

## **Fiscal Year 2007 Foreign Assistance Performance Report & Fiscal Year 2009 Performance Plan**

For Fiscal Year 2007, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) elected to participate in a pilot performance reporting program launched by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This initiative, the *Pilot Program for Alternative Approaches to Performance and Accountability Reporting*, seeks to streamline federal agency reporting while retaining ongoing efforts to directly integrate budget and performance planning and reporting. Agencies participating in the pilot program are using an alternative to the traditional Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) by producing three separate reports: an Agency Financial Report; an Agency Performance Report, and a Highlights Report summarizing financial, budget and performance information for FY 2007.

Due to regulatory requirements, the Department and USAID issued separate Annual Financial Reports on November 16, 2007, but in keeping with recent practice, as well as the intent of foreign assistance reform, the two agencies have produced this joint FY 2007 Foreign Assistance Annual Performance Report and FY 2009 Performance Plan, as well as a Joint Highlights Report, which was issued on February 1, 2008.

To ensure the integration of budget and performance information, the two agencies chose to directly incorporate the Performance Report and Plan into the FY 2009 Foreign Assistance Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), highlighting 51 representative performance indicators linked to resource requests. These indicators support the Foreign Assistance Framework, and are organized accordingly, falling under the foreign assistance Strategic Objectives of Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Economic Growth; and Humanitarian Assistance. Within each Strategic Objective there are also key priorities, known as program areas, and the performance measures link directly to these areas. The indicators are part of the data used by missions, Washington bureaus, and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

The performance indicators were selected by a Department of State/USAID inter-agency working group comprised of performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. They reflect U.S. Government foreign policy priorities and major areas of U.S. Government investment, including significant marginal increases in the FY 2009 budget request. The indicators include annual measures directly attributable to U.S. Government activities and longer-term ones, which reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations, host governments, etc., and to which the annual measures contribute. Several performance measures from the agencies' Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessments were selected for inclusion in this representative set. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis of the performance data is a critical component.

Evaluations also play a significant role in improving foreign assistance programs; in FY 2007 over 400 analytical studies of foreign assistance were conducted, addressing programs in each of the above Strategic Objectives. Of these studies, approximately 52% were formal evaluations -- the systematic collection and analysis of information about ongoing or completed U.S. Government-funded activities, which informs program management and resource decisions. The remaining analyses were sector and needs assessments, feasibility studies, management reviews, and other studies that provide critical data to inform and guide decisions on the best use of foreign assistance resources.

In reading this chapter, four key efforts related to performance should be kept in mind. First, the Secretary's reform of foreign assistance is only in its second year, and this year marks the first performance reporting cycle for the integrated Department of State and USAID indicators. Hence, it will take a minimum of an additional two years before sufficient prior year data for some of the performance indicators can be collected and associated trends analyzed to fully inform decision-making.

Second, the reform is still generating important process changes to achieve the complete integration of USAID and Department of State foreign assistance program planning and implementation. For example, beginning with the FY 2010 budget cycle, the joint Department of State/USAID initial resource request from each field mission must link directly to performance information, which will in turn inform the remainder of the full budget and performance cycle.

Third, a review of the Foreign Assistance Framework itself is underway, both the overarching principles as well as the specific standardized program structure. Having applied the new framework in the development of the FY 2008 and FY 2009 budgets, it is time to evaluate its application, including identifying areas for improvement.

Fourth, efforts are underway to develop a consistent strategic planning framework designed for the country level, within which the field can plan and headquarters can guide. One element of this is the Country Assistance Strategy, a new tool that will be tested in FY 2008. Another element is the concept of a National Assistance Strategy, which derives directly from the National Security Strategy and would be akin to the National Defense Strategy prepared by the Department of Defense.

In sum, the foreign assistance reform effort, including the complete integration of Department of State and USAID budget and performance management processes, is complex and multifaceted, requiring collaboration, creativity, determination, and the ability and willingness to review and adjust these new processes as they are tested.

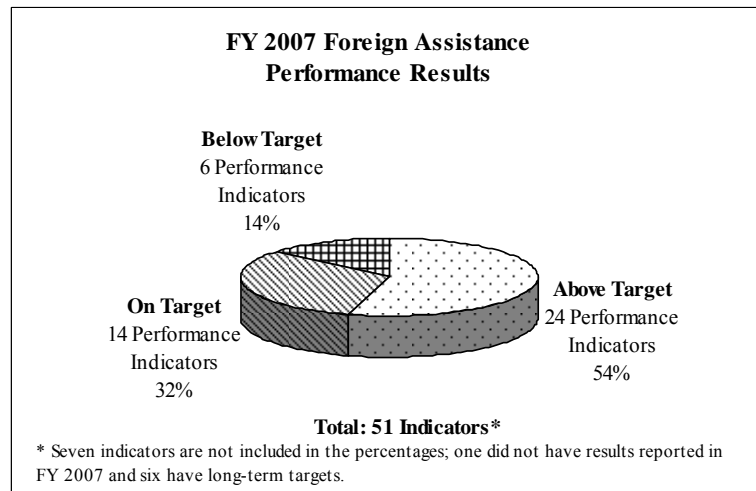
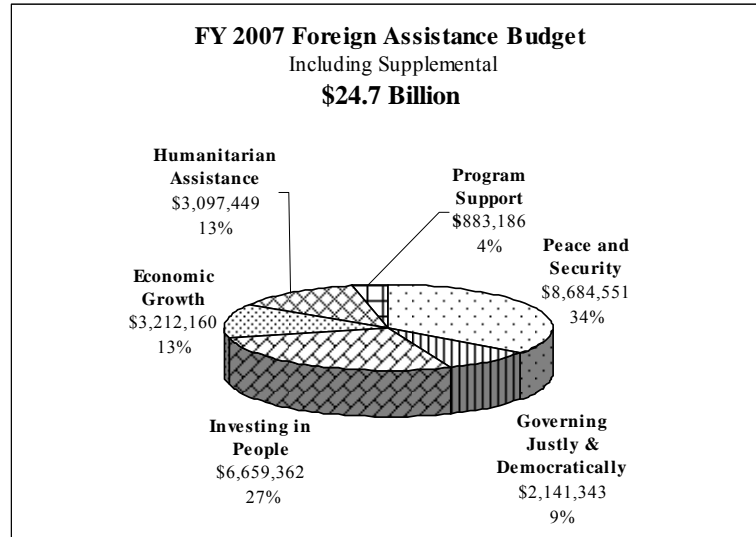
### **Overview of FY 2007 Foreign Assistance Performance Results**

In FY 2007, the Department of State and USAID budgeted more than \$24.6 billion to achieve the U.S. Government's foreign assistance goals across five strategic objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Overall, U.S. foreign assistance programs performed exceedingly well, meeting or surpassing performance targets on 87% of all indicators for which there were results data in FY 2007.

To highlight some key results: In FY 2007 the United States provided HIV/AIDS treatment to more than 1.3 million people in 15 African countries and protected more than 22 million people from malaria through the President's Malaria Initiative; the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance surpassed by 10% its goal of providing 75% of disaster-affected households with basic resources for survival and recovery; and in key areas where the U.S. Government provided interdiction assistance, more than 2.1 million kilograms of illicit narcotics were seized, surpassing the FY 2007 target by 51%. The breadth of these successes in terms of development impact worldwide is encouraging; the results serve both as benchmarks of achievement and important reference points for future programs. While these are examples where program performance exceeded expectations, there were also a number of challenges in program implementation; results for 13% of the performance measures did not meet their targets.

The following charts summarize the foreign assistance performance results for FY 2007 and budgets for FY 2007, FY 2008 and FY 2009. Details on each performance measure, and corresponding budget

information, are found in the following strategic objective sections. The Performance Results graphic refers to the 51 foreign assistance indicators dedicated to the five strategic objectives in 2007. Indicators are considered above target when results are 10% or more above target and below target when their results are 10% or more below target.



**Above Target:** 10% or more above target      **On Target:** Within +/- 10 % of target      **Below Target:** 10% or more below target

## Foreign Assistance

### By Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective and Program Area

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>24,678,051</b>	<b>22,067,296</b>	<b>22,665,113</b>
<b>ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	<b>8,684,551</b>	<b>6,782,357</b>	<b>7,693,566</b>
Counter-Terrorism	242,059	170,508	191,070
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	227,957	240,160	231,495
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,668,632	5,176,314	5,531,127
Counter Narcotics	1,148,083	897,747	1,385,420
Transnational Crime	51,183	61,763	99,438
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	346,637	235,865	255,016
<b>GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	<b>2,141,343</b>	<b>1,376,768</b>	<b>1,719,780</b>
Rule of Law and Human Rights	531,976	396,138	475,185
Good Governance	763,160	371,272	533,308
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	305,432	173,273	313,254
Civil Society	540,775	436,085	398,033
<b>INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
Health	5,758,175	7,168,124	6,837,922
Education	754,475	850,451	757,865
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	146,712	299,266	113,939
<b>ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	<b>3,212,160</b>	<b>2,235,702</b>	<b>2,329,173</b>
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	591,466	219,167	253,730
Trade and Investment	331,638	177,179	237,477
Financial Sector	176,832	188,436	127,843
Infrastructure	723,851	428,479	339,635
Agriculture	538,095	413,296	522,527
Private Sector Competitiveness	385,446	347,899	434,659
Economic Opportunity	127,044	131,822	80,118
Environment	337,788	329,424	333,184
<b>HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>3,097,449</b>	<b>2,523,140</b>	<b>2,134,221</b>
Protection , Assistance and Solutions	2,963,713	2,401,226	2,011,720
Disaster Readiness	78,226	69,720	81,591
Migration Management	55,510	52,194	40,910
<b>PROGRAM SUPPORT</b>	<b>883,186</b>	<b>831,488</b>	<b>1,078,647</b>

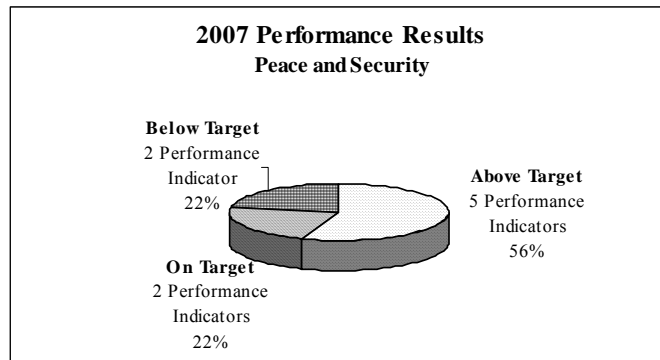
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE

### PEACE AND SECURITY

The United States promotes peace, liberty, and prosperity for all people and security is a necessary precursor to these goals. The U.S. Government directly confronts threats to national and international security from terrorism, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. In so doing, the U.S. Government strengthens its capabilities and that of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. The security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad is best guaranteed when countries and societies are secure, free, prosperous, and at peace.

In the U.S. Government's efforts to protect its citizens and national interests overseas, its foreign assistance strategic priorities, called program areas, include countering terrorism, combating weapons of mass destruction, supporting counter-narcotics activities, strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform, combating transnational crime, and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

FY 2007 performance for this objective is measured by a set of 10 indicators, for which U.S. programs were at or above target for counter-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and conflict mitigation and reconciliation. The mixed results shown in stability operations and security sector reform are the result of incomplete security data for Afghanistan; otherwise, performance is above target. In counter-narcotics, notwithstanding changes in program emphasis of a single country, which led to lower than expected results for one indicator; the results for other countries receiving U.S. Government assistance were above target. Finally, data on trafficking in persons cases are not collected and reported in a standardized manner worldwide, making progress in this area difficult to assess.



Total Number of Indicators = 10\*

\* One indicator is not reflected in the performance percentages because it is long term and annual targets are not set. Annual results, when available, are recorded.

Budget and performance information for this strategic goal is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority program area. These measures illustrate the Department of State and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

<b>Peace and Security</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>24,678,051</b>	<b>22,067,296</b>	<b>22,665,113</b>
<b>Of Which: Peace and Security</b>	<b>8,684,551</b>	<b>6,782,357</b>	<b>7,693,566</b>
<b>Counter-Terrorism</b>	242,059	170,508	191,070
<i>#1: Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism by U.S. Government Programs</i> <i>#10: Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs</i>			
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)</b>	227,957	240,160	231,495
<i>#2: Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards</i> <i>#3: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</i>			
<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>	6,668,632	5,176,314	5,531,127
<i>#4: Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the U.S. Who Are at National Leadership Levels</i> <i>#9: Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan</i>			
<b>Counter-narcotics</b>	1,148,083	897,747	1,385,420
<i>#5: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i> <i>#6: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i>			
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	51,183	61,763	99,438
<i>#8 Number of People Prosecuted, Convicted, and Sentenced for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	346,637	235,865	255,016
<i>#7: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance</i>			

**Program Area: Counter-terrorism**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	<b>7,693,566</b>
<b>Counter-terrorism</b>	<b>242,059</b>	<b>170,508</b>	<b>191,070</b>

In this program area, the U.S. Government trains law enforcement agencies in partner countries and provides state-of-the-art computer database systems that enable identification of suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land or sea ports of entry. It also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that deradicalize youth and support moderate leaders.

