USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ADDENDUM TO

Performance and Accountability Report Fiscal Year 2005

THE TSUNAMI STRUCK

We Were There

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE, RESTORING HOPE, REBUILDING LIVES.

We Help Millions Everyday

FACING THEIR OWN *SILENT* TSUNAMIS.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Addendum to USAID's FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) is to provide updated information for a comprehensive understanding of USAID performance in meeting its strategic goals during FY 2005. 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 2005 PAR was submitted on the required date of November 15, 2005, 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 2005 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 2005, and thus provides complete performance information for the fiscal year, including the "Final FY 2005 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.

The table below shows the percentage of results attained that were equal to or above the "On Target" rating for each strategic goal.

PERCENTAGE OF RESULTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE THE "ON TARGET" RATING			
Strategic Goal *(Number of FY 2005 Reported Results)*	**FY 2003**	**FY 2004**	**FY 2005**
1. Regional Stability	91%	88%	94%
2. Counterterrorism	N/A	100%	75%
3. International Crime and Drugs	100%	66%	100%
4. Democracy and Human Rights	93%	73%	85%
5. Economic Prosperity and Security	80.5%	89%	90%
6. Social and Environmental Issues	84.8%	78%	89%
7. Humanitarian Response	90%	100%	83%
8. Management and Organizational Excellence	N/A	N/A	33%

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 2005 PAR are final performance results for the 2005 fiscal year, and known discrepancies from data in the FY 2005 PAR are also addressed. In future years, final performance data will be reported in the joint State-USAID Performance Summary. 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 2005 reporting cycle, completed in December 2005, 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.

The indicators that were removed and will not be reported on are:

- Number of Local Organizations Promoting Peace for 6 + Months

- Number of Functioning Civil Society-Civil Authority Local Governance Partnerships in Stable Areas

- Number of Communities Assisted Through USAID

- Number of Clients Provided Services at Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Clinics

- Hectares of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Under Management

- Number of People and Number/Percent of Partner Institutions that Received Training and Technical Support

ACHIEVE PEACE AND SECURITY

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

Each of these USAID Strategic Goals that support the "Achieve Peace and Security" Strategic Objective from the Joint State-USAID Strategic Plan will be discussed separately below, in the context of the strategic goal, performance goals, indicators, and targets which support overall accomplishment of the strategic objective.

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 Program Goals	1	Number of Targets Not Met	–
Number of Indicators	1		

The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at http://www.usaid/policy/par05/.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**PERFORMANCE GOAL #1**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">*Existing and Emergent Regional Conflicts are Contained or Resolved*</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**PROGRAM GOAL #1: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Use a variety of diplomatic and foreign assistance tools to turn despair into hope.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**Performance Indicator #1: Progress Made in Advancement of a Peace Process (Worldwide)**</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">**FY RESULTS** HISTORY</td><td>**2002**</td><td>N/A (new indicator for FY 2004)</td></tr>
<tr><td>**2003**</td><td>N/A (new indicator for FY 2004)</td></tr>
<tr><td>**2004**</td><td>

- 1,126 events in support of peace processes (i.e. peace conferences, dialogues, training courses, workshops, seminars).
- 3,301 officials and key decisionmakers trained in peace-building/conflict resolution/mitigation skills.
- 17,581 other people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution.
- 33 USAID-sponsored justice centers.

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<tr><td>**FY 2005 Data**</td><td>**2005 Results**</td><td>

- 1,355 events in support of peace processes (i.e., peace conferences, dialogues, training courses, workshops, and seminars).
- 5,858 officials and key decisionmakers trained in peace-building/conflict resolution/mitigation skills.
- 199 USAID-sponsored justice centers.
- 7,587,694 people reached by conflict prevention/mitigation media campaigns.
- Nepal—capacity of civil society networks to play a meaningful role in policy formulation and peace-building efforts was enhanced.
- Sri Lanka—A forum for multi-partisan dialogue between Singhalese, Tamil, and Muslim political stakeholders was established under the Sri Lanka Peace Support project. The initiative brought together all the major political parties in the country.
- Kenyan and Somali Border—Local partners worked with elders of the Murule and Gharri communities, religious leaders, Provincial and District Commissioners, and key members of civil society to lay the groundwork for the Mandera Peace Agreement. Both USAID operating units remain engaged in monitoring and assisting in the implementation of the agreement.
- USAID sponsored the first International Symposium on Restorative Justice and Peace in Colombia where consensus was reached on key issues related to the peace process.
- USAID funded a report that analyzed livelihoods in Darfur and identified sources of instability in the north and east of Sudan, and a report that addressed issues in southern Sudan ranging from the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to the development of programmatic responses to internally displaced persons (IDP).
- Talking Drum Studio produced a series of radio dramas that explained the contents of the peace accord and role and responsibilities of various stakeholders. The series aired on seven radio stations in Monrovia, Liberia, and 10 community radio stations across the country, and it reached Liberian refugee camps in neighboring countries.
- A study of USAID support to peace processes examined six cases of Agency involvement, and identified the ways USAID can bolster peace negotiations and its comparative advantage in doing so. Recommendations focused on how the Agency might play a more valuable, engaged role in support of peace processes.
- USAID facilitated a discussion on the recovery process after state failure, based on the experience in Cambodia. It also co-hosted an Agency-wide workshop on community infrastructure in conflict-affected societies.

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(continued)

PROGRAM GOAL #1: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #1: Progress Made in Advancement of a Peace Process (Worldwide) *(continued)*		
FY 2005 Data *(continued)*	**2005 Results** *(continued)*	■ USAID/Russia received $1 million to support the development of pilot programs to demonstrate how assistance can inhibit the spread of conflict in the region and mitigate violence in Chechnya. ■ USAID/Central Asian Republic (CAR) trained staff in support of the Mission's strategic planning process. The training included sessions on mainstreaming conflict programming and the connections between conflict and different sectors of development assistance such as land, security, and religion. ■ USAID published conflict "toolkits" on the connections between livelihood activities and conflict, and between forests and conflict. ■ The USAID Fragile States Strategy was published in 2005 and outlines how USAID can better respond to fragile and failed states.
	Target	■ 5 percent increase over FY 2004 in number and types of events in support of peace processes (i.e., peace conferences, dialogues, training courses, workshops, and seminars). ■ 5 percent increase over FY 2004 in number of officials and key decisionmakers trained in peace-building/conflict resolution/mitigation skills. ■ 4 percent increase over FY 2004 in number of USAID-sponsored justice centers. ■ FY 2005 results serve as baseline data for the number of people reached by conflict prevention/mitigation media campaigns.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	Working toward its mandate of mainstreaming conflict sensitivity within USAID's traditional disaster, transitional, and development assistance portfolios, conflict management and mitigation (CMM) 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.

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	2	Number of Targets Met	10
Number of Program Goals	3	Number of Targets Not Met	2
Number of Indicators	12		

PERFORMANCE GOAL #1
Improve Political and Economic Conditions to Reduce Terrorism

PROGRAM GOAL #1: DIMINISH POTENTIAL UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF TERRORISM IN IRAQ		
Ensure that both public and private institutions are developed and strengthened to prevent the reoccurrence of terrorist infiltration.		
Performance Indicator #1: Level of Economic Aid to Iraq		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator for FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator for FY 2004)
	2004	■ 38 individual countries pledged economic aid at the Madrid Conference, plus the European Commission (EC), World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF), for a total of 41 countries/organizations. ■ Total pledged for 2004-2007 from non-U.S. donors at Madrid totaled more than $8 billion from donor governments including loan assistance (e.g., Japan pledged $5 billion of which $3.5 billion was in the form of concessional lending), and another $5.5 billion in potential lending from the World Bank and the IMF.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	Allocations against pledges by major donors through FY 2005 totaled more than $3 billion.
	Target	Maximize international participation in the level of economic aid to Iraq.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	This aid has been vital to rebuilding Iraq's economy.

