

Draft Strategic Statements Health Activities
Prepared by ABIC
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Please note: Each sentence or paragraph is an excerpt from a more extended paragraph. As a result, sentences/paragraphs are not consecutive.

Angola

SO3: Increased Provision of Essential Services by Local and National Institutions

Health System Strengthening

- improving technical capabilities and promoting systemic reform;
- promoting improved interaction between the Government and civil society

Human Capacity Development

- helping improve civil society's ability to address health care and electricity needs through community mobilization efforts and improved access to Government channels

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

At current resource levels, USAID-supported HIV/AIDS activities will focus on prevention and will be incorporated as much as possible throughout our portfolio.

Benin

Expand the use of family health services, products and preventive measures within a supportive policy environment. [Year of Initial Obligation 2006, Estimated Year of Final Obligation 2010]

Health System Strengthening

USAID is working with the Ministry of Public Health and other donors to develop a contraceptive commodities security policy and program to ensure that health providers in the private and public sectors are more effectively managing contraceptives. USAID is continuing support to establish and expand community health insurance schemes and encourage community participation and oversight in health services. USAID also supports income-generating activities in connection with this in order to assure continued access to health services. USAID provides continued technical assistance to support the transfer of authority and financial resources to decentralized operational units within the Ministry of Public Health.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

USAID is working with the Ministry of Public Health and other donors to develop a contraceptive commodities security policy and program to ensure that health providers in the private and public sectors are more effectively managing contraceptives

To combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, USAID serves the needs of women of reproductive age by integrating HIV/AIDS information and voluntary counseling and testing with family planning and other health services. USAID funds targeted behavior change campaigns, including “ABC” (Abstinence, Be faithful, and Consistent use of condoms). USAID provides technical assistance to the National AIDS Control Program and the National AIDS Control Council to improve the strategic management and coordination of Benin’s fight against HIV/AIDS. Through the Country Coordinating Mechanism secretariat, USAID also provides periodic assistance to the Ministry of Public Health to develop proposals for submission to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Benin has been successful in mobilizing external resources for its HIV/AIDS program but still faces a number of challenges such as complacency, weak institutional leadership and coordination of the fight against HIV/AIDS, ineffective decentralization of AIDS control activities, and wide-spread stigma against people living with HIV/AIDS. USAID is addressing HIV/AIDS in its health and education programs.

Burundi

Inclusive governance enhanced

Health System Strengthening

Over the next 24 months, we will continue to support activities in these focus provinces, but we will also supplement our current activities with new initiatives to provide technical assistance to national health authorities to standardize treatment protocols and improve the capacity of the Ministry of Health and other agencies to provide the services and treatments Burundians throughout the country so desperately need.

USAID’s HIV/AIDS programming will seize the opportunity presented by this year’s election to build the capacity of the new government to address this critical source of fragility, by working with the relevant government ministries to harmonize the national standards and protocols for prevention and care and to strengthen their partnerships with non-governmental actors in the sector.

HIV/AIDS: USAID’s HIV/AIDS programming will seize the opportunity presented by this year’s election to build the capacity of the new government to address this critical source of fragility, by working with the relevant government ministries to harmonize the national standards and protocols for prevention and care and to strengthen their partnerships with non-governmental actors in the sector

Human Capacity Development

Additional activities will focus on providing improved care and support activities for orphans and vulnerable children as well as behavior change interventions that target at-risk youth in at least one of the focus provinces discussed above

HIV/AIDS: . Additional activities will focus on providing improved care and support activities for orphans and vulnerable children as well as behavior change interventions that target at-risk youth in at least one of the focus provinces discussed above.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Finally, HIV/AIDS activities will also link with other USAID-funded activities in the media sector to build awareness of issues related to prevention and care.

Djibouti

2.2 SO 2: Foster a Healthier Society

Health System Strengthening

To strengthen health systems, the program will seek to develop guidelines for planning and management of pharmaceuticals, build capacity in data management, develop guidelines for supervision, and build capacity in health management. Activities to expand access to basic child survival and maternal child health services will include refresher training courses for health staff, and education through development of behavioral change communication messages. To enhance local capacities, USAID will engage community associations in disease prevention activities including HIV/AIDS, and support health facilities along with community health workers receiving continuing education to increase knowledge and skills.

This expanded focus will serve to strengthen health information systems, develop improved disease surveillance and response programs, (particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS and TB), and strengthen TB prevention and control among urban populations.

Finally, the strategy will build the capacity of health personnel in management and supervision.

The USAID health strategy will face distinct challenges that require institutional and system-wide interventions with the MOH. The lack of qualified personnel within the MOH at all levels is one example. USAID will work with the MOH to improve personnel capacity, advise key ministry officials in inter-departmental planning, and strengthen the management of systems and services. USAID will work with the MOH to improve the public health system by providing technical guidance, training and planning support to assist in the delivery of primary health services. As well, the lack of surveillance and response systems and insufficient capacity for case-management -- especially AIDS and TB -- make enhancing disease control efforts problematic. USAID will work with the MOH to build capacity in these areas and to design appropriate protocols. Another major obstacle to implementing reform is the budget constraints of the MOH. The MOH needs to more appropriately remunerate their current personnel and offer a competitive salary to attract more qualified personnel. Reinforcement of the health system will require an increased budget. Without these inputs, the impact and sustainability of the USAID program will be diminished. USAID will support MOH advocacy to increase the national health budget.

Human Capacity Development

Activities to expand access to basic child survival and maternal child health services will include refresher training courses for health staff, and education through development of behavioral change communication messages. To enhance local capacities, USAID will engage community associations in disease prevention activities including HIV/AIDS, and support health facilities along with community health workers receiving continuing education to increase knowledge and skills.