Counter-terrorism funding has increased from FY 2008 (\$170.5 million) to FY 2009 (\$191 million). Funding is increasingly supporting development-based approaches that target youth and moderate leaders, particularly through the expansion of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) in the

Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, and Niger, as well as Nigeria and Senegal) and Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) regions, and the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARSII) that builds on best practices for TSCTP.

Training allies to battle terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders and ensure that terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the U.S., while at the same time strengthening U.S. Government partnerships. The following indicator summarizes the performance of U.S. counter-terrorism training activities in 18 countries, including many countries under TSCTP and EARSII.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Counter-terrorism</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #1</b>		<b>Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism By U.S. Government Programs</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Counter-terrorism training programs funded and carried out by the U.S. Government increase capacity, skills, and abilities in host countries and strengthen their partnership with the U.S. Government in the global war on terror. This indicator measures these program area activities, which represent U.S. Government progress toward a top foreign policy priority.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			2,192	1,925	◀▶ On Target	2,600	3,000
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

As part of a coordinated effort, along with capacity building through training to combat terrorism, the U.S. Government is increasingly incorporating approaches, such as public information campaigns, that directly prevent the recruitment of individuals into terrorist organizations. Public perceptions of the United States and its values directly affect the U.S. Government's ability to achieve foreign policy and assistance objectives. A free, well-informed populace makes the best choices for the common good, as factual information is the antidote to ignorance, misunderstanding and violent extremism.

The indicator below summarizes program performance of public information campaigns in the Middle East, Sudan and other African countries, including the regional TSCTP and EARSII programs. For example, in FY 2007, the U.S. Government invested in a field-based, regional program that will develop "edutainment" TV broadcasting to youth across the Middle East and North African region to deliver life skills messages, including tolerance, gender equality, and social interaction in a globalized world. Targets

for the indicator are increased in out years due to the late arrival of FY 2007 funds, which are anticipated to be used for FY 2008 programming.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Counter-terrorism</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator # 10</b>		<b>Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Winning the hearts and minds of local populations is important to the U.S. Government's global war on terror. Public information campaigns include radio, public service announcements, print media, and internet postings that provide information de-legitimizing terrorist activities.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			12	14	◀▶ On Target	29	40
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports are from Somalia, Middle East Regional, and Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set 2008 targets against this indicator.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

**Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	<b>7,693,566</b>
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>227,957</b>	<b>240,160</b>	<b>231,495</b>

Activities in this area aim to prevent the proliferation of, and trafficking in, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other conventional weapons. Funding supports activities such as the Global Threat Reduction Program, the Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS), and a new program to support partner capacity building to prepare and respond to a WMD terrorist attack. Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction funding has decreased slightly from FY 2008 (\$240 million) to FY 2009 (\$231 million).

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the frontlines of our efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The following indicator measures U.S. Government progress worldwide in instituting strategic trade and border controls, designed to interdict the proliferation of WMD, missile delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2007, 12 countries, including the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, and Slovenia have developed valid export control systems meeting international standards. Under proposed funding levels, the U.S. Government will continue to increase the number of countries that institute trade and border controls, but at a slower rate, as evidenced by the FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets.



<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #2</b>		<b>Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the frontline of our efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments to improve their legal/regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to deal with trade and trafficking related to WMD and advanced conventional weapons. The program contributes to “safe and secure” international trade while enhancing the international community’s capacity to interdict unlawful transfers of dangerous technologies and to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation. The EXBS program ‘graduates’ countries from U.S. assistance when they have instituted strategic trade and border controls that meet international standards.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
3	5	8	10	12	▲ Above Target	13	14
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> Countries whose systems meet the international export standards as validated by EXBS reporting, include: 2004 - Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, 2005 - Romania, Bulgaria, 2006 - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, 2007 - Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data is compiled and tracked by the Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation based on feedback from their program managers and contracting officer's representatives and is maintained on their intranet. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <a href="http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a> ).							

The Biosecurity Engagement Program was launched in February 2006 pursuant to a National Security Council mandated, interagency-approved U.S. Government strategy for strengthening global security, with a goal of initially focusing on countries and regions where emerging bioscience sectors, highly infectious disease outbreaks, and terrorist threats coexist. The following indicator records progress in improving pathogen security and laboratory biosafety. Success in this program will reduce terrorist and other non-state actor access to dangerous materials, equipment and expertise. In FY 2007, results were on target with activities occurring in over 12 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Under proposed funding levels the U.S. Government will continue to gradually increase the number of activities that improve pathogen security and laboratory biosafety.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #3</b>		<b>Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction (chemical, nuclear and biological) is a top priority of the U.S. Government. Biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. Therefore, monitoring the performance of programs that improve the security of pathogens and of laboratories handling them, and ensure that expertise relevant to making biological weapons is not transferred to terrorists or proliferant states will help determine the success that the United States is having in combating weapons of mass destruction.  The Biosecurity Engagement Program was launched in February 2006 as a strategy for strengthening global pathogen security. A core objective of this program is to conduct training conferences to increase biosecurity and safety as well as to fund projects or grants to improve pathogen security and laboratory biosafety.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			50	60	▲ Above Target	60	70
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> The Bureau of International Security reported that these trainings and activities took place in 12 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <a href="http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a> ).							

\* This is a new indicator because the Biosecurity Engagement Program was only launched in 2006.

### **Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
<b>Stabilization Operations/Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>6,668,632</b>	<b>5,176,314</b>	<b>5,531,127</b>

Responsible governments deal with threats within their own borders and address international problems in partnership with the U.S. Government and other international and regional actors. Development activities in this area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals.

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform funding has increased each year with a particularly significant increase from FY 2008 (\$5.1 billion) to FY 2009 (\$5.5 billion). The U.S. government is looking to increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the U.S. by expanding relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and throughout the Western Hemisphere. Increased funding in this area is focused on establishing stability

and reductions in violence in Afghanistan. In the Near East, these programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel. Another large increase in this area goes toward supporting the stabilization of Lebanon.

Foreign military training programs carried out by the U.S. Government increase capacity and skills in host countries and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Performance results from 23 countries are highlighted below. One of the countries reported on is Burkina Faso, where regional stability is the primary goal of the U.S. Government. With U.S. International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance, Burkina Faso's military officers have undertaken professional development training at U.S. military schools, thus enhancing their leadership capabilities and fostering a better understanding of the role of the military in a civilian government. IMET graduates are present in the senior ranks of the military, with the senior-most serving as the Army Chief of Staff.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #4</b>		<b>Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the U.S. Who Are at National Leadership Levels</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the U.S. Government increase capacity and skills in host countries and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			608	958	▲ Above Target	1,297	1,400
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Gabon, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, and Uganda as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in 2008 and FY 2009.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

The Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan indicator represents perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. U.S. Government assistance to Afghanistan continues to support reconstruction and stabilization activities, with particular emphasis placed on enabling the Government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance by providing basic social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to its people.

The total picture of FY 2008 funding for Afghanistan has yet to be determined, as issues in the FY 2008 supplemental have not reached closure. As a long-term indicator, annual targets for this measure are not set, although annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs accordingly.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>				
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>		
<b>Performance Indicator #9</b>		<b>Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan</b>		
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator, an average score of one of the six global measures developed by the World Bank's Governance Matters Initiative, represents perceptions of the likelihood that a government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. As a priority country in the global war on terror, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance to the U.S. Government.				
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Results	2015 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.29	-1.20
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>				
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank Governance Matters Initiative. The indicator score is based on a worldwide average being 0.0, with scores ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher likelihood of political stability/absence of violence). The score is a weighted average of its underlying data, with weights reflecting the precision of the individual data sources. The 2007 World Bank Report is based on 2006 data. The long-term target for 2015, -1.20, is the median score for other low income developing countries, such as Rwanda and Uganda, as categorized by the World Bank. These other countries, however, are not experiencing the same degree of political instability and violence as is present in Afghanistan.				
<b>Data Quality:</b> Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.				

**Program Area: Counter-narcotics**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
<b>Counter-narcotics</b>	<b>1,148,083</b>	<b>897,747</b>	<b>1,385,420</b>

Programs in this area contribute to reducing the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region, and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders including blocking and seizing their assets.

Counter-narcotics programs have seen significant increases from FY 2008 (\$897.7 million) to FY 2009 (\$1.385 billion). A key country receiving increased support for counter-narcotics programs is Pakistan, where assistance supports the President's commitment to support the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Counter-narcotics programs funded in the Western Hemisphere continue to focus increased resources on the main source countries for cocaine (Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia). In FY 2009 the largest increase in counter-narcotics is due to the Merida Initiative, which supports Mexico and Central America in increasing their ability to interdict and reduce the demand for drugs throughout the region.

The following performance measure highlights the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by the governments of nine countries in areas where the U.S. Government provides interdiction assistance. Such

assistance includes efforts to strengthen the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training and operational support, improving controls at ports and airports, and programs to increase coordination of host government counter-narcotics activities. Results exceeded the FY 2007 target largely due to an increase in the number of U.S.-supported operations conducted by counter-narcotics units in Bolivia and Mexico. The FY 2008 target has increased due to the anticipated continued U.S. Government support to Pakistan in its attempts to track and interdict illicit drugs, as well as the increased support for interdiction efforts as part of the Merida Initiative. The FY 2009 target is pending as the U.S. Government is reviewing with host governments the target setting methodology.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Counter-narcotics</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #5</b>		<b>Kilograms of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by the host government in areas where the U.S. Government provides interdiction assistance measures the efficacy of this operational support, equipment and training. Statistics on seizures can also complement estimates on cultivation and production as well as the effectiveness of law enforcement operations.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			1,392,252	2,113,097	▲ Above Target	2,101,847	Pending
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> 2007 Performance Reports from: Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, and the Philippines as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

Statistics on eradication complement estimates on seizures. U.S. Government crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial and logistical support for eradication missions, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water/electricity schemes. The following indicator summarizes program performance in six countries receiving U.S. Government assistance in this area. Results for FY 2007 were below target due to changes in the U.S. Government's counter-narcotics approach, in particular in places like Mexico where the change in the program's emphasis resulted in funds not being expended for eradication in FY 2007. The decreased FY 2008 target reflects a reduction of funding for Colombian eradication programs as more funding will be directed to developing alternative livelihoods. The target for FY 2009 is pending as the U.S government is reviewing with host governments the target setting methodology.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Counter-narcotics</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #6</b>		<b>Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Seizure of illicit narcotics is a critical activity in the war on drugs and has a direct and demonstrable impact on the ability of the U.S. Government to combat transnational crime. It is an indicator of law enforcement effectiveness. This indicator measures that the efficacy of U.S. foreign assistance funding in attacking the source of the narcotics problem.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			211,650	177,452	▼ Below Target	182,975	Pending
<b>Reason for Shortfall</b>		Results for FY 2007 were below target due to Mexico's changes in program emphasis and internal reallocation of funds which resulted in a reduction in expenditures for eradication efforts in 2007.					
<b>Steps to Improve</b>		Since the 'below target' results for FY 2007 were due to reallocation of funds and program emphasis and not for under-performance of the program, no further action is necessary this year.					
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> Illicit crop cultivation and gross annual productions figures are provided by Central Intelligence Agency's Crime and Narcotics Center based on satellite imagery. These are supplemented with on the ground verifications and multispectral imagery to determine eradication rates. UNDCP and the Government of Colombia also provide cultivation estimate. The Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs collects and tracks this information.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. For details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <a href="http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a> .							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

### **Program Area: Transnational Crime**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>51,183</b>	<b>61,763</b>	<b>99,438</b>

Activities in this area contribute to decreasing and minimizing cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. U.S. Government programs provide operational support and training to strengthen countries' ability to detect, investigate, prosecute and prevent violations of laws dealing with transnational criminal activities.