The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at http://www.usaid/policy/par05/.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: DIMINISH POTENTIAL UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF TERRORISM IN IRAQ *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #2: Support Education Reform and Development in Iraq		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	Data first collected in FY 2003: ■ 2,358 schools rehabilitated or built. ■ More than 32,000 secondary school teachers and administration staff trained. ■ More than 8 million textbooks printed and distributed.
	2004	■ 2,405 schools rehabilitated or built. ■ More than 33,000 secondary school teachers and administration staff trained. ■ More than 8.7 million textbooks printed and distributed.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 2,861 schools rehabilitated (cumulative 2004 and 2005). ■ 45,440 secondary school teachers and administration staff trained. ■ No textbooks printed and distributed in 2005.
	Target	■ More than 2,000 schools to be rehabilitated or built (cumulative 2004 and 2005). ■ More than 30,000 secondary school teachers and administration staff to be trained. ■ More than 8 million textbooks to be printed and distributed.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	Rebuilding Iraq's education system is vital to long-term economic and social development and growth.
Performance Indicator #3: Provide Assistance to Transform Iraq to a Free Market-based Economy		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	With the Ministry of Finance, the new national currency, the Iraqi dinar, was introduced.
	2004	■ Developed 10 laws and/or regulations processes relating to private sector development. ■ Implemented Financial Management Information System (FMIS) at Ministry of Finance; implementation in progress at six key Ministries.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ USAID assistance and coordination with other U.S. government agencies and donors resulted in the government of Iraq fulfilling Emergency Post Conflict Assistance (EPCA) conditions and entering into Stand-by Arrangement (SBA) negotiations. ■ Installed 54 sites (Phase I) of the FMIS, which will account for 83 percent of Iraq's central government budget.
	Target	■ USAID assistance results in government of Iraq meeting IMF's EPCA requirements and entering into negotiations for a SBA. ■ Install Phase I of FMIS to account for significant portion of Iraq's budget.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	USAID's efforts to create jobs and strengthen overall trade, investment, and enterprise growth programs throughout the country will help promote and support stability and security.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: DIMINISH POTENTIAL UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF TERRORISM IN IRAQ *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #4: Support Iraqis in Their Efforts to Define and Develop Democratic Local Governance Policies and Systems		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	Baseline: 90 percent of districts with local governance established.
	2004	95 percent of districts with local governance established.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ USAID fully supported establishing local government in 100 percent of the governorates for which the Agency had responsibility. ■ USAID supported the creation of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq (IECI). USAID supported the adoption electoral law and regulations. ■ 1,400 community action groups formed through civic/democracy dialogues and town hall meetings. ■ 1,043 domestic election monitors trained or assisted.
	Target	At least 95 percent of districts with local governance established.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	In order for local governance to be established, community members must be engaged and active participants, and national government structures must support local decision-making.
Performance Indicator #5: Create Jobs and Provide Essential Services in Iraq		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ 48,000 jobs created through USAID-funded works projects. ■ An average of 30,000 Iraqis employed per month on short-term basis (future numbers dependent upon security situation).
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	Average number of short and long-term jobs created was 58,500 per month in 2005.
	Target	Create 50,000 short and long-term jobs.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	USAID's efforts to create jobs will help promote and support stability and security.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: DIMINISH POTENTIAL UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF TERRORISM IN IRAQ *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #6: Promote Citizenry Confidence in Government's Ability to Effectively and Efficiently Function		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ USAID awarded more than 1,888 small grants for quick impact activities that support: good governance, civil society, conflict management and mitigation (CMM), human rights, and transitional justice. ■ The 1,888 small grants totaled more than $142 million.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ January 2005 election: 19 women from nine political parties were assisted. ■ 50 women in the National Assembly were trained on the constitution. ■ USAID provided support for three election events during the Transitional Period as outlined in the Transitional Administrative Law, including elections to a National Assembly, a Kurdistan National Assembly, and Governorate Councils; and a Constitutional Referendum and national elections will be held in FY 2006.
	Target	Maximize the number of small grants provided.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	Confidence in government functions will foster democracy and stability and reduce the threat of terrorism.
Performance Indicator #7: Increase Delivery of Essential Services in Iraq		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ Increased availability of potable water to 27 percent of target population. ■ Increased volume of treated sewerage to seven percent of target population. ■ Supported delivery of water for irrigation, meeting 13 percent of target. ■ Increased availability of electricity, meeting 22 percent of target population.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ Potable water reached a population of 3.5 million. ■ 3.2 million Iraqis benefited from treated sewage systems. ■ 1,182 megawatts of electricity added to the national grid.
	Target	■ Increase availability of potable water—target population 6.5 million Iraqis. ■ Increase volume of treated sewerage—target population 6.1 million Iraqis. ■ Increase availability of electricity by adding 2,036 megawatts.
	Rating	■ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The situation in Iraq can, at times, be unpredictable and volatile. As such, actual results may not meet targets that were developed under different assumptions than those the operating unit is currently working in. Targets will be adjusted to reflect Iraq's current operational environment.
	Impact	Essential service delivery will both improve severe impoverished conditions in the country and promote stability and security.

PROGRAM GOAL #2: DIMINISH POTENTIAL UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF TERRORISM IN AFGHANISTAN		
Ensure that both public and private institutions are developed and strengthened to be able to prevent the reoccurrence of terrorist infiltration.		
Performance Indicator #1: Rehabilitation Status of Afghan Educational Infrastructure		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	■ 188 schools rehabilitated/built through USAID assistance. ■ 15,282 students enrolled/trained (in three provinces) through USAID assistance. ■ 7,900 teachers trained through USAID assistance. ■ 10.3 million textbooks printed/distributed through USAID assistance.
	2004	■ 81 schools rehabilitated/built through USAID assistance. ■ 169,716 students enrolled/ trained (in three provinces) through USAID assistance. ■ 35,819 teachers trained through USAID assistance.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 4.8 million students enrolled in basic education programs receiving a secular curriculum supported through USAID. ■ 158 schools rehabilitated/built through USAID assistance. ■ 170,561 students enrolled/ trained (in three provinces) through USAID assistance. ■ 9,910 teachers trained through USAID assistance.
	Target	■ 4.8 million students enrolled in basic education programs receiving a secular curriculum supported through USAID. ■ Other targets not provided.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	This indicator will measure the efforts to build or rehabilitate Afghanistan's education system, with a focus on providing support to secular schools and education, as well as promote democratic values through education.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" style="text-align:center">PERFORMANCE GOAL #2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" style="text-align:center">Stable Political and Economic Conditions that Prevent Terrorism from Flourishing in Fragile or Failing States</td></tr>
</table>

**PROGRAM GOAL #1: DIMINISH CONDITIONS THAT ALLOW TERRORIST RECRUITMENT IN FRAGILE OR FAILING STATES**	

	Policies, programs, and activities establish attractive alternatives to terrorist indoctrination and recruitment.	
	Performance Indicator #1: Number of Students Graduating from Vocational Training Programs for High Youth Unemployment/Underemployment	
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ 120,000 in Afghanistan. ■ 15,191 in other fragile/failing states.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 170,000 in Afghanistan. ■ 18,984 in other fragile/failing states.
	Target	■ 120,000 in Afghanistan. ■ 12,701 other fragile/failing states.
	Rating	▮ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	Vocational training of youths may diminish the number of recruits terrorist have.
	Performance Indicator #2: Number of Students Enrolled in Basic Education Programs (by Madrassa, Other) Receiving a Secular Curriculum Supported Through USAID	
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ 55,965 students enrolled by Madrassa. ■ 4,430,153 students enrolled by other secular programs.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ The number of students enrolled by Madrassa was not collected in FY 2005. ■ 5,170,569 students enrolled by other secular programs.
	Target	■ 37,437 students enrolled by Madrassa. ■ 4,697,427 students enrolled by other secular programs.
	Rating	▮ **On Target**
	Impact	Secular training provides greater opportunity for youths to gain an understanding of societies outside of the Muslim world. Furthermore, secular training and Madrassa are free of extremist doctrines that spread hate and spawn terrorism.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: DIMINISH CONDITIONS THAT ALLOW TERRORIST RECRUITMENT IN FRAGILE OR FAILING STATES *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #3: Number of Jobs Created Through USAID-funded Work Projects		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ One month employment or less: 947. ■ 30 to 180 days of employment: 345,055. ■ Greater than 180 days of employment: 677,834.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ One month employment or less: 20,890. ■ 30 to 180 days of employment: 364,503. ■ Greater than 180 days of employment: 742,591.
	Target	■ One month employment or less: 35,350. ■ 30 to 180 days of employment: 353,449. ■ Greater than 180 days of employment: 743,155.
	Rating	■ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environments.
	Impact	Employing large segments of the population serves two purposes. First, it helps the economy and generates employment that could lead to long-term job placement. Second, people who are employed are less likely to be swayed by hate doctrine and commit terrorist acts.
Performance Indicator #4: Number of Beneficiaries of Community-identified Activities Completed Through Community Participation (e.g., Rehabilitate Roads, Build Markets, Build Playgrounds, etc.) (Counterterrorism Indicator)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2005)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2005)
	2004	N/A (new indicator in FY 2005)
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	2,096,129 beneficiaries.
	Target	FY 2005 results serve as the baseline for this indicator.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	Infrastructure is vital for sustained development and economic and social change.