The strategy will also help to support increased HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs along the Ethiopian transport corridor and the Somalia livestock transport corridor, and also among dockworkers, prostitutes and youths through REDSO's Northern Transport Corridor programming.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Ethiopia

Strategic Objective 14: Human Capacity and Social Resiliency Increased

Health System Strengthening

Health and HIV/AIDS programs will target food insecure and drought prone geographic areas. The Mission will support the Government's new Health Services Extension Program to reach under-served rural areas.

Human Capacity Development

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

DR Congo

SO 10: Increase Access to Essential Services (12/05 – 12/08)

SO 9: Reintegrate Persons Affected by Crisis (12/05 – 12/08)

Health System Strengthening

USAID will enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of government by supporting increased provision of essential services by means of policy reform, capacity building, and increased participation in the delivery of social services in underserved areas.

In the health sector, the Mission will support a package of integrated health sector services with two components: A) increased access to, quality of, and demand for multi-sectoral, integrated, primary health care; and B) increased capacity and impact of national health programs and structures. At the service delivery level, this program will use approaches that most improve governance and will be delivered in a total of no less than 50 and no more than 80 health zones within the provinces of Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental, Katanga, South Kivu, and Maniema.

Human Capacity Development

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Special attention will be given to educational programs that combine learning with advocacy, civic education and life-skills (such as HIV/AIDS awareness, health and hygiene, security and re-integration of children affected by conflict, and linking nutrition and agricultural production).

HIV prevalence in the DRC is estimated at 5% of the population. Although seemingly small, this translates into over 3 million people infected. Additionally, the DRC borders on countries to the east and south with significantly higher prevalence rates. A consolidated \$9 million USG HIV/AIDS program, involving primarily the efforts of USAID, CDC, DoD, and REDSO/ESA will be complemented by efforts of the World Bank (\$100 million Grant) and the Global Fund (\$113,946,452 million for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment). These programs will reduce the spread of the virus and provide palliative care to victims over the period of the strategic statement, enabling them to lead more productive lives and care for their families. The Mission will use a balanced A-B-C approach to HIV/AIDS prevention.

Ghana

Improve Health Status of Ghanaians (Health Strategic Objective) 2006-2010

Health System Strengthening

Activities include strengthening Ghana's key health delivery systems including logistics, monitoring and evaluation, and performance management, and improving financial oversight skills of planning and implementing organizations. USAID will continue to take a lead role in building institutional capacity within the health sector at the national, regional and district government level.

USAID works with the major donors, assisting the GoG with the ongoing design of the national health strategy and providing key technical input in the sector-wide approach program between donors and GoG. USAID will continue to be the lead bilateral donor in Ghana for support of family planning and the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Human Capacity Development

Additionally, by strengthening the capacities of communities and individuals to identify health problems and plan and manage health programs, ownership of health solutions will be sustained at the community level with greater impact.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Guinea

2.1 SO-5 “Inclusive Governance Reform Advanced”

Health System Strengthening

USAID/Guinea intends to provide management and technical training to strengthen the functioning of targeted GOG institutions and functions such as the Ministry of Health, particularly its HIV prevention, testing and treatment and family planning programs;

Human Capacity Development

As a low prevalence country, the focus of USAID/Guinea’s HIV activities remains prevention and the ABC message, targeted especially at high risk groups and the education system. USAID/Guinea will also focus to a lesser extent on mother to child transmission, de-stigmatization, testing, and treatment.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Kenya

SO 615-003: Reduced Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS and Improved Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health

Health System Strengthening

The SO therefore promotes effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility, and sustainability of health services in the public and private sectors. The Mission will address these factors through activities to: (1) improve the enabling environment for the provision of health services (including complementary assistance in public administration under the MCA Threshold Program);

SO 615-008: Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education Increased

This SO will complement the Health SO by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Education to integrate HIV/AIDS education into its programs.

Human Capacity Development

The education program will directly address HIV/AIDS in the workplace and with youth both in and out of school through training teachers on HIV/AIDS curriculum and supporting teachers and students who are infected and those that are affected.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

The Mission will address these factors through activities to: (2) increased use of proven and effective interventions to prevent HIV transmission, treat those infected, and provide care and support to those affected by HIV/AIDS; and (3) increase customer use of family planning, reproductive health, and child health services.

It will contribute to this Operational Goal through the health sectoral objectives of: (1) reducing the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS; (3) reducing maternal, infant, and child mortality; and (4) improving reproductive health.

HIV/AIDS: USAID/Kenya has a multisectoral response to this development challenge. In the health sector, antiretroviral drugs keep workers alive and productive, and workplace activities encourage HIV prevention. The education program will directly address HIV/AIDS in the workplace and with youth both in and out of school through training teachers on HIV/AIDS curriculum and supporting teachers and students who are infected and those that are affected. The micro-enterprise program works in communities especially affected by HIV/AIDS, assisting those infected and affected earn a livelihood. PL 480 Title II programs and other agricultural activities tailor interventions to improve the nutrition of HIV/AIDS affected persons. Programs supporting orphans and vulnerable children help provide them the education, nutrition, and psychosocial support needed to prepare them to be productive members of society.

Madagascar

SO: "Use of Selected Health Services and Products Increased, and Practices Improved."

Health System Strengthening

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS:

USAID will also improve HIV surveillance and data collection.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance

USAID will provide quality technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (MOHFP) to develop national policies and guidelines for malaria prevention and treatment.

HIV/AIDS: . USAID will continue to work closely with Madagascar's National AIDS Committee to strengthen the institutional capacity of NGOs, and public and private sector organizations to provide appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention messages, develop workplace policies, and ensure availability of quality health services and products. USAID will also continue to provide technical support to Madagascar's Ministry of Health and Family Planning (MOHFP) to coordinate information, Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and adolescent reproductive health programs. Ongoing USAID prevention and management activities include expansion of "ABC & D" messages, operations research, and high-level advocacy to raise political commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS and STIs.

