

USAID/Zambia
Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 2, 2006

Please Note:

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Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 210
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Telephone: (301) 562-0641
Fax: (301) 588-7787
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: Zambia

A. Program Performance Summary:

Program Narrative (FY 2005): Zambia has struggled to stay on a steady, broad-based path of economic, political and social development since independence in 1964. The White Paper states that Zambia faces daunting challenges as a transformational development country. Approximately 78% of its people live below the poverty line with little access to basic health and education services. The HIV/AIDS pandemic takes its toll on all aspects of Zambia's social, political and economic structures. Economic growth has lagged behind population growth and meeting basic needs.

Zambia's key political issues are constitutional reform (including electoral reform), combating corruption (grand and petty), and decentralization. Many Zambians perceive the present constitution to be a constraint, in particular in its broad authorities vested in a Presidency with few "checks and balances". Civil society is likely to make this a major issue during the 2006 election campaign. Parliament struggles to assert itself following decades of subjugation to the executive branch. A poorly funded judiciary seeks to strengthen the independence and efficiency of the legal system. Weak accountability and financial integrity in public office and the civil service exacerbates corruption. The lack of effective and inclusive local governance impedes Zambia's democratization and broad-based economic growth.

Zambia's narrow economic base constrains its development. Historically, the economy depended on copper exports; concentrated ownership of assets; and limited foreign and domestic investment. It has also been hampered by widespread corruption. Zambia's key macroeconomic challenges include sustaining economic growth; reducing inflation and interest rates; stabilizing the exchange rate; improving the weak balance of payments position; reducing the budget deficit; and addressing the debt burden. Constraints in its key agricultural sector include high transport costs; weak market infrastructure; uneven production and inconsistent quality; lack of market access information, inputs and credit; and cyclical drought. As Zambia's long-term growth is tied to an export-led strategy, addressing these key constraints is fundamental. Some regions of Zambia are prone to food shortages due to a preference for water-intensive maize, monoculture cropping, and the abandonment of drought resistant millet.

Within the education sector, HIV/AIDS has created an acute shortage of teachers, resulting in the progressive deterioration of pupil/teacher ratios and persistent classroom overcrowding. The narrow gender gap at the time of first grade admissions widens in favor of boys in the upper primary grades.

A host of global health issues led by HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria hinder Zambia's development. Challenges associated with HIV/AIDS include: loss of economically active adults in their prime earning years, including the loss of well-trained people encumbering top positions; increased number of orphans - some 1.1 million; and increased costs of treating the ill and the dying, straining the GRZ's health system and draining family savings. Malaria represents the second greatest challenge to Zambia's health after HIV/AIDS. The incidence of malaria has tripled in the last 20 years and is the leading cause of death for children under age five. Other concerns include high rates of maternal and infant mortality and falling rates for fully immunized children.

Despite the overwhelming challenges, there are some promising signs. The GRZ is taking steps to fight corruption at all levels. A variety of positive factors have converged to promote a more robust economy. Specifically, the mining industry is enjoying the benefits of high copper prices. Small businesses and the agri-business sectors are showing continuing signs of development and expansion. Successful privatization has paved the way for much of this recent improvement. Zambia secured debt forgiveness under Highly Indebted Poor Country criteria during 2005, by pursuing ambitious monetary and fiscal policies that reduced government debt levels and stabilized inflation to below 20%. These factors all bode well for the future of Zambia. All of these factors have led to a recent and precipitous climb in the value of the Kwacha. Such appreciation over the long run may adversely affect the competitiveness of the Zambian economy. This calls for careful monetary management by the GRZ.

Challenges: The U.S. is well-positioned to support Zambia's aspirations to tackle the significant

development challenges that it faces. Zambia's greatest challenges in the decade ahead are: reversing the declining health of the population; overcoming incompetence, inefficiencies, and corruption at all levels of government; developing a higher standard of education and increase enrollment at GRZ and community schools; expanding opportunities for Zambian entrepreneurs to create and grow businesses; and mitigating the negative affects of gender discrimination and abuse. USAID/Zambia has designed a program with five strategic objectives (SOs) and one Special Objective (SpO) that will address these challenges and support U.S. strategic and foreign policy priorities and interests, as outlined in the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan, the White Paper, and the Strategic Plan for Africa. The strategy is well-integrated with mutually reinforcing components. Activities funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Emergency Plan), are found in each SO, leveraging all resources to address the top priorities of the U.S. Mission. Using a variety of effective and creative delivery mechanisms, USAID's assistance to this transformational development (TD) country promises to produce significant results.

