



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ADDENDUM TO  
PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 2006



*Transforming the World through Diplomacy and Development*



(Cover Photo) USAID helps Pakistan recover from the giant earthquake of October 8, 2005. PHOTO: ONASIA/MASAKO IMAOKA

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This report is available at: [www.usaid.gov/policy/par06/](http://www.usaid.gov/policy/par06/)

# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Addendum to USAID's FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) is to provide updated information for a comprehensive understanding of USAID performance in meeting its strategic goals during FY 2006. The Addendum, organized around the Five-Tiered methodology (program component, operating unit strategic objective, performance goals, strategic goals, and strategic objectives) presented in the original PAR, enables the reader to track updated and supplemental information against targets and other data presented earlier.

The USAID FY 2006 PAR was submitted on the required date of November 15, 2006, and contained the annual program performance information required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The PAR included only partial data from the FY 2006 reporting year, as complete data from USAID's numerous field-based operating units cannot be collected in time to meet the November report submission deadline. This PAR Addendum reflects additional data provided by USAID operating units to capture the entire FY 2006, and thus provides complete performance information for the fiscal year, including the "Final FY 2006 Validated Results."

USAID collects performance data against all Agency-wide and country-specific performance indicators. USAID bilateral and regional missions and USAID Washington operating units with program implementation responsibilities provide this information. The data is then analyzed and aggregated in Washington. In addition to performance data, operating units also provide descriptive information about progress being made, as well as comments on the data collection methodology and reliability.

USAID continues to strengthen and streamline its system for reporting on progress toward its strategic goals. Improvements include:

- Implementation of common indicators, which will increase USAID's ability to aggregate performance data across 80 operating units throughout the world;
- Continued coordination with the Department of State to develop joint indicators, performance plans, and a strategic framework;
- Continued refinement of its process for collecting timely and accurate performance information, such as collecting performance data on a semi-annual basis. This permits operating units to project data for the full current year based on actual data halfway through the current year. ■

# DATA RELIABILITY, COMPLETENESS, AND VALIDITY

Performance measurement is dependent on the availability and integrity of useful data that will indicate the reliability, completeness, and validity of performance. Because all data are imperfect in some fashion, pursuing “perfect” data may consume public resources without creating appreciable value. For this reason, there must be an approach that provides sufficient accuracy and timeliness, but at a reasonable cost. Provided below is information on how USAID reports its performance data and plans to improve USAID’s data verification and validity reporting processes.

To ensure that an acceptable level of data quality is being maintained, USAID’s operating units (OU) are requested to ensure that the data reported meet the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for data completeness and reliability. The standards are presented in OMB Circular A-11, Section 230.2(f), as follows:

*The performance data in a performance and accountability report (PAR) are considered complete if:*

- *Actual performance is reported for every performance goal and indicator in the performance budget (performance plan), including preliminary data if that is the only data available when the PAR is sent to the President and the Congress; and*
- *The Agency identifies in the PAR any performance goals and indicators for which actual performance data are not available or only preliminary data or estimates are available at the time the report is transmitted, and notes that the performance data will be included in a subsequent annual report. (Agencies are encouraged to pre-announce expected lags in the reporting of performance data in their performance budgets.)*

*Performance data need not be perfect to be reliable, particularly if the cost and effort to secure the best performance data possible will exceed the value of any data so obtained. Agencies must discuss in their assessments of the completeness and reliability of the performance data any limitations on the reliability of the data. Additionally, agencies should discuss in their PARs efforts underway to improve the completeness and reliability of future performance information as well as any audits, studies, or evaluations that attest to the quality of current data or data collection efforts.*

The Agency’s data meet these tests for completeness, reliability, and validity. The data contained in this Addendum to the FY 2006 PAR are final performance results for the 2006 fiscal year, and known discrepancies from data in the FY 2006 PAR are also addressed. In FY 2007, final performance data will be reported in an annual performance report to be published in February of the following fiscal year with the Agency’s Congressional Budget Justification, thus eliminating the need for a separate PAR addendum. Verification and validation of the Agency’s performance data is accomplished by periodic reviews, certifications and audits, including Data Quality Assessments (DQA) of OU performance, as well as annual certification of OU strategic objectives and their relationship to the Agency’s strategic goals. Because of the size and diversity of the Agency’s portfolio, data validation and verification are also supported by extensive automated systems and external expert analyses.

During the FY 2006 reporting cycle, completed in December 2006, six performance indicators were deleted to reflect changes that have occurred in USAID’s performance monitoring and evaluation process. These changes include the introduction of Agency common indicators and standardized program categories. These indicators and categories were developed by the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination in conjunction with the U.S. Department of State, and were validated by the other operating units in USAID, including regional and technical bureaus and overseas missions.■

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #1:

# ACHIEVE PEACE AND SECURITY

The foremost responsibility of government is protecting the life, liberty, and property of its citizens. Since our struggle for independence, diplomacy and development assistance have become critical to our nation's security. The Department of State and USAID lead the effort to build and maintain relationships, coalitions, and alliances that promote economic, social and cultural cooperation, helping create the conditions for peace, and containing or eliminating potential dangers from abroad before they can harm our citizens.

Our security is best guaranteed when our friends and neighbors are secure, free, and prosperous, and when they respect human rights and the rule of law. As a result, the Department and USAID focus their efforts on resolving regional conflicts, countering global terror networks, combating international organized crime, and keeping weapons of mass destruction out of the hands of those who seek to harm the United States, our allies, and our friends.

The following are the strategic goals that comprise this strategic objective:

Strategic Goal 1: Regional Stability

Strategic Goal 2: Counterterrorism

Strategic Goal 3: International Crime and Drugs

## STRATEGIC GOAL 1: REGIONAL STABILITY

*Avert and Resolve Local and Regional Conflicts to Preserve Peace and Minimize Harm to the National Interests of the United States*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

#### SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 1

TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	1	Number of Targets Met	1
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	1	Number of Targets Not Met	-
Number of Indicators	1		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown on the next page.

The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid/policy/par06/>.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 2**