Human Capacity Development

To further reduce child mortality, increase vaccination coverage, expand Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA), the prevention, early detection and treatment of childhood diseases will be increased through the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) approach. At the national level, USAID will support competency-based training for IMCI and ENA in medical and nursing schools, support the development of the national child health and nutrition guidelines, and improve cold chain and commodity management. USAID will also support improved use of data for decision-making and improve national surveillance systems. At the community level, USAID efforts will engage leaders, link communities with health care providers, mobilize communities to action, and expand outreach and education through innovative approaches such as child-to-child, child-to-community, peer education and effective use of mass media.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance

USAID assistance will emphasize prevention, and include: targeted behavior change activities for high risk populations, increased public awareness about STIs, improved availability and quality of STI services and products, expanded behavior change messages with Faith Based Organizations (FBO) emphasizing delayed onset of sex and reducing number of partners, public and private sector capacity building at national and community levels, and strengthened public/private partnerships

Social marketing operations will expand mass media and rural outreach education, reinforce home-based care of uncomplicated malaria, and improve access to effective malaria treatment and insecticide-treated nets (ITN) for children and pregnant women.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior: The family planning program includes a full range of support at the national, service delivery and community levels. USAID will increase demand for and access to family planning services and products through social marketing, community-based distribution and community education. USAID will strengthen the public sector commodity management and distribution system. Technical assistance will be provided to the MOHFP to keep family planning as a national priority including strengthening the capacity of the MOHFP to develop, implement and evaluating programs. USAID will improve quality of services, focusing on competency-based approaches in pre-service training institutions and revising norms, standards and guidelines. USAID will improve the technical and management capacity of selected health organizations in family planning and will continue to expand the cutting edge integrated health, population, and environment interventions in remote biodiverse sites.

With a prevalence rate under 1.1%, Madagascar has the rare opportunity among east and southern African countries of preventing HIV/AIDS from becoming a national epidemic. The country's high rate of sexually transmitted infections (STI), however, coupled with high rates of partner change as well as increased migration and immigration from high-prevalence countries make containment of HIV/AIDS increasingly difficult. USAID will continue to work closely with Madagascar's National AIDS Committee to strengthen the institutional capacity of NGOs, and public and private sector organizations to provide appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention messages, develop workplace policies, and ensure availability of quality health services and products. USAID will also continue to provide technical support to Madagascar's Ministry of Health and Family Planning (MOHFP) to coordinate information, Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and adolescent reproductive health programs. Ongoing USAID prevention and management activities include expansion of "ABC & D" messages, operations research, and high-level advocacy to raise political commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS and STIs.

USAID will continue integration of HIV/AIDS into non-traditional sectors such as Environment and Economic Growth by linking family planning to improved household productivity and livelihoods, ensuring that family planning and reproductive health services reach bio-diverse areas, further alleviating pressure on forest resources. Economic Growth sector support will encourage widespread adoption of HIV/AIDS workplace policies to better inform workers, small entrepreneurs, and farmers on the threat of HIV/AIDS and how to prevent disease transmission.

Malawi

Improved Health and Education Status of Malawians

Health System Strengthening

USAID's strategy will support the GOM's National Malaria Control Program with technical assistance, including promotion of effective strategies to manage and prevent malaria-related morbidity and mortality, bed net distribution, Intermittent Preventive Treatment for pregnant women, education and behavior change communication, malaria research and policy development.

The National TB Program will receive material support for the TB Coalition Group, including support for cotrimoxazole treatment at the district level; technical assistance and training for the expansion of community-based directly observed therapy; promotion of cross-referencing of TB and HIV/AIDS patients; and improved referral systems for TB patients in public sector facilities.

USAID/Malawi will support the GOM in implementing the national strategy for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses.

USAID's family planning and reproductive health programs will work with the GOM to improve its Reproductive Health Logistics Management Information System to ensure the availability of contraceptives, as well as with the MOH and the Christian Health Association of Malawi to improve the quality of care and environmental safety in major health facilities by training health workers in infection prevention and hygienic practices.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (PC 29) - HIV/AIDS is a cross-cutting issue of major importance to Malawi's long-term development prospects, severely impacting household food security and wealth and asset creation and retention, as well as educational attainment and overall public health. USAID's HIV/AIDS program supports the GOM's national HIV/AIDS agenda and complements Global Fund interventions (which are primarily treatment, public sector, and general population-focused), with prevention and impact mitigation activities targeting at-risk groups (particularly youth) and geographic hot spots. The strategy promotes development and provision of a comprehensive package of services, including prevention, care and support and treatment. The program will concentrate on behavior change in the context of supportive prevention, diagnosis and treatment services, including condom social marketing. Impact mitigation strategies will be focused on services for OVCs and home-based care initiatives, emphasizing increased geographic coverage, increased access to basic mitigation services, improved quality, and capacity building. USAID's program will assist the public and private sectors by funding and strengthening NGOs to provide HIV/AIDS related services. We will provide technical assistance to the National AIDS Commission (NAC) and the MOH to improve management, resource allocation, service delivery, policy development, grant design coordination, integration, and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (PC 32) - Acute malnutrition among children in Malawi impacts cognitive ability and stunts growth, and greatly increases susceptibility to disease. USAID/Malawi will reduce mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission, pediatric treatment for HIV-infected children and care for OVCs, support the GOM in implementing the national strategy for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses; promote improved birth spacing; prevent malaria and diarrheal disease through correct, continuous use of insecticide-treated bed nets and use of oral rehydration therapy; improve knowledge, practices and behavior of caretakers in relation to protecting their children's health, and improve immunization acceptance and coverage. Should funding become available, USAID will explore supporting social marketing of additional child survival products, such as point-of-use water treatment, zinc, vitamin A, and micronutrient supplements. Vitamin A and de-worming programs will also be initiated under the School Feeding activity.