Key Achievements: As highlighted below, USAID's five strategic objective programs in Zambia made significant contributions towards U.S. performance goals.

1. Increased Competitiveness of the Private Sector: The Warehouse Receipt System was significantly expanded. This program is supported by the Development Credit Authority (DCA) and the Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency. The program was able to stimulate commercial bank lending against certified warehouse receipts that are issued to farmers, traders, millers and other commercial depositors of grain. These receipts can serve as collateral for credit, and four of the largest banks in Zambia are participating in the DCA facility (\$16.5 million). As of June 2005, 65,000 tons of maize were deposited, and 18,000 tons were used as loan collateral. Loans worth \$2.18 million were disbursed against the warehouse receipts, and \$704,234 was loaned by banks participating in the DCA guarantee.

USAID continued to influence the policy environment in the agriculture sector. Significant contributions to agricultural policy design and implementation were made by the Michigan State University's Food Security Research Project (MSU-FSRP0). Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to begin the implementation of the Agricultural Marketing Development Plan, while an Agricultural Input Markets Plan was drafted for Cabinet approval. Both plans embody private sector development in food and inputs markets and will translate policy design into policy implementation. Additional achievements in economic growth in FY2005 include USAID interventions in policy and trade. USAID continued to assist Zambia's export sectors, and encourage national and regional agricultural trade. MSU-FSRP facilitated and informed regional and national maize trade policy discussions on import arrangements by the private sector and GRZ during the 2005/06 marketing season and the removal or reduction of trade barriers (15% import duty, council levies).

2. Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-Aged Children, Phase II: USAID/Zambia's education program continued to support innovative approaches to enhance the Ministry of Education's (MOE) ability to deliver basic education. Education programs have improved in comprehensiveness and geographic coverage. The USAID education program is national in scope. However, some programs are concentrated in selected provinces. USAID continued its commitment to this goal through the Quality Education Services Through Technology (QUESTT) program. Under this program the demand for the interactive radio instruction (IRI) continues to grow. IRI centers increased from 647 in FY04 to 814 last year. More community schools are using the IRI program. This has contributed to a cumulative increase in enrollment at IRI centers from 38,513 children (19,101 girls; 19,412 boys) in FY04 to 54,859 children (27,661 girls; 27,198 boys) in FY05. Furthermore many non-governmental organizations have embraced the education program as a critical complement to their relief operations. The QUESTT project established 17 partnerships with a wide range of NGOs to provide targeted support (i.e. food, medical care, clothing, and learning materials) to pupils.

3. Improved Health Status of Zambians: USAID has been instrumental in helping Zambia attract substantial new resources and prepare for a massive scale-up of malaria control and prevention activities and has done the groundwork to begin assisting the Ministry of Health (MOH) in implementing their national strategy for tuberculosis. USAID provided technical input to the development of the National Malaria Strategy: 2006-2010, which calls for the rapid scale-up of malaria control interventions. USAID

continues to be the National Malaria Control Center's (NMCC) primary implementing partner for the Malaria in Pregnancy (MIP) program.

Other achievements include the production and airing of 52 programs of "Your Health matters" and 26 of "Community Health with Sister Evelina". Under the "Care and Compassionate Movement" program targeting religious leaders, 4 radio and TV spots programs were developed and aired featuring People Living with HIV/AIDs (PLWHAs), pastors and imams.

