

**USAID/Regional Development Mission-Asia  
(RDM-Asia)**

**Operational Plan**

**FY 2006**

June 12, 2006

## **Please Note:**

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**Program Performance Summary FY 2005:** Background: Overall, East Asia's economies are growing at their swiftest pace since the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis. Economic growth is expected to exceed 7% in 2005 for the region (excluding Japan). Poverty continues to decrease in most parts of East Asia with the percent of the population living on less than \$2 a day falling from 50% in 1996 to 32% in 2005. South Asia's landmark trade accord with China in Vientiane in November 2004 is aimed at creating the world's largest free trade area by 2010, with a market of nearly two billion people, and approximately \$130 billion in trade. Current annual ASEAN-US trade is \$120 billion, and ASEAN-European Union trade is \$110 billion per year. While the trade accord is generally viewed positively, China's rising dominance as a major economic power is a concern for the United States, the EU, and Japan, as well as numerous other countries in this region.

In addition to economic progress, some political advances have been made. This year saw a sweep of legislative and presidential elections in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Philippines, and Taiwan. Most were peaceful transitions of authority. However, many countries in mainland Southeast Asia are still unitary states with relatively centralized systems of government. Vietnam and Laos are essentially authoritarian states although they have made significant progress towards improved economic governance. The military junta of Burma continues to detain Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners and refuses to engage in meaningful dialogue with the democratic opposition. Burma's unchecked human rights abuses contribute to large numbers of internally displaced persons in Burma and refugees in neighboring countries. Southern Thailand has been experiencing ethnic unrest between the Muslim majority and the Buddhist minority in the three southernmost provinces.

The December 2004 tsunami that struck the Indian Ocean basin affected hundreds of thousands of people in countries throughout the region. The death toll has risen to over 260,000 victims and coastal tourism, fisheries, mariculture and agricultural sectors have been seriously affected. Other environmental threats include unclean water, lack of safe sanitation and poor air quality, all of which also have health and economic consequences. Sixty-three percent of Asia's urban population does not have access to clean water and 71% are without access to sanitation. Weak or nonexistent environmental management combined with lack of enforcement and poverty has led to continued degradation of forests and exploitation of endangered species. Original forest cover in Asia has diminished by 70-90% while many government and local communities remain challenged by weak legal, institutional, and human resources to adequately protect remaining natural resources and biodiversity.

Countries in the region continue to suffer from the scourge of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). More than six million persons are already estimated to be infected with HIV in Southeast Asia, making this the region with the second largest population living with HIV outside of Sub-Saharan Africa. Each day, more than 1,000 people die of AIDS in Asia and the Pacific and some 2,700 people become infected. In addition, trafficking in persons (TIP) is rampant. According to the Asian Development Bank, about 225,000 persons from Southeast Asia and 200,000 persons from South Asia are trafficked yearly.

Donor Relations: USAID coordinates closely with other donors in the region when implementing regional activities. All programs have benefited from regional partnerships with multilateral and bilateral donors that have helped to bolster the results achieved by USAID initiatives. Major donors in the region include the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the United Nations. USAID coordinates with these donors at both the country and regional levels.

Challenges: The economies of East and South Asia are highly disparate which presents a unique challenge to regional governance, economic reform, and development. Further, while some countries in the region have experienced periods of sustained economic growth, growth has often been distributed unevenly, placing additional stress on highly vulnerable populations. On the political front, terrorism is a growing concern. One of Asia's greatest challenges in the decade ahead will be to ensure that environmental management and conservation are placed at the forefront of development as the region continues to urbanize and modernize. While environmental laws and regulations have been developed across the region, governments will be challenged to strengthen environmental governance in the face of competing or conflicting short-term growth objectives. In addition, the war against HIV/AIDS in the region

is far from won. Similarly, prior advances to reduce malaria and tuberculosis in the region are being threatened with the emergence of drug-resistant strains throughout the Asia Pacific region. Emerging zoonotic infectious diseases, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and avian influenza, have already had a major impact on the health and economies of the region.