Transnational crime programs are increasing significantly from FY 2008 (\$61.7 million) to FY 2009 (\$99 million). The vast majority of this increase is in the Western Hemisphere to combat criminal gangs, strengthen border, air and maritime controls and interdiction, and to diminish the power and impunity of

criminal organizations. Within this area, resources will increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009 to combat trafficking in persons. With these increased resources, the U.S. will continue to build upon and improve its achievements in helping governments prosecute, convict and sentence criminals who engage in trafficking in persons. Complementary U.S. Government programs will also provide assistance for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

Human trafficking is a multi-dimensional threat, depriving people of their human rights and freedoms, increasing global health risks, and fueling the growth of organized crime. The following indicator focuses on concrete actions that other governments have taken with U.S. Government support to fight trafficking, such as prosecutions, convictions, and prison sentences for traffickers, victim protection measures, and prevention efforts. Although it does not directly measure a host government's capacity and ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the U.S. Government assess a host government's progress in instituting rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Transnational Crime</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #8</b>		<b>Number of People Prosecuted, Convicted, and Sentenced for Trafficking in Persons</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Human trafficking has a devastating impact on individual victims, who often suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and family, document theft, and even death. The impact of human trafficking goes beyond individual victims; it undermines the health, safety and security of all nations. The annual Trafficking in Persons Report, which measures this indicator, serves as the primary diplomatic tool through which the U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased determination in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
7,992 prosecutions; 2,815 convictions	6,885 prosecutions; 3,025 convictions	6,618 prosecutions, 4,766 convictions	6,949 prosecutions; 5004 convictions	5,808 prosecutions; 3,150 convictions	▼ Below Target	6098 prosecutions; 3308 convictions	6403 prosecutions; 3473 convictions
<b>Reason for Shortfall:</b> There are three possible explanations for the shortfall: 1) Results data rely on Embassy reporting and foreign government willingness to provide data. Occasionally foreign government officials refuse to provide data. 2) Trafficking cases may be tried under organized crime, kidnapping, immigration or other relevant statutes for which it would be difficult to disaggregate for Trafficking in Persons. 3) Foreign governments may not have the resources/capacity to systematically collect trafficking case data.							
<b>Steps to Improve:</b> Increase bilateral engagement with countries where data is limited. Increase foreign assistance to governments to pass and implement anti-trafficking laws, including technical assistance to compile data. Continue interaction through consultations with U.S. Government embassy personnel and through information efforts to increase understanding about trafficking in persons at posts.							
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> The Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, non-governmental and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.							

**Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>346,637</b>	<b>235,865</b>	<b>255,016</b>

Activities in this program area support conflict mitigation, reconciliation, and peace and justice processes. Programs are designed to meet specific needs of a country's transition from conflict to peace, establishing a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and jump-starting nascent government operations.

Conflict mitigation and reconciliation funding has increased from FY 2008 (\$235.8 million) to FY 2009 (\$255 million), particularly in Africa in countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and in South and Central Asia countries like Afghanistan and Nepal. While these programs contribute to the performance measure below, the programs in Afghanistan also contribute to achieving greater stability as captured under the performance indicator on political stability/absence of violence in Afghanistan.

The following indicator summarizes U.S. Government-supported activities that improve the capacities of citizens to better mitigate conflicts, as well as to be more effective in implementing and managing peace processes. The information summarized below is aggregated from nine country programs, including the Philippines. During FY 2007, over 700 villages in the Philippines were targeted for training in conflict mitigation, elevating the role of women as peace advocates. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets were decreased due to program implementation delays in Nepal.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #7</b>		<b>Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator measures program area activities that are essential to achieving the broader goal of peace and security. Such training increases a population's abilities to resolve/mitigate their own conflicts.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			13,579	17,965	▲ Above Target	5,449	6,000
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Philippines, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. The performance data for this indicator are volatile and fluctuate widely from year to year, depending on country need and capacity. For example, in Nepal, 15,582 people were trained in conflict mitigation skills during FY 2006, but none were expected to be trained in FY 2007. Additional countries set targets against this indicator in FY 2008.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO

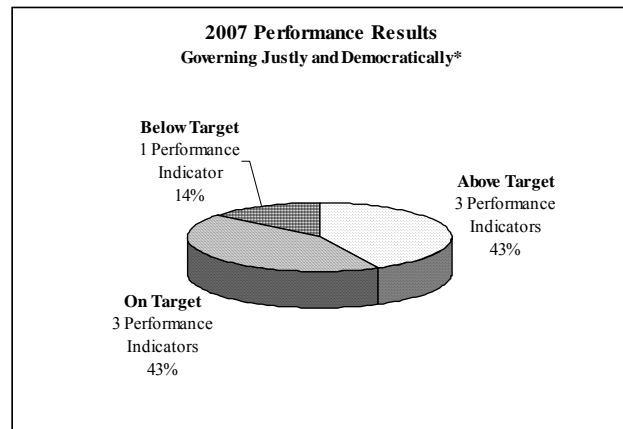
### GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

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 a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Governments that respect human rights, respond to the needs of their people, and govern by 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 goal of the U.S. Government is to promote freedom and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

There are four strategic foreign assistance program areas within this objective: rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building and civil society.

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

In FY 2007, resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Strategic Objective totaled \$2.14 billion or approximately nine percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Of the 11 indicators measuring program performance for this objective, seven reported results in FY 2007, of which all but one met or exceeded the performance targets. The only performance measure not achieving its target was in the Rule of Law and Human Rights program area, and was the result of funding decreases in a single, large program.



Total Number of Indicators = 11\*

\* Four indicators are not reflected in the performance percentages because they are long term and annual targets are not set. Annual results, when available, are recorded.

## Governing Justly and Democratically

### By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b> (\$ in thousands)	24,678,051	22,067,296	22,665,113
<b>Of Which: Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	531,976	396,138	475,185
<i>#14: Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training</i> <i>#11: Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</i> <i>#13: Number of Countries with an Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia</i>			
<b>Good Governance</b>	763,160	371,272	533,308
<i>#15: Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness</i>			
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	305,432	173,273	313,254
<i>#17 Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance</i> <i>#16: Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process</i> <i>#21 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>	540,775	436,085	398,033
<i>#18: Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media</i> <i>#12 Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</i> <i>#19i: Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i> <i>#19ii: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>			

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

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>531,976</b>	<b>396,138</b>	<b>475,185</b>

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, and promote societies in which the state and its citizens are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, consistent with norms and standards.

Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent, efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The indicator below summarizes the performance of U.S. Government justice sector personnel training activities in 32 countries.

The results for FY 2007 greatly exceeded the target due in part to training activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mexico and Cambodia, where there was far greater interest and participation in training programs than expected. Despite nearly doubling the target in 2007, the targets for FY 2008 and 2009 will decrease slightly, in large part because of changes in program focus in certain countries. For example, the program in Colombia trained 18,143 justice sector personnel in FY 2007 but expects to train only 1,240 in FY 2008. This is because the program focus is shifting toward activities in rural, conflict-affected areas of the country that increase access to justice for the most vulnerable populations, including Afro-Colombians, indigenous communities, victims, and women.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #14</b>		<b>Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Better trained personnel are a prerequisite for an improved legal system. This indicator monitors U.S. Government progress toward improving the rule of law, a key foreign policy objective, by training judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			56,169	110,041	▲ Above Target	50,309	60,000
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 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 and Coordination System (FACTS).							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							
* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.							

The U.S. Government also supports programs to improve case management which increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. The following template highlights performance in programs designed to improve case management in 19 U.S. Government-assisted countries.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #11</b>		<b>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law. For these reasons, tracking the number of courts receiving U.S. Government assistance is a solid indicator of improvements to the overarching objective of improving the quality of the rule of law in host countries.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			610	350	▼ Below Target	477	500
<b>Reason for Shortfall</b> Program targets were not met due to a shift in programming objectives in Colombia. The FY 2007 target for Colombia was 295 courts, but due to these programming shifts, only 30 courts were actually assisted.							
<b>Steps to Improve</b> FY 2007 and FY 2008 targets have been adjusted to account for the programming shift in Colombia.							
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 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 and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set FY 2008 targets against this indicator.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

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The following indicator is a long-term measure that summarizes most aspects of rule of law for a region of the world where democracies are fragile and strengthening them is a U.S. Government priority. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan comprise the target population for this indicator. As this is a long-term indicator, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>					
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
<b>Performance Indicator #13</b>		<b>Number of Countries With An Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia</b>			
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator captures progress on most aspects of rule of law for which the U.S. Government provides program assistance, including judicial independence, fairness and effectiveness in civil and criminal court matters, protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile or torture, and guarantees of equal legal treatment. By monitoring the trends across these countries, it is possible to track the extent to which U.S.-assisted programming is contributing to a more effective and impartial justice system in partner countries. The data below are from the group of ten target countries; Nepal was judged to have improved its rule of law but both Afghanistan and Sri Lanka saw a deterioration, thus resulting in a net decrease of one country that was able to improve its rule of law.					
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Result	2007 Rating	2015 Target
No data available			-1	N/A	Increase of at least 1 point in 6 of 10 countries by 2015
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>					
<b>Data Source:</b> Freedom House’s Rule of Law Indicator under the Civil Liberties Index. Freedom House scores 193 countries and 15 territories on a 0-16 scale annually, with higher scores indicating a higher level of rule of law. The following countries comprise the target population for this indicator: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.					
<b>Data Quality:</b> Freedom House publishes indicators about civil and political liberties in countries around the world. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service examines the data after public release before posting the data to the USAID website. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project notifies Freedom House if erroneous or implausible data are published.					

**Program Area: Good Governance**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>763,160</b>	<b>371,272</b>	<b>533,308</b>

Assistance in this program area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens.

The World Bank’s Government Effectiveness indicator, highlighted below, is one of six measures utilized by the Bank’s Governance Matters Initiative. The indicator measures the quality of a country’s public services, the quality of the civil service and its degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation and the quality of the government’s commitment to such policies. For example, Egypt is a key U.S. Government partner in the Middle East and political reform and modernization of the Egyptian judiciary is critical to promoting good governance and the expansion of civil liberties for the entire region. Women have traditionally had unequal access to government forums, restraining their potential contributions to good governance, economic and social development. However, in FY 2007, the Government of Egypt appointed its first 30 women judges, a major success for U.S. Government assistance efforts targeting this area.

Four countries that receive a majority of U.S. Government funding in this area, Iraq, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, are tracked by this indicator. As this is a long-term indicator, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>			
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Good Governance</b>		
<b>Performance Indicator #15</b>	<b>Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Indicator Justification:</b>			
<p>This indicator measures the quality of a country's public services, the quality of the civil service and its degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation and the quality of the government's commitment to such policies. Researchers have found that a country improving its quality of governance from a low level to an average level can in the long term quadruple the income per capita of its population, and similarly reduce infant mortality and illiteracy.</p> <p>Recognizing that transition to an effective, democratic government is a long term process, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a government effectiveness target in 2015. The data below reflect FY 2007 as the baseline year for this measure along with the 2015 target. Subsequent years will show progress across each country toward its long term target.</p>			
Target Countries	2007 Baseline	2015 Target	2015 Target
Egypt	-0.41	-0.21	Significant improvement in score from 3 of 5 countries by 2015. A "significant improvement" is an improvement of at least 0.20 for Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon; 0.25 for Iraq; and 0.35 for West Bank/Gaza
Jordan	0.19	0.39	
Lebanon	-0.45	-0.25	
Iraq	-1.7	-1.45	
West Bank/Gaza	-1.11	-0.76	
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>			
<b>Data Source:</b>			
<p>World Bank Governance Matters Initiative --Government Effectiveness Index for: Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon. The indicators measure six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. They cover 212 countries and territories for 1996, 1998, 2000, and annually for 2002-2006. The indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 33 separate data sources constructed by 30 different organizations. Index uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance). The FY 2007 World Bank results are based on 2006 data. For more information see <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi2007/sc_country.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi2007/sc_country.asp</a></p>			
<b>Data Quality:</b>			
<p>Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.</p>			

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

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>305,432</b>	<b>173,273</b>	<b>313,254</b>

Programs in this area 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 indispensable as open and competitive political processes ensure the citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good general barometer of the 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. Such assistance may involve: pre-election assessments; training election commissioners, elected officials, poll watchers and local and international observers; working with democratically oriented political parties; buying and producing election equipment from ballot boxes to the ballots themselves; helping governments and citizens develop public education programs; and planning how to protect and count the ballots as quickly as possible.

