built on the successful Analysis and Advocacy (A2) Project by providing technical assistance (TA) to 15 local organizations to bring stakeholders together to analyze data and make policy recommendations in Vietnam, China, Bangladesh and Thailand. In Thailand especially, the process devolved to the sub-national level. Two organizations each in each Laos and China also received TA on ARV drug logistics.

The RDMA continued to support national-level strategic planning through the ASEAN Secretariat and build the policy advocacy capacity of several networks: Asia Pacific People Living with HIV/AIDS Network and its women's sub-network, and one for MSM. It established/elicited greater involvement of community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, and governments to develop HIV/AIDS strategic and operational plans, largely via training and TA on HIV-related policy development and institutional capacity building, exceeding targets for the number of individual trained in these areas.

The stigma and discrimination training target was not met since a communication and coordination

breakdown, now resolved, between the ASEAN Secretariat and coordinator in Laos postponed workshops on reducing stigma and discrimination.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

The regional TB program met or surpassed most indicator targets, organized by how they redress systemic, region-wide health problems.

Development of consistent regional and country-specific health policies:

- # of organizations provided with TA for policy development: 24 exceeding 5;
- # of organizations provided with TA for TB program implementation: 19 exceeding 5;
- # of organizations provided with TA for GFATM proposal development: 17 exceeding 2

Surveillance:

- case detection rate: 76% exceeding 70%
- case notification rate: 82/100,000 exceeding 60/100,000;
- # of people trained in lab diagnosis of multiple drug resistant TB: 46 exceeding 30;
- organizations provided with TA for strategic information: 17 exceeding 5

Drug quality and management:

- service delivery points with stockouts: 1 with expected 15
- treatment success rate: 89% exceeding 85

Monitoring and evaluation:

- # of special studies: 13 exceeding 2;

Most indicators reveal programs performing successfully (e.g., case detection), others highlight targets set too low in the FY07 OP. RDMA partners nearly met all targeted goals for FY07, although some adjustments will be made in FY08 in providing regional TA where support to World Health Organization (WHO) regional offices covers more countries than anticipated. Targets were not reached for the percentage of TB patients tested for HIV (at 73% instead of the targeted 83%), and the existence of multiple drug resistant TB quality control standard.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria

The RDMA malaria program met or exceeded key numerical indicator targets:

- develop consistent regional and country-specific health policies: policies drafted (2 exceeding 0); organizations provided with TA for malaria program implementation (11 exceeding 5), and; organizations provided with TA for malaria strategic information (3 exceeding 2)
- drug quality and management: people trained in drug efficacy/quality monitoring (75 exceeding 49)
- other: malaria-related special studies (8 equaling 8).

The RDMA did not reach numerical targets for others:

- develop consistent regional and country-specific health policies: organizations provided with TA for malaria policy development (3 falling short of targeted, and; organizations provided with TA for GFATM proposal development/implementation (0 falling short of targeted 5)
- drug quality and management: sentinel sites monitoring drug efficacy (12 falling short of targeted 35)
- other: at 237, the number of people trained in malaria treatment fell short of the target of 6,100;

That said, many indicators were overly ambitious and will be revised (e.g., people trained in malaria

treatment) or are inadequate for reflecting the truly regional nature of the RDMA malaria program. For example, RDMA partners did not implement programs designed to reduce stockouts, improve provider performance through written appraisals, or comply with clinical standards in FY07. However, it can do more in providing TA to countries with the GFATM.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

This year, the regional RDMA health program met or surpassed many numerical indicator targets. To develop consistent regional and country-specific health policies, it: met the target number of two functional regional networks; provided eight organizations with TA for health on program implementation, exceeding the target of five; provided seven organizations with TA for health on policy, exceeding the target of five; and trained 822 people in dengue, exceeding the target of 425.

While most indicators reveal programs performing successfully (e.g., functional networks), the RDMA set others targets too low in the FY07 OP (e.g., dengue training) because it underestimated support for the school-based dengue program.