Mali

SO 6: High Impact Health Services: Increase use of High Impact Health Services and Improved Health Practices

Health System Strengthening

To reduce child mortality, the Mission will focus on expanding and strengthening routine and outreach immunization services and advancing polio eradication through support to Ministry of Health (MOH) and WHO; vitamin A supplementation and exclusive breast feeding will also be promoted.

HIV/AIDS

. In line with the SFA, USAID Mali will provide technical and financial assistance for a nationally coordinated response to reduce the spread of the AIDS virus, targeting at-risk groups and bridging populations in particular. In collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the National High Council against AIDS (SE/HCNLS), USAID Mali will provide technical assistance in the design and implementation of national strategies, and build the capacity of the SE/HCNLS and the MOH in HIV/AIDS monitoring and surveillance

Human Capacity Development

On a regional level, USAID Mali will collaborate with the WARP Health program and implementing partners to ensure Malian participation in regional health initiatives and the capacity building of local and regional institutions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

.To improve reproductive health and family planning, the Mission plans to provide gender-sensitive training and supervision to health care providers and community-based health volunteers on contraceptive technology. Additional provision of key technical support includes strategies for the reduction of maternal mortality through the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage, and the reduction of the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through technical support to indigenous-led prevention programs among most at-risk groups and through National AIDS Control Program behavioral and sero-surveillance efforts.

SO 7: Improving Quality of Basic Education

Health System Strengthening

USAID Mali's Education program will collaborate with Health to support the development and implementation of an education sector plan focused on HIV prevention among civil society and government partners in education.

Human Capacity Development

USAID Mali's Education program will collaborate with Health to support the development and implementation of an education sector plan focused on HIV prevention among civil society and government partners in education.

SO 9: Accelerated Economic Growth: Agricultural Productivity, Incomes and Employment Increased in Targeted Zones

Human Capacity Development?

To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, the AEG team will collaborate with the Health team to help support the HIV sectoral plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, focusing on prevention efforts aimed at agricultural workers, migrants and traders in market places.

HIV/AIDS:

USAID Mali will work with local NGOs to raise HIV/AIDS prevention awareness among at-risk populations. Coordinated efforts will be sustained to engage civil society, traditional and religious leaders, women groups and youth. Particular efforts will be directed towards elected communal leaders for the coordination and mobilization of resources devoted to HIV prevention.

Mozambique

Integrated Health Services (IHS, SO8)

Health System Strengthening

Achievement of this SO will require improving the efficiency of service delivery by the Ministry of Health while at the same time mobilizing and empowering communities to identify and begin to solve their own health problems.

At the central level, the program will support coordination and program planning, and strengthening of resource management systems. Strengthened management systems will help to ensure improvement in the allocation of scarce financial and human resources. To further expand community-level programs, USAID will investigate and test new approaches to service delivery, financing, decentralization, and community involvement. USAID will also devise approaches to expand meaningful coordination among donors in order to program resources as equitably and effectively as possible to meet national needs.

Overall, the program will have a special focus on the two most important diseases: malaria and tuberculosis. Existing malaria activities will be expanded and extended, and a new tuberculosis activity will be initiated. Special attention will be given to the integration of HIV/AIDS activities in tuberculosis, malaria, antenatal, and pharmaceutical logistics activities. The implementation of these activities will be closely coordinated with the USG PEPFAR team.

Human Capacity Development

In partnership with local communities, USAID will educate families and individuals to seek out and demand essential services, and to adopt healthy behaviors. Increased use of primary health services depends not only on those services being available, but also Mozambicans understanding the need for them, seeking them out, and demanding the best. Increased awareness of the benefits of essential services, like family planning and child immunization, will prompt individuals to demand services. Widespread knowledge of where, when, and under what conditions one can obtain specific services will facilitate service utilization. Adoption of healthy behaviors, such as prolonged exclusive breast feeding, knowing effective home treatment for diarrhea, and awareness of disease “danger signs,” will be achieved through community education initiatives using a full range of media and partners. USAID will improve accountability for health services by stimulating participation of local, provincial and national leadership in advocacy for and management of health resources. Communities will participate in local decisions pertaining to their own health services and demands. Communities will also support improvements in quality through more direct accountability.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Increase access to and use of basic health services (including HIV) for youth;
Reduce maternal and newborn mortality;
Improve reproductive health;
Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior;

Support Family Planning and Reproductive Health

USAID will therefore work to capitalize on existing networks and ongoing capacity building efforts to strengthen the supply of quality services, and to generate expanded, better informed community demand for these quality services. Efforts will focus on reproductive health interventions.

Namibia

Increase capacity of the education system to give learners the foundations for health and livelihood. (Year of initial obligation – 2004; Estimated year of final obligation under this Strategy Statement – 2009). This strategic objective directly supports Framework Goal 1 and its education objectives to (1) promote equitable access to quality basic education and (2) improve access to productivity-increasing job skills.

Health System Strengthening

USAID is helping to increase the capacity of the MOE to expand and improve HIV/AIDS prevention and support programs for the education workforce and develop and implement strategies to decrease teacher absenteeism due to HIV/AIDS. USAID also is working to increase the capacity of the MOE to develop policies and programs to increase the numbers of OVC attending school.

USAID provides technical assistance to the National TB Control Program to improve TB control, prevention, and support, and improve detection, surveillance, and treatment adherence capacity in support of the Government's Medium Term Plan for TB Control. USAID also assists efforts to provide routine counseling and support, expand training of health care workers, and strengthen management of TB-HIV co-infection.