The following two indicators measure the performance of key countries receiving U.S. Government assistance. The first indicator focuses on one aspect of promoting credible and fair elections. Because the indicator measures persons trained in preparation for deployment as observers before or during national election, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year. Slightly lower results in FY 2007 and lower targets in FY 2008 and FY 2009 are in part due to the lack of cooperation by the electoral commission in Nigeria, which lead to a suspension of program funding in Nigeria by the U.S. Government.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #17</b>		<b>Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator assists in the measurement of U.S. Government progress toward greater political competition and consensus-building, a key foreign policy objective. The results are attributable to the U.S. Government investment in activities that contribute toward these higher-level outcomes.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			57,825	53,258	◀▶ On Target	27,536	30,000

**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION**

**Data Source:**

FY 2007 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 and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

**Data Quality:**

Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

The following long-term indicator is high-level measure of a country’s progress in improving political competition and consensus-building, to which U.S. Government and other donor programs may contribute. As this is a long term indicator of the electoral process, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>					
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>			
<b>Performance Indicator #16</b>		<b>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral Process</b>			
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> As a component of its Political Rights Index, Freedom House tracks annual trends of country progress toward developing a fair, competitive and inclusive electoral process. U.S. Government –assisted programs contribute to the overall progress of a country’s efforts in this area.					
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Rating	2015 Target
No data available*			3	N/A	Increase of at least 1 point in 6 of 10 countries by 2015
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>					
<b>Data Source:</b> Freedom House, Freedom in the World. Electoral Process Index for: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Indonesia, Haiti, Philippines, Liberia, Iran, West Bank and Gaza, and Egypt. The Freedom House Index rates countries on a 0-12 point scale. Higher scores indicate a higher level of Electoral Process.					
<b>Data Quality:</b> Freedom House publishes indicators about civil and political liberties in countries around the world. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service examines the data after public release before posting the data to the USAID website. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project notifies Freedom House if erroneous or implausible data are published.					

\*Publicly available global data for the Electoral Process Index begins in 2006.

Increased numbers of women political candidates is a proxy for increased access to the political system of marginalized groups that are often excluded from political participation. The increased access of such groups to the political system is a sign of a more open and democratic society. The following indicator summarizes program performance from 13 countries receiving U.S. Government assistance.



<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #21</b>		<b>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. Government foreign policy objective which is the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			136	127	◀▶ On Target	152	162
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nigeria, Serbia, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

**Program Area: Civil Society**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>540,775</b>	<b>436,085</b>	<b>398,033</b>

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 information – including media freedom and a broadly functioning independent and open media sector, including the Internet.

Independent media organizations are essential to ensuring broad access to independent, accurate and balanced information, and are also a critical guarantor of democratic institutions and values. The U.S. Government provides technical assistance and other support to media organizations in key countries around the world. For example, in Russia, the U.S. Government provided over 1,220 newspapers, television and radio stations with technical guidance in eight crucial areas: legal protection; technology development; access to information; management and advertising sales; promotion and design; professional journalism and news production; exposing youth to the journalism profession; furthering media efforts to achieve financial sustainability and editorial independence.

The following indicator assesses media freedom in countries with a known history of media repression. As this is a long term indicator, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>					
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Civil Society</b>			
<b>Performance Indicator #18</b>		<b>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media</b>			
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> As a component of their Freedom of the Press Index, Freedom House tracks annual trends of country progress toward developing a free media sector. U.S. Government -assisted programs contribute to the overall progress of a country in this area.					
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2015 Target
N/A	3	3	3	N/A	Increase of at least 10 points in 6 of 10 countries by 2015
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>					
<b>Data Source:</b> Freedom House's Freedom of the Press Index for: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, Cuba, Russia, Egypt, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Belarus, Somalia, Moldova, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe. The Freedom of the Press Index scores 194 countries on a 0-100 scale annually, with lower scores indicating higher degree of press freedom. Data for 2007 will be available in 2008.					
<b>Data Quality:</b> Freedom House publishes indicators about civil and political liberties in countries around the world. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service examines the data after public release before posting the data to the USAID website. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project notifies Freedom House if erroneous or implausible data are published.					

In addition to media freedom, a vibrant civil society presence helps assure that government and citizens comply with the rule of law. Civil society organizations (CSOs) champion women's rights, ferret out government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. The FY 2007 performance results below highlight U.S. Government-assisted CSOs in 20 countries, one of those being Honduras. During FY 2007, U.S.-assisted CSOs in Honduras supported implementation of a new Civil Procedure Code, publicly defended previous electoral reforms, engaged citizens in anti-corruption campaigns, and implemented civic values lessons in public schools, all of which should result in a stronger democratic culture and wider citizen participation in government.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area		Civil Society					
Performance Indicator #12		Number of U.S. Government Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> The ability of civil society organizations to conduct advocacy and watchdog efforts increases the level of transparency and accountability of host country governments. Conducting training in these areas is essential to improving the abilities and effectiveness of these organizations to influence government policy. By monitoring the number of organizations trained, the U.S. Government can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve civil society organizations' ability to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			823	1,039	▲ Above Target	1,223	1,300
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 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 and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

The advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are another important tool for strengthening civil society, giving voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. Civil society provides an important counterweight and check on the exercise of excessive authority by governments and economic and political elites. The following two indicators highlight the Europe and Eurasia NGO Sustainability Index, which monitors the vitality of civil NGOs in U.S. Government-assisted countries in this region.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area		Civil Society					
Performance Indicator #19-i		Europe Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index					
<p><b>Indicator Justification:</b>            The NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) is a rating system that measures the progress of the NGO Sector in the Europe and Eurasia (E&amp;E) region in seven dimensions 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, other experts, and entities in E&amp;E, in order to translate major developments and trends into a country score. Targets were set based on historical trends. Monitoring these trends will demonstrate if countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance are progressing toward a stronger civil society infrastructure.</p>							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	▲ Above Target	3.7	3.6
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<p><b>Data Source:</b>            The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers nine 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 will closeout their programs in FY 2008, the U.S. Government will continue to monitor activity for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a 1 to 7 scale, with 7 indicating a low or poor level of development and 1 indicating a very advanced level of progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector along with comparative information regarding prior years' dimension scores encapsulated in easy-to-read charts. The full report can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/</a>.</p>							
<p><b>Data Quality:</b>            This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies throughout the past 10 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee consisting of USAID and country experts.</p>							

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Civil Society</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator # 19-ii</b>		<b>Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index</b>					
<p><b>Indicator Justification:</b>            The NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) is a rating system that measures the progress of the NGO Sector in the Europe and Eurasia (E&amp;E) region in seven dimensions 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, other experts, and entities in E&amp;E, in order to translate major developments and trends into a country score. Targets were set based on historical trends. Monitoring these trends will demonstrate if countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance are progressing toward a stronger civil society infrastructure.</p>							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	◀▶ On Target	4.5	4.5
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<p><b>Data Source:</b>            The NGOSI for 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 1 to 7 scale, with 7 indicating a low or poor level of development and 1 indicating a very advanced level of progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector along with comparative information regarding prior years' dimension scores encapsulated in easy-to-read charts. The full report can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/</a>.</p>							
<p><b>Data Quality:</b>            This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies throughout the past 10 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee consisting of USAID and country experts.</p>							

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE

### INVESTING IN PEOPLE

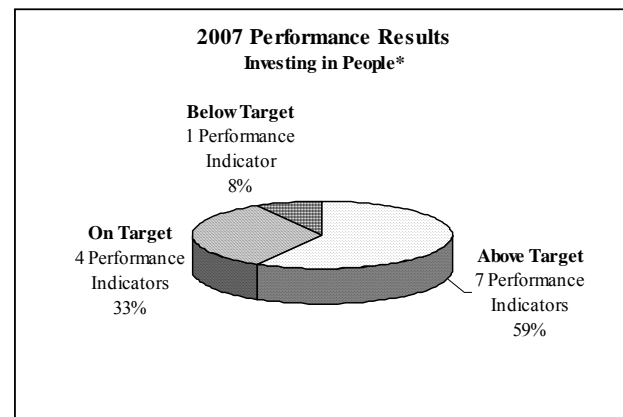
Disease and lack of education destroy lives, ravage societies, destabilize regions, and cheat future generations of prosperity and participation in democracy. The U.S. Government's strategic approaches to this objective help nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens and build sustainable capacity in recipient countries to provide services that meet the needs of their citizens. In addition, key initiatives work directly to improve the lives of individuals, increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and to participate in democratic decision-making, while mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict. Three key strategic priorities, known as foreign assistance program areas, that support this objective are: health; education; and social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations.

Activities in the health program area improve child, maternal, and reproductive health, prevent and treat infectious diseases, and increase access to improved drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, avian influenza, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia and diarrhea; mothers and children are two special target groups for most of these interventions. As an integral part of health programming, U.S. Government investments strengthen local capacity in disease outbreak detection and response; strengthen delivery of health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

Education activities promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, high quality educational services and systems, from primary education and literacy programs, to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly in the developing world, through improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All programs dedicate special focus to reducing the barriers to education for girls.

Activities in the area of social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations help manage risks and gain access to opportunities that support these populations' full and productive participation in society. Social services assist those whose needs are not addressed under humanitarian assistance or other programs, facilitating a transition from humanitarian relief to longer-term development and growth where needed.

Considerable progress in this objective was achieved in FY 2007, evidenced by 92% of the performance objectives meeting or exceeding their targets. Examples include 1.36 million individuals treated for HIV, compared to the target of 1.2 million. Among the 18 target countries for tuberculosis programs, seven achieved 85% or greater treatment success, exceeding the target of six. More than 22 million people were protected against



Total Number of Indicators = 12

\* One indicator is not reflected in the performance percentages because data was not yet available for FY 2007

malaria in the 15 target countries of the President's Malaria Initiative, compared to the target of 15 million. Population surveys found that 47.7% of births were attended by skilled birth attendants during FY 2007, slightly exceeding the target of 47.3%. Other performance data show that 48.8% of births were spaced more than three years apart, the healthiest interval for infants and mothers, exceeding the target of 47.9%. The target of 23.4 million learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary school or equivalent non-school settings was exceeded; 27.1 million learners were enrolled in such institutions.

Budget and performance information for this objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area as well as an analysis of the effect of marginal increases or decreases in the budget on expected results. These measures illustrate the Department of State and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in investing in people.

## Investing In People

### By Fiscal Year, Program Area, Element and Representative Performance Measure

	FY 2007 Actual (including supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>24,678,051</b>	<b>22,067,296</b>	<b>22,665,113</b>
<b>INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>5,705,144</b>	<b>7,168,124</b>	<b>6,837,922</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	3,842,737	5,033,059	5,121,030
#39 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries			
#38 Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries			
#40 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care & Support Services in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries			
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	94,864	152,233	97,089
#37a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate			
#37b Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate			
<b>Malaria</b>	248,000	359,564	385,500
#36 Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in President's Malaria Initiative Countries			
<b>Avian Influenza</b>	161,500	115,000	50,500
<b>Other Public Health Threats</b>	90,273	90,804	63,306
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	683,806	766,446	704,120
#34 Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage			
#35 Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants			
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	450,566	464,210	332,030
#32 Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate			
#33 Percentage of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart			
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	133,898	186,808	84,347
#41 Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance			
<b>Education</b>	<b>754,475</b>	<b>850,451</b>	<b>757,865</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	601,894	712,126	624,889
#43 Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-Based Settings			
<b>Higher Education</b>	152,581	138,325	132,976
<b>Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>199,743</b>	<b>299,266</b>	<b>113,939</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations, and Systems</b>	6,574	10,076	5,729
<b>Social Services</b>	150,171	102,228	73,440
#44b Number of People Benefiting from USG-supported Social Services			
<b>Social Assistance</b>	42,998	186,962	34,770
#44a Number of People Benefiting from USG-supported Social Assistance Programming			



**Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Health</b>	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
<b>HIV/AIDS*</b>	3,842,737	5,033,059	5,121,030

\*The HIV/AIDS budget levels presented above represent foreign assistance funding only. Other U.S. Government funds are also used for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in developing countries. The targets and results presented in this chapter cannot be directly tied to these budget levels as the below targets and results: (1) apply only to the 15 PEPFAR focus countries; and (2) were set and achieved with all sources of USG funding for PEPFAR.

The FY 2009 budget request for HIV/AIDS directly supports the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in developing countries that is undertaken in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners. The PEPFAR program targets 15 “focus” countries as well as an additional 90 bilateral programs.

The FY 2009 budget request, including funds from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), reflects an increase of approximately \$1.24 billion from FY 2007 to FY 2008 for the focus country programs and of about \$450 million from FY 2008 to FY 2009 for the current PEPFAR focus countries and new bilateral partnership compacts program. These funds will allow PEPFAR to continue to expand life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention programs, and care for those in need.