USAID Response: The USAID program focuses on the following strategic interventions to address these challenges. In order to support an environment in which countries share experiences and best practices regarding reform efforts, USAID fosters stronger economic integration through trade capacity building and commercial legal reform activities. It also provides education, health and vocational training programs for vulnerable populations, notably persons at-risk of being trafficked and Burmese refugees, migrants and IDPs. Innovative strategies that address environmental challenges through regional cooperation, regional networking and environmental governance are promoted along with effective prevention, care, support, and treatment interventions which reach populations at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Educational reform and civil society engagement activities are implemented in Southern Thailand as a means to counter terrorist propaganda and increase dialogue between the Islamic community and the Government of Thailand. USAID also implements environmental protection, sustainable livelihood and cultural preservation activities for ethnic Tibetan communities in China, as mandated by Congressional earmarks.

#### Key Achievements:

##### Vulnerable Populations within the Region Assisted and Other Special Foreign Policy Interests

###### Anti-trafficking:

USAID achieved notable successes in anti-trafficking. Activities were carried out in Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Legal aid to trafficked victims led to the conviction of seven perpetrators in Cambodia. The Law on Development and Protection of Women in Laos, was passed which includes sections on women's rights and interests, trafficking, and domestic violence. The number of vulnerable people reached by general awareness programs exceeded the target by 11 percent (144,000). To build capacity of NGOs, a total of 18 courses were offered throughout the region, exceeding the target of 14. A total number of 2,300, people received this training, exceeding the target by 12%. Six research studies were also completed, meeting the target.

###### Support for People with Disabilities (PWDs):

As a result of USAID's activities in Vietnam, PWDs have greater access to education, health, employment and legal support. In the education field, USAID supported the enrollment of 2,237 children with disabilities (CWDs) in the 2004/2005 school year, exceeding the target of 2,000 CWDs. Vietnam drafted a National Action Plan on Inclusive Education and completed a national survey on the situation of children and PWDs. Technical training was provided to orthotic and prosthetic technicians in Hanoi and five provinces in Vietnam (Ha Giang, Nam Dinh, Ha Nam, Thai Binh, Hoa Binh ). The Ministry of Transportation has finalized design standards for accessible public transportation and the Hanoi Architectural University has introduced a university curriculum on barrier-free access standards in six universities. The National Coordination Council on Disabilities was elevated to an interministerial body and has become the focal point in the government for disability issues. This year, as part of the unexploded ordinances (UXO) program in Laos, USAID provided training in surgery, emergency medicine, nursing techniques and associated diagnostic areas to doctors and nurses in local hospitals in two provinces. In addition, 10,842 surgeries were performed; emergency care and treatment was provided to 90 UXO accident victims in four provinces with a zero post-operation infection rate; and 500 villagers accessed the hospital revolving drug fund.

###### Highlights of the Burma program are given below:

Media: In Burma, Internews provided a total of 153 days of in-house training for Burmese-in-exile media organizations. The training was aimed at building skills in journalism, graphic design for newspaper and magazine production and organizational development. Over 90 journalists and media workers participated, including more than 20 women. Eight Burmese media organizations received small grants (\$8,000 - \$10,000) to finance their circulation costs, staff salaries and reporting expenses.

Education: Over 60,000 Burmese migrants, 86,000 IDPs in Eastern Burma and 43,000 refugees in four

refugee camps in Tak Province were enrolled in primary school.

Primary Health Care: Eighty-seven thousand migrants received comprehensive healthcare services through the Mae Tao Clinic and the Tak Migrant Health Project in Thailand and over 100 community health workers were trained to provide primary health care services to Burmese migrants in 60 communities. The Mae Tao Clinic also provided cross-border primary health care services to 19,500 IDPs in Karen, Mon and Karenni States in Burma.

Highlights of the Tibet program are given below:

In Tibet, vocational training programs enabled 250 participants to gain the skills required to become carpenters, stone masons, cooks, motorcycle mechanics, guides, veterinarians and rural healthcare workers. USAID school projects benefited a total of 5,612 students in 20 primary schools, five middle schools, and a vocational high school. A scholarship program funded 228 high school, vocational school, and college students. Two Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries were also restored.

Improved Regional Governance and Economic Reform

Close to 350 ASEAN member country and private sector representatives and ASEAN Secretariat staff were trained by the US-ASEAN Technical Assistance and Training Facility.