Additional achievements in primary health care in FY2005 include key HIV/AIDS services such as; USAID supported Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) services in 15 facilities. One hundred eighty-six health care workers were trained and job aids were developed to enhance the quality of ART services-including ART adherence counseling. An innovative approach being used is the ART outreach model, in which clinicians provide ART services at non-ART sites on a weekly basis. This model enabled the MOH to increase access to ART and reduce the number of people on waitlists. Challenges include shortages of critical lab reagents and equipment; an inconsistent supply of antiretroviral drugs; and limited human capacity-including many unfilled positions at MOH facilities. A total of 8,834 individuals (target 9,865) are on ART due to USAID support in FY 2005. Furthermore, USAID supported the launch of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services in 23 facilities and strengthened 20 already-existing PMTCT services. One hundred twenty-five health care providers were trained to provide PMTCT. Job aids were designed to implement the "opt-out" approach to counseling and testing (CT) within PMTCT programs. Increasing access to PMTCT services in rural, hard-to-reach areas and the need to refurbish many of the PMTCT rooms in order to offer quality services is a major challenge confronting PMTCT efforts. A total of 5,299 pregnant women received PMTCT services through USAID support in FY 2005, though the OGAC target was 62,010. In FY2005, USAID conducted a needs assessment of essential emergency obstetric care to review skills and training required for an expanded cadre of health workers needed to fill the critical gap in supervised deliveries.

4. Government Is Held More Accountable: The USAID democracy and governance objective in Zambia supports justice sector modernization, civil society strengthening, and legislative reform. During FY2005 the prosecution of the former President of Zambia and associates, along with recovery of plundered assets, has advanced in the courts. The cases have progressed considerably over the past year. Much more evidence of plundering of public assets has been reported in the press from verbatim transcripts of court proceedings. Real estate assets in Europe and Zambia have been successfully seized for return to the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ). Some observers confidently predict convictions in 2006. There was also impressive progress with prosecutions: 450 corporations, and 170 individuals suspected of plundering or aiding and abetting the plundering of national resources were investigated; 70 cases were effectively investigated for criminal prosecution; 276 assets (primarily real estate holdings) are currently under active investigation and nine cases are being prosecuted in court; a major civil case is being contested in London. Twenty million dollars of Zambian real estate properties and international assets worth between five and ten million dollars were recovered.

Other significant achievements were the strengthening of the National Assembly (NA) and changing the procedures to give more power to Members of Parliament (MPs). This has enabled the MPs to: reform the Standing Orders (the rules of institutional procedure) and create more opportunities for the general public to question the government; allow more private member motions to be brought before the NA; and strengthen their representation capabilities by opening constituency offices in rural and urban areas.

5. Reduced HIV/AIDS Transmission and Impact through Multi-sectoral Response: See the State Department Office of Global AIDS Coordinator report for a discussion of this program, <<http://www.state.gov/s/gac/>>. With funds from The Emergency Plan, USAID is rapidly scaling up services and programs to avert new HIV infections provide care and support to orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS, and to increase access and use of ARVs. USAID is getting results through 25 partner projects. The partners reached 206,916 high risk individuals with prevention interventions compared to a target of 165,377. The partners further provided care and support to one-third of the AIDS affected Orphans and Vulnerable Children and 16% of the PLWHAs through community based approaches and

food assistance. .

6. Promoting Sound Economic Governance by Reducing Barriers to Trade and Investment (the MCA Threshold Program) - Proposed Special Objective: Zambia is poised to tackle a number of critical constraints to its anti-corruption and economic growth agenda as an MCA Threshold Country. A proposal, the result of extensive collaboration between the GRZ, USAID, civil society and Zambia's private sector, was submitted to the MCC in November 2005. If approved by the MCC, the program will address issues related to corruption, business investment, and trade facilitation.

7. Gender: USAID/Zambia addresses gender from two perspectives: women and girls are often socially, politically, and economically disadvantaged in Zambia and development programs impact both males and females differently. Gender programming in the USAID/Zambia strategy is designed to reduce inequalities for women and girls and improve program impact on males and females in the areas of education, health, HIV/AIDS, economic growth, and governance. The USAID/Zambia interventions are being developed to contribute to the New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and the attainment of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals on gender. The Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) is a timely addition to the U.S. response to addressing women's rights. USAID will likely assist with raising awareness of gender based violence and support key legislation.