*Existing and Emergent Regional Conflicts are Contained or Resolved.*

**I/P: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION**



**INDICATOR: Number of Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution Activities Conducted Worldwide**

**Output**

**JUSTIFICATION:** This is a measure of progress toward world peace that incorporates a balanced mix of coordinated outputs.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 5% increase over FY 2005 in number and types of events in support of peace processes (i.e., peace conferences, dialogues, training course, workshops, and seminars).</li> <li>■ 5% increase over FY 2005 in number of officials and key decision-makers trained in peacebuilding/conflict resolution/mitigation skills.</li> <li>■ 5% increase over FY 2005 in number of people reached by conflict prevention/mitigation media campaigns.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 910% increase in the number and types of events in support of peace processes (total number of events in FY 2006: 12,340).</li> <li>■ 124% increase in the number of officials and key decision-makers trained in peacebuilding/conflict resolution/mitigation skills (total number of officials/decision-makers trained in FY 2006: 13,155).</li> <li>■ 42% increase in the number of people reached by conflict prevention/mitigation media campaigns (total number of people reached by conflict prevention/mitigation media campaigns in FY 2006: 10,810,750).</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <b>Significantly Above Target</b> </div>
	<b>Impact</b>	Working toward its mandate of mainstreaming conflict sensitivity within USAID's traditional disaster, transitional, and development assistance portfolios, conflict management and mitigation has achieved positive results by supporting peace-building initiatives, conflict sensitivity training, and conflict mitigation-focused media campaigns. These contributions continue to improve USAID's ability to more skillfully support local efforts toward peace and regional stability.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The number and types of events in support of peace processes (peace conferences, dialogues, training course, workshops, seminars) increased by 20% over FY 2004 (Total number of events in FY 2005: 1,355).</li> <li>■ The number of officials and key decision-makers trained in peacebuilding/conflict resolution/mitigation skills increased by 78% (Total number of officials/decision-makers trained in FY 2005: 5,858).</li> <li>■ The number of people reached by conflict prevention/mitigation media campaigns increased by 4% (The number of people reached in FY 2005: 7,587,694).</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	<p><b>Baselines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Number and types of events in support of peace processes (peace conferences, dialogues, training course, workshops, seminars): 1,126.</li> <li>■ Number of officials and key decision-makers trained in peacebuilding/conflict resolution/mitigation skills: 3,301.</li> <li>■ Number of people reached by conflict prevention/mitigation media campaigns: 7,295,860.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

## STRATEGIC GOAL 2: COUNTERTERRORISM

*Prevent Attacks Against the United States, Our Allies, and Our Friends, and Strengthen Alliances and International Arrangements to Defeat Global Terrorism*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

#### SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 2


TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	1	Number of Targets Met	1
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	1	Number of Targets Not Met	-
Number of Indicators	1		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

#### ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 4

*Stable Political and Economic Conditions that Prevent Terrorism from Flourishing in Fragile or Failing States.*

#### I/P: DIMINISH POTENTIAL UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF TERRORISM IN AFGHANISTAN

	<b>INDICATOR: Rehabilitation Status of Afghan Educational Infrastructure</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator measures efforts to rehabilitate Afghanistan's education system and related infrastructure, with a focus on: 1) providing support to secular schools and education, and 2) promoting democratic values through education.	
FY 2006 PERFORMANCE	Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 10% increase over FY 2005 in the number of institutions (homes, schools, clinics, markets, etc.) rehabilitated/ built through USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ 10% increase over FY 2005 in the number students enrolled/ trained through USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ 10% increase over FY 2005 in number of teachers trained through USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ 10% increase over FY 2004 in the number of textbooks printed/ distributed.</li> <li>■ 10% increase over FY 2005 in the number of students enrolled in basic education programs receiving a secular curriculum supported through USAID.</li> </ul>
	Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 90% increase over FY 2005 in the number of institutions (homes, schools, clinics, markets, etc.) rehabilitated/ built through USAID assistance (number of institutions rehabilitated/built in FY 2006 was 506).</li> <li>■ 2,012% increase over FY 2005 in the number students enrolled/ trained through USAID assistance (number of students enrolled/ trained through USAID assistance in FY 2006 was 3,601,687. The results for FY 2006 report on the entire USAID Afghan education program, not only the accelerated education program as reported in FY 2005).</li> <li>■ 166% increase over FY 2005 in number of teachers trained through USAID assistance (number of trained through USAID assistance in FY 2006 was 26,390).</li> <li>■ 471% increase over FY 2004 in the number of textbooks printed/distributed (number of textbooks printed/distributed through USAID assistance in FY 2006 was 49,700,000).</li> <li>■ 25% decrease over FY 2005 the number of students enrolled in basic education programs receiving a secular curriculum supported through USAID (number of enrolled in FY 2006 was 3,601,687).</li> </ul>
	Rating	<span style="color: #0056b3; font-weight: bold;">■</span> <b>Above Target</b>
	Impact	Rebuilding Afghanistan's education system is vital to long-term economic and social development and growth.

The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid/policy/par06/>.

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**I/P: DIMINISH POTENTIAL UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF  
TERRORISM IN AFGHANISTAN (continued)**

**INDICATOR: Rehabilitation Status of Afghan Educational Infrastructure (continued)**

<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	USAID annual reports from operating units; other USAID reports; the USAID Afghanistan Database.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> )
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 267 institutions (homes, schools, clinics, markets, etc.) rehabilitated/built through USAID assistance, a 230% increase over FY 2004.</li> <li>■ 165,761 students enrolled/ trained through USAID assistance, a 2% decrease over FY 2004 (the FY 2005 results reported on the number of students enrolled in the accelerated education program, not the entire education program).</li> <li>■ 9,910 teachers trained through USAID assistance, a 72% decrease from FY 2004.</li> <li>■ Information for the number of textbooks printed/ distributed is not available for FY 2005.</li> <li>■ Baseline: 4.8 million students enrolled in basic education programs receiving a secular curriculum supported through USAID.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 81 institutions (homes, schools, clinics, markets, etc.) built or rehabilitated in 2004 through USAID assistance, a 57% decrease from the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ 169,716 students enrolled/ trained (in 3 provinces) through USAID assistance, a 1010% increase over the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ 35,819 teachers trained in 2004 through USAID assistance, a 353% increase over the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ 8.7 million textbooks printed/ distributed through USAID assistance, a 16% decrease from the FY 2003 baseline.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	<p><b>Baselines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 188 institutions (homes, schools, clinics, markets, etc.) rehabilitated/built through USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ 15,282 students enrolled/trained (in 3 provinces) through USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ 7,900 teachers trained through USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ 10.3 million textbooks printed/ distributed through USAID assistance.</li> </ul>

## STRATEGIC GOAL 3: INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND DRUGS

*Minimize the Impact of International Crime and Illegal Drugs on the United States and its Citizens*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

#### SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 3



TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	1	Number of Targets Met	2
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	2	Number of Targets Not Met	-
Number of Indicators	2		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

#### ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 1

*International Trafficking in Drugs, Persons, and Other Illicit Goods Disrupted and Criminal Organizations Dismantled.*

#### I/P: GLOBAL POPPY CULTIVATION

	<b>INDICATOR: Number of Hectares Devoted to Legitimate Agricultural and/or Forestry Products Developed or Expanded in Areas Receiving USAID Assistance</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator measures the impact of USAID programs in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to expand production of licit crops and forestry products, thereby expanding legitimate economic opportunities.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	344,160 Hectares.
	<b>Results</b>	931,955 Hectares, 170% above the FY 2006 target.
	<b>Rating</b>	 <b>Above Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	USAID programs educate growers, provide alternative seeds, and agricultural inputs, and promote the production of licit crops in areas where poppy has been grown.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> )
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	310,281 hectares in licit production formerly in illicit poppy production, 1,141% above the FY 2004 baseline.
	<b>2004</b>	25,000 hectares in licit production formerly in illicit poppy production.
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/par06/>.