USAID programs in Vietnam resulted in: (i) a stronger legal framework and improved economic policy and governance at the national and local levels; (ii) the enhanced competitiveness of private sector businesses to compete more actively in global trade; (iii) the strengthened advocacy capacity of the civil society to support legal and economic reform. With USAID support, the Vietnam South East Asia Commercial Law and Institutional Reform Assessment was completed; 16 major Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) related laws were enacted; nearly 5,000 Vietnamese government officials, lawyers and business leaders received BTA-related training, legal education and policy consultations; and over 830 business representatives participated in public-private policy dialogues. Effective BTA implementation has brought a surge in investment and two-way trade flows between the U.S and Vietnam. The total two-way trade volume has increased from \$6.44 billion in 2004 to roughly \$7.57 billion in 2005, exceeding the USAID target of \$7.1 billion. USAID also engaged in the following activities to develop small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Vietnam. Nearly 200 middle and senior managers were trained in SME Lending Risk Management and Marketing. Assistance was provided to three local banks to procure and implement core banking data processing systems that are critical for effective SME lending. Under the guarantee facilities of the USAID Development Credit Authority (DCA), 60 loans valued at \$4.8 million were made by the Asia Commercial Bank and Eastern Asia Commercial Bank.

USAID supported entrepreneurship training, small business advisory service, educational strengthening activities and community development in tsunami-affected regions of Thailand under the Tsunami Recovery Action Initiative (TRAII). USAID also provided significant impetus for the on-going U.S.-Thailand FTA negotiations by consolidating seven incubator/SME programs into one new comprehensive program. USAID also promoted educational reform and civil society engagement in Southern Thailand as a means to counter terrorist propaganda and increase dialogue between the Islamic community and the Government of Thailand.

Improved Environmental Conditions

The United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP) had a significant, positive impact on the environment in Asia through programs that aimed to have a sustained impact on the key people, institutions and forces that drive the clean revolution movement. The USAID program was responsible for generating 141 new, continuing and self sustaining partnerships in the environment sector in FY 2005. In addition, 2,352 institutions participated in USAID-sponsored environment activities and 7,698 individuals from Asia participated in exchanges. A program review completed in FY 2005 laid the foundation for launching the "Blue Revolution" in Asia, one of ANE's strategic priorities. In Sri Lanka, the USAID initiated Citizen-Led Environmental Awareness Network (CLEAN) has been so successful that the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) invited it to carry out an awareness component for JBIC's planned sewerage and wastewater project. In Thailand, USAID support to the Department of Water Resource Management resulted in the department incorporating environmental concerns and public consultation into river basin planning. In the Philippines, USAID's efforts to support implementation of the Clean Water

Act led to public consultations and drafting of implementing rules and regulations, which were signed by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources Secretary in 2005. In partnership with the Southeast Asia Water Utilities Network (SEAWUN), USAID established a regional action agenda for expanding access to clean water by assisting water companies in achieving full-cost recovery, one measure of the financial health of a water utility. USAID also launched the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) - a regional network composed of environmental agencies dedicated to promoting improved environmental compliance and enforcement policies and practices in Asia. USAID support to the Alliance to Save Energy's "Watergy" approach to improve energy efficiency in water supply operations yielded a 29% to 49% reduction in energy use at pilot sites in India, Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

#### HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases

USAID's regional HIV/AIDS program has had tremendous success in strengthening its unique role as a "catalyst for change" through a focused program that targets most-at-risk populations in the region. More than 1.83 million people benefited from community outreach activities, exceeding the target by 170%. Prevention interventions which aggressively targeted most-at-risk populations and PLWHA increased 2.3 times, serving 126,432 vulnerable persons and PLWHA in FY 2005, compared to 56,093 in FY 2004. USAID made substantial progress in FY 2005 in providing counseling and testing services to most at-risk populations (MARPs), increasing the number of MARPs served from 604 in FY 2004 to 4,560 in FY 2005. USAID provided basic clinical care, TB/HIV care, and home and community-based care to 6,947 PLWHA, a two-fold increase from the previous year. To extend the life of PLWHAs, USAID has expanded the provision of antiretroviral therapy from 120 people in the previous year to 1,281 people in Burma, China and Thailand. USAID support also continues to enable national and regional partners to better understand the extent of infectious diseases, reach consensus on surveillance methods, strengthen monitoring capacity, and improve and expand prevention and treatment services. Recently, USAID met with partners to develop coordinated work plans that lay the groundwork for a strategic approach to combating Avian Influenza in the region.