The RDMA regional health program did not attain the numerical targets for:

- consistent regional and country-specific health policies: organizations provided with TA on strategic information (3 falling short of targeted 4), and; people trained in epidemiology (0 falling short of targeted 125 – due to postponement of the training itself)
- drug quality and management: sentinel sites for monitoring drug quality/efficacy (31 falling short of targeted 40)
- other: health-related special studies (4 falling short of targeted 9).

Also, the RDMA will adjust targets in FY08 to better reflect the regional nature of its health program (e.g., number of people receiving medication/services for neglected tropical diseases, which, at zero, fell short of targeted 10,000).

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

The RDMA exceeded two targets: number of people with access to improved sanitation, and amount of funds from non-USAID sources mobilized and applied. In Marikina City, Philippines, the RDMA provided technical assistance on sewage management and facilitated involvement by Manila Water Company that resulted in Marikina drafting a new ordinance, and Manila Water agreeing to provide the service, impacting over 42,000 people, exceeding the target of 5,000 people. The RDMA will increase the FY08 target by an additional 82,000 persons to reflect additional service in Marikina.

The RDMA leveraged significant resources due to unanticipated contributions from private sector partners for projects in Negombo, Sri Lanka; Marikina City, Philippines; Bac Ninh, Vietnam; and Bangkok, Thailand. In FY08, the RDMA will increase the leveraged funding target by an additional \$1 million to account for additional leveraged inputs for sanitation projects in the Philippines, and Output-Based Aid support from the World Bank for a water supply project in Surabaya, Indonesia.

The RDMA did not achieve the target for number of people with access to improved water supply due to implementation delays in pilot projects in Bandung and Surabaya, Indonesia; Negombo, Sri Lanka; and Pune, India related in part to changes in government and management at participating utilities. The RDMA

expects to achieve these targets in the first quarter of FY08, and with no impact on overall project results.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment

The RDMA has an important role in executing the ASEAN-U.S. Enhanced Partnership Plan of Action. USAID funding has facilitated engagement between the U.S. Government (USG) and ASEAN on political/security, economic, and socio-cultural integration issues, a U.S. foreign policy priority.

RDMA programs support ASEAN's goal of achieving an Economic Community by strengthening key institutions working towards economic integration, facilitating trade linkages, and narrowing the development gap between ASEAN's more prosperous members and its four less-prosperous members – Burma, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. RDMA programs had significant achievements in each of these areas.

Economic integration:

- strengthened the ASEAN Secretariat to be prepared as an institution to implement the ASEAN Charter and the Blueprint for Economic Integration;
- created indicators for the Vientiane Action Program that the ASEAN Secretariat will use to measure progress towards achieving integration by 2015;
- provided on-going technical input to the working group on a new tariff nomenclature for uniform customs classification that has been adopted, and;
- facilitated the first public sector consultation between the ASEAN Secretariat and private sector representatives to strengthen engagement on ASEAN regional integration.

Facilitating trade linkages:

- organized the first High Level Workshop on implementing the “ASEAN Single Window,” which is a customs clearance system that will enable a single submission of customs data, single and simultaneous processing of the data, and a single point of decision-making among line ministries to ease trade transactions;
- organized training for public and private sector entities for using the World Trade Organization (WTO)/International Trade Centre Trade Map, Product Map, and Market Access Map software tools, and;
- organized a workshop that yielded a commitment to jointly develop the ASEAN trade database and create linkages to the WTO's database.