**I/P: IMPROVE ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROSECUTORIAL AND PROTECTION CAPACITIES**



**INDICATOR: Number of Stakeholders and Survivors Assisted Through USAID-Supported Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs**

**Output**

**JUSTIFICATION:** By training stakeholders on the legal and human rights aspects of trafficking, and by providing support services to the survivors of trafficking, USAID will reduce the number of people trafficked and the consequences of trafficking. Stakeholders include government officials, non-governmental organizations, journalists, private sector participants, community leaders and members, and religious organization leaders.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 280,638 stakeholders (police, ministry of justice personnel, journalists, school children, at-risk trafficking survivors, etc) educated or trained.</li> <li>■ 50,265 survivors of trafficking receive counseling and other support services.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 324,367 stakeholders (police, ministry of justice personnel, journalists, school children, at-risk trafficking survivors, etc) educated or trained.</li> <li>■ FY 2006 data for the number of survivors of trafficking receiving counseling and other support services are not available.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>OnTarget</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	The number of stakeholders trained or educated equates to the overall awareness of the dangers of trafficking.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> )
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 267,275 officials educated or trained.</li> <li>■ 61,534 survivors of TIP received counseling and other support services.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 47,483 officials educated or trained.</li> <li>■ 434,318 survivors of TIP received counseling and other support services.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	<p><b>Baselines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 3,737 officials educated or trained.</li> <li>■ 362 survivors of TIP receive counseling and other support services.</li> </ul>

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #2:

# ADVANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL INTERESTS

The strategic goals for democracy and human rights, economic prosperity and security, and social and environmental issues are integral to the strategic vision of the Department of State and USAID. It is no coincidence that conflict, chaos, corruption, environmental degradation, and humanitarian crisis often reign in the same places.

The broad aim of our diplomacy and development assistance is to turn vicious circles into virtuous ones, where accountable governments, political and economic freedoms, investing in people, and respect for individuals leads to prosperity, healthy and educated populations, and political stability.

The following are the strategic goals that comprise this strategic objective:

- Strategic Goal 4: Democracy and Human Rights
- Strategic Goal 5: Economic Prosperity and Security
- Strategic Goal 6: Social and Environmental Issues
- Strategic Goal 7: Humanitarian Response

## STRATEGIC GOAL 4: DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

*Advance the Growth of Democracy and Good Governance, Including Civil Society, the Rule of Law, Respect for Human Rights, and Religious Freedom*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

#### SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 4

TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	1	Number of Targets Met	1
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	1	Number of Targets Not Met	-
Number of Indicators	1		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown on the next page.

The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid/policy/par06/>.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL I**

*Measures Adopted to Develop Transparent and Accountable Democratic Institutions, Laws, and Economic and Political Processes and Practices.*

**I/P: ENGAGEMENT TO ADVANCE DEMOCRACY**



**INDICATOR: Extent to Which Legal Systems Support Democratic Processes and Uphold Human Rights**

**Outcome**

**JUSTIFICATION:** This indicator measures the efficiency and effectiveness of judicial systems to establish justice and resolve disputes.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Average number of days to process a case: 202.</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers: 109.</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored justice centers: 56.</li> <li>■ Average pre-trial detention in days: 98.75.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Average number of days to process a case: 566, 180% below from the FY 2006 target (Results for four USAID-assisted countries).</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers: 192, 76% above the FY 2006 target (Results for nine USAID-assisted countries).</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored justice centers: 68, 21% above the FY 2006 target (Results for five USAID-assisted countries).</li> <li>■ Average pre-trial detention in days: 180, 82% below the FY 2006 target (Results for three USAID-assisted countries).</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #0070C0; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <b>Above Target</b> </div>
	<b>Impact</b>	The effectiveness of legal systems in the surveyed countries suggest that citizens must have effective mechanisms available to them to prevent the abuse of their rights and obtain remedies when their rights are abused.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Average number of days to process a case after USAID assistance: 224, an 8% decrease from the FY 2004 baseline.</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers (200, a 127% increase).</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored justice centers (49, a 4% increase) in target areas.</li> <li>■ Average pre-trial detention in days after USAID assistance: 141, a 1.4% decrease from the FY 2004 baseline.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	<p><b>Baselines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Average total time it took to process a legal case before USAID assistance was 661.2 days. After USAID assistance began in 2004, the average number of days dropped to 244.3.</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers: 88.</li> <li>■ Number of USAID-sponsored justice centers: 47.</li> <li>■ Average pre-trial detention prior to USAID assistance: 479.25 days. After USAID assistance began in 2004, the average pre-trial detention was 143 days.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

## STRATEGIC GOAL 5: ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND SECURITY

*Strengthen World Economic Growth, Development, and Stability, While Expanding Opportunities for U.S. Businesses and Ensuring Economic Security for the Nation*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 5			
TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	4	Number of Targets Met	4
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	5	Number of Targets Not Met	1
Number of Indicators	5		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

### ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 1

*Institutions, Laws, and Policies Foster Private Sector-led Economic Growth, Macroeconomic Stability, and Poverty Reduction.*

### I/P: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

INDICATOR: Progress of Rural Economic Opportunity Expansion in Afghanistan	
Outcome	
<p><b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator measures USAID's efforts to create jobs and strengthen overall rural growth programs throughout the country.</p>	
FY 2006 PERFORMANCE	<p><b>Target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 10% increase over the cumulative number of farmers (FY 2005 result) served by extension through USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ 10% increase over the cumulative number of microfinance loans (FY 2005 result) disbursed to farmers.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 25% increase over the cumulative number of farmers (FY 2005 result) served by extension through USAID assistance (cumulative total = 200,000).</li> <li>■ &lt;1% increase over the cumulative number of microfinance loans (FY 2005 result) disbursed to farmers (cumulative total = 28,128).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Rating</b></p> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b></p>
	<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>As a result of USAID programs, Afghanistan is making significant progress in strengthening its rural economy. This has spurred overall economic growth, created jobs, increased incomes, raised standards of living, and reduced poverty.</p>
PERFORMANCE DATA	<p><b>Data Source</b></p> <p>Result data from USAID Afghanistan mission.</p>
	<p><b>Data Quality (Verification)</b></p> <p>The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>

*Continued on next page*

The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/par06/>.

## I/P: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES *(continued)*

### INDICATOR: Progress of Rural Economic Opportunity Expansion in Afghanistan *(continued)*

<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 815,769 (cumulative) farmers served by extension through USAID assistance, a 44% increase over FY 2004.</li> <li>■ 28,118 (cumulative) microfinance loans disbursed to farmers, a 235% increase over the FY 2004 baseline.</li> </ul>
	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 567,806 (cumulative) farmers served by extension through USAID assistance, a 468% increase over the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ Baseline: 8,400 (cumulative) microfinance loans disbursed totaling \$1.26 million.</li> </ul>
	2003	<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 100,000 (cumulative) farmers served by extension through USAID assistance.</li> </ul>