Gender: USAID/RDM/A addresses issues of poverty and economic empowerment of women on a regional level. Support was provided for training of trainers (TOT) who then helped female textile workers who lost their jobs due to the termination of the Multi-Fiber Agreement find alternative employment opportunities. Because women do the bulk of the work in Laos' silk sector, USAID's LEAPPS Program raises the income of women in farming communities. USAID has incorporated gender considerations in all programs related to human trafficking, displaced persons, migrants and other vulnerable groups. HIV/AIDS and infectious disease programs specifically target women to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and mother-to-child transmission as well as provide care and support for infected women. Programs also address gender differences in relation to the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS by incorporating gender issues into national strategies and plans of action. Environment activities also have a direct positive impact on women. A project in Galle, Sri Lanka supported recycling of plastics by women's groups which led to increased incomes and a 20% reduction in municipal waste generation.

Global Development Alliances and Partnerships: RDM/A is fully committed to creating public-private partnerships as a way of maximizing results achieved through development efforts. US-AEP activities in FY 2005 leveraged \$6.2 million in non-government funds and \$496,962 in partner contributions. The Vietnam SUCCESS Alliance leveraged \$70,000 in contributions from MARS and World Cocoa Foundation to establish a cocoa smallholder farmer network and initiate an equitable and efficient marketing chain for cocoa in Vietnam. The Alliance has produced impressive results - the pool of beneficiaries was expanded from 2,000 farm families in two provinces in 2004 to over 8,000 farm families in four provinces in 2005. The East Meets West (EMW) alliance, valued at \$310,726 (of which \$200,000 is USAID money), on anti-trafficking in Vietnam was awarded in late FY 2005.

Presidential Initiatives: As part of the USG interagency coordination in implementing the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in Vietnam, USAID provides overall program management and oversight for \$16.5 million.

## **FY 2006 Program**

### **SO: 486-001 Vulnerable Populations Within the Region Assisted and Other Special Foreign Policy Interests**

#### **Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,069,000 ESF; \$586,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). USAID supports primary education programs for Burmese IDPs in Burma and in neighboring Thailand. USAID also supports English language programs in Burma. Principal Implementers: World Education/World Learning, Cetana Foundation, Prospect Burma, World Education, and the American Center. In Vietnam, USAID will explore the provision of educational services for ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands. Principal Implementers: Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Concern, and Pearl S. Buck International.

#### **Address Other Health Vulnerabilities**

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$495,000 CSH; \$743,000 DA; \$1,782,000 ESF). USAID supports prevention and rehabilitation activities for war victims and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Southeast Asian countries, including the provision of legal aid, unexploded ordinance (UXO) education, and emergency assistance, as appropriate, to reduce UXO-related accidents in Laos. In Vietnam, USAID supports prosthetic and orthotic rehabilitation; helps PWDs find jobs through rights awareness, and vocational skills training and development; and supports disabilities legislation. USAID also supports Vietnam's National Action Plan on Inclusive Education and assists in the development of a school curriculum that addresses the needs of disabled students. USAID finances health activities that support Burmese refugees and immigrants along the Thai/Burma border. USAID also funds regional participant training. Principal Implementers: International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Vietnam Veterans of American Foundation, Handicap International Belgium, Prosthetics Outreach Foundation, CRS, Vietnam Assistance to the Handicapped, and Pearl S. Buck International.

#### **Establish & Ensure Media Freedom & Freedom Of Information**

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom Of Information (\$3,069,000 ESF; \$500,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is funding the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) to conduct a broad range of activities in addition to support for journalist training and small grants for Burmese media groups. Principal Implementers: NED, Internews, and the American Center.

#### **Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace**

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$990,000 ESF). In Thailand, USAID continues to support civil society and free media efforts focusing on Southern Thailand. Principal Implementers: The Asia Foundation (TAF) and Internews.

#### **Provide Emergency Assistance**

Provide Emergency Assistance (\$2,970,000 ESF). USAID provides food, medical, and educational support to IDPs near the Thai-Burma border. Principal Implementers: IRC and The Burma Border Consortium.