Narrowing the development gap:

- built the capacity of ASEAN exporters in the processed foods sector of less developed countries to reach foreign markets in Japan, China, and the U.S., expanding trade in this sector in one year by approximately \$1.9 million. Used the process of increasing exports to identify policy issues and move towards increased conformity to international standards, and;
- increased the capacity of government authorities responsible for competition policy.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

One of the primary mechanisms that ASEAN is using to drive regional economic integration is the development and formal endorsement of 12 priority industry sector (automotive, textiles, etc.) “Roadmaps.” The RDMA provided background analyses for several of these roadmaps, including the Information and Communication Technologies and Health Care sectors, but was involved in-depth, from early research to

drafting recommendations, in the development of the Logistics Services Roadmap that the Economic Ministers endorsed in August 2007. These roadmaps are instrumental in guiding the integration process amongst the ASEAN member nations.

As part of the integration process, the ASEAN Secretariat is attempting to build an “ASEAN identity” among member nations, an initiative exemplified by the ASEAN Schools Tour. The RDMA funded the development of a cartoon explaining ASEAN, the benefits of integration, and the idea of a shared positively fueled ASEAN identity for use in the Schools Tour, which is traveling to all 10 member nations and expected to reach over 4,000 students aged 12 to 16.

The USAID-funded ASEAN Consultative Forum on Competition, which is the primary conduit for engaging in the region on issues like anti-trust, competition, and creating a level playing field for business, received funding from ASEAN member nations for the first time. This demonstrated that the ASEAN countries are taking ownership of competition-related development issues and appreciate the utility of continuing regional cooperation on this issue.

In the area of services, the RDMA hosted a series of workshops to schedule commitments to liberalize specific services. The recommendations were endorsed in January 2007.

In the area of investment, the RDMA conducted two studies that resulted in ASEAN members agreeing that they should initiate work to develop a new investment agreement as two existing agreements on investment were out of date.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Since the Phase I ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility, which dominates the indicator results, is ending, no FY 2008 targets were aggregated. The new 5 year Phase II Facility will develop new strategic targets after the submission of the initial workplan in the first quarter of FY 2008.

Activities in trade, investment, and customs harmonization were higher than in 2006, reflecting the growing intensity of ASEAN to achieve a free flow of goods, services, and investment. Customs harmonization procedures are essential, with 2007 totals reflecting agreement on and implementation of a new tariff nomenclature for uniform customs classification. Diagnostics on several ASEAN priority sectors will drive ASEAN market integration in the Logistics Services and Information and Communications Technology sectors, among others.

Governing Justly and Democratically indicators are also reported, even though funding comes under Economic Growth. This is predominantly because of the consensus-building nature of ASEAN activities. The Facility is demand-driven to help ASEAN achieve agreements that foster ASEAN integration. Accordingly, most activities are aimed at consensus-building processes leading to agreement. For example, studies on investment led the Ministers to call for a new ASEAN investment agreement, and the conference on the ASEAN Economic Community helped build support for a Blueprint for Integration.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment

To sustain growth and prosperity in the region, the RDMA improved Asia’s response to transnational

environmental challenges related to climate change, biodiversity conservation, environmental law enforcement and trans-boundary conflict by demonstrating and replicating best practices, and strengthening regional institutions and networks. RDMA activities improved environmental governance, promoted innovative mechanisms for sustainable trade and financing, and improved regional cooperation in conserving the region's natural resources and biodiversity and promoting clean energy. The RDMA also supported U.S. foreign policy goals and commitments under the Framework Convention on Climate Change; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Key achievements in natural resources and biodiversity included: protecting over 900,000 hectares in areas of biological significance to regional quality of life implementing 30 model wildlife law enforcement actions; preparing an inventory of potential conflict "hotspots" in the Mekong River Basin; establishing the enabling conditions for an innovative payment for environmental services mechanism, and; engaging government and private sector partners in strategies for legal timber trade and sustainable forest management.