## I/P: PRIVATE SECTOR CAPACITY

### INDICATOR: Enterprise Level Competitiveness



#### Output


**JUSTIFICATION:** Providing loans and other types of assistance to strengthen enterprise competitiveness and productivity promotes economic expansion and poverty reduction.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 4,422,386 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ \$3,400,000,000 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance.</li> </ul>
	Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 6,496,167 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance, 47% above the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ \$5,418,490,822 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance, 59% above the FY 2006 target.</li> </ul>
	Rating	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Above Target</b>
	Impact	Firms in developing countries typically lack access to credit for expansion through the formal financial system. Providing credit directly or mobilizing bank financing for such firms is critical to achieving economic growth and associated job creation.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	Data Source	Result data from USAID operating units.
	Data Quality (Verification)	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 4,020,351 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance, a 79% increase over FY 2004.</li> <li>■ \$3,054,122,019 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance, a 278% increase over FY 2004.</li> </ul>
	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2,247,926 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance, a 68% increase over the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ \$809,037,380 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance, a 123% increase over the FY 2003 baseline.</li> </ul>
	2003	<p><b>Baselines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1,338,864 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance.</li> <li>■ \$363,054,541 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance.</li> </ul>

## ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 2

*Increased Trade and Investment Achieved through Market-opening International Agreements and Further Integration of Developing Countries into the Trading System.*

### I/P: CREATE OPEN AND DYNAMIC WORLD, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL MARKETS

	<b>INDICATOR: Progress in WTO accession in USAID-Assisted Countries</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<p><b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Participation and membership in the WTO indicates a commitment to trade and its economic benefits and an active engagement with other countries regarding trade agreements and integration.</p>		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	15 USAID-assisted countries in some level of WTO accession prior to full membership.
	<b>Results</b>	10 USAID-assisted countries at some level of WTO accession prior to full membership.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	WTO accession means access to markets is more open and predictable, developing country commercial law regimes are aligned with international norms, the international rule of law is expanded, transparency and economic governance is improved, and opportunities for corruption are reduced.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>	Delay in program implementation activities.
	<b>Steps to Improve</b>	Improve implementation processes.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	14 USAID-assisted countries at some level of WTO accession prior to full membership.
	<b>2004</b>	29 USAID-assisted countries at some level of WTO accession prior to full membership.
	<b>2003</b>	<b>Baseline:</b> 28 USAID-assisted countries at some level of WTO accession prior to full membership.



**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 3**

*Secure and Stable Financial and Energy Markets.*

**I/P: SECURE ENERGY SUPPLIES**

**INDICATOR: Energy Sector Management Capacity**

**Output**



**JUSTIFICATION:** This indicator examines whether countries are capable of managing the energy sector to achieve greater energy efficiency.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 357 energy institutions with improved capacity to reform and manage their sector.</li> <li>■ 95 energy policy reforms (e.g. decrees, policies, laws, technical standards etc.) drafted as a result of USAID programs.</li> <li>■ 58 energy policy reforms adopted as a result of USAID programs.</li> <li>■ 15 energy policy reforms implemented as a result of USAID programs.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 135 energy institutions with improved capacity to reform and manage their sector, 62% below the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 158 energy policy reforms drafted as a result of USAID programs, 66% above the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 97 energy policy reforms adopted as a result of USAID programs, 67% above the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 117 energy policy reforms implemented as a result of USAID programs, 680% above the FY 2006 target.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Sound energy policies and efficient, capable energy institutions are crucial structural elements for development.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Energy institutions with improved capacity to reform and manage their sector: 337.</li> <li>■ Energy policy reforms drafted as a result of USAID programs: 87.</li> <li>■ Energy policy reforms adopted as a result of USAID programs: 53.</li> <li>■ Energy policy reforms implemented as a result of USAID programs: 11.</li> </ul> <p>The indicator was changed effective 2005 in order to more specifically measure impact, as the previous wording of "interventions" was judged to be too general. This explains the decrease in numbers between the 2004 baseline and 2005.</p>
	<b>2004</b>	<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Energy institutions with improved capacity to reform and manage their sector: 216.</li> <li>■ New energy policy interventions accomplished as a result of USAID programs: 183.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 4**

*Enhanced Food Security and Agricultural Development.*

**I/P: AGRICULTURE-LED INCOME OPPORTUNITIES EXPANDED**

	<b>INDICATOR: Level of Agricultural Sector Capacity</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator measures agricultural productivity through a variety of technologies and efficiencies, which are crucial for ensuring a stable and adequate food supply and sufficient earning potential from agricultural activities.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	505 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs.
	<b>Results</b>	1,712 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs , 239% above the FY 2006 target.
	<b>Rating</b>	 <b>Significantly Above Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	The transfer of agricultural technologies and assistance to producers increases crop production which in turn enhances economic development and reduces food insecurities.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	511 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs.
	<b>2004</b>	172 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs.
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

## STRATEGIC GOAL 6: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

*Improve Health, Education, Environment, and Other Conditions for the Global Population*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

#### SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 6

TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	3	Number of Targets Met	12
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	6	Number of Targets Not Met	5
Number of Indicators	17		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

#### ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL I

*Improved Global Health, Including Child, Maternal, and Reproductive Health, and the Reduction of Abortion and Disease, Especially HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis.*

#### I/P: INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INDICATOR: Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (18 Countries)	
Output	
<p><b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate is defined as the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment. The above indicator reflects the Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate by countries receiving assistance from USAID.</p>	
FY 2006 PERFORMANCE	<p><b>Target</b></p> <p>Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (for 2006):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No countries with less than 50%.</li> <li>■ 13 countries with 50-84%.</li> <li>■ 5 countries with 85% or more.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Results</b></p> <p>Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (for 2006):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No countries with less than 50%.</li> <li>■ 12 countries with 50-84%.</li> <li>■ 6 countries with 85% or more.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Rating</b></p> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b></p>
	<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>USAID assistance directly contributes to important advances in the control of tuberculosis through directly observed treatment short-course strategy.</p>

*Continued on next page*

The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid/policy/par06/>.

<b>I/P: INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)</b>		
<b>INDICATOR: Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (18 Countries) (continued)</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	WHO Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (for 2005): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No countries with less than 50%.</li> <li>■ 14 countries with 50-84%.</li> <li>■ 4 countries with 85% or more.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (for 2004): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No countries with less than 50%.</li> <li>■ 15 countries with 50-84%.</li> <li>■ 3 countries with 85% or more.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>Baseline:</b> Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (for 2000): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No countries with less than 50%.</li> <li>■ 14 countries with 50-84%.</li> <li>■ 4 countries with 85% or more.</li> </ul>

**I/P: INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)**


**INDICATOR: Case Detection Rate for Tuberculosis (18 Countries)**





**Output**


**JUSTIFICATION:** The proportion of annual new smear-positive notifications divided by the estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). The above indicator reflects the Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate by countries receiving assistance from USAID.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Case Detection Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 8 countries with less than 40%</li> <li>■ 9 countries with 40-69%</li> <li>■ 1 country with 70% or more.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	Case Detection Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 5 countries with less than 40%</li> <li>■ 10 countries with 40-69%</li> <li>■ 3 countries with 70% or more.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Above Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	USAID assistance directly contributes to important advances in the control of tuberculosis through the directly observed treatment short term strategy.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	WHO Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. This indicator only tracks 18 of USAID's 19 Tier I countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time (Ukraine does not have the validated data for this indicator).
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Case Detection Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 8 countries with less than 40%</li> <li>■ 9 countries with 40-69%</li> <li>■ 1 country with 70% or more.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	Case Detection Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 9 countries with less than 40%</li> <li>■ 8 countries with 40-69%</li> <li>■ 1 country with 70% or more.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	Case Detection Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 9 countries with less than 40%</li> <li>■ 8 countries with 40-69%</li> <li>■ 0 countries with 70% or more.</li> </ul>