#### **Reduce Trafficking In Persons**

Reduce Trafficking In Persons (\$493,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID assistance is developing

stronger regional anti-trafficking linkages, and improving data collection and management. Participating countries are India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Mongolia. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

#### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 486-001 Vulnerable Populations Within the Region Assisted and Other Special Foreign Policy Interests**

##### **Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,750,000 ESF). USAID will support primary education for refugee and immigrant Burmese along the Thai-Burma border, and English language programs in Burma. Principal Implementers: IRC, World Education/World Learning, Cetana Foundation, and the American Center.

##### **Address Other Health Vulnerabilities**

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue health support to Burmese along the Thai-Burma border. Principal Implementers: IRC and others TBD.

##### **Establish & Ensure Media Freedom & Freedom Of Information**

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom Of Information (\$2,250,000 ESF). USAID will continue its program of journalist training and small grants for Burmese media groups. Principal Implementers: World Education, Cetana Foundation, Internews, and the American Center.

#### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 486-002 Improved Regional Governance and Economic Reform**

##### **Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,861,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). The South East Asia Commercial Law and Institutional Reform Assessment provides the information on which to base the economic integration mandated by ASEAN's Vientiane Action Plan, develops champions for legal reform, and facilitates the alignment of laws required for a strong, dynamic economic community. USAID's Technical Assistance Program in Competition Law for ASEAN assists in building national and regional capacity for creating and enforcing antitrust (competition) law. In Thailand, USAID continues to provide TCB assistance to the Government to pursue negotiations for a US-Thai Free Trade Agreement. The Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia program also continues to increase capacity of workforce and businesses in the private sector. In Vietnam, USAID promotes the legal reforms needed to successfully implement BTA, makes WTO reforms, and advances private sector growth. Funds also support accelerated capital market development and governance reform activities at the provincial level, building on the successful Provincial Competitiveness Index, policy studies, and best-practice governance models. Principal Implementers: Booz Allen Hamilton, IBM Business Consulting Service, Kenan Institute Asia, Development Alternatives Inc., The Asia Foundation (TAF), U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Department of Justice, and U.S. Federal Trade Commission.

##### **Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment (\$2,881,000 DA; \$3,355,000 ESF; \$15,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is implementing a new, Regional Economic Governance Program to further implementation of free trade agreements and promote market-driven economic systems. The US-ASEAN Technical Assistance and Training Facility is assisting the Secretariat and selected member countries to increase economic

integration and trade capacity. Activities also enhance private sector growth and competitiveness. In Vietnam's Central Highlands, USAID is exploring the participation of smallholder farmers in global trade by supporting profitable and sustainable cocoa production. Principal Implementers: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, International Trade Center/WTO, and Nathan Associates Inc.

### **Strengthen Civil Society**

Strengthen Civil Society (\$491,000 DA). Funds support judicial development in Vietnam and build the capacity of existing and newly established civil society organizations to increase their participation in social and economic oversight, and policy advocacy. Principal Implementers: DAI and TAF

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 486-002 Improved Regional Governance and Economic Reform**

### **Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$3,200,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). Building on the success of the STAR legal reform program in Vietnam and regional anti-trust activities, USAID may commence a regional program that focuses on the commercial legal reforms needed to protect intellectual property; implement and enforce anti-trust activities; promote greater transparency; and create an enabling environment for private sector growth. In Vietnam, USAID will build the capacity of judiciary agencies and the National Assembly, and provide training for judges and policymakers on sound implementation of trade commitments. USAID will provide technical assistance and training support for TCB and economic governance to select countries in the region. USAID will also continue to work with ASEAN to enhance U.S. relations in the region and strengthen ASEAN economic integration. Financial market development efforts will continue, and Provincial Competitiveness Index tool kits will be made available for implementation by national and local governments. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

### **Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,928,000 DA; \$2,400,000 ESF). USAID will implement new programs emphasizing bilateral and regional TCB. In Vietnam, USAID plans to continue improving the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises by creating an enabling environment for investment and expanding on successes of the cocoa production program. Principal Implementers: TBD.

