

# STRATEGIC GOAL ON GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

## PUBLIC BENEFIT

The U.S. Government supports just and democratic governance for three distinct but related reasons: as a matter of principle, as a contribution to U.S. national security, and as an integral part of its broader development agenda. Governments that respect human rights, respond to the needs of their people, and govern by the rule of law are more likely to conduct themselves responsibly toward other nations. Effective and accountable democratic states are also best able to promote broad-based and sustainable prosperity. The overarching purpose of this goal is to promote freedom and strengthen effective democracies in recipient states and move them along a continuum toward democratic consolidation. The four priority program areas within this strategic goal are Rule of Law and

Human Rights, Good Governance, Political Competition and Consensus-building, and Civil Society.

## STRATEGIC GOAL PERFORMANCE

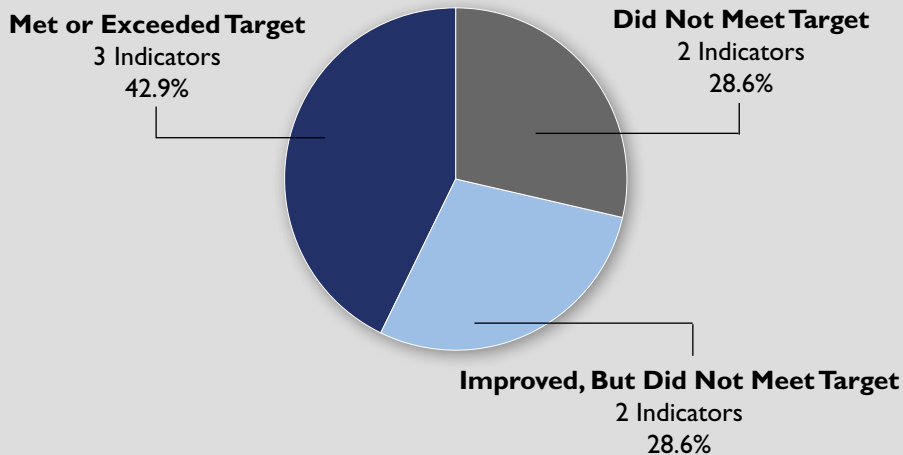
In FY 2008, USAID-managed resources for the Governing Justly and Democratically strategic goal totaled approximately \$1.7 billion, 12.2% of the Agency budget for the year. Seven representative indicators illustrate USAID program performance for this goal, of which three met or exceeded the performance targets; two improved performance over the prior year but did not meet the targets; and two did not meet the targets. Some program results, such as those for the indicator on U.S. Government-assisted courts with improved case

management, are achieved jointly by USAID and the Department of State. In addition to the seven reported indicators for this strategic goal, USAID monitors trends on other broad indicators of the advance or retreat of democratic governance in countries and regions of U.S. national interest. USAID conducted 97 evaluations, assessments, and special studies in this program area in FY 2008, which represents 21.5% of the Agency's total. Of these, 34% were used to make programmatic decisions and 45% were used to identify best practices and analyze lessons learned.

Budget and performance information for this strategic goal is presented below, with key performance measures described in tables linked to the relevant program area. These measures illustrate USAID's progress toward assisting partner nations in governing justly and democratically.

### 2008 PERFORMANCE RESULTS

N=7 Indicators



## PROGRAM AREA: RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated and consistent with international human rights law. Activities in this program area advance and protect human and individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories. They promote societies in which the state and its citizenry are held accountable to laws that are consistent with international norms and standards.

A well-functioning justice system is a key component of a state that abides by

## USAID-MANAGED RESOURCES FOR GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 653(a) Final Base Plus Enacted Supplemental
<b>TOTAL (\$ thousands)</b>	<b>12,712,484<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>13,965,426<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	<b>1,484,899</b>	<b>1,709,595</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>193,624</b>	<b>282,813</b>
<i>Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training</i>  <i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</i>		
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>721,750</b>	<b>745,839</b>
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>141,456</b>	<b>282,706</b>
<i>Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance</i>  <i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women</i>		
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>428,069</b>	<b>398,237</b>
<i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</i>  <i>Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>  <i>Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>		

1. Includes USAID Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund and 60% of the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account. Does not include Public Law 480 funds.