HIV/AIDS

strengthening the Parliament's representation, legislation, and oversight capabilities with respect to HIV/AIDS issues and improve the ability of civil society to advocate on behalf of those infected and affected by the disease

expanding efforts to help conservancies develop prevention and care programs, capitalizing on the remote location of many conservancies to help provide information on counseling and treatment to hard-to-reach communities; and,

Human Capacity Development

USAID supports the incorporation of age-appropriate primary school HIV/AIDS information into curricula and work to improve the delivery of life skills training so that learners can make informed and realistic life choices about their future education, their work, and their health.

USAID supports cross-sectoral efforts addressing HIV/AIDS through education, natural resource management (conservancies), and governance. Specific interventions are also designed to address youth as a high-risk sub-population. Sentinel surveillance studies have estimated that 10 percent of youth under 20 years of age and 18.2 percent of those between 20 and 24 years of age are HIV-positive. USAID supports interventions targeting youth with age-appropriate messages and programs, promoting the delay of sexual debut among youth between the ages of 8-13 and encouraging older sexually active youth between the ages of 14-24 to be faithful, reduce partners, and use condoms. USAID also supports the integration of existing curricula on HIV/AIDS prevention into life skills education nationally.

HIV/AIDS:

increasing support to the education sector to reach learners, teachers, and other Ministry staff with prevention and impact mitigation programs, including programs to help keep orphans and vulnerable children in school;

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Nigeria

SO15: Increased Use of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services in Target Areas; January 1, 2006 – September 30, 2009

Health System Strengthening

The SO will provide resources and technical assistance to support ongoing donor-coordinated immunization activities with a particular focus on interruption of the polio virus

. Finally, at the policy level, the SO team will further targeted policies and legislation towards approval and implementation.

Human Capacity Development

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

In addition, the SO will continue to improve the quality, access, and demand for reproductive health service through capacity building of personnel, upgrading of facilities, and contraceptive social marketing. Engagement with religious leaders and other community opinion leaders, and development of culturally appropriate and innovative behavior change communication materials will be expanded.

SO14: Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS and TB in Selected States; January 1, 2006 to December 31 2008

Health Systems Strengthening

To mitigate the epidemic's impact in Nigeria, USAID will work to increase the availability of antiretroviral therapy, treatment of opportunistic infections, especially TB, and community care and support of people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. Care and support will also be provided to orphans and vulnerable children.

Human Capacity Development

The prevention strategy will concentrate on behavior change among most at risk populations (MARPs) and abstinence for youth

HIV/AIDS

. The governance SO is positioned to address advocacy, human rights and empowerment issues through its civil society, policy and legislative work, and also integrate HIV/AIDS messages into its conflict activity. Increased agricultural productivity, employment generation and micro enterprise development supported by the livelihoods SO all hold potential benefits for PLWA and others affected by AIDS, as poverty is both an effect and a driver of the epidemic. The health and education SOs will support family life education, contraceptive social marketing, STI prevention, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) and antenatal care, and there is potential to mobilize PTAs and communities to address the needs of OVC. The HIV/AIDS SO will provide technical leadership and, potentially resources to these efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Rwanda

SO 6: Increased use of community health services including HIV/AIDS - Start date: 2004, End date: 2008

Health System Strengthening

Improve reproductive health (PC 34) - It will assist the GOR and its partners to expand the range of FP/RH services available, and to assure the quality of those services nationally.

Reduce Maternal and Newborn mortality

USAID will also work in collaboration with the Global Fund to build and strengthen community-based health insurance

HIV/AIDS

. Ongoing capacity building of critical institutions and systems will assure steady progress and facilitate the continuation of essential HIV services beyond 2008. Rwanda's capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS challenge has been significantly boosted by recent funding from the Emergency Plan, Global Fund rounds 1, 3, 4 and 5, and the World Bank MAP. The USG plays a pivotal role in helping GOR coordinate these resources at the central level. USG activities are tightly linked to the five-year Emergency Plan (EP) goals for Rwanda and grouped in terms of prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS activities.

Human Capacity Development

Reduce child mortality (PC 32) - USAID provides training to improve maternal, child and newborn nutrition in eleven districts. Nutritional training and Vitamin A supplementation complements other training efforts. USAID includes micronutrients in its child survival/maternal health programs.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Reduce maternal and newborn mortality (PC 33) - USAID will use a community-based approach to reduce maternal mortality working with and through local NGOs, private associations, faith-based groups and community leaders. Community mobilization activities focus on setting up emergency obstetric and neonatal care committees, pooling emergency funds and establishing transportation plans to ensure women and newborns reach referral facilities quickly in the event of an emergency. USAID will also work in collaboration with the Global Fund to build and strengthen community-based health insurance. USAID links safe motherhood programs with HIV/AIDS prevention by working with prevention of maternal to child transmission (PMTCT) and voluntary counseling and testing programs funded through the Emergency Plan.

Improve reproductive health (PC 34) - USAID will increase demand, access to and quality of family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) interventions. USAID will transfer skills in contraceptive logistics management to central and district levels and procure contraceptives to increase overall availability. It will work with local institutions to increase overall demand for modern contraceptive methods.

Senegal

2. Improved Health of Senegalese People [Initial Obligation: FY 2006, Estimated Final Obligation: FY 2010]

Health System Strengthening

and 3) decentralizing services to improve accountability, transparency and financing.