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 Program Goals	2	Number of Targets Not Met	–
Number of Indicators	2		

PERFORMANCE GOAL #1

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

PROGRAM GOAL #1: GLOBAL POPPY CULTIVATION		
Strengthen the unified campaign against drug trafficking and the terrorists who benefit from it.		
Performance Indicator #1: Number of Hectares Devoted to Licit Agricultural and/or Forestry Products Developed or Expanded in Areas Receiving USAID Assistance		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	25,000 hectares in licit production formerly in illicit poppy production.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	310,281 hectares in licit production formerly in illicit poppy production.
	Target	300,000 hectares in licit production formerly in illicit poppy production.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	This indicator will measure the impact of USAID programs to educate growers, provide alternative seeds, and agricultural inputs, and promote the production of licit crops in areas where poppy has been grown.

The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at http://www.usaid/policy/par05/.

PROGRAM GOAL #2: IMPROVE ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROSECUTORIAL AND PROTECTION CAPACITIES		
Train law enforcement officials and service providers to work collaboratively to take preventive measures against trafficking in persons, identify trafficking rings and victims, effectively use existing legislation to prosecute traffickers, weed out corruption, and ensure protections for victims.		
Performance Indicator #1: Number of People Reached Through USAID-supported Anti-trafficking in Persons Programs		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	■ 5,060,500 persons reached by public awareness. ■ 3,737 officials educated or trained. ■ 362 survivors of trafficking in persons (TIP) received counseling and other support services.
	2004	■ 48,531,502 persons reached by public awareness. ■ 47,483 officials educated or trained. ■ 434,318 survivors of TIP received counseling and other support services.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ The persons reached by public awareness data is no longer being collected. ■ 267,275 officials educated or trained. ■ 61,534 survivors of TIP received counseling and other support services.
	Target	■ 10,000 officials educated or trained. ■ 5,000 survivors of TIP receive counseling and other support services.
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	By increasing awareness of the dangers of trafficking, training officials on the legal and human rights issues of trafficking, and providing support services to the survivors of trafficking, USAID's efforts will result in reducing the numbers of people trafficked and in the consequences of trafficking.

# ADVANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL INTERESTS

Protecting the United States and its allies from the dangers of terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, international crime, and regional instability is necessary but not sufficient for achieving national security. A healthier, more educated, democratic, and prosperous world—in short, a better world—is also necessary for achieving national security.

USAID's strategic goals for democracy and human rights, economic prosperity and security, and social and environmental issues are part of a larger whole. It is no coincidence that conflict, chaos, corrupt and oppressive governments, environmental degradation, and humanitarian crisis often reign in the same places.

The broad aim of USAID's programs in development assistance is to turn vicious circles into virtuous ones, where accountable governments, political and economic freedoms, investing in people, and respect for individuals beget 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
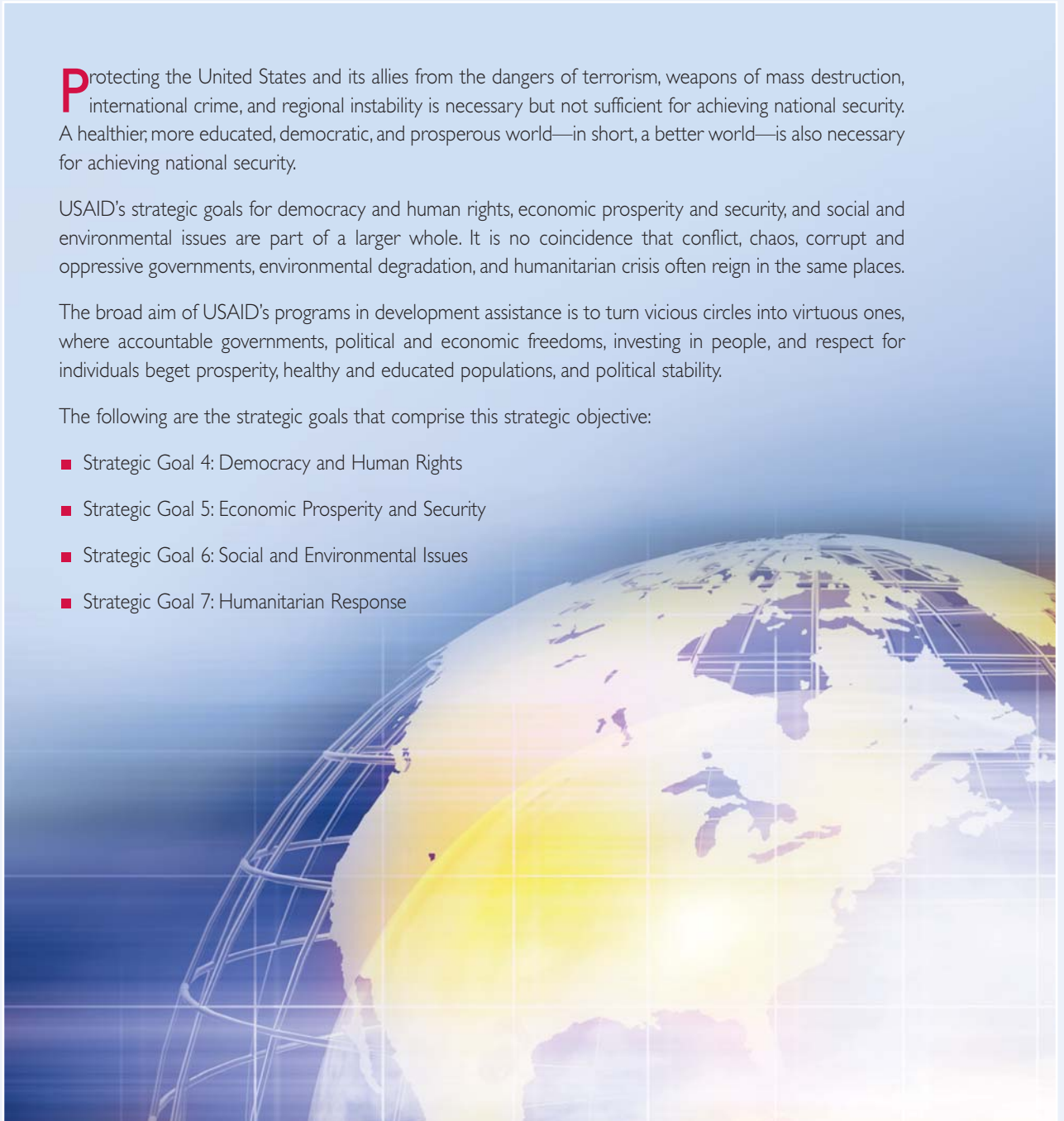
STRATEGIC GOAL 4: DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

*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	4
Number of Program Goals	1	Number of Targets Not Met	2
Number of Indicators	6		

PERFORMANCE GOAL #1

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

PROGRAM GOAL #1: ENGAGEMENT TO ADVANCE DEMOCRACY

Work with countries that are reforming government systems to create more transparent, inclusive, and participatory practices, through bilateral engagement, multilateral mechanisms, and non-governmental organization (NGO) channels.

		Performance Indicator #1: Strength of Local Governance in Nations Where USAID Assists the National Government
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	76 percent of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources.
	2004	■ 76 percent of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources. ■ Change in local government resources after USAID assistance: Before: $28,615,247; After: $77,603,051.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	67 percent of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources.
	Target	■ 67 percent of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources. ■ Change in local government resources after USAID assistance: This indicator is no longer being collected.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	As a result of USAID's municipal governance program, which provides technical assistance and training to municipalities to improve coverage of basic public services, transparent financial administration, and public participation in decision-making, the number of households receiving municipal services increased.