<b>I/P: INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Percentage of Households in Malaria Endemic Areas with at Least One Insecticide Treated Net</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<p><b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator measures the proportion of households with at least one insecticide-treated net in 14 USAID/malaria-supported countries. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, if used properly, are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting and infecting individuals with malaria.</p>		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Insecticide Treated Net Coverage Rate: 35%.
	<b>Results</b>	Insecticide Treated Net Coverage Rate: 27% of households in 14 USAID/malaria-supported countries had at least one insecticide-treated net. These results are carried forward from FY 2005. Please see "Reason for Shortfall" below.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="background-color: #ffc000; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></span> <b>Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Insecticide Treated Nets are an important component of an overall strategy to control malaria, especially for children, which results in a 20 percent decrease in deaths.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>	2005 coverage data, much of which was collected in 2003 and 2004, are the only data available at this time. Therefore, these data do not completely reflect the FY 2006 investments that USAID has made with funding from the President's Malaria Initiative as well as investments made in FY 2005 prior to the Presidential Initiative.
	<b>Steps to Improve</b>	USAID expects an increase in malaria monitoring and evaluation activities which will enable the Agency to report more up to date information on 2006 coverage data in the future.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID's Global Health Bureau.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Insecticide Treated Net Coverage Rate: 27%
	<b>2004</b>	Insecticide Treated Net Coverage Rate: 2%.
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

I/P: MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		
	<b>INDICATOR: Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> In many countries most births occur at home. Prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and referral by a skilled birth attendant can be life saving.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 46.8%.
	<b>Results</b>	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 47.6%.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Attendance at labor and delivery by a trained person with the skills to recognize the first signs of complications, initiate treatment, and facilitate referral is a key component of safe motherhood programs. Given that measuring maternal mortality trends is not possible on an annual basis, attendance by a skilled birth attendant is the best proxy indicator for determining maternal mortality trends.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys data and Centers for Disease Control/Reproductive Health Surveys data as compiled by USAID's Global Health Bureau.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 46.8%.
	<b>2004</b>	Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 45.8%.
	<b>2003</b>	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 44.8%.


<b>I/P: MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (continued)</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Global)</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: Percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (age 15-49) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. Expected progress is a one percentage point annual increase.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 37.9%.
	<b>Results</b>	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 37.9%.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Use of modern contraception is a principal proximate determinant of fertility. As contraceptive use increases, fertility trends decrease as do abortion rates.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Global Health Bureau. Data based on 27 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 36.9%.
	<b>2004</b>	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 35.9%.
	<b>2003</b>	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 34.9%.


	<b>INDICATOR: Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> The proportion of all birth intervals (open and closed) that are 36 months or longer. Longer birth intervals are associated with better health outcomes for both mothers and infants.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 47.2%.
	<b>Results</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 47.6%.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Longer birth intervals are associated with better health outcomes for both mothers and infants.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Global Health Bureau. Data based on 27 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).


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<b>I/P: MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (continued)</b>		
<b>INDICATOR: Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart (continued)</b>		
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	2005	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 46.8%.
	2004	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 45.8%.
	2003	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 45.1%.


 <b>INDICATOR: Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18</b>		
<b>Output</b>		
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> The proportion of women who had a first birth below age 18 among women aged 15-24 at the time of the survey. Young maternal age is associated with worse health outcomes for mothers and infants.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.1%.
	<b>Results</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.3%.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Young maternal age is associated with poorer health outcomes for mothers and infants.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) data compiled by USAID's Global Health Bureau. Data based on 26 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	2005	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.5%.
	2004	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.6%.
	2003	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.8%.

I/P: CHILD HEALTH		
	<b>INDICATOR: Under Age Five Mortality Rate</b>	
	<b>Outcome</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This is the basic indicator of child survival trends, and is the subject of the International (Millennium) Development Goals being tracked by most developing countries and international organizations.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 88/1,000.
	<b>Results</b>	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 87/1,000.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Survival of children under age five is one of the most important indicators of a population's overall well being. Continued progress in child survival, although slow, indicates the success of investment by USAID, host countries, and other partners in direct interventions in child health, such as immunization and improved nutrition, combined with the effects of poverty alleviation, education (especially for women and girls), increased food security, and other development interventions.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	UNICEF progress reports on child health.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 89/1,000.
	<b>2004</b>	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 91/1,000.
	<b>2003</b>	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 94/1,000.

I/P: CHILD HEALTH (continued)		
	INDICATOR: Neonatal Mortality Rate	
	Outcome	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Neonatal mortality is now the largest component of infant mortality in many countries, but requires program approaches beyond those that reduce mortality in older infants and children under the age five. Therefore, it needs to be measured separately and specifically.		
FY 2006 PERFORMANCE	<b>Target</b>	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 32/1,000.
	<b>Results</b>	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 34/1,000.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Neonatal mortality contributes to more than one-third of child deaths. Yet little has been done to improve newborn care and neonatal mortality trends have stagnated. With the USAID-supported publications of the Lancet neonatal series and the World Health Report in 2005, there is now a global momentum to strengthen newborn care interventions which, when scaled up, can reduce neonatal mortality even where health systems are weak. This new global awareness has recently stimulated many government and USAID Missions to develop new neonatal programs. However, the impact of these new programs on newborn mortality is not yet able to be seen in global averages.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>	Global neonatal mortality trends have stagnated because, until very recently, health programs did not focus specifically on providing care during the newborn period. Seventy-five percent of newborns die within the first week of life but, given scarce evidence on simple interventions that could reduce neonatal mortality, there persists a perception that newborn interventions are high-tech and costly.
	<b>Steps to Improve</b>	Neonatal interventions are now integrated in maternal and child health programs in almost all USAID programs in the Asia Near East region; in Africa, about seven countries plan to introduce newborn interventions this year; and in the Latin America and Caribbean region, USAID has developed a regional newborn strategy to strengthen ongoing efforts. The impact of newborn programs in reducing mortality can be seen in selected countries; but it is too early to see an impact in global averages.
PERFORMANCE DATA	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys data as compiled by USAID's Global Health Bureau.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
PAST PERFORMANCE	<b>2005</b>	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 34/1,000.
	<b>2004</b>	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 35/1,000.
	<b>2003</b>	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 36/1,000.


<b>I/P: CHILD HEALTH (continued)</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Underweight for Children Under Age Five</b>	
	<b>Outcome</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This is a basic indicator of child nutritional status, which is the best reflection of the impact of health and other program investments in improving health and development among living children. As such, it fundamentally complements measurements of reduction of child deaths.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 33.0%.
	<b>Results</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 33.6%.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	The proportion of young children beneath the normal range of weight for their age is a basic indicator of child nutritional status. USAID combines promotion of breastfeeding—a vital source of nutrition and protection against diseases—with improved young child feeding and prevention of the malnourishing effects of child illness.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	UNICEF progress reports on child health.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 34.3%.
	<b>2004</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 35.0%.
	<b>2003</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 35.7%.