The GOS will receive significantly increased resources through the Global Fund, debt forgiveness and donor budgetary support programs. The Ministry of Health (MOH) should therefore receive increased budget allocations and be able to put more money toward solving major public health problems that have heretofore been addressed more directly by USAID and other donors. However, the MOH is not currently

well placed to advocate for those resources within the government, nor well positioned to engage in multi-year budget planning or other vital management, such as monitoring and evaluation. USAID plans to shift some of its support in the health sector to help build capacity within the MOH to advocate for resources and to analyze and plan for their optimal use.

Increasing the involvement of the private sector is a key component for resolving health care financing and transparency issues and 'stretching' GOS funding. USAID will look at ways to integrate private providers into health districts; increase the number and range of products offered via commercial, social marketing channels; expand the coverage and increase the sustainability of Mutual Health Cooperatives. The program will also facilitate the creation of PPPs where the private sector would be able to provide services more effectively.

Human Capacity Development

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Senegal's high maternal mortality rate is primarily due to women having too many children too close together and to poor antenatal care and birthing services. USAID's health program will improve the quality of care for mothers and newborns, increase the prevention and treatment of malaria during and after pregnancy, and expand the availability and use of contraceptives to help mothers better space the birth of their children.

Casamance SO: Presidential and USAID Initiatives

Health System Strengthening

USAID participates in the 40-member Country Coordinating Mechanism of the Global Fund, and has provided technical assistance and staff to a Technical Secretariat that facilitates technical review and decision making. As the number one killer of children, and a huge drain on the health and productivity of the adult population, malaria is a primary public health issue in Senegal, and one that USAID is well placed to effectively address through the Accelerating the Fight Against Malaria Initiative.

Human capacity Development Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Sierra Leone

2.2 SO – Enhance Inclusive Governance

2.2. viii Impact of HIV/AIDS on Development.

Health System Strengthening

These programs will be implemented at a national and local level. By working with the national HIV/AIDS Secretariat and local NGOs and communities, the program will be able to bring renewed focus and emphasis to good governance, transparency and equity. With community and local/District council meetings and media coverage, international and national information and perspectives can be brought to the local communities and the communities concerns, fears and needs can be brought to the attention of the national government for action.

Human Capacity Development

HIV/AIDS: The SO will develop awareness programs on the causes and consequences of HIV/AIDS, promote the ABC method, promote awareness about methods for living effectively and responsibly as HIV positive and mitigate the negative stigma of the disease on survivors

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Somalia

2.3 Strategic Object 2: Improve access to essential services

Health System Strengthening

Health and Nutrition program inputs: Emergency health and nutrition activities will be supported throughout the country by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. Support will be provided to generate relevant nutrition information while developing local capacity in Somalia. Key activities include establishment of sentinel alert sites, conducting nutritional assessments, training organizations and analyzing data.

Human Capacity Development

Water and Sanitation program: USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance will rehabilitate traditional water points and provide health education on sanitation practices in Puntland, Bay, Bakool and eastern Gedo Regions of Somalia. They will help increase the availability of safe water to persons living in drought-affected areas and improve the environmental sanitation and personal hygiene of targeted communities. Support will be provided to community water, environment and sanitation committees to strength their capacity to maintain and manage water points

HIV/AIDS

While USAID has no plan to initiate a specific or stand-alone HIV/AIDS program, prevention measures will be a feature of public health education in the Somalia civil society program.

South Africa

Strengthened Capacity to Deliver Sustainable and Integrated Primary Health Care and HIV and AIDS Services (Year of Initial Obligation 2007, Estimated Year of Final Obligation 2011)

Health System Strengthening

. In response to South African Government requests, USAID assistance will concentrate on systems strengthening (e.g., logistics, management information systems, supervision systems, and clinical training) in selected provinces, districts and municipalities in order to improve demand, availability, quality, and management of key primary health care services. The program will assist districts selected in consultation with the Department of Health in the five most disadvantaged provinces which hold 60% of the national population to: 1) strengthen key elements of primary health care; 2) build effective health management capacity and systems; 3) provide a comprehensive package of quality maternal and child health services with special attention of the needs of young mothers; 4) strengthen the capacity of community networks to manage their health status; and 5) leverage effective public private partnerships at the community and district level, a key issue for South Africa as it relates to strengthening the link between the first and second economies.

HIV/AIDS

USAID's other health programs help strengthen many of the health institutions and service delivery centers critical to implementation of the OGAC strategy

HIV/AIDS

At the local government level USAID programs will enable decision-makers to plan to mitigate the vulnerabilities that the pandemic presents to the sustainable supply of services for the poor. HIV and AIDS impacts in shelter will be addressed through housing programs which will promote special needs requirements and through the continuation of innovative financial products, including specialized insurance products that mitigate the risk of default of HIV positive homeowners

Human Capacity Development

HIV/AIDS

Programs in the education sector address the epidemic's impact on both students (including orphans and vulnerable children) and teachers in terms of access to and quality of education services, mindful of the threat to the sector's future capacity posed by high teacher HIV prevalence rates.

HIV/AIDS

USAID's economic growth programs focused on SMMEs acknowledge the economic and workforce pressures of the epidemic on these enterprises and help them to develop basic business survival skills including business contingency planning, cross-training of workers and managers, and estate planning

Sudan

IR 10.1: Core Institutional Structures for an Effective, Transparent and Accountable GoSS Developed

IR 10.2: Selected Urban Areas Strengthened:

Health System Strengthening

IR 10.1: Core Institutional Structures for an Effective, Transparent and Accountable GoSS Developed: In order to establish an effective and legitimate GoSS, core institutional structures of government must be effective, accountable, transparent and focused on anti-corruption efforts. USAID will target assistance to eight key Ministries¹ and five GOSS institutions. Ministries-in-a-Box (quick institutional capacity building materials in order to support the standing up of the GoSS provided by the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) assistance will support these Ministries and institutions, and may target others as well.