The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at http://www.usaid/policy/par05/.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: ENGAGEMENT TO ADVANCE DEMOCRACY *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #2: Civil Society Functioning		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	90 percent of USAID-assisted countries where citizens' concerns are being effectively represented at the national and local levels.
	2004	90 percent of USAID-assisted countries where citizens' concerns are being effectively represented at the national and local levels.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	85 percent of USAID-assisted countries where citizens' concerns are being effectively represented at the national and local levels.
	Target	91 percent of USAID-assisted countries where citizens' concerns are being effectively represented at the national and local levels.
	Rating	■ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is that several operating units added this indicator for their civil society programs in FY 2005, and results can often not be demonstrated within the first year of reporting.
	Impact	This indicator focuses on the role of civil society organizations to represent and advocate on the behalf of citizens. Civil society is a critical component of effective democracies at all times, but particularly between elections, as a strong civil society is an instrument of citizen participation in political and economic decision-making.
Performance Indicator #3: Citizens Access to Justice Sector Expanded for All		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ Average total time it takes to process a legal case (in days) before and after USAID assistance: Before: 868.6; After: 248.5. ■ Number of legal experts trained through USAID assistance: 2,064. ■ Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers and justice centers in target areas: 580. ■ Number of USAID-presence countries in which pre-trial detention decreases: 2.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ Number of USAID sponsored mediation centers and justice centers in target areas: 108. ■ Number of USAID-presence countries in which pre-trial detention decreases: 141.
	Target	■ Number of USAID sponsored mediation centers and justice centers in target areas: 157. ■ Number of USAID-presence countries in which pre-trial detention decreases: 128.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	This indicator measures the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system to establish justice and resolve disputes. Citizens have access to justice when they have effective mechanisms available to them to prevent the abuse of their rights, obtain remedies when their rights are abused, and to manage conflict peacefully.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: ENGAGEMENT TO ADVANCE DEMOCRACY *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #4: Corruption Mitigated in Priority USAID Countries		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	Control of corruption percentile rank by region (regional baselines): Sub-Saharan Africa = 32.4; Middle East and North Africa = 54.7; South Asia = 41.5; East Asia = 44.4; Latin America and Caribbean = 54.9; Eastern Europe = 54.7; Former Soviet Union = 16.8.
	2003	N/A (data not collected annually)
	2004	55,172 people trained in anti-corruption through USAID assistance.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	33,263 people trained in anti-corruption through USAID assistance.
	Target	45,345 people trained in anti-corruption through USAID assistance.
	Rating	▇ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environments.
	Impact	Corruption is defined as the misuse of public or private position for direct or indirect personal gain. Strengthening existing institutional mechanisms to encourage ethical behavior and prevent corruption and abuse is important, including checks on formal state factors such as civil service reform (i.e., restructuring incentives and punishments), limits on civil servants' discretion, strengthened audits and investigative functions, more effective internal procedures for enhanced oversight, improved operating systems in government institutions, and building a public constituency against corruption. This is also an important Millennium Challenge Account indicator, and so should be tracked for all relevant USAID presence countries.

		PROGRAM GOAL #1: ENGAGEMENT TO ADVANCE DEMOCRACY *(continued)*
		Performance Indicator #5: Constituencies Political Parties Represent
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	■ Number of women and minority candidates on ballots after USAID assistance: 506. ■ Number of women and minority candidates elected after USAID assistance: 377. ■ Number of political party members/officials trained through USAID assistance: 564. ■ Number of elections in USAID presence countries where no political party receives more than 75 percent of the vote: 15.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ Number of women and minority candidates on ballots after USAID assistance: 397. ■ Number of women and minority candidates elected after USAID assistance: 383. ■ Number of political party members/officials trained through USAID assistance: This indicator is no longer being collected. ■ Number of elections in USAID presence countries where no political party receives more than 75 percent of the vote: 1.
	Target	Above results in FY 2005 are the FY 2005 targets.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	A representative and competitive multiparty system includes the following: (1) parties (through their statements, structure, and leadership) that demonstrate a commitment to transparent, inclusive, and accountable democratic political processes; (2) parties that adopt institutional structures that enable them to reflect the interests of those they choose to represent in government or in the opposition, and to compete effectively in periodic elections at all levels; and (3) political parties that enjoy the confidence of citizens, encourage citizen participation, and reinforce the legitimacy of democracy as a governing approach. This indicator will measure the strength and capacity of political parties assisted by USAID.
		Performance Indicator #6: Status of Independent/Alternative Media
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	Four of 18 USAID assisted countries have a "partly free" or "free" media.
	2003	Three of 18 USAID assisted countries have a "partly free" or "free" media.
	2004	■ Two of 18 countries have a "partly free" of "free" media. ■ USAID: number of journalists trained: 105. ■ Number of non-government radio stations established through USAID assistance: 44.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ USAID: number of journalists trained: 508. ■ Number of USAID assisted countries that have a "partly free" or "free" media. This indicator is no longer being collected.
	Target	USAID: number of journalists trained: 320.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	A free and independent media is an imperative for democratic, transparent governance. It provides essential information to the people, both informing their political decisions (including voting) and acting as a means for the people to express their views.

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	6
Number of Program Goals	6	Number of Targets Not Met	1
Number of Indicators	7		

PERFORMANCE GOAL #1
Institutions, Laws, and Policies Foster Private Sector Growth, Macroeconomic Stability, and Poverty Reduction

PROGRAM GOAL #1: SCIENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT		
Strengthen ties with neighbors and key allies, and facilitate access to international markets for new technologies.		
Performance Indicator #1: Effectiveness of Contacts Between Science & Technology (S&T) Communities and Policymakers		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	■ USAID organized and sponsored four roundtables on biotechnology and nanotechnology issues. ■ U.S. government (USAID) launched an agriculture-biotechnology (ag-biotech) initiative, Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology Initiative (CABIO), mobilizing new science and technology (S&T) to reduce poverty and hunger.
	2003	■ To promote developing country access to and management of new scientific tools such as biotechnology for improving agriculture productivity, environmental sustainability, and nutrition, USAID launched a comprehensive set of activities under CABIO. ■ USAID sponsored a global meeting of researchers to consider the relevance and importance of social sciences to agricultural and natural resources research aimed at alleviating poverty and enhancing environmental sustainability. ■ USAID sponsored an Asia regional ag-biotech priority setting meeting in New Delhi, India, to discuss key objectives and steps needed to bring the benefit of new science to increasing productivity among smallholder farmers. ■ USAID joined with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Department for International Development (DFID) (UK) to establish the African Agricultural Technology Foundation to sponsor the sharing of research technologies between the public and private sectors in ways that bring the latest science to bear on solving problems affecting the livelihood of millions of African farmers. ■ USAID joined with the International Rice Research Institute to implement the International Rice Functional Genomics Consortium and the Cereals Comparative Genomics Initiative. ■ USAID worked with the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) partners and leading U.S. researchers to establish the Harvest Plus Challenge Program aimed at developing nutritionally enhanced strains of rice, wheat, maize, beans, cassava, and sweet potato.

(continued)

PROGRAM GOAL #1: SCIENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #1: Effectiveness of Contacts Between Science & Technology (S&T) Communities and Policymakers *(continued)*		
FY RESULTS HISTORY *(continued)*	**2004**	■ Participated in six bilateral initiatives to involve developing country partners in climate change S&T cooperation. ■ Through USAID leadership, the United States signed a letter of intent to collaborate in ag-biotech with India. ■ USAID organized a meeting of West African ministers to discuss agricultural S&T, resulting in increased interest in biotechnology and further discussions with the United States on collaboration in this area. ■ USAID and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) jointly sponsored a meeting to strengthen research cooperation between the U.S. research community and the international agricultural and natural research centers. ■ Long-term agricultural and natural resource management research funded by USAID continues to provide important benefits in developing countries. ■ USAID convened a U.S.-India Joint Working Group on ag-biotech, engaging USDA, Department of State, National Science Foundation (NSF), and leading U.S. scientists with a counterpart team drawn from the government of India leadership and leading Indian biotechnology research organizations.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ The European Union (EU) declared field trials for ag-biotech crops permissible, but regulatory procedures and social aversion to biotechnology commodities persist. ■ The U.S. initiative for engineering and education at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was endorsed by 25 nations and unanimously accepted by the Executive Council in April and will be tracked into the UNESCO program of work in FY 2006-2007. ■ Major Asian nations - China and India, particularly - are moving briskly ahead to utilize ag-biotech in their food supplies. ■ Latest aerospace industry figures show a positive net trade balance for the sector of $31 billion for calendar year (CY) 2004, one of the best years ever. ■ Six-party negotiations on International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) resolved a contentious issue over the site selection, agreeing that the facility will be built in France; ITER negotiations are now underway to implement formal agreement and begin construction in CY 2006.
	Target	Above results in FY 2005 are the FY 2005 target.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	This indicator was chosen because the language in UN economic development resolutions reflects prevailing policy norms. UN development organizations are major players in economic development.