Key achievements in clean productive environment included: preparing a major regional analysis identifying priority greenhouse gas mitigation interventions; launching a regional product testing and standards initiative with compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) manufacturers; obtaining a commitment through ASEAN to promote coal plant efficiency; training over 500 people in climate change and energy issues; and developing regional guiding principles on compliance and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

The RDMA worked with over 250 national and local agencies, catalyzed 33 innovative policies, laws and regulations, and trained over 3,000 practitioners. Engagement with over 300 civil society stakeholders resulted in 16 independent initiatives. For regional institution building, the RDMA established or strengthened eight regional networks that added 100 new members, including ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), and Mekong River Commission. The RDMA leveraged over \$7 million in additional resources through close collaboration with international and implementing partner organizations.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

To improve Asia's response to transnational environmental challenges and support U.S. foreign policy goals and commitments under international agreements, the RDMA strengthened regional institutions and networks to: restore ecosystem connectivity in key regional biodiversity corridors; combat illegal wildlife trafficking; improve forest management; promote legal timber trade, and; reduce trans-boundary conflict.

In FY07 the RDMA met or exceeded all program targets through a wide range of environmental initiatives that also improved the livelihoods of the rural poor, especially women; strengthened environmental governance; and promoted sustainable financing mechanisms. Overall, the RDMA protected over 900,000 hectares in areas of biological significance; catalyzed the adoption of 25 laws, policies, agreements and regulations resulting in improved environmental management; trained over 2,000 practitioners on environmental management approaches and techniques, and collaborated with approximately 300 non-governmental stakeholders to strengthen the civil society response to regional environmental challenges across the region.

Key achievements included: signing forest management agreements with 14 timber enterprises covering 1,089,119 hectares; leveraging partner resources of over \$6.6 million to support legal and conflict-free timber trade; establishing the enabling conditions for piloting new mechanisms for payment for environmental services; strengthening three national inter-agency task forces to enforce wildlife trafficking laws; implementing over 30 model wildlife enforcement actions in the region; establishing 38 community-based marine protected areas to conserve coral reef resources; and preparing an inventory of potential conflict “hotspots” for the Mekong River Basin.

Despite delay in obtaining official approval for a biodiversity conservation pilot activity, the Government of Vietnam demonstrated its strong commitment to the project through its support for enabling laws and policies and a Prime Ministerial decision to use the RDMA project as a payment for environmental services mechanism for the country. This government commitment, along with plans to strengthen collaboration with local government agencies and the private sector in FY08, contribute to the positive outlook for program sustainability.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

To address transnational environmental challenges caused by expanded industrial production, urbanization, and resource exploitation in Asia, the RDMA strengthens regional networks and platforms to promote the region wide adoption of improved and harmonized policies, practices and technologies. In FY07, the RDMA launched the ECO-ASIA Clean Development and Climate Program to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, increase economic productivity and improve energy security.

Under ECO-Asia CDCP, the RDMA catalyzed market transformation for increased deployment of clean energy technologies and practices to support the Asia Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, and the clean energy objectives of ASEAN and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Key regional focus areas include: financing for clean energy, cleaner coal technology and practices, and promotion of energy-efficient lighting

The RDMA undertook key steps to establish the program, e.g., preparing a major regional analysis identifying priority interventions; creating national advisory committees in six countries; developing collaborative relationships with major regional partners, such as World Coal Institute and the International CFL Harmonization Initiative; and organized key regional events, including the Asia Clean Energy Forum for 400 energy experts from 37 countries.

The Mission also continued to support the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) to promote improved enforcement of environmental laws. The RDMA works through AECEN to promote the implementation of improved environmental policies, laws, regulations, and institutional arrangements; strengthen practitioner capacity; and facilitate regional sharing of best practices and information.

In FY07 Japan and Nepal joined AECEN, raising the number of country members to ten. Via AECEN, the RDMA catalyzed the adoption of seven policies, laws and regulations on improved environmental compliance and enforcement, and trained over 900 environmental inspectors, judges and other practitioners from over 100 agencies and organizations.