Please note: One of the Ministries listed in the footnote is Health

IR 10.2: Selected Urban Areas Strengthened

The essential package of services envisaged by USAID to enhance stability in urban areas includes five major components: 1) building effective local government structures; 2) building capacities of local urban agencies to map and plan use of resources for expanding populations 3) improving urban infrastructure (buildings, roads) and public services (water, sanitation, power); 4) increasing access to basic social

¹ The Ministries of Finance; Labor; Public Service and Human Resource Development; Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development; Education, Science and Technology; Health; Information, Radio and Television; Transport and Roads; and Police and Security. The Institutions are: The Presidency; Cabinet; The Bank of Southern Sudan; The South Sudan Center for Statistics and Evaluation; and Land Commission

services (education and primary health care) in urban areas; and 5) increasing private sector employment opportunities (through microfinance, business development services and other quick-start employment programs (some of which will target ex-combatants and youth).

Human Capacity Development

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

HIV/AIDS

USAID's HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases, family planning and reproductive health strategy is part of a unified USG response to the epidemic in Sudan. The strategy is multi-sectoral with activities in prevention, care and support integrated into interventions under all mission intermediate results.

HIV/AIDS

USAID/Sudan's HIV/AIDS Strategy is further bolstered by REDSO's Transport Corridor Initiative (TCI). The Initiative will address HIV/AIDS in the context of the transport corridors in the region and provide prevention services to truck drivers along regional border roads. USAID-funded Safe-T-Stops will provide drivers with such comprehensive services as Voluntary Counseling and Testing services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases treatment and awareness raising activities. USAID plans to assess a number of sites for selection before the end of the calendar year

Tanzania

Health SO: Health Status of Tanzanian Families Improved:

Health System Strengthening

The health program will use PMI resources to purchase key supplies for malaria prevention and treatment programs, including the new and powerful Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) and long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets. The effort will be co-managed with the GoT and coordinated with the activities of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM). Reaching toward the goal of improving child survival, the health program will support such activities as Vitamin A and zinc supplementation, exclusive breastfeeding, and integrated management of child illnesses.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

To improve maternal health and nutrition, the program will provide mothers in each phase of pregnancy and early motherhood with focused prenatal care and improved treatment of postpartum hemorrhage and other emergency obstetric measures.

The program will strive to create the conditions under which a full range of modern contraceptive methods will be available to Tanzanian couples, and will continue to support activities such as training and re-training of health workers, community outreach and social mobilization, behavior change communication, and social marketing to improve reproductive health.

HIV/AIDS SO: Enhanced Multisectoral Response to HIV/AIDS

Health System Strengthening

HIV/AIDS

Improved accountability and transparency in government and an empowered, active civil society will improve the effectiveness of social welfare offices in providing services for children orphaned or made vulnerable from HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS

An anticipated component of the democracy and governance program's anti-corruption activities, including those of the MCA Threshold Program, will be to strengthen accountability and transparency in Tanzania's public health institutions—especially its supply chain management which is critical for the effective delivery of anti-retroviral drugs. Increasing the involvement of Parliament in HIV/AIDS policy and decision making is one of the key objectives of the democracy and governance program.

Uganda

Improve Human Capacity [FY2006 – FY2010]

Health Systems Strengthening

. The President's Malaria Initiative will support the Ministry of Health to implement its national malaria program including home-based management of fever by community resource persons; intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women; the promotion, sale and distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) through the commercial sector (and free to vulnerable populations); and select indoor residual spraying in epidemic-prone districts. The USAID program provides technical support, training and funding for supervision to support the roll-out of the community based TB program at the district level, and to strengthen the integration of TB and HIV/AIDS service delivery.

USAID will capitalize on the systems supporting service delivery and capacity to ensure early detection of Avian Influenza, if and when it appears in the next 12-24 months, working with relevant GOU ministries to consider appropriate methods of prevention, preparedness, and response.

HIV/AIDS

Programs support the Ministry of Health system, but are also implemented through the Ministries of Education and Gender, private sector and civil society organizations. Uganda developed the now well-known "Abstinence, Be Faithful, and Condom Use Where Appropriate" (ABC) approach to prevention. The USG vision for HIV/AIDS programs in Uganda focuses on three pillars for prevention, care and treatment: 1) supporting a strong family and community response; 2) improving service delivery systems and institutions; and 3) implementing a broad portfolio of both proven interventions and innovative activities. USAID has supported over 33,000 people on ARVs so far and will continue to reach thousands of people who need palliative care, and expand programs for orphans and vulnerable children. Innovative prevention programs targeted to reach youth will continue to be carried out in Ugandan schools and through peer groups. Other key areas include expanding laboratory services, commodity supply and logistics systems, and information systems. Complementary efforts in nutrition, income-generating activities, and support for conflict-affected areas will enhance core HIV/AIDS programs.

Human Capacity Development

USAID's program helps create a better health environment for Ugandans by empowering individuals and communities to adopt positive health practices, while strengthening services and institutional capacity and scaling up key public health interventions.

HIV/AIDS

Innovative prevention programs targeted to reach youth will continue to be carried out in Ugandan schools and through peer groups.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

. USAID has identified increased access to a range of voluntary contraceptive methods, as a priority intervention for girls and women of reproductive age, to efficiently address the high unmet need for family

planning (35%), and the high rate of maternal deaths (880 per 100,000 live births), morbidity, and disability.