PROGRAM GOAL #2: PRIVATE SECTOR CAPACITY		
Improve private sector capacity/growth, including rural competitiveness and micro and small-enterprise development.		
Performance Indicator #1: Enterprise Level Competitiveness		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	■ 1,338,864 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ $363,054,541 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ 89,913 firms directly participated in USAID sponsored activities to strengthen their competitiveness/productivity.
	2004	■ 2,247,926 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ $809,037,380 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ 63,715 firms directly participated in USAID sponsored activities to strengthen their competitiveness/productivity.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 4,020,351 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ $3,054,122,019 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ 278,077 firms directly participated in USAID sponsored activities to strengthen their competitiveness/productivity.
	Target	■ 2,000,000 loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ $830,000,000 in loans provided as a result of USAID assistance. ■ 68,868 firms directly participating in USAID sponsored activities to strengthen their competitiveness/productivity.
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	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.

PERFORMANCE GOAL #2
Increased Trade and Investment Achieved through Market-Opening International Agreements and Further Integration of Developing Countries into the Trading System

PROGRAM GOAL #1: CREATE OPEN AND DYNAMIC WORLD, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL MARKETS		
Increase capacity of countries to participate in global, regional, and national trade, and increase market access for U.S. goods, services, and enhance protection of intellectual property.		
Performance Indicator #1: Level of Trade Capacity of USAID-Assisted Countries		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	Baseline: $161,979,374 increase in exports from countries where USAID provides trade development assistance.
	2004	$439,467,194 increase in exports from countries where USAID provides trade development assistance.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	$2,112,105,000 increase in exports from countries where USAID provides trade development assistance.
	Target	$585,165,379 increase in exports from countries where USAID provides trade development assistance.
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	Increased exports spur economic growth, create jobs, increase incomes, raise standards of living, and reduce poverty. The resulting economic growth and poverty reduction improves social and economic stability, creates new markets for U.S. goods and services, and contributes to regional and global security.
Performance Indicator #2: Number of USAID-Assisted Countries in Some Stage of World Trade Organization (WTO) Accession and Compliance		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	First Year Data Reported: 28.
	2004	29 countries
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 14 USAID-assisted countries in some level of WTO accession prior to full membership. ■ 6 USAID-assisted countries advanced at least one stage (on scale of 0-5) in the process of WTO accession.
	Target	25 countries
	Rating	■ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective action is being taken; the operating units will work closely with the host country government and the WTO to meet accession requirements.
	Impact	WTO accession means access to markets are 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.

PERFORMANCE GOAL #3
Secure and Stable Financial and Energy Markets

PROGRAM GOAL #1: SECURE ENERGY SUPPLIES
Ensure U.S. and global security by encouraging energy-sector investment in key countries, increasing international emergency oil reserves, and promoting development of advanced energy technologies.
Performance Indicator #1: Level of Energy Efficiency

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">FY RESULTS HISTORY</td><td>2002</td><td>N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>■ Energy institutions with improved capacity to reform and manage their sector: 216.

■ New energy policy interventions accomplished as a result of USAID programs: 183.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">FY 2005 Data</td><td>2005 Results</td><td>■ Energy institutions with improved capacity to reform and manage their sector: 337.

■ Energy policy reforms (e.g. decrees, policies, laws, technical standards etc.) drafted as a result of USAID programs: 87.

■ Energy policy reforms (e.g. decrees, policies, laws, technical standards etc.) adopted as a result of USAID programs: 53.

■ Energy policy reforms (e.g. decrees, policies, laws, technical standards etc.) implemented as a result of USAID programs: 11.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>■ Energy institutions with improved capacity to reform and manage their sector: 225.

■ New energy policy interventions accomplished as a result of USAID programs: 6.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rating</td><td>■   **Exceeded Target**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impact</td><td>Secure, stable markets and efficient, capable energy institutions—crucial structural elements for development—must be rooted in strong policies and reforms, and this indicator will examine whether countries are achieving efficiency.</td></tr>
</table>

PERFORMANCE GOAL #4
Enhanced Food Security and Agricultural Development

PROGRAM GOAL #1: AGRICULTURE-LED INCOME OPPORTUNITIES EXPANDED

Increased capacity of organizations and individuals to support the production and distribution of food and marketable agricultural goods.

Performance Indicator #1: Level of Agricultural Sector Growth

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">FY RESULTS HISTORY</td><td>2002</td><td>N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>■ 172 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs.
■ 9 developing countries undertaking field trials and/or commercial approval of bioengineered crops.
■ 115,717 producer organization, trade, and business associations assisted by USAID.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">FY 2005 Data</td><td>2005 Results</td><td>■ 511 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs.
■ 10,759 producer organization, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBO) assisted by USAID.
■ Number of developing countries undertaking field trials and/or commercial approval of bioengineered crops: This indicator is no longer being collected.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>176 agricultural technologies made available for transfer through USAID programs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rating</td><td>■ Exceeded Target</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impact</td><td>The transfer of agricultural technologies and assistance to producers is critical to the development and sustainability of an agricultural sector. Furthermore, these technologies and assistance could increase crop production which in turn could enhance economic development and reduce food insecurities.</td></tr>
</table>

PROGRAM GOAL #2: FOOD SECURITY

Ensure that vulnerable populations have access to food.

Performance Indicator #1: Number of People Receiving Title II Food Assistance

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">FY RESULTS HISTORY</td><td>2002</td><td>86,499,000 people received Title II Food Assistance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>124,019,000 people received Title II Food Assistance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>96,387,000 people received Title II Food Assistance</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">FY 2005 Data</td><td>2005 Results</td><td>100,000,000 people received Title II Food Assistance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>100,000,000 people receiving Title II Food Assistance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rating</td><td>■ On Target</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impact</td><td>Food security is important in maintaining political and economic stability.</td></tr>
</table>

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	19
Number of Program Goals	8	Number of Targets Not Met	7
Number of Indicators	27	Number of Targets with No Rating	1

PERFORMANCE GOAL #1
Improved Global Health, Including Child, Maternal, and Reproductive Health, and the Reduction of Abortion and Disease, Especially HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis

PROGRAM GOAL #1: INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
Increased use of proven interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance.		
Performance Indicator #1: Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (%)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	Tuberculosis (TB) Treatment Success Rate: Less than 50%: 0; 50-84%: 27; 85% or more: 9.
	2003	No data available.
	2004	Tuberculosis (TB) Treatment Success Rate: Less than 50%: 0; 50-84%: 9; 85% or more: 27.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	TB Treatment Success Rate: Less than 50%: 0; 50-84%: 25; 85% or more: 9.
	Target	TB Treatment Success Rate: Less than 50%: 0; 50-84%: 25; 85% or more: 12.
	Rating	▮ **On Target**
	Impact	USAID assistance has directly contributed to important advances in the control of TB through the directly observed treatment short-course strategy.