2. Does not include the Andean Counter-Drug Program funds or \$110 million of Economic Support Fund transfer from the Department of Defense.

the rule of law, and well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The first representative indicator (p. 18, top) illustrates USAID's progress toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel—judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff—in a target group of 32 countries. Training conducted in FY 2008 covered a range of topics from commercial law in Indonesia to a new trafficking in

persons (TIP) law in Mexico. Training alone does not necessarily lead to implementation or ultimately results, but it is a way to

measure short-term progress against longer goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. Government assistance. USAID programs exceeded the FY 2008 target of training 50,309 personnel, largely due to efforts in Mexico to increase awareness of the TIP law that was passed in October 2007. Against a projection of training 16,000 Mexican legal personnel, more than 24,000 were trained. The 2008 target appears to be a significant departure from the 2007 results of 110,041 individuals trained. What is not evident is that the 2007 results were nearly double the targeted 56,169 individuals to be trained, due to much greater participation in training programs than expected in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mexico, and Cambodia. The 2008 target was set slightly lower than 2007 to accommodate expected changes in program focus in certain countries.

Nine additional USAID operating units that were not part of the original group of target countries submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator. These results add 3,605 justice sector personnel to the total that received U.S. Government training, raising the total result to 59,606 personnel trained.

In addition to training justice sector personnel, the U.S. Government also supports programs that improve case management, aiming to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. The second indicator (p. 18, bottom) highlights the joint performance of USAID and the Department of State programs designed to improve case management in 19 U.S. Government-assisted countries. Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing the transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law. For these reasons, tracking the number of courts receiving U.S. Government

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<b>GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY (\$ thousands)</b>	<b>1,484,899</b>	<b>1,709,595</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>193,624</b>	<b>282,813</b>

## STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

### Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

#### Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target <sup>2</sup>
N/A <sup>1</sup>		110,041	50,309	56,001	Met or Exceeded Target	60,000

#### Data Verification and Validation

**Data Source:** FY 2008 Performance Reports from Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Serbia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Africa Regional, as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>, p. 20–23).

Notes:

1. FY 2007 was the first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, is therefore available in 2008.

2. FY 2009 targets are set at a preliminary level and will be updated when the FY 2009 budget is appropriated.

## STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

### Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

#### Performance Indicator: Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target <sup>2</sup>
N/A <sup>1</sup>		350	477	351	Improved, but Did Not Meet Target	500

#### Data Verification and Validation

**Data Source:** FY 2008 Performance Reports from Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Serbia, Ukraine, and Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have also set FY 2008 targets against this indicator. Program results for this indicator are achieved jointly by USAID and the Department of State.

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>, p. 20–23)

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assistance is a reliable indicator of improvements in the overarching objective of improving the quality of the rule of law in host countries.

Overall program targets were not met because multiple operating units are no longer reporting against this indicator due to changes in programming. In particular, because the Department of State Africa Regional Bureau faced significant reductions in funding and elected to focus its resources on other strategic priorities, it did not report results against a target of 100 assisted courts with improved case management. However, those operating units that did report against this measure had significant success in FY 2008. Colombia almost tripled its FY 2007 number of 30, with 83 courts improving case management in FY 2008. Egypt, Guatemala, and Jordan also saw significant improvements; only Haiti fell short of its target.

Eight additional operating units submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator that were not part of the original group of target countries, increasing the total number of U.S. Government-assisted courts with improved case management to 563 courts.