The following three performance indicators track progress for the 15 PEPFAR focus countries only, indicators which are linked directly and indirectly to U.S. Government foreign assistance and HHS funds. The following chart reflects U.S. Government funding for each indicator, by fiscal year. Funding attributed to these indicators in 2008 and 2009 are estimates based on PEPFAR funding trends by program area.

<b>Performance Indicators for 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>FY 2007* (incl. Supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008* Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009* Request</b>
<i>#39 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment</i>	1,338,832	1,946,805	2,161,217
<i>#38 Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented</i>	601,050	899,784	998,882
<i>#40 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care &amp; Support Services</i>	908,697	1,243,338	1,380,273

\* Includes Department of Health and Human Services funding

A total of \$4.54 billion for FY 2009 (including HHS funds), has been requested for the 15 PEPFAR focus countries, reflecting the program’s expansion and more ambitious program performance targets beginning in 2010. Of the \$4.54 billion, based on funding trends, 48% will contribute toward meeting the President’s new targets of treatment for 2.5 million people, 22% will contribute towards preventing more than 12 million new infections, and 30% will contribute towards care for more than 12 million people, including five million orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR consistently operates under the methodology that results are achieved in one fiscal year with funding appropriated in the previous fiscal year, largely as a result of delays in the appropriations cycle and timing of funding transfers. Therefore, targets for FY 2009 results, as shown in the three indicators below, represent the anticipated achievements from FY 2008 funding.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Health					
Performance Indicator #39		Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator helps measure the reach of PEPFAR programs, allowing the Global AIDS Coordinator to determine which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which countries may have practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives, as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
235,000	401,233	822,000	1,200,000	1,358,500	▲ Above Target	1,700,000	2,000,000
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems (COPR). The 15 focus countries are: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> The data is verified through triangulation with annual reports by United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO), identifying numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by United Nations agencies, including UNICEF and United Nations Development Program, indicating status of human and social indicators such as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area:		Health					
Performance Indicator #38		Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This indicator measures how many people are reached through PEPFAR-supported programs that focus on the prevention of infections through mother-to-child transmission programs and those focusing on sexual transmission and other transmission vectors.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
TBD Baseline	TBD	TBD	2.8 million	N/A*	N/A	N/A	7 million

**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION****Data Source:**

\* The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections prevented, using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) surveys compiled by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other demographic data. Given the data requirements for calculation, results will be available approximately 1-2 years after the reported year, meaning initial data for this indicator will be available in FY 2009. Prior and current year results will be reported as the Census Bureau completes its calculations.

The 15 focus countries are: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

**Data Quality:**

Country longitudinal ANC prevalence rates are triangulated with population surveys of HIV testing results, UNAIDS country bi-annual reporting prevalence rates and United Nations country reports indicating status of human and social development indicators.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE**

<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Health</b>
<b>Performance Indicator #40</b>	<b>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries</b>

**Indicator Justification:**

This indicator helps measure the reach of PEPFAR programs, allowing the U.S. Government to determine which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which countries may have practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR programs providing care and support to people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children, have helped to save and extend millions of lives.

FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
1,727,000	2,900,677	4,464,750	5,500,000	6,637,600	▲ Above Target	8,200,000	10,000,000

**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION****Data Source:**

Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems (COPR). The 15 focus countries are: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

**Data Quality:**

The data is verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management systems, facility and program management systems.

**Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis:**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Health</b>	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	94,864	152,233	97,089

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80% of the world's TB cases and within those countries TB kills more than 1.2 million people each year; it is also a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. An increase of \$57.4 million from the base of FY 2007 to FY 2008 and decrease of about \$55 million from FY 2008, will allow the U.S. Government to continue to combat multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug resistant TB (XDR-TB). Building on the U.S. Government's existing comprehensive approach to helping high burden countries identify and successfully treat an increasing proportion of TB patients, these resources will be used to accelerate action to prevent and address MDR and XDR TB in line with the MDR/XDR TB global strategy.

Specifically, resources will be used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale-up effective infection control practices, and build desperately needed cross-national laboratory capacity. The following indicators illustrate program performance in the TB area overall. The targets provided are measured at the national level and reflect the results that will be achieved by strategically leveraging USAID resources with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GF). Most GF grants include only nominal resources for technical assistance. U.S. Government country programs engage skilled partners to provide technical assistance to ensure effective implementation of GF grants. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates in priority countries, and therefore project the year during which priority countries assisted by the U.S. will surpass the targets of 85% for treatment success and 70% for case detection. It is important to note that the FY 2007 results below are a function of funds provided in years prior to FY 2007. Funding for FY 2009 can be expected to impact targets in FY 2010 and 2011.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator #37-i</b>	<b>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater</b>						
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Because 80% of the world's TB cases are from 20 countries, tracking the number of these countries who meet their Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) is a key indicator as to how effectively the U.S. Government is fighting this disease. TBS is defined as the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment and the target for each country is 85% or greater.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
3	4	6	6	7	▲ Above Target	8	9

<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
<b>Data Source:</b>	World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries included are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data from Ukraine are expected to become available for the first time in FY 2009. Note that targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is three years old. This indicator tracks 19 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time less Ukraine, which does not have validated data for this indicator. Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.
<b>Data Quality:</b>	USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Health</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #37-ii</b>		<b>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b>							
Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) is the proportion of annual new smear-positive notifications divided by the estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). TBD efforts directly contribute to important advances in the control of tuberculosis by notifying those with positive tests for the disease and getting them onto the directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy. This indicator reflects the number of countries receiving USAID assistance with a TBD of 70% or greater.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
1	1	3	3	3	◀▶ On Target	5	7

<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
<b>Data Source:</b>	World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries included are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data from Ukraine are expected to become available for the first time in FY 2009. Note that targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is three years old. This indicator tracks 19 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time less Ukraine, which does not have validated data for this indicator. Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.
<b>Data Quality:</b>	USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

**Program Area: Health/Malaria:**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (inc. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Health</b>	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
<b>Malaria</b>	248,000	359,564	385,500

In June 2005, President Bush launched the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), pledging to increase U.S. Government funding by more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths due to malaria by 50% in 15 African countries. The FY 2009 budget request of \$385.5 million (\$300 million for PMI), represents an increase of \$25.9 million from FY 2008 (including a straight-line of PMI) and an increase of \$137.5 million from the base of FY 2007), will enable the U.S. Government to expand the PMI program at an accelerated level to achieve the President’s target. The two critical emphases of PMI are insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when properly used are the best ways to prevent malaria infections and are proven and highly effective malaria control measures.

These incremental increases in funding will allow the U.S. Government to increase support for IRS and for the procurement and distribution of ITNs, resulting in a higher number of people protected against malaria. The following indicator measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) supported with PMI funds. The FY 2006 results are based on efforts in three PMI countries, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in seven PMI countries as well as rapid start-up activities initiated in eight new PMI countries. In late FY 2008, nationally-representative household surveys will be conducted in the initial group of PMI countries to measure changes in population coverage of both prevention and treatment interventions.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Health</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #36</b>		<b>Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Countries</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> If used properly, insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting individuals and infecting them with malaria. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is a proven and highly effective malaria control measure if applied correctly and research has shown it to provide a rapid, short-term reduction in malaria infection rates. Measuring the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) supported with PMI funds is a key indicator as to whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending prevention measures that are necessary to reach the goal of reducing the number of malaria deaths in 15 African countries by 50%.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
N/A	N/A	3.7 million	15 million	22.3 million	▲ Above Target	25 million	30 million

**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION****Data Source:**

World Health Organization Malaria Report, Demographic Health Surveys, and USAID program information. There are 15 focus PMI focus countries: Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. The 2006 results are based on efforts in three PMI countries, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in seven focus countries as well as rapid start-up activities initiated in the new eight PMI countries. In late FY 2008, nationally-representative household surveys will be conducted in the initial group of PMI countries to document changes in population coverage of both prevention and treatment interventions.

**Data Quality:**

Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology for conducting DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>)

**Program Area: Health/Maternal and Child Health**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Health</b>	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	683,806	766,446	704,120

Maternal and child health (MCH) activities increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health and nutrition status, including effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water and hygiene, and micronutrients; improved maternal, infant and young child feeding; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses.

The FY 2009 request of \$704 million reflects a decrease of \$62 million from FY 2008. The reduced budget will have an impact on the second year of the MCH strategic approach aimed at achieving: a) average reductions of both under-five and maternal mortality rates by 25% in at least 25 high mortality burden countries; and b) average reductions of child malnutrition by 15% in at least 10 of these countries through the delivery of high impact interventions to prevent or treat the major causes of maternal and child mortality and malnutrition. The decrease in FY 2009 will result in reducing the countries where this strategic approach will be applied. The focus will still be on accelerated programs to increase coverage of the key interventions: antenatal care and skilled birth attendants; newborn care; breastfeeding and appropriate child feeding; immunization; vitamin A and zinc supplementation; and prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia.

The following indicators are two of the flagship measures of performance of maternal and child health programs as they are good indications of a working health system, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all contributing to reduction in morbidity and mortality. Modest increases in out-year targets are projected because of the proposed budget cut. It is important to note that the FY 2007 results below are a function of funds provided in previous years. Funding in FY 2009 can be expected to impact targets in FY 2010 and 2011.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Health</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #34</b>		<b>Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator refers to the percentage of children 12-23 months who received 3 doses of diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine (developing countries worldwide) at any time before the survey. Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, is an internationally accepted health indicator because it improves overall immunization status, as well as being a good indication of a working health system and utilization of services.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
59.4%	60.4%	61.1%	61.0%	60.5%	◀▶ On Target	61.5%	62.0%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys (DHS); Census Bureau (for population weights) for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Targets for DPT3 Coverage up to 2006 were based on the rate of change observed during the 1990s and assumed a one percent annual increase as of 2004. The 0.5% annual increase for FY 2007 and beyond reflects the slower growth for the indicator since 2000.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Health</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #35</b>		<b>Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following birth. Potentially fatal complications occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups and are therefore difficult to predict and/or prevent. In many countries births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of attendance of skilled birth attendants is more likely to result in prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
45.8%	46.8%	47.8%	47.3%	47.7%	◀▶ On Target	47.8%	48.3%



**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION****Data Source:**

Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Targets for skilled birth attendants were set by using the estimate for 2004 and adding a 0.5% increment increase every year.

**Data Quality:**

USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

**Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Health</b>	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	450,566	464,210	332,030

The U.S. Government's family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and to reproductive health care, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. Program progress is assessed using a variety of indicators including modern contraceptive use and optimal birth spacing. Use of modern contraception increases and birth spacing improves when people know about the health and other benefits of family planning and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services; when such services are easily accessible and of high-quality; when a wide range of temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods are available and affordable; and when family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. Government support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions.

The FY 2009 request for FP/RH from all accounts reflects a 29% decrease from the FY 2008 level and a 26% decrease from the FY 2007 level. The FY 2009 Child Survival and Health account request for FP/RH reflects a 23% decrease from the FY 2008 level and a 24% decrease from the FY 2007 level.

A strong family planning program can be expected to increase modern contraceptive prevalence (MCPR) at the country level one to two percentage points annually. The MCPR indicator below assumes that rate of progress annually and on average across U.S. Government-assisted countries. The second indicator below, percent of births spaced three or more years apart is a relatively new indicator. For many years, the U.S. Government promoted birth intervals of at least two years as the healthiest for mother and child. More recent data suggest that spacing births at least three years apart significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality risk compared to shorter intervals thus program guidance and the indicator tracking this finding reflect this new consensus. It is also important to note that the impressive indicator results below are a function of stable levels of funding provided in previous years. The FY 2009 reduction in funding will make it difficult to maintain the current level of program effort.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area:		Health					
Performance Indicator #32		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Increased contraceptive use leads to decreases in births and abortion rates. Longer birth intervals have been shown to reduce child mortality, stunting and under-weight infants. This indicator measures the percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (age 15-49) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
35.9%	36.9%	37.9%	38.9%	38.6%	◀▶ On Target	39.9%	40.9%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Targets for modern contraceptive prevalence rate were set using an expected progress of one percentage point annual increase as of 2004.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Health					
Performance Indicator #33		Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Longer birth intervals are associated with a significant reduction in risk of mortality for both mothers and infants. By measuring the trend of birth intervals spaced more than three years apart in areas receiving foreign assistance, USAID can assess the impact of its programs on reproductive behavior that lead to a positive health impact for mothers and children.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
45.8%	46.8%	47.6%	47.9%	48.8%	▲ Above Target	48.6%	49.3%

**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION****Data Source:**

Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Targets for birth spacing were set using an expected progress of 0.7 percentage point annual increase as of 2004.