I/P: CHILD HEALTH (continued)		
	INDICATOR: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage	
	Output	
<p><b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This is the internationally accepted indicator for coverage of child immunization – one of the most fundamental child health interventions – through regular immunization programs (as opposed to special campaigns, which can affect coverage of other vaccines like polio without improving the overall immunization status of children).</p>		
FY 2006 PERFORMANCE	Target	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 61.4%.
	Results	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 61.1%.
	Rating	<span style="color: green;">■</span> On Target
	Impact	Immunization is one of the most fundamental and cost-effective child health interventions. In developing countries, immunization saves millions of children from the health-impairing and often life-threatening effects of diseases like measles, whooping cough, tetanus, and polio.
PERFORMANCE DATA	Data Source	UNICEF & WHO reports.
	Data Quality (Verification)	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
PAST PERFORMANCE	2005	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 60.4%.
	2004	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 59.7%.
	2003	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 58.9%.

I/P: CHILD HEALTH (continued)		
	<b>INDICATOR: Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Oral Rehydration Therapy is one of the basic treatment interventions related to child survival in developing countries and was developed largely through U.S.-supported research.		
FY 2006 PERFORMANCE	<b>Target</b>	59%.
	<b>Results</b>	57.1%.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Since the development of Oral Rehydration Therapy through USAID-supported research in the 1970s, this simple treatment has saved millions of child deaths from the dehydrating effects of the diarrheal illnesses that are common in poor countries.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>	The target was simply too ambitious: from 2005 to 2006, the rate of increase of Oral Rehydration Therapy use continued at a steady, but slow, rate of about 0.5% per year. This rate is slower than in the late 1990s and early 2000s, in part because of competition for limited health program resources and resulting slower trends or even declines in some large countries. While USAID expected that remedial actions would begin to take effect in 2006, this has not yet happened.
	<b>Steps to Improve</b>	Remedial actions underway include revitalized promotion of Oral Rehydration Therapy through the introduction of new technologies, including an improved formulation of oral rehydration salts as well as zinc treatment to shorten illness. USAID is also beginning to work with several of the countries that experienced declining rates to identify strategies to improve those rates. With CDC, USAID is carrying out research to identify determinants of non-use of Oral Rehydration Therapy among mothers in urban and rural Kenya. These efforts, combined with influencing UNICEF, WHO, and other investors to refocus attention on the issue, should begin to accelerate progress. However, a more realistic target in the near term is a 1% per year increase.
PERFORMANCE DATA	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys data as compiled by USAID's Global Health Bureau.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
PAST PERFORMANCE	<b>2005</b>	56.5%.
	<b>2004</b>	56%.
	<b>2003</b>	55.4%.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 2**

*Partnerships, Initiatives, and Implemented International Treaties and Agreements that Protect the Environment and Promote Efficient Energy Use and Resource Management.*

<b>I/P: INSTITUTIONALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	
	<b>INDICATOR: Number of People in Target Areas With Access to Adequate Safe Water Supply and/or Sanitation That Meets Sustainability Standards</b>
	<b>Output</b>
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Safe, sustainable supplies of water and sanitation have many environmental and health benefits, such as preserving natural resources and reducing infectious disease rates.	
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 11,738,654 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply.</li> <li>■ 14,193,418 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 18,793,003 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply, 60% above the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 15,711,442 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards, 11% above the FY 2006 target.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>On Target</b></li> </ul>
	<b>Impact</b> <p>Results will accelerate and expand international efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water.</p>
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b> <p>Result data from USAID operating units. Results for FY 2006 do not include information from the Online Presidential Initiative Network, which has been phased out.</p>
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b> <p>The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 24,167,302 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply, a 124% increase over FY 2004.</li> <li>■ 26,720,257 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards, a 141% increase over the FY 2004 baseline.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 10,810,722 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply, a 254% increase from FY 2003.</li> <li>■ <b>Baseline:</b> 11,104,271 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards. This measure serves as a baseline.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 3,050,635 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply and/or sanitation that meets sustainability standards.</li> </ul>

<b>I/P: INSTITUTIONALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (continued)</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Number of People with Adequate Access to Modern Energy Services</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Access to energy supplies and services promotes natural resource conservation, improves standards of living, and enhances economic opportunity, fostering increased sustainable development overall.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	50,000,000 people with access to modern energy services.
	<b>Results</b>	43,742,732 people with access to modern energy services, a 13% decrease over the FY 2006 target.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Expanded access to modern energy services has contributed to improved health care, promoted micro-enterprise development, and improved agricultural productivity in twenty-four USAID-assisted countries.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>	Delay in program implementation activities.
	<b>Steps to Improve</b>	Improve implementation processes.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	48,772,600 people with access to modern energy services, a 848% increase from FY 2004.
	<b>2004</b>	5,140,411 people with access to modern energy services, a 7.9% increase from the FY 2003 baseline.
	<b>2003</b>	<b>Baseline:</b> 4,765,923 people with access to modern energy services.



**I/P: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, PROTECTED AREAS, FORESTS, AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES**



**INDICATOR: Number of Hectares under Increased Conservation and Improved Management**


**Output**

**JUSTIFICATION:** Biodiversity conservation and sound natural resource management promote improved quality of life and well-being.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 57,075,632 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes).</li> <li>■ 22,677,926 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 117,491,694 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes), or 106% above the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 27,050,962 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, or 19% below the FY 2006 target.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	■ <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Protecting valuable genetic resources and ecosystems, and expanding enterprise and employment opportunities from the sustainable production of natural products and environmental services, contribute to equitable natural resources governance, and mitigate conflict over resources.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 59,568,508 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural and natural landscapes), a 114% increase from the FY 2004 baseline.</li> <li>■ 199,433,269 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, a 944% increase from the FY 2004 baseline.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 51,834,573 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes).</li> <li>■ 19,101,701 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 3**

*Broader Access to Quality Education with Emphasis on Primary School Completion.*

<b>I/P: IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Number of Learners Completing Basic Education in Programs Sponsored by USAID</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This global, aggregated, output indicator measures changes in education programs.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 25,636,732 students enrolled in primary school.</li> <li>■ 2,429,813 students completing primary school.</li> <li>■ 82,000 adult learners completing basic education.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 24,794,332 students enrolled in primary school, or 3% below the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 1,212,068 number of students completing primary school, or 50% below the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 121,881 number of adult learners completing basic education, or 49% above the FY 2006 target.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Quality improvements include better curriculum that promotes critical thinking and problem solving, instruction and teacher training; more favorable student-teacher ratios; more equitable gender balance and heightened gender sensitivity; greater relevance of curriculum to societal needs; and/or other systemic improvements.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 23,233,676 students enrolled in primary school, a 9% increase from FY 2004.</li> <li>■ 1,572,853 students completed primary school, a 10% decrease from FY 2004.</li> <li>■ 143,502 adult learners completed basic education, a 70% increase from FY 2004.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 21,279,734 students enrolled in primary school, a 4.6% decrease from the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ 1,751,298 students completed primary school, a 2.7% decrease from the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ 84,494 adult learners completed basic education, a 17% decrease from the FY 2004 baseline.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	<p><b>Baselines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 22,317,204 children enrolled in primary education programs.</li> <li>■ 1,799,066 children completed primary school.</li> <li>■ 101,756 adult learners completed basic education.</li> </ul>