Major FY07 accomplishments for AECEN include: establishing environmental courts in the Philippines, creating compliance assistance centers in Thailand and the Philippines, training over 300 environmental inspectors in Vietnam, initiation of a wastewater pollution charge program in Sri Lanka and developing regional guiding principles on compliance and enforcement.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Results exceeded all targets due in part to the inclusion of FY07 outputs from a FY06 coral conservation project for which targets were not included in the FY07 OP plan. The RDMA also exceeded its targets due to unexpected interest from the private sector and national government agencies in RDMA biodiversity conservation activities across the region.

In particular, for the number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management, RDMA exceeded the target by nearly 160% due to unexpected interest by logging companies in achieving legal certification, verification, and in improving forest management - the RDMA is therefore revising this target upward from 682,000 to 1.51 million hectares.

Likewise, for indicators on policy development and capacity building, the RDMA exceeded targets by 30% and 40%, respectively. The increase in policy and/or agreement development indicator was due to rapid establishment of community conservation units to complete community development plans. The significant increase in the number of people trained was due to complementary training activities funded by U.S. Department of State. In FY08, the target number of agreements was reduced by approximately 10%, while the target number of people trained was increased by approximately 10%.

In FY07, the RDMA added a custom indicator to measure the number of nongovernmental stakeholders engaged in environmental governance. RDMA exceeded this target by almost 100%.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

Results were not anticipated in all program areas in the first implementation year for the ECO-Asia CDCP due to the primary focus on completion of the regional analysis of clean energy priorities. Nevertheless, the program achieved results in the first implementation year in "number of people receiving USG supported training in climate change," and the FY08 target has been updated to reflect newly planned capacity building activities. Although FY 08 targets for energy saved and dollars leveraged remain zero, in part because the original regional design had to be restructured, the custom indicators will track interim progress in transforming clean energy markets that will result in saved energy and leveraged funds by FY 09.

In supporting AECEN, the RDMA exceeded the number of people trained in environmental law and enforcement by 90% due to larger-than-expected participation by Vietnam's government in an inspector training program, and by two other governments in training on compliance promotion - a one-time result, for which targets for FY08 will not be modified.

Program Area Performance \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.2 Disaster Readiness

The RDMA's two programs in tsunami recovery and reconstruction are both scheduled to conclude in

March 2008.

The RDMA has led the regional two-year, \$16.6 million U.S. Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) Program; which comprises the USG contribution to international efforts to develop end-to-end tsunami warning system capabilities in the Indian Ocean region. Partner agencies include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US Geological Survey, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and Department of State.

This program has had a very significant impact. USG engagement through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations, which oversees the entire international IOTWS effort, in addition to other UN agencies and regional NGOs, has led to broaden the dissemination and adoption of US-based standards, tools, and methods across the region. As a result, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and to a limited extent India, have made considerable advances in their abilities to develop, deploy, and utilize warning system components including deep-ocean and coastal tsunami detection technologies, seismic monitoring and analysis, tsunami forecasting, decision support, warning dissemination and evacuation procedures, communications networks, and community-level preparedness and resilience in coastal areas.

National governments and the UN have asked for additional US support as several additional years' work is expected for national warning systems to become fully functional and linked regionally. Countries least affected by the 2004 tsunami, receiving limited international aid, have made slower progress to date.

The RDMA also made several key achievements through its Thailand Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods (SCL) Program. It has, for example, successfully engaged communities and local authorities in preparing and testing a community-level disaster preparedness and response plan, which has become a model for other provinces in Thailand. It also helped five program-initiated community revolving funds to join an established credit union association in Thailand. Funds provided financial support that allowed community members to pursue alternative livelihoods, and further prepare them for unexpected future disasters or crises. Long-term needs include support for maintaining and updating the community disaster preparedness plan, as well as conducting regular drills.

Program Element Performance \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.2 Disaster Readiness \ 5.2.1 Capacity Building, Preparedness, and Planning

RDMA activities significantly improved the ability to provide tsunami early warning to vulnerable communities in five countries, and helped communities in Thailand demonstrate sustainable livelihoods and share key lessons in the region.