### **Strengthen Civil Society**

Strengthen Civil Society (\$640,000 DA). Funds may be used to accelerate the development and empowerment of civil society in Vietnam. Principal Implementers: TBD.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 486-003 Increased Effective Regional Response to HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases**

### **Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance**

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$5,368,000 CSH; \$450,954 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). Support for infectious disease activities continues to focus on TB, malaria, surveillance, infectious disease control in migrants and host communities on the Thai-Burmese border, and control and prevention of infectious diseases of local importance. Continued strengthening and expansion of TB treatment strategies, monitoring for MDR TB, enhanced collaboration between vertical HIV and TB programs, and development of a TB diagnostic algorithm are the major areas of focus of the

TB program. Malaria-related activities are being closely linked via the Mekong Initiative and include continued surveillance for anti-malarial drug resistance; increased drug quality surveillance; drug use assessments; continued sub-regional capacity-building through training; and enhanced regional coordination efforts. Baseline activities include recruitment of patients for HIV/TB assessments, analyzing data collected during community and health facility surveys, field testing of diagnostic algorithms, establishing drug quality Centers of Excellence, and further developing methodologies to assess the magnitude of the problems associated with antimicrobial drug quality. In addition, USAID is increasingly involved in working with partners on AI. Principal Implementers: American Refugee Committee, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kenan Institute, and World Health Organization.

### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$13,078,000 CSH; \$991,000 ESF; \$540,046 CSH Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is rapidly increasing the provision of packaged prevention, care, support, and treatment interventions to the highest risk populations in country-specific and region-wide contexts. Service quality is being maintained through exchanges with other developing nations and centers of excellence that foster institutional capacity building. The program also ensures that a person living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) has a role in planning AIDS programs. Improved monitoring and evaluation strategies are helping articulate research direction, synthesize and systematize estimates and projections, add value to program design, and contribute to practices that reduce the transmission and effects of HIV/AIDS in the region. Innovative knowledge management systems are advancing progress in the region through better strategic information gathering, improved information exchange, and more precise and effective information dissemination to program managers and the public. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

#### **FY 2007 Program**

**SO: 486-003 Increased Effective Regional Response to HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases**

### **Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance**

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$6,939,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to strengthen and expand TB programs, assess MDR malaria, review and monitor antimicrobial drug resistance, and address infectious diseases in Burmese migrants and host communities along the Thai-Burma border. A major area of expansion will be investing in regional approaches to prepare for a potential influenza pandemic. Principal Implementers: TBD.

### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$13,068,000 CSH; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue scaling up effective packaged prevention, care, support, and treatment programs to reach most-at-risk populations, enhance program quality, and strengthen the strategic information base and enabling environments necessary for effective programs, including activities with non-governmental organizations in Burma. Resources will also support the development of one national monitoring and evaluation system in most countries throughout the region. Additionally, USAID plans on continuing to leverage resources with partners such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Principal Implementers: TBD.

#### **FY 2006 Program**

**SO: 486-004 Improved Environmental Conditions Through Regional Cooperation**

### **Improve Access To Clean Water & Sanitation**

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$3,168,000 DA). To expand access to clean water and sanitation, USAID is providing technical assistance and training to at least eight Asian water utilities to

promote full cost recovery for operating, maintaining, and financing water systems. To disseminate and replicate project results, USAID supports institutional strengthening for the Southeast Asian Water Utilities Network (SEAWUN), facilitates country-to-country peer exchanges and regional trainings, and creates sustained partnerships between U.S. and Asian water utilities. USAID also assists in the development of decentralized low-cost sanitation solutions in at least four cities and promote innovative financing solutions to ensure that low-cost sanitation systems are accessible to the urban poor and women. Principal Implementers: Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc. (PADCO) and the Asia Foundation (TAF).

### **Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$4,718,000 DA). USAID is initiating new activities that protect the Dong Nai watershed and biodiversity corridor in Vietnam through public-private partnerships and a payment for environmental services (PES) mechanism; address transboundary conflict in the Mekong River Basin through capacity building of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and member countries from the lower Mekong; and support the establishment of ASEAN-WEN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Wildlife Enforcement Network), a regional wildlife law enforcement network targeting illegal wildlife trafficking. Principal Implementers: Winrock International, PADCO, WildAid, and TRAFFIC.