**Data Quality:**

USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

**Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>5,705,144</b>	<b>7,168,124</b>	<b>6,837,922</b>
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	<b>133,398</b>	<b>186,808</b>	<b>84,347</b>

Activities in this area support broadly accessible, reliable and economically sustainable water and sanitation services for health, security, and prosperity. Funding in FY 2009 will be used for diverse approaches to achieve the above, by including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development, as well as indirect support in institutional development, community-based systems, demand creation, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access.

The following indicator measures U.S. Government program performance in the provision of improved access to drinking water. As current year results are a function of prior year funding, budget levels in FY 2008 and FY 2009 will affect targets in FY 2010 and FY 2011, based on the FY 2009 beneficiary level of approximately 5.5 million in target areas. The future year targets were set by aggregating specific country targets as reported in FY 2007 country performance reports. In FY 2008, the U.S. Government will support a data quality assessment to both better interpret water supply access figures provided by field programs this year and to provide improved guidance to the field in reporting access numbers in subsequent years.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Health					
Performance Indicator #41		Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Access to reliable and economically sustainable water supply is a key component of a country's broad attainability of health, security and prosperity for its population. This indicator measures the number of new people who gain access to an improved water source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection, in the reporting period. The proportion of households with access is used to estimate the total population with reasonable access to an improved water source.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			3,276,118	2,171,773	▼ Below Target	3,423,596	5,500,000
<b>Reason for Shortfall</b> For FY 2007, 53% of the target population of this indicator was located in Pakistan. The full target in Pakistan was not achieved due to a slower start-up period caused by delays when the Government of Pakistan shifted its Clean Drinking Water Projects from the Ministry of Environment (MOE) to Ministry of Industries, Production and Special Initiatives (MOI). Thus, the project team took more time than expected to develop relationships under this new arrangement.							
<b>Steps to Improve</b> Now that the program start-up issues in Pakistan have been resolved, performance is anticipated to be on target in FY 2008.							
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Africa Regional, Asia and Near East Regional, and Europe & Eurasia Regional Bureau as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have set FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets against this indicator.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* Due to the Department of State and USAID transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results.

**Program Area: Education/Basic Education:**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>6,659,362</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>754,475</b>	<b>850,451</b>	<b>757,865</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	601,894	712,126	624,889
<b>Higher Education</b>	152,581	138,325	132,976

The U.S. Government supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. The basic education program also includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults. An increase of funding from a base of \$519 million in FY 2007 to \$694 million in FY 2008 and a request of \$619 million in FY 2009 demonstrates the U.S. Government's continued support to basic education. The President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest will provide an additional \$20-24 million to each of four of the 19 sub-Saharan African countries where the U.S. supports basic education programs, as well as increased support to Yemen and Honduras. The \$100 million "communities of opportunity" component of PIEI will specifically augment basic education by providing after-school activities in ten countries for 100,000 disadvantaged students, 8-14 years of age, who have high potential. The objective of this component is to lessen the student's vulnerability to poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements.

At the outcome level, this increased support is expected to raise the net enrollment rate (NER) of primary level students in U.S. Government-assisted countries. The NER is affected by not only U.S. Government interventions, but also by those of the host governments and the broader donor community, as well as the country context itself (witness declines in the percent of Kenyan youth attending school since the outbreak of civil strife in the country) and thus the U.S. is not solely responsible for the net enrollment rate. Because the U.S. Government is particularly interested in actual learning, not just in enrollment, and as there are currently no global indicators for learning outcomes, part of the increase in funding in FY 2008 will be devoted to the development of learning outcome indicators, and other broader, more meaningful aggregate indicators of education performance.

One of the many outputs leading to the NER is illustrated by the number of learners enrolled in U.S. Government-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings, as shown in the performance indicator below. The target increase from FY 2007 to FY 2008 is in part a reflection of the expected budget increase, and the decrease from FY 2008 to FY 2009 a reflection of reduced budget expectations.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Basic Education</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #43</b>		<b>Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator tracks individuals formally enrolled in U.S. Government-supported primary schools and other equivalent non-school based settings, such as individuals receiving education via radio and/or TV programs for the purpose of acquiring basic education skills or knowledge. Increases in the number of learners contribute directly to the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of 100% primary school net enrollment rate by the year 2015.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			23,408,3565 (Girls 48%)	27,105,514 (Girls 48%)	▲ Above Target	31,817,634 (Girls 48%)	24,590,844 (Girls 49%)
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Africa Regional, and Latin America and Caribbean Regional as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have set FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets for this indicator.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* Due to the Department of State and USAID transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results.

### **Program Area: Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>6,659,862</b>	<b>8,317,841</b>	<b>7,709,726</b>
<b>Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>199,743</b>	<b>299,266</b>	<b>113,939</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations &amp; Systems</b>	6,574	10,076	5,729
<b>Social Services</b>	150,171	102,228	73,440
<b>Social Assistance</b>	42,998	186,962	34,770

Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization, helping populations manage their risks and gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so that they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. Different accounts support different interventions and beneficiary groups. For example, the Economic Support Fund (ESF) supports disability services and the provision of wheelchairs; Development Assistance supports war victims; and the Child Survival and Health (CSH) account supports services for displaced children and orphans. Different cost-

per-beneficiary rates exist for each category of assistance, and by extension, each funding account. This means that a decrease in one account is not programmatically offset by an increase in another account, and the impact (in terms of beneficiary numbers) of an increase or decrease in total funding will depend on the specific accounts and programs affected. For example, the dramatic increase in FY 2008 for Social Assistance is explained by a new ESF-funded program for West Bank/Gaza, which will impact FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets.

Due to the transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results. The future year targets were set by aggregating specific country targets as reported in the FY 2007 country performance reports and are estimated to be significantly more modest than expected due to the budget shortfall.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #44ab</b>		<b>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Social Services and Assistance</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> USAID programming efforts in this area seek to address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect or victimization. This indicator tracks improvement in the coverage of a nation's social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people and is also a proxy indicator of a government's commitment to poverty reduction.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			1,563,428	1,851,949	▲ Above Target	2,768,353	3,000,000
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Russia, Rwanda, West Bank and Gaza, and Africa Regional (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* Due to the Department of State and USAID transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR

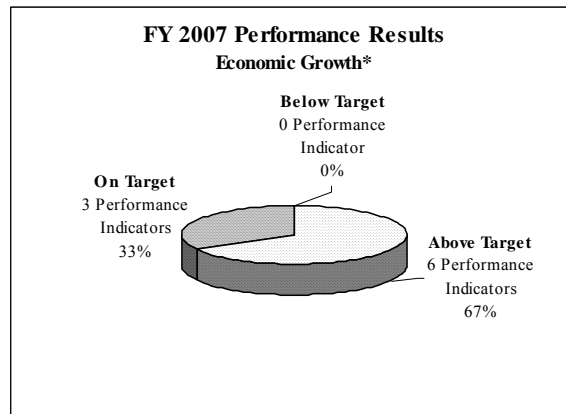
### ECONOMIC GROWTH

One key objective of U.S. foreign assistance programs is to achieve sustained and broad-based economic growth for developing countries. Global economic growth is a key U.S. foreign policy priority and is essential for the reduction and eventual elimination of extreme poverty, poor health, and inadequate education among developing countries. Countries that offer their citizens hope for increasing prosperity are less prone to extremism, more inclined to favor democracy, more willing to settle disputes peacefully, and more likely to be constructive partners with the United States in the international community.

The U.S. derives enormous benefits from a stable, resilient and growing world economy and plays a leadership role to promote economic growth and prosperity. The U.S. Government's assistance to support private sector growth helps build people's capacity to take advantage of expanding economic freedom and promotes effective public-private partnerships. This cutting-edge blend of assistance programs aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, higher productivity and wages, improved working conditions, more effective protection of labor rights, and more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

There are eight key priorities, known as foreign assistance program areas, under this objective, including macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, financial sector, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and the environment.

Resources for economic growth programs totaled just over \$3.2 billion in FY 2007, approximately 13% of the total foreign assistance budget. Economic Growth (EG) programs are producing concrete results throughout the developing world. For example: in Liberia, U.S. assistance helped the new, democratically-elected government build an efficient revenue system that, within one year, doubled the locally-generated resources available to support education, health and other essential services. In Georgia, EG programs helped eliminate 750 redundant licensing requirements and reduced the cost of registering property by 70%, generating over \$100 million in concrete economic benefits in the first year alone. In East Africa, U.S. programs worked with public-private partnerships to develop warehouse-receipt systems, transportation services, and other critical market infrastructure. Regional trade in selected agricultural products has increased by 57%.



Total Number of Indicators = 10

\* FY 2007 results for one additional indicator were not available

More detailed budget and performance information for each of these program areas is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. Of the nine measures for which results were reported in FY 2007, 100% of them met or exceeded their targets.



**Economic Growth**  
**By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 estimate	FY 2009 request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>24,678,051</b>	<b>22,067,296</b>	<b>22,665,113</b>
<b>Of Which: Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,212,160</b>	<b>2,235,702</b>	<b>2,329,173</b>
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	591,466	219,167	253,730
<i>#27 Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	331,638	177,179	237,477
<i>#23 Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods</i>			
<b>Financial Sector</b>	176,832	188,436	127,843
<i>#26 Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Infrastructure</b>	723,851	428,479	339,635
<i>#24a Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#24b Number of People with Access to Cellular Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#24c Number of people with Access to Internet Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#24d Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i>			
<b>Agriculture</b>	538,095	413,296	522,527
<i>#25 Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture</i>			
<i>#31 Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as Due to U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	385,446	347,899	434,659
<i>#30 Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Government Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment</i>			
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	127,044	131,822	80,118
<i>#22 Percent of U.S. Government Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability</i>			
<b>Environment</b>	337,788	329,424	333,184
<i>#28 Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#29 Number of Hectares Under Improved Natural Resource or Biodiversity Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			

**Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	<b>591,466</b>	<b>219,167</b>	<b>253,730</b>

Macroeconomic stability, including sound fiscal policy, is essential for sustainable economic growth. The U.S. Government strengthens foundations for growth at both the national and international level by encouraging low inflation, stable financial markets, and smooth balance of payments adjustments.

The following indicator from the World Bank illustrates performance in a nation's debt and fiscal policy. To maintain a healthy macroeconomic environment and foundation for growth, countries must strike a fiscal policy that balances maintaining stability and growth without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>			
<b>Program Area:</b>	<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>		
<b>Performance Indicator #27</b>	<b>Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>		
<b>Indicator Justification:</b>			
Using a deficit to GDP ratio is one of the most accepted measures of assessing a nation's debt and fiscal policy. Countries with open, competitive economies tend, on average, to experience more rapid growth, and do so without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Countries with greater debt burdens are often forced into prioritizing budget expenditures resulting in spending cuts on programs for those parts of society whose voice is under-represented – most frequently the poor.			
USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) lends technical assistance to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms including: money and banking policy; fiscal policy; trade/exchange rate policy; and national income accounting, measurement and analysis. To maintain a healthy macroeconomic environment and foundation for growth, countries must strike a fiscal policy that balances maintaining stability and continuing to spend on development. The following data represents results for the three year period of 2004-2006. The data is not yet available for the FY 2007-2009 reporting period and therefore is marked "N/A."			
2004-2006 Results	2007-2009 Target	2007-2009 Results	2015 Target
3.2%	3.1%	N/A	2.7%
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>			
<b>Data Source:</b>			
World Bank, World Development Indicators. The value is the three year average of expense (as a percent of GDP) less revenue, excluding grants (as a percent of GDP). The country target set is the World Bank's Low Income Countries group.			
<b>Data Quality:</b>			
World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.			

**Program Area: Trade and Investment**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	<b>331,638</b>	<b>177,179</b>	<b>237,477</b>

The U.S. Government promotes increased trade and investment, a powerful engine for growth, both on a multilateral and bilateral level. Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which the global market forces of competition, human resource development, technology transfer, and technological innovation generate growth in developing and developed countries. These U.S. Government-assisted program activities include providing critical support in negotiating and implementing trade agreements, and helping the citizens of developing countries' participate in and benefit fully from expanded bilateral, regional and global trade and investment opportunities.