Progress towards meeting the complex technical and managerial challenges in establishing tsunami warning capabilities was demonstrated upon the Sumatra magnitude 8.4 earthquake and resulting tsunami September 12, 2007. Warning centers in Indonesia and elsewhere reacted promptly based on the initial seismic data, analysis and reports from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, and confirmation of tsunami propagation by coastal sea-level gauges and US-built deep-ocean tsunami detection buoys. Based on data received, US-trained scientists and disaster managers in Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives determined threat levels and, for Indonesia, issued alarms and authorized evacuations. National disaster managers indicated a dramatic increase in awareness and preparedness, early warning, and community response since the December 2004 tsunami demonstrated that the IOTWS is now operational and able to save lives in the five

focus countries.

The SCL Program helped five targeted communities in Thailand to develop a community disaster preparedness plan, train community members and local authorities in disaster management, and conduct successful drills to familiarize people with the evacuation procedures. Via the US IOTWS Program, the RDMA worked with provincial authorities to ensure the early warning system is working properly there; communities thanked USAID for their new ability to react effectively to the warning messages from national authorities and the media.

For both the US IOTWS and SCL programs, there was sufficient funding to introduce and initiate key interventions, but they will need to identify opportunities through regional and local partners to support sustained operation and maintenance of observation equipment, planning, regular drills, and appropriate awareness and training on resilience and disaster preparedness at the local level. Many regional partners have consistently found US training and technical assistance to be excellent, yet many have also found the two-year timeframe to be too short to ensure U.S. expertise can continue to address ongoing needs as additional warning system components become operational over the next five years.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

To support community participation in natural resources management, RDMA facilitated stakeholder engagement in the development of standards and practices for sustainable forest management and trade, including mobilizing the participation of 36 civil society organizations and more than 300 people in Indonesia and Malaysia. RDMA also worked with dependent communities in biologically important areas in Vietnam to develop 13 community conservation and development plans, monitor conservation programs, and promote forest conservation.

Key Issue Performance \ Water

The RDMA implemented 19 pilot projects in seven countries, improving access to water and sanitation for over 57,000 people, helping adopt 22 improved laws, policies and plans, and increasing capacity of over 1,300 practitioners. Accomplishments include: pioneering the first continuous water supply system in India, developing city-wide septage management program in Marikina, Philippines that will impact 42,000 residents, and demonstrating new ways to provide piped water for the urban poor in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. RDMA paired utilities between India, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia, and developed an innovative loan product to finance water utility efficiency improvements in the Philippines. To disseminate and replicate results, USAID partnered with ASEAN, Southeast Asia Water Utilities Network, the Asian Development Bank, WHO, and World Bank's Water and Sanitation Project. RDMA also initiated a GDA to support sub-national financing for water and wastewater infrastructure.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

USAID supports numerous People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) women's groups to strengthen their capacity in management and technical areas. In FY 2007, 26 women received training from eight countries.

Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity

The RDMA protected 900,000 hectares in areas of biological significance; catalyzed the adoption of 25

laws, policies, agreements and regulations that promote natural resource management and conservation; trained over 2,000 practitioners; and collaborated with approximately 300 non-governmental stakeholders. In support of the Presidential Initiative against Illegal Logging RDMA: signed forest management agreements with 14 timber enterprises covering 1,089,119 hectares, initiated forest management improvements in 623,170 hectares, and leveraged over \$6.6 million to support legal timber trade in Indonesia. In Vietnam, RDMA piloted mechanisms for payment for environmental services. For the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, the RDMA strengthened inter-agency coordination through national task forces and regional training, resulting in over 30 successful enforcement operations. The RDMA created a “hotspots” inventory in the Mekong River Basin to reduce trans-boundary conflict.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

In Vietnam, RDMA established and strengthened Community Conservation Units that develop and implement community development plans in collaboration with the private sector on livelihood improvement options. The communities also conducted monitoring and evaluation of Payment for Environmental Service mechanisms.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

The RDMA has worked to reduce opportunities for corruption in the forestry sector in Indonesia by promoting the adoption of improved institutional structures and agreements that streamline the regulatory environment and strengthen the rule of law for trade in forest products.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

RDMA trained 120 households in improved processing skills for non-timber forest products, and assisted enterprises in product development and marketing for essential oils and bamboo material in Vietnam.

Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building

Expanding trade linkages among ASEAN member nations and with the world provides major economic opportunities for ASEAN and its trading partners. ASEAN’s combined Gross Domestic Product of over \$1 trillion in 2006 makes it one of the world’s largest economic blocs. However, the political and economic disparities within ASEAN are enormous, with economies ranging from one of the world’s richest such as Singapore to some of its poorest, such as Laos and Cambodia. As ASEAN continues toward regional integration, narrowing the gap between these countries is critical. Increasing trade opportunities between member nations and the broader global marketplace is a key element of achieving integration.

ASEAN announced its intention to move to a higher level of integration with the development of the Vientiane Action Program, the mid-term roadmap for achieving an integrated ASEAN Community. In February 2007 ASEAN announced its decision to move the timeline for integration up from 2020 to 2015.

Key Issue Performance \ Clean Energy

To support the Presidential Initiative for Clean Energy, RDMA is working to improve energy security in developing Asia by promoting viable, near-term clean energy options. The program completed a major assessment of clean energy priorities in Asia, From Ideas to Action: Clean Energy Solutions for Asia to Address Climate Change. USAID partnered with the Asian Development Bank, the Department of State,

and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation to organize the Asia Clean Energy Forum, which more than 400 people from 37 countries attended. Through that event and related efforts, the RDMA engaged compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) manufacturers in the region to launch a regional CFL product testing and standards initiative, as well as a commitment through the ASEAN Forum on Coal to promote coal plant efficiency and enhanced regional collaboration in the ASEAN region.

Key Issue Performance \ Global Climate Change

ECO-Asia CDCP demonstrates U.S. leadership on climate change mitigation in the Asia region by catalyzing regional cooperation on concrete strategies and projects, e.g., a major regional analysis that assessed and prioritized mitigation options - From Ideas to Action: Clean Energy Solutions for Asia to Address Climate Change - and quoted widely in international press. Upon consulting with over 200 stakeholders in the region, it found that energy-efficiency and cleaner coal among are the most viable and cost-effective CO2 reduction strategies. ECO-Asia CDCP works in developing Asia to accelerate greenhouse gas reductions by deploying cleaner coal technologies and energy-saving compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), and mobilizing clean energy finance. Complementing the President's Asia Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, it will reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the next two years by financing CFL installations and improvements to coal plant performance in the region.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

USAID supports the Purple Sky Network, a regional MSM network to share experiences and lessons learned to strengthen regional and in-country capacity in prevention, care, support and treatment services for MSM in the Greater Mekong Region

Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships

RDMA catalyzed a GDA with Oxfam Hong Kong to support the regional Bamboo Prosperity Initiative by providing information and pilot models for bamboo sector development and biodiversity conservation across the Greater Mekong Subregion. RDMA also leveraged private sector support in establishing standards for certifying legal timber in Indonesia, revising a regional High Conservation Value Forest Toolkit for testing in Indonesia, and providing training on forest conflict management for six countries in Asia. This partnership encouraged the logging and timber trade companies in Indonesia and the region to cooperate in promoting responsible timber trade and sustainable forest management. RDMA initiated a GDA to support sub-national infrastructure financing for water and wastewater projects. Pre-feasibility analysis identified Vietnam for implementation of pilot transactions that may include revenue bonds and pooled financing. Work planning and implementation will begin early in FY08.