The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at http://www.usaid/policy/par05/.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: INFECTIOUS DISEASES *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #2: Case Detection Rate for Tuberculosis		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	Case Detection Rate for TB: Less than 40%: 16; 40-69%: 14; 70% or more: 7.
	2003	Case Detection Rate for TB: Less than 40%: 13; 40-69%: 15; 70% or more: 7.
	2004	N/A
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	Case Detection Rate for TB: Less than 40%: 12; 40-69%: 15; 70% or more: 7.
	Target	Case Detection Rate for TB: Less than 40%: 11; 40-69%: 18; 70% or more: 8.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	Case detection rate: Of the 18 highest priority USAID countries, 14 have increased case detection. The average case detection rate is 45 percent in these USAID-assisted countries, slightly higher than the global average of 43 percent. In two of the most populated high-burden countries, USAID has contributed to significant increases in case detection. In two provinces of Indonesia, where USAID is the primary funder, case detection increased from 17 percent in 2002 to nearly 30 percent in 2003, a nearly 80 percent increase. In 2002 to 2003, in Nigeria, case detection increased from 15 percent to 20 percent, a 53 percent increase.
Performance Indicator #3: Percentage of Households in Malaria Endemic Areas with at Least One Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN Coverage Rate)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	ITN Coverage Rate: N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	ITN Coverage Rate: N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	ITN Coverage Rate: 7 percent.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	ITN Coverage Rate: 28 percent.
	Target	ITN Coverage Rate: 30 percent.
	Rating	■ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environments.
	Impact	ITNs are an important component of an overall strategy to control malaria, especially for children, which results in a 20 percent decrease in deaths.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: INFECTIOUS DISEASES *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #4: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 Emergency Plan Focus Countries		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	155,000 adults and children.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	401,000 men, women, and children.
	Target	470,000 men, women, and children.
	Rating	■ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environment.
	Impact	With its severe social, economic, and political consequences, HIV/AIDS presents a security threat and violates a basic principle of development—that each generation do better than the one before. HIV/AIDS treatment mitigates the consequences of HIV/AIDS by dramatically improving health and therefore productivity. With every person receiving treatment, life is extended, families are held intact, and nations move forward with development.
Performance Indicator #5: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 Emergency Plan Focus Countries		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	120,000,000 people reached using targeted abstinence and "Be Faithful" campaigns and teaching correct condom use.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ As of September 30, 2005, the Emergency Plan has supported community outreach activities to over 42 million people to prevent sexual transmission, supported prevention of mother-to-child transmission for over 3.1 million women, anti-retroviral (ARV) prophylaxis for 248,100 women, and prevented an estimated 46,900 infant HIV infections (cumulative for fiscal years 2004 and 2005). ■ The Emergency Plan has also supported training or retraining of over 316,000 people in provision of prevention services and approximately 3,100 service sites for prevention of mother-to-child transmission and blood safety.
	Target	FY 2005 results serves as the target for FY 2005.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	With its severe social, economic, and political consequences, HIV/AIDS presents a security threat and violates a basic principle of development—that each generation do better than the one before. Preventing HIV infections will dramatically decrease burdens of disease on individuals, families, and nations.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: INFECTIOUS DISEASES *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #6: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care in the 15 Focus Countries		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	1,727,000 adults and children.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	2,900,000 adults and children.
	Target	2,600,000 adults and children.
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	With its severe social, economic, and political consequences, HIV/AIDS presents a security threat and violates a basic principle of development —that each generation do better than the one before. Care for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans, mitigates the severe pain and debilitating symptoms caused by HIV/AIDS as well as its social and economic consequences.
Performance Indicator #7: Number of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Receiving Care/Support Services Through USAID-Assisted Programs		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	327,636 orphans and vulnerable children.
	2003	490,490 orphans and vulnerable children.
	2004	393,154 orphans and vulnerable children.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	304,721 orphans and vulnerable children.
	Target	389,382 orphans and vulnerable children.
	Rating	■ **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environment.
	Impact	The support provided by USAID to orphans and other vulnerable children is critical to reduce economic, social, and political impact caused by the damaging effects of widespread HIV/AIDS infections. Furthermore, USAID provides care to this population to mitigate the severe pain and debilitating symptoms caused by HIV/AIDS.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: INFECTIOUS DISEASES *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #8: Percentage of HIV-Positive Women Attending Antenatal Clinics Receiving a Complete Course of Anti-Retroviral (ARV) Therapy to Prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	6,618 pregnant women.
	2003	10,841 pregnant women.
	2004	2,727 pregnant women.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ Georgia: 100 percent ■ Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia): 21 percent ■ Dominican Republic: 38.3 percent ■ Peru: 48 percent ■ Regional Center for Southern Africa: 52 percent ■ Zimbabwe: 64 percent
	Target	In FY 2005 this indicator was changed to reflect percentage of women receiving a course rather than the raw data that was collected in previous years.
	Rating	■ **N/A**
	Impact	With its severe social, economic, and political consequences, HIV/AIDS presents a security threat and violates a basic principle of development—that each generation do better than the one before. Care for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans, mitigates the severe pain and debilitating symptoms caused by HIV/AIDS as well as its social and economic consequences.

PROGRAM GOAL #2: MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		
Reduce unintended pregnancy; promote healthy reproductive behavior; and enhance maternal survival, health, and nutrition.		
Performance Indicator #1: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	TFR: 4.30
	2003	TFR: 4.24
	2004	TFR: 4.17
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	TFR: 4.13 preliminary
	Target	TFR declines in aggregate across recipient countries with trend data.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	TFR illustrates overall trends in family size. USAID programs reduce unintended pregnancy; promote healthy reproductive behavior; and enhance maternal survival, health, and nutrition.

PROGRAM GOAL #2: MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #2: Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	47.1 percent
	2003	48.0 percent
	2004	48.8 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	49.6 percent (extrapolated)
	Target	49.2 percent
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	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.
Performance Indicator #3: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Global)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	33.6 percent
	2003	34.7 percent
	2004	36.0 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	38.5 percent
	Target	39.4 percent
	Rating	🟥 **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environments.
	Impact	Use of modern contraception is a principal proximate determinant of fertility. As contraceptive use increases, fertility trends decrease as do abortion rates.
Performance Indicator #4: Percent of Births Spaced More Than Three Years Apart		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	43.3 percent
	2003	44.0 percent
	2004	44.7 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	48.5 percent
	Target	45.9 percent
	Rating	🟦 **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	Longer birth intervals are associated with better health outcomes for both mothers and infants.

PROGRAM GOAL #2: MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #5: Percent of First Births to Mothers Under 18		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	24.2 percent
	2003	23.9 percent
	2004	24.3 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	23.3 percent
	Target	24.1 percent
	Rating	🟥 **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environments.
	Impact	Young maternal age is associated with poorer health outcomes for mothers and infants.
Performance Indicator #6: Percent Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	48.1 percent
	2003	49.5 percent
	2004	52.4 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	51.0 percent
	Target	67.8 percent
	Rating	🟥 **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environments.
	Impact	Increases in the percentage of need satisfied with modern contraceptive methods indicate that women are increasingly able to achieve the number and spacing of children that they desire.
Performance Indicator #7: Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	26.1 percent
	2003	25.6 percent
	2004	25.2 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	24.7 percent
	Target	24.1 percent
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	High parity births are associated with poorer health outcomes for infants.

PROGRAM GOAL #3: CHILD HEALTH		
Infant and child survival, health, and nutrition improved.		
Performance Indicator #1: Under-Five Mortality Rate		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	Under-Five Mortality Rate (2000): 91/1,000
	2003	Under-Five Mortality Rate (2002): 89/1,000
	2004	87/1,000
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	85/1,000
	Target	86/1,000
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	Survival of children under age five is one of the most important indicators of a population's overall well being. Continued, although slow, progress in child survival indicates the success of investment by USAID, 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. For every additional child who survives through these program investments, hundreds more leave their childhood healthier, better nourished, and more able to reach their own potential and contribute to their country's progress.
Performance Indicator #2: Neonatal Mortality Rate		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 34/1,000
	2003	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 34/1,000
	2004	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 34/1,000
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 32/1,000
	Target	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 33/1,000
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	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.

PROGRAM GOAL #3: CHILD HEALTH *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #3: Underweight for Age Among Children Under Five		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	No Data Available.
	2003	28 percent
	2004	27 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	27 percent
	Target	27 percent
	Rating	▮ **On Target**
	Impact	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. The slow but positive global trend in child nutrition is a strong reflection of the impact of health and other program investments in improving the well being of children, and also contributes to lower risk of severe illness and death from infectious diseases. As part of its work to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, USAID has worked closely with UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), and other partners to promote safe infant feeding, including exclusive breastfeeding, in populations where HIV infection is highly prevalent.
Performance Indicator #4: Percentage of Children with Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus (DPT3) Coverage		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	59 percent
	2003	59 percent
	2004	60 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	78 percent
	Target	60 percent
	Rating	▮ **Exceeded 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.

PROGRAM GOAL #3: CHILD HEALTH *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #5: Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	60 percent
	2003	60 percent
	2004	60 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	59 percent
	Target	61 percent
	Rating	🟥 **Below Target**
	Reason for Shortfall	With focus shifting to HIV/AIDS and other health problems, ORT is receiving less attention from partners and countries. As a result, in 2005 several large countries, including Nigeria, Kenya, Philippines, and Indonesia, had declines in ORT use, bringing the global average down. USAID has engaged UNICEF and WHO agents to address this decline.
	Impact	Since the development of ORT 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.

PERFORMANCE GOAL #2
Partnerships, Initiatives, and Implemented International Treaties and Agreements that Protect the Environment and Promote Efficient Energy Use and Resource Management

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">PROGRAM GOAL #1: INSTITUTIONALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Reform bilateral and multilateral processes and institutions to focus efforts on key sustainable development issues (water, energy, and domestic good governance; education; agriculture; environment; and economic growth) and on implementation of sustainable development practices.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Performance Indicator #1: Number of People in Target Areas With Access to Adequate Safe Water Supply and/or Sanitation That Meets Sustainability Standards</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">FY RESULTS HISTORY</td><td>2002</td><td>N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>■ 3,050,635 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply and/or sanitation that meets sustainability standards.

■ 57,436 integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>■ 10,810,722 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply.

■ 11,104,271 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards.

■ 60,512 IWRM governance groups established.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">FY 2005 Data</td><td>2005 Results</td><td>■ 28,250,000 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply.