Using Freedom House's Rule of Law Index to monitor broad improvements in the rule of law across South and Central Asia, USAID is able to track the extent to which U.S. Government-assisted programming is contributing to a more effective and impartial justice system in partner countries. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this Index, the most recent data available are for 2007, published in the *Freedom in the World* report in July 2008. The quality of the rule of law in these countries is generally poor, and most nations experienced few significant changes over the previous year. Turkmenistan improved its rule of law by one point but Pakistan declined by one point, resulting in a net change of zero countries that improved the rule of law in 2007. Pakistan's rating was lowered to reflect the imposition of martial law, under which restrictions were placed on freedom of assembly and the media, politicians and human rights activists were held under house arrest, the constitution was suspended, and the Supreme Court was disbanded. Complete data and information for the Rule of Law Index and *Freedom in the World*

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	Actual	653(a) Final Base Plus Enacted Supplemental
GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY (\$ thousands)	1,484,899	1,709,595
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>721,750</b>	<b>745,839</b>

report can be located on the Freedom House website, <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

### PROGRAM AREA: GOOD GOVERNANCE

Assistance in the good governance program area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the

government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in the area of good governance support avenues for public participation and oversight and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

USAID monitors broad increases in government effectiveness using World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. This indicator measures the quality of a country's public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from



Credit: Maureen Taft-Morales, USAID

**A K'iche' woman proudly displays her ink stained finger after voting in Guatemala's rural highlands where USAID assistance increased inclusion of rural indigenous women voters.**

political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the quality of the government's commitment to such policies. The transition to an effective, democratic government takes time; thus, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a "significant improvement" in government effectiveness by 2015. A significant improvement is defined as an improvement of at least 0.20 for Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon; 0.25 for Iraq; and 0.35 for West Bank/Gaza. The most recent data available are for 2007, published by the World Bank in June 2008. Egypt declined slightly (-0.03) from the previous year; West Bank and Gaza more so (-0.13), and Lebanon the most (-0.16). However, Jordan and Iraq showed a slight improvement in effectiveness over the prior year: +0.08 in Jordan and +0.02 in Iraq. For more information and complete data for the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, please refer to <http://www.govindicators.org>.

## PROGRAM AREA: POLITICAL COMPETITION AND CONSENSUS-BUILDING

Programs in this area support peaceful political competition and negotiation of

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<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>141,456</b>	<b>282,706</b>

disputes through a democratic and representative political process. They encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The U.S. Government seeks to promote consensus-building among government, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Free and fair elections are crucial because open and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic

and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. Government programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

The first indicator of performance in this area (below) tracks the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. Government assistance as one component of promoting credible and fair elections. Because the indicator measures persons trained for deployment as observers before or during national election, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year: USAID did not meet the 2008 target of 27,536

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>						
<b>Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance</b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Preliminary Target<sup>2</sup></b>
N/A <sup>1</sup>		53,258	27,536	24,629	Did Not Meet Target	30,000
<b>Data Verification and Validation</b>						
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2008 Performance Reports from Angola, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.						
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> , p. 20-23).						
Notes:						
1. FY 2007 was the first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, is therefore available in 2008.						
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## STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

### Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

#### Performance Indicator: Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target <sup>2</sup>
N/A <sup>1</sup>		127	152	130	Improved, but Did Not Meet Target	162

#### Data Verification and Validation

**Data Source:** FY 2008 Performance Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nigeria, Serbia, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>, p. 20–23).

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election observers trained in the original group of target countries. Some country-specific targets were not met because some elections that were to be monitored were postponed. In Russia the target of 6,000 was missed by almost 25% due to what has been reported as a much more difficult environment for election monitors to work in. In the future, programming plans in Russia are expected to shift from training short-term observers to a longer-term focus on monitoring, which will be more conducive to the environment in which they operate. The primary reason for missing the target, however, was that the program emphasis in the Philippines shifted from training domestic election observers to monitoring the number of electoral administration procedures and systems that were strengthened with U.S. Government assistance and did not report against its target of 3,000 observers trained.

Twelve operating units that were not part of the original group of target countries submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator, increasing the total trained with U.S. Government assistance to 66,537 domestic election observers.