### **Reduce, Prevent & Mitigate Pollution**

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,584,000 DA; \$990,000 ESF). USAID works through regional networks to strengthen compliance with environmental regulations in Asia. USAID is supporting the establishment of the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), a regional network composed of environmental ministries that will be a principal platform for advancing improved environmental compliance and enforcement policies and practices in Asia. Under AECEN, USAID is also working with government agencies and other stakeholders to assess country limitations; support pilot projects on improved policies, systems, and practices in compliance and enforcement; and develop regional tools for improved policy formulation and skills development. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) provides technical assistance and training to AECEN members and partners. AECEN also provides a platform for cooperation with other partners, networks, and funding agencies, including ASEAN and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. In addition, USAID is going to initiate a new global climate change program to promote transfer of clean technologies through strategic public-private alliances, and to strengthen key policy frameworks and institutional capacity through regional platforms and dialogues. Partners include the U.S. EPA and the Asian Development Bank. Principal Implementers: PADCO, TAF, and others To Be Determined (TBD).

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 486-004 Improved Environmental Conditions Through Regional Cooperation**

### **Improve Access To Clean Water & Sanitation**

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$3,200,000 DA). USAID funds will be used to expand implementation of pilot projects and regional activities that promote cost recovery for Asian water utilities and promote decentralized, low-cost sanitation technologies in target communities. USAID will also initiate the formulation of national policies in selected cities. USAID may also fund regional participant training. Principal Implementers: PADCO and TAF.

### **Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$3,672,000 DA). USAID will continue to expand natural resources and biodiversity conservation strategies, including the

protection of biodiversity corridors through the PES mechanism and conflict management in the Mekong and the ASEAN-WEN wildlife trafficking enforcement network. USAID assistance in the Mekong region will include regional training on conflict and dispute resolution strategies, continued institutional capacity building for the MRC, and collaborating with other regional conflict resolution programs. USAID will also continue to provide regional training to ASEAN-WEN to reduce wildlife crime. Principal Implementers: Winrock International, PADCO, WildAid, and TRAFFIC.

### **Reduce, Prevent & Mitigate Pollution**

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide targeted technical assistance to support AECEN through pilot activities and regional tools and training. AECEN activities will build on the results of FY 2006 country pilot activities by working with members to adopt new enforcement policies and practices, and by disseminating regional best practices and tools. By FY 2007, nine Asian countries will have joined AECEN. USAID will also continue to address global climate change issues by promoting the transfer of clean technologies, and strengthening policy frameworks and institutional capacity. Principal Implementers: PADCO, TAF, and others TBD.

### **FY 2006 Program**

**SO: 498-022 Effective Responses to HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases**

### **Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance**

### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

## **Results Framework**

### **486-001 Vulnerable Populations Within the Region Assisted and Other Special Foreign Policy Interests**

#### **Program Title: Vulnerable Populations & Foreign Policy Interests**

- 1: Increased prosecution of traffickers
- 2: Increased numbers of TIP victims offered services and repatriation options
- 3: Information on TIP more widely available to potential victims
- 4: Increased employment opportunities and skills training for potential victims

**Discussion:** PMP not completed.

### **486-002 Improved Regional Governance and Economic Reform**

#### **Program Title: Regional Governance and Economic Reform**

### **486-003 Increased Effective Regional Response to HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases**

#### **Program Title: HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases**

- 1.1: Access increased to prevention interventions
- 1.2: Access increased to care, support and treatment
- 1.3: Access increased to strategic information
- 1.4: Enabling environment strengthened
- 1.5: Model programs expanded and use of best practices strengthened

### **486-004 Improved Environmental Conditions Through Regional Cooperation**

#### **Program Title: Improved Environmental Conditions in Asia**

### **498-009 Cleaner Cities and Industries in Asia**

#### **Program Title: U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership**

- 1.1: Improved public policy and environmental regulations
- 1.2: Improved urban environmental management
- 1.3: Improved industrial environmental performance
- 1.4: Increased transfer of US environmental technology, expertise, and practices to Asia through trade and investment

### **498-022 Effective Responses to HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases**

#### **Program Title: Regional HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases**

- 1.1: Access increased to prevention interventions for most-at-risk populations
- 1.2: Access increased to care, support and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS and their family
- 1.3: Access increased to strategic information
- 1.4: Enabling environment strengthened