8. HIV/AIDS: Zambia is experiencing the health, economic, and social impact of a mature, generalized epidemic as noted in the approved Emergency Plan Five-Year Strategy for Zambia. Emergency Plan funding has enabled all USG agencies in Zambia to develop a comprehensive set of interventions. Logically, this strategy favors the integration of efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in all SOs. USAID/Zambia is working on 75 separate Emergency Plan activities of which 33 directly complement or are part of non-health activities.

9. Global Development Initiatives: Two Global Development Alliances will leverage over \$2 million dollars (a ratio of four private sector dollars to every one US Government dollar), from the private mining and agribusiness sectors over the next three years for Emergency Plan-funded activities to promote and provide HIV/AIDS services for employees and local communities.

A Development Credit Authority guarantee project is also a catalyst for bringing the GRZ and local business together to develop a large tract of land near Lusaka for low- to medium-cost housing that will offer attractive mortgages for Zambians for the first time. This exciting initiative will demonstrate economic, job-creation, and improved housing benefits that may be replicated elsewhere in Zambia.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 611-005 Increased Private Sector Competitiveness in Agriculture and Natural Resources

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$1,150,000 DA). Policy-related activities are helping Zambia seize agribusiness trade and growth opportunities that were created by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Southern African Development Community. These activities provide an enabling environment through assistance to the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), and other organizations that deal with policy and regulatory issues. The activities support public/private sector dialogue; identify trade opportunities, issues and constraints; and address production-related issues. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Michigan State University (MSU) and the Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF).

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,700,000 DA). Activities are increasing the ability of agricultural sector clients to access regional and international markets. The program aims to expand smallholder access to markets, creating links to larger private sector entities. It identifies markets in which Zambian agriculture has a demonstrated comparative advantage. Activities also target the sustainable development of non-timber natural resource products and tourism market growth opportunities that will benefit rural communities living around protected areas. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), Zambia TACAgrribusiness Technical Assistance Center (ZATAC) Ltd, International Executive Service Corps, MSU and ECI Africa.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$4,229,000 DA). Funding promotes crop diversification; develop sustainable natural products for emerging market opportunities; and employ new technologies and value-added processing techniques. This assistance is increasing agricultural productivity and quality; and is increasing the volume of production for about 50,000 smallholder farm families. USAID activities promote conservation farming, small-scale irrigation, use of earthen dams or rainwater collection from roofs, and soil fertility interventions. Funding assists community-based natural resource management groups engaged in tourism and natural products enterprise activities. Resources from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) are being applied across the Economic Growth SO, with a special focus on increasing export competitiveness of agricultural commodities through increased farm-level productivity and greater efficiencies throughout the targeted value chains. Additional resources under the Dairy Directive will help the mission support the development of a new dairy activity covering appropriate technology transfer through farmer groups in dairy husbandry, clean milk production, forage and animal health. Principal grantees: Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) (prime), in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,100,000 DA). USAID and five other donors are working collaboratively to support the GRZ Private Sector Development Reform Plan (PSDRP), which focuses on increasing private sector investments and foreign trade. Principal contractors: DAI, MSU, and ECI Africa.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget

Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen the Financial Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,300,000 DA; \$211,000 prior year DCA). USAID helps to identify and test innovative financial options through the private sector to increase access to finance. Value-chain financing, equipment leasing, insurance, and short- to medium-term financing are promoted. Business development services, information technology, market information, marketing services and business training are provided to help clients in small-scale agriculture and natural resources production groups become competitive. A key focus is the expansion of the credit guarantee programs to share risks with local banks in the development of new business opportunities. USAID anticipates the possibility of transferring additional development assistance (DA) funds to the development credit authority (DCA) account in the range of \$300,000 to \$500,000. The amount will be contingent on the demand for loan guarantees for the banking sector. Principal contractors and grantees: CLUSA (prime) in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group, Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency, Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises and DAI.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 611-005 Increased Private Sector Competitiveness in Agriculture and Natural Resources