Beyond ensuring that elections are conducted fairly and equitably, activities in the political competition and consensus program area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The second representative indicator in this program area above looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. Government assistance to increase the number of women candidates and members. Increased access of women and other marginalized groups to the political system is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive

society. This is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. Government foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

In 2008, 130 U.S. Government-assisted political parties were implementing programs to increase women's participation in politics in the targeted 13 countries, which is an improvement over the 2007 result, but short of the target of 152 parties. The target could possibly have been reached, but Nigeria reported no results against its initial

### VOICES FROM THE FIELD

#### PROMOTING FREE MEDIA

After a long and often troubled century under Belgrade's control, Kosovo became the world's 193rd country in February 2008. A strong, independent media is a hallmark of a free, democratic society, and Kosovo's vibrant media is a testament to democratic progress in that country. USAID has played an integral role in Kosovo's media renaissance. Funding from USAID and other donors built 10 towers in Kosovo that now broadcast signals reaching more than 90% of the population with radio and 70% of the population with television. Due to these initiatives, a major milestone was achieved in May 2008 when the Kosovo Terrestrial Transmission Network transitioned from a donor-dependent non-governmental organization to a shareholder-owned company.

target of 45 parties. With the exception of Haiti, all other units met or exceeded their targets. In fact, Indonesia was able to significantly exceed its target of assisting eight political parties due to a change in the election law that permitted assistance to 32 parties. This expansion of parties working to increase women's participation is expected to lead to an expansion of opportunities for women to take political and governance leadership roles.

USAID also tracks the Freedom House Electoral Process Index and the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators to monitor broad trends in two governance indicators in targeted countries. A group of 10 countries are monitored using the indicator for number of countries showing progress in developing a fair, competitive, and inclusive electoral process. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this Index, the most recent data are for 2007, published in the *Freedom in the World* report in July 2008. Seven of the 10 target nations remained relatively stable over the previous year; however, Iran saw a slight improvement during 2007, and West Bank and Gaza and the Philippines both saw a serious decline. The decline in the Philippines was based in part on a spike in political killings in the run-up to legislative elections. For more information on the Electoral Process Index in Freedom House's *Freedom in the World* report, please refer to <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

## PROGRAM AREA: CIVIL SOCIETY

The U.S. Government seeks to strengthen democratic political culture and citizenship by supporting the means through which citizens can freely organize, advocate, and communicate with fellow citizens, members of their own and other governments, international bodies, and other elements of civil society. This includes supporting civic participation and access to a broadly functioning independent and open media, including the Internet.

A vibrant civil society helps ensure that government and citizens comply with the rule of law. Civil society organizations (CSOs) champion women's rights, expose

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<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>428,069</b>	<b>398,237</b>

government corruption and impunity, and spotlight unethical business practices that exploit labor and the environment. Increasing the capacity and quantity of CSOs to serve as watchdogs serves multiple purposes: It increases transparency and the accountability of the government, allows for more information-sharing in communities, and makes for greater economic and social stability. Training is essential to improving the abilities and effectiveness of CSOs to influence government policy.

By monitoring the number of organizations assisted that are engaging in advocacy and watchdog functions (p. 23, top), the U.S. Government can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve the ability of CSOs to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments. For example, in Kenya CSOs were able to monitor events in this year's political turmoil, provide early warnings of potential conflict, and help facilitate discussions among the conflicting groups.

The number of U.S. Government-assisted CSOs engaging in advocacy or watchdog functions exceeded the 2008 target of 1,223. Uganda, Guinea, and Armenia in fact significantly exceeded their targets. Activities in Uganda, for example, built capacity in hundreds of CSOs at the national and local levels, allowing them to play a more active and effective role in the drafting and oversight of laws, policies, and service delivery. The Ugandan results were primarily due to an overwhelming response from CSOs involved in regional land policy consultations across the country.

Twelve additional operating units that were not part of the original group of target countries submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator, increasing the total number of U.S. Government-assisted CSOs engaging in

advocacy or watchdog functions to 1,878.