Zambia

Improved Health Status of Zambians - [Year of initial obligation October 1, 2003, estimated year of final obligation September 30, 2010] TD Goal #1 - Healthier Population

Health System Strengthening

The health SO supports the GRZ in meeting the most important factors affecting the health of Zambians: high levels of HIV/AIDS infections; a growing number of orphans and vulnerable children as a result of HIV/AIDS; high infant and maternal mortality rates; malaria, tuberculosis, malnutrition and anemia. The health SO provides support to communities, families and promotes responsible individual action, while strengthening services and scaling up key public health interventions. SO activities concentrate on five areas: (1) malaria prevention and treatment, (2) reproductive health, (3) child health, (4) maternal health, and (5) health systems strengthening. A Sector Program Assistance agreement with the Ministry of Health serves as an investment in a stronger institution.

Human Capacity Development

The health SO provides support to communities, families and promotes responsible individual action, while strengthening services and scaling up key public health interventions

HIV/AIDS

USAID supports the rapid scale up of HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment activities with resources from the Emergency Plan through faith-based and non-governmental organizations, and innovative HIV/AIDS workplace programs. USAID works with local organizations to design and implement targeted behavior change campaigns and activities that promote the "ABCs" (Abstinence, Be faithful, and Condoms) of prevention and to provide appropriate prevention services for the most at risk populations. USAID supports the expansion of HIV counseling and testing through mobile services and static clinics and life extending care for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) within the home, in hospices, and at clinical facilities. Volunteer community caregivers are trained and provided with basic supplies and equipment to serve those chronically ill with AIDS. For orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), USAID provides assistance to local organizations and builds capacity in the provision of medical care, psycho-social support, nutritional supplements, shelter, educational support and training of caregivers.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Reduced HIV/AIDS Transmission and Impact through Multi-sectoral Response - [Year of initial obligation October 1, 2003, estimated year of final obligation September 30, 2010] TD Goal #1- Healthier Population

RCSA

Please note: the text looks unusual because of RCSA Strategy Paper formatting

Strengthened Response to HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa (SO 19).

Health System Strengthening

RHAP will provide resources for expert technical assistance, improved data and to leverage other programs to assist regional institutions, USG colleagues and their implementing partners in responding to the epidemic. For example, the USG Botswana HIV/AIDS program has used RHAP mechanisms to implement prevention, palliative care and orphan and vulnerable children Emergency Plan programs.

antiretroviral treatment for eligible ante- and post-natal women, family members and infants. Pediatric AIDS screening and care will be initiated. Training of community health worker cadres will be a priority, to educate and refer clients to these new services; (3) RHAP will strengthen the capacity of NGOs and governments to access funding under The Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; (4) RHAP will expand community development and local capacity building in the BLS countries using small grants to strengthen health services delivered through community-based groups; and (5) RHAP will target the human capacity crisis in the health sector by providing assistance to national and district human resource planning and management development including deployment and retention strategies.

This SO began in FY 2004 and will conclude in FY 2008. Results expected over the life of the SO include increased access to select HIV/AIDS services, improved quality of HIV/AIDS programs and strengthened indigenous regional institutions. Negative factors that could affect these results include the ability of governments to provide long term

Training of community health worker cadres will be a priority, to educate and refer clients to these new services;

REDSO

Strategy Statement

Health System Strengthening

Regional networks will expand information about best practices. Initiatives in health financing, pharmaceuticals and logistics management and other health policy reforms will be scaled up to improve efficiency and accountability in health delivery systems, supporting bilateral health programs. REDSO will emphasize achievement-oriented partnerships with African organizations and promote African leadership and expertise based upon common agendas to harmonize successful health policies, enhance technical capacity as needed, and take the lead in implementation

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Particular challenges related to gender, youth and HIV prevention will be addressed through targeted programming, particularly in GBV, post partum hemorrhage, and fistula repair and treatment.

WARP

Strategic Objective: Increased Adoption of Selected High-Impact Health Policies and Approaches

Health System Strengthening

Most institutions have limited absorptive capacity. Inter-governmental and national partners are limited by weak regional systems and inadequate financial support. WARP's strategic vision is to strengthen networks of technically competent regional public-sector and NGO institutions, horizontally integrating national health systems on shared issues and providing a framework for cross-border, joint interventions,

thus strengthening national health systems and regional programs. The capacity of selected national institutions will be enhanced, to expand service delivery in collaboration with global initiatives.

WARP will ensure African ownership and responsibility in implementation, strengthening regional and selected national institutions to promote the effective, equitable distribution of quality services to all populations. WARP will also implement special programs for groups such as mobile populations, youth, and others with special epidemiological importance in the prevention of disease. WARP will improve collaboration among key stakeholders and leverage resources to support the significant recurrent costs associated with scaling up best practices. This complementary effort to reinforce national programs by leveraging significant resources through global initiatives will ensure more sustainable programs. Within the limits determined by levels of human and financial resources, WARP is positioned to respond to Agency priorities in health such as the avian influenza in NPCs, and WARP has responded to a request from the Accelerating the Fight Against Malaria Initiative, listing potential regional needs.

Human Capacity Development

Health programs include a substantial education component, providing additional support for sustained productive and informed populations.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Another key entry point will be improved reproductive health and childbirth outcomes. Family planning will be emphasized to ensure improved maternal health and lower fertility, leading to a more healthy and productive population.

A substantial portion of WARP health activities will continue to focus on peer education, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), and BCC for youth and other most-at-risk groups. For example, BCC activities at cross-border areas for high-risk populations, e.g. prostitutes, youth, and truck drivers, will continue. With regard to truck drivers, HIV/AIDS prevention and education efforts will be integrated with the trade and transport corridor programs and trans-boundary and extractive-industry activities, thereby addressing a key high-risk transmission group. WARP will target businesses employing large at-risk populations, such as plantations and mines, working with them on the dissemination of model practices for the prevention, treatment, and care of those affected by the epidemic. WARP will seek greater emphasis on civil society participation in the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Policies that promote protection of people living with HIV/AIDS represent another potential area of collaboration between health and the other WARP programs.