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$1,509,000 DA). This funding will be used to continue assistance for economic policy dialogue and trade-related interventions. Particular focus will be paid to trade facilitation. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, MSU, and ACF.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,627,000 DA). USAID intends to expand its activities, in collaboration with other donors, to continue supporting the GRZ Private Sector Development Reform Program (PSDRP). Principal grantees and contractors: DAI, MSU and ECI Africa.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$3,200,000 DA). Funding will expand assistance to more smallholder farmers and small and medium entrepreneurs to promote increased food production and crop diversification. Principal grantees: CLUSA (Prime), in a consortium with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID will continue to work collaboratively in support of the PSDRP. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, MSU, and ECI Africa.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen Financial Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to identify and test more innovative financial options and expand the network of business development services through the private sector and other donors. This funding will strengthen and expand capital markets and promote investor-friendly fiscal policies through new activities that will focus predominantly on urban areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of the USA (prime) collaborating with International Development Enterprises and Emerging Markets Group, Zambia Agricultural Commodity Agency, Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises, and DAI.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 611-006 Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children Phase II

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$16,393,000 DA). USAID supports the use of cost-effective information communication technology (ICTs) and classroom practice interventions to improve the teaching skills of 6,800 school teachers. This support includes both in-service (3,900) and pre-service (2,900) teacher-training. USAID promotes the use of ICT to increase access to basic education for 70,000 school-aged children who are unable to enter public schools. USAID utilizes technical assistance to expand school health and nutrition interventions for 200,000 pupils, and provides technical assistance to expand HIV/AIDS mitigation and promote education for 253,500 orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC), especially girls. This support includes scholarships for 3,500 orphaned children to improve school completion and a workplace program for 25,000 MOE staff.

USAID technical assistance expands the MOE's education data collection system and improves the analysis of the information collected for sound decision-making at different administrative levels (headquarters, nine provincial offices and 72 districts). USAID policy-related activities increase the MOE's capacity to develop and implement policies, particularly on special issues such as alternative education, HIV/AIDS, school health and nutrition and decentralization. USAID education sector funding supports the MOE's achievement of specific institutional reforms with funding meeting MOE's pre-established milestones. These milestones are consistent with the MOE's strategic plan. USAID education funding supports the attainment of Fast Track Initiative goals; enhancing the role of civil society, improving teacher performance and increasing access to education for marginalized groups. Principal grantees: Education Development Center (EDC), Academy for Educational Development (AED), the MOE, and American Institutes for Research (AIR) (all prime) and others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 611-006 Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children Phase II

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$7,000,000 DA): USAID/Zambia will continue funding innovative approaches for reaching OVC and enhancing the MOE's ability to maintain and expand services to a target of 85,000 school-aged children. Teacher-training, focused on HIV/AIDS, pedagogy, school management and life skills, is expected to reach 11,390 government and community school teachers. USAID plans to continue providing technical assistance to the MOE to develop information, monitoring and evaluation systems to improve decision-making at all levels. USAID will continue to improve the quality of education by providing technical assistance focused on effective MOE decentralization. Sector program assistance will be provided to encourage specific institutional reforms in

the MOE. USAID will collaborate with other donors to target specific interventions that will improve the quality of education throughout the country. Principal grantees: EDC, AED, the MOE, and AIR (all prime), and others to be determined.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 611-007 Improved Health Status of Zambians

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition (\$2,571,000 CSH). USAID works with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to expand access to and improve the quality of child health services. USAID provides educational materials to help them prepare for semi-annual Child Health Weeks when children under five receive key services such as immunization, growth monitoring, vitamin A supplementation, bednet re-treatment and de-worming. USAID is strengthening monitoring and evaluation for the Vitamin A fortification of Zambian sugar to further support the Vitamin A program, as well as assisting the MOH to expand the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) approach in all 72 districts in Zambia. USAID supports social marketing of preventive health products and services to make them affordable and more accessible to low income Zambians, and continues to promote hygienic practices to decrease diarrheal diseases. USAID is mobilizing rural communities to take health measures that prevent harmful practices and promote healthy behaviors; creating demand for health services; and helping build capacity of local organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); Population Services International (PSI) (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); International Science and Technology Institute (sub); Save the Children (SCF) (sub).