The sustainability of the sector comprised of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), whether their function relates to advocacy, sports and culture, or community, is another important measure of the strength of civil society and democratic governance. This sector relies on a variety of interconnected factors, including a supportive regulatory and political environment, sufficient independent funding sources, NGO staff skills, and public support. The NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) for Europe and Eurasia (E&E) monitors the vitality of civil NGOs in U.S. Government-assisted countries in those regions and provides a rating system that measures the progress of the sector in seven areas deemed critical to NGO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

The NGOSI draws on the expertise of NGO leaders in 29 countries, partners, donors, and other experts and entities in E&E in order to translate major developments and trends into a country score. The FY 2008 targets for this two-part indicator (p. 23–24) were set based on historical trends; monitoring the trends will demonstrate if countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance are progressing toward a stronger civil society infrastructure. Country scores are set along a continuum characterizing the development and sustainability of the NGO sector from Early Transition (6–7) to Mid-Transition (3–5) to Consolidation (1–3). For more details on what each category entails in each of the seven areas of NGO sustainability, please refer to the full report: [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe\\_eurasia/dem\\_gov/ngoindex/2007/](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2007/).

## STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

### Program Area: Civil Society

#### Performance Indicator: Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target <sup>2</sup>
N/A <sup>1</sup>		1,039	1,223	1,315	Met or Exceeded Target	1,300

#### Data Verification and Validation

**Data Source:** FY 2008 Performance Reports from Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and East Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009..

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## STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

### Program Area: Civil Society

#### Performance Indicator: Europe Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target <sup>1</sup>
3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	Met or Exceeded Target	3.6

#### Data Verification and Validation

**Data Source:** The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers Southern Tier countries where the U.S. Government is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the U.S. Government will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years encapsulated in easy-to-read charts. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe\\_eurasia/dem\\_gov/ngoindex/2007/](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2007/). Scores for calendar year 2008 will be available in spring 2009.

**Data Quality:** This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 11 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.

**Notes:**

1. FY 2009 targets are set at a preliminary level and will be updated when the FY 2009 budget is appropriated.



## STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

### Program Area: Civil Society

### Performance Indicator: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target <sup>1</sup>
4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	Did Not Meet Target	4.5

#### Data Verification and Validation

**Data Source:** The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the U.S. Government provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for previous years encapsulated in easy-to-read charts. The full report is generally published in May for the previous year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe\\_eurasia/dem\\_gov/ngoindex/2007/](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2007/). Scores for calendar year 2008 will be available in spring 2009.

**Data Quality:** This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 11 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.

**Notes:**

1. FY 2009 targets are set at a preliminary level and will be updated when the FY 2009 budget is appropriated.

For the most part NGOs operating in Europe, including the European Union's newest members, Bulgaria and Romania, improved their sustainability during the year, meeting the target of a 0.1 score improvement in 2007. Only Kosovo experienced a decline in sustainability caused by the stalemate over its legal status that paralyzed the then-province throughout 2007. The negotiations absorbed both political and non-political actors, and there was a *de facto* public consensus to cease all activities not related to the status issue. NGO sectors in all nine Southern Tier countries fall within the Mid-Transition sustainability phase. Bulgaria is poised to be the first country in the region to enter the Consolidation stage, with Croatia close behind. Serbia falls at the other end of the spectrum, with less sustainability than many of the Eurasian countries considered below.

NGO sector sustainability across Eurasia remained largely stable from 2007 to 2008, though falling short of the 0.1 improvement

target. Countries reporting progress, deterioration, and no change during the year were about equal in number. Conditions worsened in Belarus, Georgia, and Tajikistan; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan reported slight improvements. Most of the countries in Eurasia fall within the lower half of the Mid-Transition phase, but Belarus, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan remain mired in Early Transition as a result of deep government suspicion and hostility. On the other end of the spectrum, Ukraine shows the highest level of sustainability in Eurasia—higher, in fact, than many of its neighbors in Europe.

USAID uses the Freedom House Freedom of the Press Index to broadly track the number of countries showing progress in freedom of media, which assesses media freedom in countries with a known history of media repression. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this information, the most recent data available are for 2007, published by Freedom House in May

2008. In 2007 five of the 14 target countries showed progress in freedom of media, six deteriorated, and 3 three remained the same as in the previous year. In countries whose scores deteriorated, journalists and media outlets experienced increasing government restriction and rising threats, including intimidation, physical attacks, and in a few cases kidnapping. Improvements in other nations were modest, mainly related to fewer detentions and threats by the government and less regulation of the media. Additional information on the Freedom of the Press Index is available on the Freedom House website, <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.