■ 28,000,000 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards.

■ 66,878 IWRM governance groups established.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>25,000,000 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply and access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rating</td><td>■ **Exceeded Target**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impact</td><td>Adequate and Safe Water Supply and Sanitation: 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."</td></tr>
</table>

PROGRAM GOAL #1: INSTITUTIONALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #2:Number of People with Adequate Access to Modern Energy Services		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	4,765,923 people with access to modern energy services.
	2004	5,140,411 people with access to modern energy services.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	48,772,600 people with access to modern energy services.
	Target	5,000,000 people with access to modern energy services.
	Rating	◼ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	Access to affordable, reliable, clean, and efficient energy services is essential to breaking the cycle of poverty and achieving sustainable development and economic growth. These expanded services have contributed to improved health care, promoted micro-enterprise development, and improved agricultural productivity.

PROGRAM GOAL #2: COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES		
Develop, negotiate, and implement initiatives, treaties, and agreements to better protect resources and promote sustainable development.		
Performance Indicator #1: Number of Coastal and Marine Policies, Laws, or Regulations Developed, Adopted, and Implemented		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	49 policies, laws, or regulations. (cumulative)
	2004	63 policies, laws, or regulations. (cumulative)
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	68 policies, laws, or regulations. (cumulative)
	Target	68 policies, laws, or regulations. (cumulative)
	Rating	◼ **On Target**
	Impact	Conservation policies, laws, and regulation provide a crucial foundation for securing both the commitment to and enforcement of conservation of natural resources.

PROGRAM GOAL #3: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, PROTECTED AREAS, FORESTS, AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES		
Promote economic development, alleviate poverty, and improve local governance by improving conservation and management of the world's natural protected areas.		
Performance Indicator #1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	40,900,997 hectares under improved management.
	2003	■ 26,655,591 hectares under approved management for biodiversity conservation. ■ 197,888,892 hectares under sustainable forest management.
	2004	■ 51,834,573 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural and natural landscapes). ■ 19,101,701 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. ■ 83: Number of targeted conservation areas implementing approved management plans as a result of USAID assistance.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 234,568,508 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural and natural landscapes). ■ 199,433,269 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. ■ Number of targeted conservation areas implementing approved management plans as a result of USAID assistance. This indicator is no longer being collected
	Target	■ 52,500,000 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural and natural landscapes). ■ 28,000,000 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	Biodiversity conservation and sound natural resource management promote improved human well being by protecting valuable genetic resources and ecosystems, and expanding enterprise and employment opportunities from the sustainable production of natural products and environmental services. In addition, they contribute to equitable natural resources governance, and mitigate conflict over resources.

PROGRAM GOAL #4: GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE		
Implement the President's new approach to climate change and energy technologies.		
Performance Indicator #1: Status of Bilateral, Regional and Global Climate Change Partnerships and Initiatives		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	■ Partnerships announced with India. ■ Implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of $174 million in 55 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 3.8 million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions were avoided and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.
	2003	■ Initiated partnerships with Russia, Mexico, and South Africa. Continued exploratory discussions with Kazakhstan and Brazil. Results were consistent with 2002 timelines, and existing partnerships were reviewed. ■ Implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of $207 million in 55 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. Four million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions were avoided and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.
	2004	■ Built support among developing countries for U.S. positions on science, technology, and adaptation under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. ■ Worked with bilateral partners to convene an Asian regional workshop on climate and energy in order to foster a regional dialogue on the nexus of climate and energy issues. ■ Established new, additional bilateral climate change partnerships with Brazil. ■ The Agency implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of $189 million in 49 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. Five million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent emission were avoided, and 127 million hectares/year were added for activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ The United States successfully launched the new Methane to Markets partnership with 14 countries. Work on international partnerships such as the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE), Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems (GenIV) nuclear energy technology partnership, and Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) continued to advance. A second Asian regional workshop on climate and energy convened, working in collaboration with a number of bilateral partners as well as with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Each of the existing bilateral partnerships involves multiple discrete initiatives. Cooperative activities under the bilateral partnerships now total over 400, and within each partnership the number of activities has tended to grow at a gradual and manageable pace. Reviews of partnerships are ongoing, and activities are being adjusted to enhance effectiveness. The United States initiated its 15th bilateral partnership with Germany. ■ The Agency implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of $189 million in 51 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. ■ Convened a second Asian workshop on climate and energy, working in collaboration with a number of bilateral partners as well as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
	Target	■ Established partnerships and advanced relationships with additional targeted countries or regions. ■ Convene a second Asian workshop on climate and energy, working in collaboration with a number of bilateral partners as well as the APEC.
	Rating	▇ **On Target**
	Impact	The Global Climate Change team has been successful in ensuring USAID mission priorities and strategic objectives were incorporated into at least six U.S. government bilateral agreements on climate change, thus furthering U.S. climate change policy.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**PERFORMANCE GOAL #3**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">*Broader Access to Quality Education with Emphasis on Primary School Completion*</td></tr>
</table>

		PROGRAM GOAL #1: IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION
		Improve access to childhood, primary, secondary, adult, higher education, and workforce development programs.
		Performance Indicator #1: Number of Learners Completing Basic Education in Programs Sponsored by USAID
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	■ 14,163,038 children enrolled in primary education programs.
	2003	■ 22,317,204 children enrolled in primary education programs. ■ 1,799,066 children enrolled in primary school. ■ 101,756 children completing primary school.
	2004	■ 21,279,734 students enrolled in primary school. ■ 1,751,298 students completing primary school. ■ 84,494 adult learners completed basic education.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 23,233,676 students enrolled in primary school. ■ 1,572,853 students completing primary school. ■ 143,502 adult learners completing basic education.
	Target	■ 22,000,000 students enrolled in primary school. ■ 2,000,000 students completing primary school. ■ 90,000 adult learners completing basic education.
	Rating	■ **On Target**
	Impact	This key global, aggregated, output indicator will help measure changes in education programs. Quality improvements include better curriculum that promote 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.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #2: Capabilities in Higher Education and Workforce Development Programs Sponsored by USAID		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)
	2003	■ 528 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. ■ 207 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development.
	2004	■ 550 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. ■ 220 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. ■ 78,289 persons trained through workforce development programs.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	■ 666 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. ■ 264 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. ■ 98,671 persons trained through workforce development programs.
	Target	■ 560 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. ■ 210 higher education institutional programs, policies, and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. ■ 80,000 persons trained through workforce development programs.
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	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.

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	5
Number of Program Goals	2	Number of Targets Not Met	–
Number of Indicators	5		

PERFORMANCE GOAL #1

Effective Protection, Assistance, and Durable Solutions for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Conflict Victims, and Victims of Natural Disasters

PROGRAM GOAL #1: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE		
Address the humanitarian needs of refugees, victims of conflict and natural disasters, and internally displaced persons (IDP).		
Performance Indicator #1: Crude Death Rates (CDR)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	2002	USAID convened an international workshop which led to the adoption of the crude mortality rate (CMR)/crude death rate (CDR) (and nutritional status) as a common indicator for all relief organizations and agreement to develop a standardized assessment methodology. This led to international agreement to establish comprehensive shared systems to undertake global monitoring of CDR status in emergency sites.
	2003	The Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT) was funded by the Department of State/PRM (population, refugees, and migration) to compile data on CDR, nutrition, and other indicators. Pre-conflict baseline data were collected and established for 89 mortality survey populations in 26 countries.
	2004	CE-DAT was officially launched as an online, publicly accessible data source for mortality, morbidity, and nutrition information. In this first phase, CE-DAT focused on eight priority countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Sudan—with detailed human indicator database established for Sudan as a priority because of the Darfur crisis.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	CDR remained stable in two-thirds (2/3) of monitored areas.
	Target	CDR declines or remains stable in two-thirds (2/3) of monitored areas.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	The CDR is the most vital public health indicator of the severity of a humanitarian crisis. It is an accepted indicator of the extent to which the international community is meeting minimum standards of care and thus the other impact and performance of the collective international relief system.

The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at http://www.usaid/policy/par05/.