**I/P: IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION (continued)**



**INDICATOR: Capabilities in Higher Education and Workforce Development Programs Sponsored by USAID**

**Output**

**JUSTIFICATION:** This indicator addresses USAID's efforts in higher education and workforce development.

<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 640 host country institutions increase management and technical capacity through partnership programs.</li> <li>■ 320 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development.</li> <li>■ 120,507 persons trained through workforce development programs.</li> </ul>
	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ FY 2006 data not available for the number of host country institutions increasing management and technical capacity through partnership programs.</li> <li>■ 48 number of higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development, or 85% below the FY 2006 target.</li> <li>■ 95,578 persons trained through workforce development programs, or 21% below the FY 2006 target.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Significantly Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	USAID's higher education partnerships have promoted sustainable development in the following sectors: agriculture, agribusiness, animal science, community development, democracy and governance, public policy, law, journalism, economic growth and trade, education, environment, natural resources management, distance education, Internet and communication technology, population, health, nutrition, and workforce and entrepreneurial development.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>	Delay in program implementation activities.
	<b>Steps to Improve</b>	Improve implementation processes.
	<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>
<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>		The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 666 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs, a 21% increase from FY 2004.</li> <li>■ 264 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development, a 20% increase from FY 2004.</li> <li>■ 98,671 persons trained through workforce development programs, a 26% increase from the FY 2004 baseline.</li> </ul>
	<b>2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 550 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs, a 4% increase from the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ 220 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development, a 6% increase from the FY 2003 baseline.</li> <li>■ Baseline: 78,289 persons trained through workforce development programs.</li> </ul>
	<b>2003</b>	<p><b>Baselines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 528 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs.</li> <li>■ 207 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development.</li> </ul>

## STRATEGIC GOAL 7: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

*Minimize the Human Costs of Displacement, Conflicts, and Natural Disasters*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

#### SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 7


TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	2	Number of Targets Met	2
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	2	Number of Targets Not Met	2
Number of Indicators	4		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

#### ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL I

*Effective Protection, Assistance, and Durable Solutions for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, and Conflict Victims.*

#### I/P: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

INDICATOR: Crude Mortality Rate (Death) - Trend	
Outcome	
<p><b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> The Crude Mortality (Death) Rate (CMR) is the most vital public health indicator of the severity of a humanitarian crisis. The CMR is an accepted indicator of the extent to which the international community is meeting minimum standards of care and the overall effectiveness and performance of the international relief system. This indicator is used to measure emergency assistance among dispersed populations.</p>	
FY 2006 PERFORMANCE	<b>Target</b> In complex humanitarian crises, USAID will ensure that 65% of sites are monitored and that the CMR declines or remains stable in two-thirds (2/3) of monitored sites for all USAID funded projects.
	<b>Results</b> In complex humanitarian crises, USAID monitored 18.4% of sites. CMR declined or remained stable in two-thirds (2/3) of monitored sites.
	<b>Rating</b>  <b>Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b> The impact of USAID's assistance is difficult to measure because not all implementing partners have a systematic methodology to collect and report on performance data.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ NGO implementing partners need training to collect CMR data.</li> </ul>
	<b>Steps to Improve</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Train NGOs implementing partners to collect CMR data.</li> <li>■ Systematize NGO reporting of survey data to USAID, the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT) and the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED).</li> <li>■ In coordination with CRED, establish an independent expert group to verify data reliability and validity.</li> </ul>


*Continued on next page*


The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid/policy/par06/>.

**I/P: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (continued)**

**INDICATOR: Crude Mortality Rate (Death) - Trend (continued)**


<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The primary data source is surveys undertaken by NGO implementing partners with health programs.</li> <li>■ NGO survey data are compiled by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters and integrated to the global CE-DAT data set, along with survey data from UN agencies, international organizations and other partners. used for global trend analysis and monitoring.</li> </ul>
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	CRED screens survey data for reliability and validity of data used for the CE-DAT database and for reporting.
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	CMR remained stable in two-thirds of monitored areas. 41 sites were surveyed in 15 countries. Data available from 21 emergency sites showed that CMR declined from FY 2004 to FY 2005 in 68% of sites and increased in 31% of sites. SMART Methodology Version 1 was developed and officially rolled out at the interagency meeting hosted by UNICEF. This provides guidance on how to collect CDR – a first step toward improving data reliability.
	<b>2004</b>	CE-DAT officially launched as an online, publicly accessible data source for mortality, morbidity, and nutrition information.
	<b>2003</b>	The Department of State funded CE-DAT to compile data on CMR, nutrition, and other indicators. Pre-conflict baseline data were collected and established for 89 mortality survey populations in 26 countries.

	<b>INDICATOR: Nutritional Status of Children Under 5 Years of Age - Trend</b>	
	<b>Outcome</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> Nutritional status is a basic indicator for assessing the severity of crisis, together with Crude Mortality Rate. In emergencies, weight loss among children 6-59 months is used as a proxy indicator for the general health and well-being of the entire community. This indicator is used to measure emergency assistance among dispersed populations.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	In complex humanitarian crises, USAID will ensure 30% of sites are monitored, and nutritional status improves or remains stable in two-thirds of the monitored sites, for all of its funded projects.
	<b>Results</b>	In complex humanitarian crises, USAID ensured that 34.7% of sites were monitored and nutritional status remained stable in 82% of the monitored sites and improved in 18% of sites.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Above Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are stable or improving in the majority of USAID funded sites being monitored.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	The primary data source is surveys undertaken by NGO implementing partners with health/nutrition programs. NGO survey data are compiled by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN) and integrated to the global database, along with survey data from the UN, international organizations and other partners. Data are used for global trend analysis and monitoring.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The UN SCN screens survey data for reliability and validity. USAID recommends establishing an independent expert group to further this work in coordination with the UN SCN.
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Nutritional status improved or remained stable in two-thirds of monitored sites. 163 emergency sites were surveyed in 23 countries. Data available from 40 emergency sites showed that nutritional status improved in 13% of sites from FY 2004 to FY 2005 and remained stable in 85% of sites. Nutritional status deteriorated in 2% of sites.
	<b>2004</b>	198 emergency sites surveyed in 22 countries (16 in Africa, four in Asia, one in Middle East, and one in South America).
	<b>2003</b>	Nutrition data compiled for 67% of selected conflict sites with Crude Mortality Rate data, mostly in the Africa region and countries with protracted emergencies, and Iraq and Afghanistan.