The following indicator from the World Bank assesses one measure of how easily a given U.S. Government-assisted country is able to take advantage of opportunities created by trade. During the 1990s, developing countries that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases averaging five percent annually. Countries that limited their participation in the global economy saw their economies decline. Thus, decreasing the amount of time needed to export and import goods leads to greater and more efficient participation in the global economy. As in the past, the U.S. Government will continue to work and give priority to the most marginalized countries with reform minded leadership.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Trade and Investment</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #23</b>		<b>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b>							
When procedures required to export/import goods take less time, businesses can become more efficient, and consequently increase their integration into the global economy. Developing countries in the 1990s that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases while countries that limited their participation in the global economy saw their economies decline. Research has shown that countries can boost the ability of the companies located in their territory to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business.							
The following data represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for seven countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance in this area. Monitoring this average across countries will allow the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that are striving to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	89.9 days	36.6 days	34 days	34 days	◀▶ On Target	33 days	28 days

**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION****Data Source:**

World Bank, Doing Business Report for Afghanistan, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, and the Philippines. The value is the average of the time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005. Countries selected for this indicator receive over \$1 million in funds and have a specific Trade Facilitation focus.

**Data Quality:**

World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.

**Program Area: Financial Sector**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Financial Sector</b>	<b>176,832</b>	<b>188,436</b>	<b>127,843</b>

A sound financial system is critical to economic development - it provides resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care while at the same time providing capital for productive private sector investment. The U.S. Government is committed to improving corporate governance, accounting, and financial transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. The U.S. Government also seeks to improve financial sector governance, the quality of financial services, and access to financial services for entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Ability to access private credit is one predictor of whether a person will live comfortably or in poverty. Those who are rich tend to have access to credit, and thus, have are more easily able to increasing their wealth. Comparative analysis of average annual growth rates in poverty, private credit and gross domestic product (GDP) over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit reduced poverty more rapidly. Private credit raises the amount of money available to all entrepreneurs, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes among the poor. The following indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. Government-assisted countries worldwide in this area.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH****Program Area: Financial Sector****Performance Indicator #26 Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)****Indicator Justification:**

A sound financial system is critical to economic development - it provides resources needed to fund essential government services while at the same time providing capital for productive private sector investment. Research shows that not only is credit to the private sector considered one of the keys to financial growth, but that the poor get a bigger income boost from growth where private credit accounts for a bigger share of GDP. Meanwhile, poor people living in countries with the same growth rate, but in which private credit accounts for a smaller share of GDP, stay poorer. Therefore, by seeking to increase the level of credit as a percent of GDP, U.S. Government programs are spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater emphasis to alleviating poverty.

FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	54.9%	54.4%	58.0%	57.7%	◀▶ On Target	58.5%	59.0%
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, World Development Indicators. The 2007 World Bank results are based on FY 2006 data. Data refers to the weighted average for the countries defined by the World Bank as low and middle income countries.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.							

**Program Area: Infrastructure**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>723,851</b>	<b>428,479</b>	<b>339,635</b>

Access to competitively priced, modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements to economic growth. The U.S. Government promotes sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. Countries that are rich in energy resources but also have efficient markets are more likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure that subsequent benefits are enjoyed widely. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where the dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

One vehicle for more efficient markets and overall economic growth is increasing access to modern telecommunications services and infrastructure. Rural telecommunications and internet services have not penetrated much of the developing world, limiting access to information on markets, costs and prices, technology innovation and resources, health advice and political awareness. Thus, access to modern technology and infrastructure services is critical to increased economic growth, trade, and human development. The following indicator illustrates program performance in 13 U.S. Government-assisted countries regarding access to modern energy services, cellular and internet service, as well as transportation infrastructure projects. The data clearly show that these efforts have been very successful at increasing access to modern telecommunications technology as well as increasing access to broader markets through infrastructure projects.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH						
Program Area		Infrastructure				
Performance Indicator #24abcd		Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy and Infrastructure Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance				
<p><b>Indicator Justification:</b>            Increasing access to modern energy and infrastructure services are crucial components for developing countries' efforts to improve the conditions for political and economic stability, better public health and a vibrant civil society. This indicator looks at four aspects of energy and infrastructure and aggregates the results to look at broad trends of improvement in countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance. The four aspects evaluated are:</p> <p>a) Access to modern energy services including electricity and fuels for cooking, heating and business purposes;</p> <p>b&amp;c) Access to cellular and internet services as a way to spur economic growth and transform social and economic activity by alleviating obstacles to information; and</p> <p>d) Number of people who benefit from transportation infrastructure projects which, for example, increase access to markets and services in neighboring regions for isolated communities</p>						
Energy and Infrastructure Services	FY 2004-2006 Results	FY 2007 Targets	FY 2007 Result	FY 2007 Overall Rating	FY 2008 Targets	FY 2009 Targets
Modern Energy Services	No data available*	• 933,002	• 1.87 million ▲	▲ Above Target	• 436,280	Pending
Cellular Service		• 3.3 million	• 4.8 million ▲		• 5.7 million	
Internet Service		• 6.53 Million	• 6.55 million ◀▶		• 6.68 million	
Transportation Infrastructure Projects		• 1.46 Million	• 1.77 million ▲		• 459,467	
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION						
<p><b>Data Source:</b>            FY 2007 Performance Reports as follows: Modern energy services – Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Liberia, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, EGAT, and South Asia Regional. Access to cellular service – Africa Regional, EGAT. Access to internet services – Armenia, Philippines, Africa Regional, EGAT. Transportation infrastructure projects – Madagascar, Philippines. Note: the goals and objectives herein do not encompass water and wastewater services as they are reflected under the Strategic Objective, Investing in People. All data is reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS.</p>						
<p><b>Data Quality:</b>            Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>						

**Program Area: Agriculture**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>538,095</b>	<b>413,296</b>	<b>522,527</b>

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. In this sector, the U.S. Government promotes expanded agricultural trade and market systems, broadened application of scientific and technological advances, including biotechnology, and sustainable natural resource management.

Increased agricultural productivity is an important goal for nearly all the countries in which the U.S. Government provides assistance. The indicator below assesses program performance of agricultural interventions in 30 U.S. Government-assisted countries.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Agriculture</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #25</b>		<b>Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through the new opportunities provided by globalization. But to become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to be integrated into the chain of production—from the farm to the grocer's shelf. To bring about this integration, the U.S. Government is working to develop product standards and quality control, improve infrastructure, and increase access to market information. This indicator tracks access to services in targeted areas.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			1.74 million	1.88 million	▲ Above Target	2.15 million	2.20 million
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), and West Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and 2009.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

Not only does the U.S. Government work with farmers individually, but U.S. Government agricultural assistance also extends to lowering barriers of trade between countries. For example, the U.S. Government is helping Nicaragua take advantage of the opportunities offered through the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) through an emphasis on rural economic diversification and trade capacity building. The U.S. assisted over 5,200 micro-farmers to graduate from food-aid recipients to supplying food for international fresh produce markets. For the first time, the farmers can count on a stable monthly income for their families. Overall, U.S. Government-assisted programs in Nicaragua provide technical and financial support to more than 20,000 producers. Programs like these are reflected in the following indicator which assesses results in linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets in seven U.S.-assisted country programs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Agriculture					
Performance Indicator #31		Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities Due to U.S. Government Assistance					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator measures a key objective of this program area - linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets. Increased agricultural trade is one of the end results of efficient markets and of integration into global markets. By becoming participants in the global economy, farmers in developing countries will be able to raise their incomes and in the long run, achieve food security for their families and rural populations in general. Measuring the increase in value of exports after receipt of foreign assistance provides clear insight into the impact that these programs have on connecting families and communities to broader markets.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			26.3%	41.1%	▲ Above Target	37.8%	42.0%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from Bolivia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional countries have set FY 2008 and 2009 targets against this indicator.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

### Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	<b>385,446</b>	<b>347,899</b>	<b>434,659</b>

U.S. Government support to the private sector helps build people’s capacity to take advantage of expanding economic freedom and promotes effective public-private partnerships. This cutting-edge blend of diplomacy and development aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, higher productivity and wages, improved working conditions, more effective protection of labor rights, and more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets. One approach to achieving this goal is to assist countries with drafting and implementing laws that foster a robust private sector. The following indicator reflects U.S. efforts to help put such laws in place and therefore streamline business regulations and implement other steps to improve commercial governance.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Private Sector Competitiveness					
Performance Indicator #30		Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Government Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Programs in this area are established to strengthen a business enabling environment by putting into place commercial laws that address any of 11 core legal areas established by USAID. These 11 areas, listed below, constitute the framework of a healthy business climate. Therefore, a country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of them indicates systemic changes are underway to strengthen the private sector in the countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance. The data represent the number of laws enacted annually across the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			37	41	▲ Above Target	47	TBD
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, and Caribbean Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional Bureaus have set FY 2008 and 2009 targets against this indicator.							
<b>Eleven Legal Categories:</b>							
1. Company Law				6. Bankruptcy Law			
2. Contract Law & Enforcement				7. Competition Policy			
3. Real Property				8. Commercial Dispute Resolution			
4. Mortgage Law				9. Foreign Direct Investment			
5. Secured Transactions Law				10. Corporate Governance			
				11. International Trade Law			
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

### **Program Area: Economic Opportunity**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	<b>127,044</b>	<b>131,822</b>	<b>80,118</b>

Economic opportunity includes targeted efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro and small enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights.

MFIs help the poor to obtain start-up capital to open micro- or small-sized businesses, expanding their choices and reducing the risks they face. The ability of U.S. Government supported MFIs to impact the lives of the poor depends on the MFI's ability to become sustainable. U.S. Government support is

helping MFIs throughout the developing world achieve operational sustainability (the point at which they are covering their costs) and ultimately financial sustainability (the point at which they are able to finance their own growth). The following indicator reflects the consistent success U.S.-led efforts have had on achieving this level of operational sustainability for MFIs.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>		<b>Economic Opportunity</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #22</b>		<b>Percent of U.S. Government Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b>							
<p>Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide access to financial services to those who would otherwise not have such access. This performance indicator reflects the share of U.S. Government-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (interest payments, fees, etc.) exceeds their cash operating costs (personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses). Operational sustainability represents an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability, at which point the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The indicator captures the average among a mix of MFIs ranging from new to more mature institutions, as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. Government assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less). As a result, the indicator is not expected to show an upward trend.</p>							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
62%	71%	71%	70%	69%	◀▶ On Target	70%	70%
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b>							
<p>USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) Annual Report to Congress, FY 2006 and earlier editions. The indicator is the number of MFIs reporting either operational or financial sustainability, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs, expressed in percent. The FY 2006 value represents 143 operationally sustainable MFIs out of a total of 206 U.S. Government-supported MFIs. Of this total, 202 MFIs operated in 46 countries, two on a regional basis in Asia, and two on a worldwide basis</p> <p>The indicator value shown for FY 2007 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFI operations in FY 2006. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID operating units on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.</p>							
<b>Data Quality:</b>							
<p>Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>							

**Program Area: Environment**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
<b>Environment</b>	<b>337,788</b>	<b>329,424</b>	<b>333,184</b>

Environmental issues such as climate change, the protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The U.S. Government remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other co-benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation/biodiversity, and expand low carbon energy sources.

The indicator below measures a key aspect of U.S. foreign assistance in this area.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Environment</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #28</b>		<b>Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> The U.S. Government has funded environmental programs that have reduced growth in greenhouse gas emissions while promoting energy efficiency, forest conservation, biodiversity, and other development goals. This “multiple benefits” approach to climate change helps developing and transition countries achieve economic development without sacrificing environmental protection. This indicator, a standard measure of climate mitigation, helps assess U.S. Government climate change activities in more than 40 developing and transition countries.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
111 million metric tons	117 million metric tons	129 million metric tons	139 million metric tons	180 million metric tons	▲ Above Target	149 million metric tons	159 million metric tons
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID Office of Global Climate Change							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in CO2 equivalent is the standard measure of climate mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be added up to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO2 equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/forestry/conservation sector. More disaggregated estimation tools will be available in FY 2008.							