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID continues to promote the integration of safe motherhood, family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. Maternal health activities focus on increasing access to safe motherhood services, including emergency obstetric care, prenatal care, reducing the complications of malaria in pregnancy through intermittent presumptive treatment, and distributing insecticide-treated bed nets for children under five and pregnant women. USAID is strengthening referral networks for emergency obstetric care and assist the MOH to improve pregnancy outcomes by promoting the use of birth preparedness plans for all pregnant women and increasing the number of skilled attendants at birth by training midwives and other health professionals. Post-abortion care services will be expanded from two to 20 districts in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$8,648,000 CSH). USAID is working with the National Malaria Control Center (NMCC) to support all aspects of the national Roll Back Malaria program including: making effective treatment with the drug Coartem more widely available; scaling up the distribution of free insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) in the most affected districts; and socially marketing ITNs for targeted groups. USAID assists the NMCC to expand indoor residual spraying (IRS) to new eligible districts. A system is being developed to monitor and manage resistance to DDT and pyrethroids used in IRS. USAID is also continuing assistance to the national tuberculosis program for diagnostic equipment and expanded access to treatment. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates

(prime), Boston University Center for International Health and Development (sub); JHPIEGO (sub); PSI (prime); AED/NetMark (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); KNCV (prime); Family Health International (sub).

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$3,164,000 CSH). USAID programs increase demand for and access to family planning services, particularly in rural areas, and ensure a wider range of contraceptive choice. USAID is continuing to support the public sector rollout of the injectable contraceptive Depo Provera. USAID is also continuing to support social marketing of oral contraceptives, for which demand is rising. USAID is mobilizing communities and individuals to create demand for family planning services. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); PSI (prime).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 611-007 Improved Health Status of Zambians

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition (\$2,733,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide materials for Child Health Weeks, support scale up of IMCI, strengthen the national vitamin A program, support clorin social marketing, and fund training of public health professionals. Principal prime contractors, grantees or agencies: Abt Associates (prime); PSI (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); International Science and Technology Institute (sub); and Save the Children (sub).

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition (\$1,675,000 CSH). USAID will continue to promote the integration of safe motherhood, family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services at all levels of the MOH. The MOH campaign against malaria during pregnancy will be assisted via treatment and distribution of ITNs to pregnant women. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime); JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$7,270,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue support for TB and malaria prevention and treatment, social marketing of health products, university health worker training, funding for essential district health services, and behavior change communication activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), Boston University Center for International Health and Development (sub); JHPIEGO (sub); PSI (prime); Academy for Educational Development/NetMark (prime); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime).

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$2,724,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support programs that increase both demand for and access to quality family planning services - particularly in rural areas - and ensure a wider range of contraceptive choice. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates (prime), JHPIEGO (sub); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime); PSI (prime).

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

FY 2006 Program

SO: 611-008 Government Held More Accountable

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$300,000 DA). Assistance is being provided to civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote policy dialogue and demand a more accountable government. Sub-grants to CSOs focus on: constitutional reform, electoral reform, and investigative journalism related to administrative corruption. Anti-Corruption Initiative (ACI) funds support some CSOs who are being helped to identify and fight corruption and learn how to become effective public advocates. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$450,000 DA). USAID assists the Parliament of Zambia in becoming a more effective oversight institution. Activities include technical assistance, training of staff and Members of Parliament (MPs) and project management support to Parliament to strengthen the role of its committees and MPs in oversight and representation, redefining how decisions are taken within the institution, and creating mechanisms for better communications with citizens and civil society. USAID's training assists committees in developing, managing, and ensuring fiscal oversight of the national budget and performance by government departments. In addition, USAID provides support to a pilot group of parliamentary constituency offices to strengthen the linkages between Parliament and the public. Civil society is being trained on how to effectively influence the legislative process, particularly in the fight against corruption. USAID also provides financial support to the Zambian chapter of the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) and employ local lawyers to assist citizens in reporting incidents of corruption to Parliament and law enforcement bodies. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 611-008 Government Held More Accountable

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$300,000 DA). This program will support civil society demand for more accountable government. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT Zambia (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$450,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen Zambia's Parliament following legislative elections in 2006. USAID will aim to transform more than 20 parliamentary constituency offices in rural areas into full-service centers for reporting corruption and monitoring HIV/AIDS services in the surrounding communities. Principal grantee: PACT Zambia (prime).

