



## REGIONAL PROGRAMS

2010



*An outreach worker in Guangxi Province, China, teaches dock workers about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. USAID is working throughout Asia to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact on infected people and their families. (Photo:*

*USAID/Hal Lipper)*

### EXAMPLES OF OUR IMPACT

- USAID helped reduce the average time between detection of an animal outbreak of avian influenza and virus confirmation from 10 days in 2006 to 5.8 days in 2008.
- USAID leveraged \$40 million in energy efficiency investments for six coal power stations in China and India, with expected savings of 18 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- USAID supports ASEAN integration in all three of its chartered pillars: security, economic, and socio-cultural.

### OVERVIEW

USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) oversees a broad portfolio of programs addressing numerous regional and transnational issues, such as global climate change, infectious disease, and human and wildlife trafficking. USAID's programs also help to improve management of coastal and marine resources, facilitate trade



and economic development, improve governance, and resolve political conflict. RDMA's approach involves strengthening regional institutions, engaging regional and international partners, and providing cost-effective ways to manage services and programs. RDMA was established in Bangkok in 2003

to support bilateral USAID programs in countries without USAID missions, such as Burma, China, Laos, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand, and to manage regional programs in East, Southeast, and South Asia and the Pacific.

### PROGRAMS

#### ECONOMIC GROWTH: ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Asia is facing some of the world's most urgent environmental challenges. Three of the world's six largest greenhouse gas emitters are in Asia, and the region is vulnerable to climate change, deforestation, and inadequate water supply and sanitation services. USAID is sharing innovative policies, practices, and technologies to conserve forests and coral reefs, increase investments in clean energy, promote legal timber trade, stop wildlife trafficking, and provide access to safe water and sanitation. USAID's approach promotes regional cooperation and strengthened environmental governance.

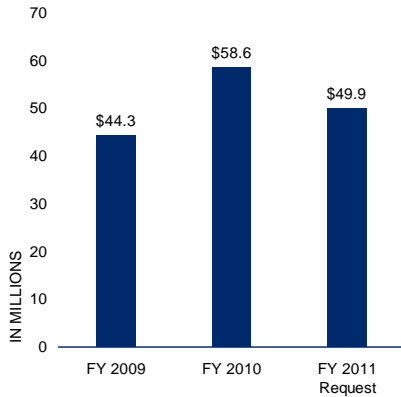
#### INVESTING IN PEOPLE: IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH

Countries in Asia continue to suffer from the scourge of infectious disease, including HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, malaria, and tuberculosis. According to UNAIDS and World Health Organization estimates, 4.7 million people were living with HIV in Asia in 2008, including 350,000 who became infected that year. USAID helps countries stop the spread



## REGIONAL PROFILE CONTINUED

### USAID ASSISTANCE TO THE REGION



Funding Sources: Development Assistance and Global Health and Child Survival Funds

For more information, see the FY2011 Congressional Budget Justification <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/>

of HIV/AIDS by implementing model programs that target most-at-risk populations. USAID has developed prevention, care, and treatment models in Burma, China, Laos, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand. In addition, USAID helps countries in the Asia-Pacific address the spread of multi-drug resistant TB and malaria by building the capacity of health care workers and providing input for effective program management. With USAID's help, six countries in the region have established a surveillance network to monitor anti-malarial drug resistance. USAID is helping countries control outbreaks of avian influenza, strengthening poultry surveillance at borders, and assisting the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to prepare for a possible pandemic.

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

USAID fosters economic integration in a region that encompasses economies at significantly different stages of development. USAID supports ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in efforts to enhance trade and economic growth. USAID also strengthens regional competitiveness through legal reform, anti-corruption efforts, access to credit, and support for micro-, small-, and medium-sized businesses.

### PEACE AND SECURITY: PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

USAID and the MTV EXIT (End Exploitation and Trafficking) Foundation work together to raise awareness about and increase prevention of human trafficking in Asia. This public-private partnership has on-air, online, and on-the-ground components and is designed to reach young adults who may become victims or otherwise be drawn into the trafficking chain. During the past year, the MTV EXIT campaign has organized concert tours in Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Taiwan, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. Each has featured top national artists who volunteered to bring the anti-trafficking message to urban and rural areas where youth are at risk. The live events have involved the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and governments.

### INVESTING IN PEOPLE: HELPING MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Uneven economic growth, ethnic tensions, political repression, human rights abuses, and the aftermath of war in Southeast Asia all put stress on communities. Affected groups include Burmese migrants, survivors of Cyclone Nargis, rural Tibetans, and war victims in Laos. USAID works to improve conditions for these marginalized groups.

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#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/>