<b>I/P: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (continued)</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Number of Beneficiaries Assisted by USAID Title II Emergency Food Aid</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator captures the total level of beneficiaries assisted by USAID Title II Emergency Food Aid.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	46,714,837 beneficiaries expected to receive Title II Emergency Food Aid.
	<b>Results</b>	Reached (actual): 42,053, 130 Reached (with 100% cap of targeted): 39,472,630 (84% reached) beneficiaries received Title II Emergency Food Aid.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> <b>Below Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	USAID assistance provides a wide range of life-saving and preparedness services to millions of beneficiaries each year.
	<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>	Title II emergency activities faced increased costs, as well as a difficult security and operational environment, in FY 2006. Food for Peace (FFP) has reported historically on beneficiaries reached with a cap, i.e. that programs cannot reach more than 100% of beneficiaries targeted. Some programs exceed the total beneficiaries targeted. We do not count these figures in our reporting.
	<b>Steps to Improve</b>	Seek additional resources.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Result data from USAID operating units; implementing partner reports.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System, Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	44,018,945 beneficiaries, a 24% increase from FY 2004.
	<b>2004</b>	36,476,685 beneficiaries, a 12% decrease from the FY 2003 baseline.
	<b>2003</b>	<b>Baseline:</b> 46,692,847 beneficiaries.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 2**

*Improved Capacity Of Host Countries And The International Community To Reduce Vulnerabilities To Disasters And Anticipate And Respond To Humanitarian Emergencies.*

<b>I/P: CAPACITY BUILDING</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Number of Crisis-Prone Countries That Have Systems to Warn about Shocks and Their Effects on Food Availability</b>	
	<b>Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator tracks local capacity in USAID-assisted countries to anticipate and respond appropriately to potential and current disasters.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	16 USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	<b>Results</b>	24 USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks. An increase in the total number of crisis prone countries caused a net decrease in the percentage of countries that have systems to warn of shocks.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	An increased number of USAID-assisted countries have established local capacity to anticipate and respond appropriately to disasters.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) monitoring reports.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System, Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	Fourteen USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	<b>2004</b>	First year of data collection. Nine USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #3:

# STRENGTHEN DIPLOMATIC AND PROGRAM CAPABILITIES

The fulfillment of the joint State-USAID mission and the achievement of our policy goals are inextricably linked to a foundation of sound management and organizational excellence required by the President's Management Agenda. The Department and USAID are committed to maintaining a well-qualified workforce, supported by modern infrastructure that provides the tools to achieve our diplomatic and development goals worldwide. Building this foundation will require significant investments in people, systems, and facilities.

The following strategic goal falls under this strategic objective:

Strategic Goal 8: Management and Organizational Excellence

## STRATEGIC GOAL 8: MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE

*Ensure a High Quality Workforce Supported by Modern and Secure Infrastructure and Operational Capacities*

### PERFORMANCE RESULTS

SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS — STRATEGIC GOAL 8			
TOTAL GOALS AND INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
Number of Performance Goals	3	Number of Targets Met	4
Number of Initiative/Program (I/P)	3	Number of Targets Not Met	-
Number of Indicators	4		

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown on the next page.

The FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at <http://www.usaid/policy/par06/>.



**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL I**

*A High Performing, Well-trained, And Diverse Workforce Aligned With Mission Requirements.*

**I/P: OPERATIONAL READINESS**



**INDICATOR: Percentage of USAID Recruitment Goals Met**

**PART Output**


**JUSTIFICATION:** This measure shows how successful USAID is in filling positions that have been vacated through attrition or created to meet staffing requirements.


<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	95% of 210 positions.
	<b>Results</b>	100% of 210.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Success in recruitment is critical for USAID as a significant proportion of the workforce will be eligible for retirement over the next few years.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	Data from USAID's Office of Human Resources.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	123% of 210 positions.
	<b>2004</b>	99.5% of 212 positions.
	<b>2003</b>	<b>Baseline:</b> 100% of 151 positions.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 2**

*Modernized, Secure, and High Quality Information Technology Management and Infrastructure that Meet Critical Business Requirements.*


**I/P: SECURE GLOBAL NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

	<b>INDICATOR: Percentage of Mission Critical IT Systems Certified and Accredited</b>	
	<b>PART Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This indicator reflects the degree to which USAID systems meet generally accepted standards for security in support of our goal of keeping information safe from compromise.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	100%.
	<b>Results</b>	100%.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	The 100% certification and accreditation of USAID’s nine mission critical IT systems and applications will enable the Agency to perform its mission critical financial and inspection functions for development and humanitarian relief at reduced risk. The mission critical systems include the Agency’s internal communications network, office-specific information systems of the Inspector General and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance , the New Management Systems Acquisition and Assistance Module, and the Phoenix and related financial systems.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	USAID Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO).
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency’s performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	100%.
	<b>2004</b>	100%.
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

<b>I/P: SECURE GLOBAL NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE (continued)</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Percent of Information Security Vulnerabilities Per Information Technology Hardware Item</b>	
	<b>PART Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> This measure indicates how well USAID information stored on and processed through its IT systems is protected. USAID's goal is to continually reduce vulnerabilities through FY 2009.		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	Less than 25% of USAID systems have a vulnerability score of greater than 100 as measured by USAID's Information Systems Security Officer.
	<b>Results</b>	3.2% of USAID systems have a vulnerability score of greater than 100 (525/16,596).
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> <b>Above Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	As a result of achieving low information security vulnerabilities per IT hardware item, the Agency operates in a more secure environment. This is important because it allows the Agency to carry out its day-to-day activities and accomplish its mission with minimal disruption.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	USAID Information Systems Security Officer.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	0.054% of USAID systems have a vulnerability score of greater than 100.
	<b>2004</b>	9% of USAID systems have a vulnerability score of greater than 100.
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOAL 4**

*Safe, Secure and Functional Facilities Serving Domestic and Overseas Staff.*

<b>I/P: COMPOUND SECURITY PROGRAM</b>		
	<b>INDICATOR: Percent of USAID Missions Not Co-Located With Department of State Receiving Targeted Physical Security Enhancements Within a Given Year</b>	
	<b>PART Output</b>	
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b> USAID is committed to protection of its workforce and will harden the defenses of the missions for which it is responsible for physical security. This measure will capture USAID's success in completing ongoing physical security enhancements. In particular, it will indicate success for two key phases: perimeter security (2005-2006) and building exterior and interior equipment upgrades (2007-2009).		
<b>FY 2006 PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Target</b>	41% of USAID Missions.
	<b>Results</b>	41% of USAID Missions.
	<b>Rating</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> <b>On Target</b>
	<b>Impact</b>	Providing the targeted physical security enhancements minimized potential vulnerabilities to the transnational terrorist threat, increasing security for USAID staff and enabling them to accomplish the Agency's development and humanitarian relief objectives.
<b>PERFORMANCE DATA</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	USAID Office of Security.
	<b>Data Quality (Verification)</b>	The Agency's performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA), and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).
<b>PAST PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2005</b>	33% of USAID Missions.
	<b>2004</b>	<b>Baseline:</b> 31% of USAID Missions.
	<b>2003</b>	N/A.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

USAID's FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) Addendum was produced with the energies and talents of Agency staff in Washington, D.C. and our Missions around the world. To these dedicated individuals, we would like to offer our sincerest thanks and appreciation.

We welcome your comments on how we can improve USAID's FY 2006 PAR Addendum. Please provide comments to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer at (202) 712-1980, or by email at [usaidpar@usaid.gov](mailto:usaidpar@usaid.gov).

The FY 2006 PAR Addendum, along with the full FY 2006 PAR and FY 2006 PAR Highlights, can also be accessed on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/par06/>.



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