PROGRAM GOAL #1: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE *(continued)*		
Performance Indicator #2: Nutritional Status of Children Under Five Years of Age		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	USAID convened an international workshop which led to the adoption of nutritional status (and CDR) as a common indicator for all relief organizations and agreement to develop a standardized assessment methodology. This led to international agreement to establish comprehensive shared systems to undertake global monitoring of nutritional status in emergency sites.
	2003	Nutrition data compiled for 67 percent of selected conflict sites with CDR data, mostly in the Africa region and countries with protracted emergencies, and Iraq and Afghanistan.
	2004	198 emergency sites surveyed in 22 countries (16 in Africa, four in Asia, one in Middle East, and one in South America).
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	In 7 percent of targeted sites (16 sites out of over 225 refugee camps and settlements worldwide), more than 10 percent of children under age five suffered from global acute malnutrition. During FY 2005, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded 10 percent in 11 camps in Chad, seven camps in Ethiopia, and one camp in the Central African Republic. For example, GAM rates among Sudanese refugees in Chad have declined since FY 2004; however, they remain at serious levels (around 15 percent), according to May 2005 surveys. The Department is working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international and non-governmental organizations to ensure that less than 10 percent of children under age five suffer from global acute malnutrition in refugee camps.
	Target	Nutritional status improves or remains stable in two-thirds (2/3) of monitored sites.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	Nutritional status is a basic indicator for assessing the severity of humanitarian crisis, together with CDR. 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.
Performance Indicator #3: Number of Beneficiaries Assisted by USAID (in millions)		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	59.6 million beneficiaries.
	2003	▪ 73 million beneficiaries. ▪ 16,530 beneficiaries who were torture survivors.
	2004	▪ 64,083,897 beneficiaries. ▪ 14,881 beneficiaries who were torture survivors. ▪ Number of prosthetic devices distributed (baseline year): 707.
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	▪ 114,380,450 beneficiaries. ▪ Number of beneficiaries who were torture survivors: This indicator is no longer being collected. ▪ Number of prosthetic devices distributed: This indicator is no longer being collected.
	Target	The number of people served is not the best measure of the performance of humanitarian assistance. USAID does not normally set an overall target number of beneficiaries at the beginning of an emergency, because disaster situations are dynamic. New needs arise while others are alleviated, so it is very difficult if not impossible to know how many people USAID intends to serve at the outset of a given complex emergency or natural disaster. As a result, the "coverage" figure of planned vs. actual beneficiaries is not entirely reliable.
	Rating	🟩 **On Target**
	Impact	DCHA/OFDA relief programs reached nearly 100 million beneficiaries, providing a wide range of life-saving and preparedness services.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" style="text-align:center">PERFORMANCE GOAL #2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" style="text-align:center">Improve Disaster Prevention and Response Through Capacity Building in Crisis-Prone Countries</td></tr>
</table>

		PROGRAM GOAL #1: PARTNER ACCOUNTABILITY
		Ensure that partners have the appropriate training and support to build local capacity in disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Performance Indicator #1: Number/Percent of Crisis-Prone Countries That Have Systems to Warn about Shocks and Their Effects on Food Availability/Access by Vulnerable People

FY RESULTS HISTORY	2002	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	Nine (45 percent) of USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks (first year of data collection).

FY 2005 Data	2005 Results	14 (55 percent) of USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	Target	11 (52 percent) of USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	Rating	■ On Target
	Impact	Local capacity to anticipate and respond appropriately to disasters is established.

Performance Indicator #2: Number of Institutions Reconstructed and Rehabilitated (Homes, Water/Sanitation Facilities, Schools, Markets, etc.).

FY RESULTS HISTORY	2002	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	First year of data collection. 41,577 buildings (homes, schools, clinics, markets) reconstructed or rehabilitated.

FY 2005 Data	2005 Results	28,909 buildings (homes, schools, clinics, markets) reconstructed or rehabilitated.
	Target	28,909 buildings (homes, schools, clinics, markets) reconstructed or rehabilitated.
	Rating	■ On Target
	Impact	USAID met the critical needs of many people displaced by conflict or natural disasters around the world.

STRENGTHEN DIPLOMATIC AND PROGRAM CAPABILITIES

The fulfillment of the Agency's mission and the achievement of its policy goals are inextricably linked to a foundation of sound management and organizational excellence required by the President's Management Agenda (PMA). This foundation is essential to support the work of USAID's Missions and Programs. The Agency is committed to maintaining a well-qualified workforce, supported by modern infrastructure that provides the tools to achieve its 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	4	Number of Targets Met	4
Number of Program Goals	4	Number of Targets Not Met	1
Number of Indicators	5		

The FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report can be viewed at http://www.usaid/policy/par05/.

PERFORMANCE GOAL #1

Modernized, Secure, and High Quality Information Technology (IT) Management and Infrastructure that Meets Critical Business Requirements

PROGRAM GOAL #1: SECURE GLOBAL NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Achieve the Agency's IT goals by establishing a reliable and secure global telecommunications and processing infrastructure.

Performance Indicator #1: Percentage of IT Systems Certified and Accredited

FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	100 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	100 percent
	Target	100 percent
	Rating	■ On Target
	Impact	The 100 percent certification and accreditation (C&A) 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 (Aidnet), office-specific information systems of the Inspector General (IG) and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the New Management Systems (NMS) Acquisition and Assistance Module, and the Phoenix and related financial systems.

Performance Indicator #2: Number of Information Security Vulnerabilities Per IT Hardware Item

FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2003	N/A (new indicator in FY 2004)
	2004	0.09
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	0.00054
	Target	0.01
	Rating	■ On Target
	Impact	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.

PERFORMANCE GOAL #2
Secure, Safe, and Functional Facilities Serving Domestic and Overseas Staff

PROGRAM GOAL #1: COMPOUND SECURITY PROGRAM		
Compound security provides technical security (e.g., alarms, cameras, lighting, closed-circuit televisions (CCTV)) and physical security (e.g., perimeter security, vaults, safe havens, escape hatches) installations and upgrades to Department overseas facilities to protect employees from terrorist and other security threats.		
Performance Indicator #1: Percent of Missions Not Co-Located With the Department of State Receiving Targeted Physical Security Enhancements Within a Given Year		
FY RESULTS HISTORY	**2002**	20 percent
	2003	33 percent
	2004	31 percent
FY 2005 Data	**2005 Results**	60 percent
	Target	31 percent
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	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.

PERFORMANCE GOAL #3

Integrated Budgeting, Planning, and Performance Management; Effective Financial Management; and Demonstrated Financial Accountability

PROGRAM GOAL #1: IMPROVED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Provide world-class financial services that support strategic decision-making, mission performance, the President's Management Agenda (PMA), and improved accountability to the American people.

Performance Indicator #1: Total Number of Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and Auditor Identified Material Weaknesses Identified

FY RESULTS HISTORY		
	2002	N/A
	2003	10
	2004	Four

FY 2005 Data		
	2005 Results	One
	Target	Three
	Rating	■ **Exceeded Target**
	Impact	The strong FY 2005 result is important because it indicates that the Agency is taking aggressive actions to implement financial and general management improvements. What will happen or what did happen because of the achieved results? Specifically, the Agency has reduced vulnerabilities to a manageable level and it has continued to improve upon financial processes. How do the results move the Agency closer to a desired outcome? The ultimate result, which we have achieved, is an unqualified certification on management controls by USAID's Administrator (under the FMFIA) and a clean opinion from the IG on the Agency's financial statements indicating that USAID's overall financial and management position has been strengthened.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**PERFORMANCE GOAL #4**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">*Customer-Oriented, Innovative Delivery of Administrative and Information Services, and Assistance*</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**PROGRAM GOAL #1: CUSTOMER-ORIENTED MANAGEMENT SERVICES**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Ensuring that USAID Management Services are directed at and generated by the staff that uses them.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**Performance Indicator #1: Average "Margin of Victory" on Customer Service Survey for Management Offices (PART) – Two Year Average of Per Capita Central Management Costs**</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">**FY RESULTS HISTORY**</td><td>**2002**</td><td>N/A (new indicator in FY 2003)</td></tr>
<tr><td>**2003**</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>**2004**</td><td>Baseline: 23.7 percent.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">**FY 2005 Data**</td><td>**2005 Results**</td><td>46.4 percent</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Target**</td><td>58 percent</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Rating**</td><td>🟥 **Below Target**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Reason for Shortfall**</td><td>The reason for the shortfall is because some of the country operating units failed to meet their targets. Corrective actions are being taken, such as the readjustment of the program(s) to address new country operational environments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Impact**</td><td>The average "Margin of Victory" on the Administrator's customer service survey in FY 2004 indicates that USAID's management offices have improved customer service since FY 2003. A higher score reflects increased satisfaction with management services, especially in such areas as Information Resources Management, Financial Management, Administrative Services, and procurement, and indicates increasingly effective support to Agency functions.</td></tr>
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U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20523

202-712-0000

www.usaid.gov