FY 2006 Program

SO: 611-009 Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS through a Multi-sectoral Response

Provide Emergency Assistance

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

FY 2007 Program

SO: 611-009 Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS through a Multi-sectoral Response

Provide Emergency Assistance

Results Framework

611-001 Increased rural incomes of selected groups

Program Title: Rural Income Growth

- IR1: Increased Agriculture and Natural Resources Production
- IR2: Increased Contribution of RNFE's to Private Sector Growth
- IR3: Improved Trade and Investment Environment

611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children

Program Title: Basic Education

- IR1: Improved Quality of Learning Environments in Targeted Areas
- IR2: Improved Delivery of School-based Health and Nutrition Interventions to Support Pupil Learning
- IR3: Improved Information for Education Decision making Processes

611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions

Program Title: Integrated Health

- IR1: Increased Demand for PHN Interventions among target groups
- IR2: Increased Delivery of PHN Interventions at Community Level
- IR3: Increased Delivery of PHN Interventions by the Private Sector
- IR4: Improved Health Worker Performance
- IR5: Improved Policies, Planning and Support Systems

611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance

Program Title: Democracy and Governance

- IR1: Increased Efficiency of Administration of Justice
- IR2: Increased Public Debate

611-005 Increased Private Sector Competitiveness in Agriculture and Natural Resources

Program Title: Increased Competitiveness

- IR5.1: Increased Access to Markets
- IR5.2: Enhanced Value-Added Production and Service Technologies
- IR5.3: Increased Access to Financial and Business Development Services
- IR5.4: Improved Enabling Environment in Growth

Discussion: Critical Assumptions

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) remains committed to economic diversification and continues to give high priority to agricultural development and natural resources management.

The GRZ takes appropriate steps to improve infrastructure, such as roads, transport, power, water and telecommunications which are key to growth in these sectors.

National macroeconomic indicators do not worsen

Political and economic stability in the region is maintained to ensure a level playing field for increased trade.

GRZ sustains full commitment to the fight against corruption.

611-006 Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children Phase II

Program Title: Basic Education

- IR6.1: Improved Quality of Basic Education Delivery Systems
- IR6.2: Improved Information for Efficient Resource Management
- IR6.3: Strengthened Policy Implementation

IR6.4: Mitigated Impact of HIV/AIDS on Education

Discussion: Critical Assumptions

Continued GRZ progress toward reforms and the Fifth National Development Plan so progress is not undermined by increased poverty.

Continued Ministry of Education commitment, resources, and progress toward education reform, including restructuring and decentralization

Continued commitment and support of other cooperating partners

Political and economic stability in Zambia

611-007 Improved Health Status of Zambians

Program Title: Improved Health Status

IR7.1: Zambians taking action for Health

IR7.2: Achievement and Maintenance of High coverage for key Health Interventions

IR7.3: Health Services Strengthened

611-008 Government Held More Accountable

Program Title: Democracy and Governance

IR8.1: Rule of law Enhances Accountability

IR8.2: Citizens and CSOs Demand Accountability

IR8.3: Effective Oversight Institutions

Discussion: Critical Assumptions

The Government is committed to constitutional rebalancing of powers

Fighting grand corruption at the top benefits the fight against petty corruption

Civil society remains united, confident and capable on the issues and way forward

Absence of conflict in Zambia continues

611-009 Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS through a Multi-sectoral Response

Program Title: Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS

IR9.1: Reduced HIV/AIDS Transmission

IR9.2: Improved Care and Support for people living/Affected by HIV/AIDS

IR9.3: Strengthened capacity of key sectors to mitigate the HIV/AIDS Impact

IR9.4: Improved policy regulatory and environment