Bolivia and El Salvador are two environmental management success stories. In Bolivia, programs have renewed efforts to work at the municipal level to help local governments meet their increasing responsibilities related to local planning, territorial management and economic development. As a result of this work, Bolivia’s largest municipal protected area (more than 600,000 hectares) was created. In El Salvador over, 20,000 hectares came under improved natural resource management, exceeding the goal of 15,000 hectares by 33%. This achievement was largely due to successful coffee farm certification which helps coffee producers implement conservation measures. The following indicator assesses the impact of natural resources and biodiversity interventions in 21 countries receiving U.S. Government assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Environment					
Performance Indicator #29ab		Number of Hectares Under Improved Natural Resource or Biodiversity Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> The U.S. Government's biodiversity conservation activities not only protect the environment in developing countries but also have significant economic value for the target countries and the United States. By promoting sound natural resource and biodiversity management, countries can achieve economic growth that is more lasting and that uses agricultural techniques that have a lesser impact on the environment. The results of these assistance programs are measured using a spatial indicator which monitors the impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard of 'improved' management is defined by implementation of best practices and approaches and demonstrates progress and results from a potentially wide range of tailored and relevant interventions.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			69.8 million hectares	121.6 million hectares	▲ Above Target	113 million hectares	150 million hectares
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Africa Regional, Caribbean Regional, Central Africa Regional, Central America Regional, Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), Latin America and Caribbean Regional, Regional Development Mission – Asia, and West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional countries have set FY 2008 and 2009 targets against this indicator.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

\* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FIVE

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

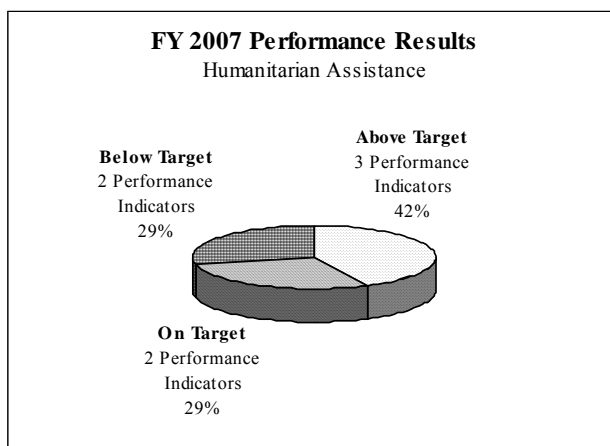
The United States Government commitment to humanitarian response demonstrates America's compassion for victims of natural disasters, armed conflict, forced migration, persecution, human rights violations, widespread health and food insecurity, and other threats. It requires urgent responses to rapid-onset emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crisis situations, and the ability to build capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters. The Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2007-2012 detail the U.S. Government commitment to providing humanitarian assistance.

U.S. Government emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters has strong links to aspects of all other foreign assistance objectives, including the protection of civilian populations, programs to strengthen support for human rights, provision of health and basic education, and support for livelihoods of beneficiaries. The United States provides substantial resources and guidance for humanitarian programs worldwide through international and non-governmental organizations, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting responsibility-sharing and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

Three foreign assistance program areas fall within this objective: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for migration management. Regional priorities include addressing the acute and ongoing needs in Iraq, Darfur/Chad, Burma, Somalia, Colombia, and the West Bank/Gaza, and achieving durable solutions to long-term refugee situations in Nepal/Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Sudan, and Afghanistan.

U.S. Government programs providing protection, assistance, and solutions to victims of disaster or persecution, whether armed conflict, natural disasters, or other threats, performed on or above target in five of the seven areas monitored by performance measures. Notably, the FY 2007 performance results related most directly to saving and sustaining lives by measuring global acute malnutrition (GAM) for vulnerable populations were both above target, including those for dispersed populations as well as for those in controlled settings, such as refugee camps. While programs providing emergency food aid and refugee protection performed marginally below target in FY 2007, they nevertheless performed well above the levels achieved in previous years.

Performance was on or above target for U.S. Government humanitarian non-food aid assistance reaching targeted individuals and households as well as for refugee admissions to the United States.



Total Number of Indicators = 7

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is presented below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. These measures illustrate Department of State and USAID progress toward and effectiveness in responding to natural disasters and complex emergencies and provide a link between requested resources and expected performance.

<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area &amp; Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>24,678,051</b>	<b>22,067,296</b>	<b>22,665,113</b>
<b>Of Which: Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>3,097,449</b>	<b>2,523,140</b>	<b>2,134,221</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>	2,963,713	2,401,226	2,011,720
<i>#48-i Percent of Monitored Sites With Controlled Populations (Refugee Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i> <i>#48-ii Percent of Monitored Sites With Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i> <i>#49 Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</i> <i>#50 Percent of Projects Funded by the Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration that Include Activities Focused on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence</i> <i>#46 Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Food for Peace Programs</i> <i>#47 Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity</i> <i>#45 Percent of Refugees Admitted to the United States Compared to Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</i>			
<b>Disaster Readiness</b>	78,226	69,720	81,591
<b>Migration Management</b>	55,510	52,194	40,910

**Program Area: Provide Protection, Assistance and Solutions**

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
<b>Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>	<b>2,963,713</b>	<b>2,401,226</b>	<b>2,011,720</b>

The U.S. Government provides life-saving disaster relief, including protection, food aid and other humanitarian assistance, to people affected by natural disasters and complex, human-made crises. U.S. Government assistance advances the humanitarian assistance strategic goal by protecting these vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, forcible recruitment, and other threats, to ensure that their full rights as individuals are safeguarded. Assistance activities include distributing food aid and other relief supplies to affected populations, providing health services, including feeding centers, providing clean water and shelter

materials. If the scope of the disaster merits, the U.S. Government dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, and oversee the provision of commodities and services. Certain refugee and internally displaced populations require support for many years, and humanitarian assistance is used to support livelihoods and other efforts toward making populations as self-supporting as possible. The U.S. Government also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees and other persons displaced by crises, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, reintegration among local communities or resettlement to the United States.

In most crisis situations, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) provides funding for assistance to refugees and conflict victims, and USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), provides assistance to internally displaced persons and other populations affected by natural and human-made disasters. The majority of PRM funding is provided multilaterally to international organizations, whereas most of OFDA assistance is provided bilaterally. DCHA's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. Government food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, internally displaced persons and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, PRM and DCHA coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian assistance, including humanitarian assistance for Iraq and Afghanistan, among others, requested as part of recent Global War against Terrorism (GWOT) supplementals, has been funded by both base and supplemental funding. In FY 2008, \$310 million in emergency supplemental funding was appropriated on top of the full-year base funding. An additional FY 2008 supplemental request of \$350 million for P.L. 480 Title II food aid and \$30 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance is pending congressional action. For FY 2009, the Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration may request additional funds. The primary humanitarian assistance accounts, P.L. 480 Title II (Emergency), Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA), International Disaster Assistance (IDA), and the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Account (ERMA), are contingency funds that are programmed in the year they are implemented. Because their eventual use is not planned ahead in the field, the means used to respond must be clearly laid out and understood by those implementing the programs. DCHA and PRM have invested heavily in establishing and then using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their own staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are done professionally and reliably.

#### *Nutritional Status Indicators*

Establishing mechanisms and procedures for emergency response and standards for sustaining refugee and displaced populations is crucial for humanitarian assistance (HA) funds in order to ascertain the quality of the response. Nutritional status, together with Crude Mortality Rate, are established indicators for determining the adequacy of any HA response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, which is affected not only by food aid, but also by non-food assistance, including water and sanitation, primary health care, shelter, and support to livelihoods wherever possible.

The following performance measures highlight GAM for controlled populations (*refugee camps*) and dispersed populations (*internally displaced persons and victims of conflict*) worldwide. An internationally accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the U.S. Government is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, internally displaced persons, and other victims of conflict. There are hundreds of locations worldwide in which the United States is providing direct

assistance or working multilaterally with other donors to ensure that the assessed need for humanitarian aid is met, thus achieving the established target is an important accomplishment. Given the difficulties inherent in assisting dispersed populations (as opposed to those in the more controlled environment of a refugee camp) the results and targets for the second indicator below are lower.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance and Solutions					
Performance Indicator #48-i		Percent of Monitored Sites With Controlled Populations ( <i>Refugee Camps</i> ) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition Rate					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Nutritional status is an indicator for assessing the severity of humanitarian crisis, together with Crude Mortality Rate. In emergencies, weight loss among children 6-59 months is used as a proxy indicator for the general health of the entire community. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) includes all malnourished children whether they have moderate wasting, severe wasting or edema, or some combination of these conditions. GAM is defined as weight-for-height ratios less than two standard deviations below the mean (Z score of less than -2), or less than 80% median weight-for-height, or the presence of nutritional edema.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
92%	94%	98%	90%	91%	▲ Above Target	92%	95%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> Reports from the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> The Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration is collaborating with USAID and international organizations and non-governmental partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting nutritional status data. Because humanitarian agencies have not yet adopted a common, standard methodology for collecting data on nutritional status, the reliability of these data varies. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance and Solutions					
Performance Indicator #48-ii		Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations ( <i>Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict</i> ) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Nutritional status is an indicator for assessing the severity of humanitarian crisis, together with Crude Mortality Rate. In emergencies, weight loss among children 6-59 months is used as a proxy indicator for the general health of the entire community. Global Acute Malnutrition includes all malnourished children whether they have moderate wasting, severe wasting or edema, or some combination of these conditions. GAM is defined as weight-for-height ratios that are less than two standard deviations below the mean (Z score of less than -2), or less than 80% median weight-for-height, or the presence of nutritional edema.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
N/A	20%	23%	30%	41%	▲ Above Target	50%	55%



**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION**

**Data Source:** Data was compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Of the sites monitored by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) in FY 2007, 80% were in Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. These countries also suffer from the highest overall rates of violence, baseline malnutrition, internal displacement and insecurity.

**Data Quality:**

Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology, complying with international agreed standards (i.e., World Health Organization, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, Medecins sans Frontieres). The following studies were not taking. Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which assessed children aged between 6 and 59 months and between 65 to 110 centimeters tall). USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration are supporting the further refinement of the SMART Methodology within the United Nations Nutrition Cluster, and also support non-governmental organizations to perform surveys within health and nutrition interventions.

*Protection Indicators*

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection aspect, in that populations affected by crisis are vulnerable to threats that are not normally in their lives. Protection efforts derive from international refugee, human rights and humanitarian laws, and include activities to assist internally displaced persons, refugees and other vulnerable populations in reducing or managing risks associated with violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse and exploitation.

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) strongly encourages implementing partners to mainstream protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible and appropriate. The following indicator highlights OFDA's performance in supporting protection and solution activities in FY 2007.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	
<b>Program Area:</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>
<b>Performance Indicator # 49</b>	<b>Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</b>
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> This indicator reflects the gross number of beneficiaries that have benefited from protection activities provided by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). There is a growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has focused efforts to place greater emphasis on protection across all levels of relief planning and implementation. Examples of activities under this program can include advocacy training and the provision of child-friendly spaces, women's centers, psychosocial activities, family reunification and child-tracing programs, and initiatives that combat sexual and gender-based violence. Tracking whether eligible candidates for these programs are receiving these types of support during a humanitarian crisis is a key indicator of whether the program area goals of protection, assistance and solutions are being met.	

FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			70%	70%	◀▶ On Target	80%	90%
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Annual Reports, monitoring systems, and implementing partner reporting based on individual response settings.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group. The result was determined by polling individual Cognizant Technical Officers on their portfolios and averaging the results across all OFDA-funded programs.							

\* This is a new indicator for OFDA and has only been measured since FY 2007

The following indicator tracks U.S. Government activities that focus on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV), an increasingly recognized tactic of warfare as well as a preventable and intolerable result of the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies. Although the FY 2007 result was slightly below target, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration (PRM) nevertheless increased the proportion of projects that include GBV in multi-sector programs, from 23% to 27.5%. PRM devoted over \$16 million to combating GBV in FY 2007 through both multi-sector and stand-alone programs. Within this amount, PRM funding for targeted GBV programs significantly increased, from \$3.5 million in FY 2006 to \$5.3 million in FY 2007, demonstrating the priority that the Bureau places on this issue.

The most important development in combating gender-based violence will occur when multi-sector programs address GBV by protecting individuals, providing them the assistance they require, and allowing them the possibility to seek justice. The ability to achieve this integration is dependent on funding being available for the expansion of existing programs to incorporate this holistic approach to combating GBV. It is also likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs addressed gender-based violence than can currently be calculated. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregating multi-sector assistance programs to better identify GBV programming.

The following indicator highlights U.S. Government programs that focus on the prevention of gender-based violence toward refugees.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance, and Solutions					
Performance Indicator #50		Percent of Projects Funded by the Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration that Include Activities Focused on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in gender-based violence (GBV), particularly sexual violence. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV should be integrated into multisectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. This indicator measures the extent to which programs funded by the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) combat gender-based violence, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	23%	23%	30%	27.5%	▼ Below Target	33%	33%
<b>Reason for Shortfall</b> Performance improved significantly from previous years but was slightly below target in FY 2007. Targeted PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased significantly. However, funding availability for international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multisectoral programs. As a result of ongoing database implementation, the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregating multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs addressed gender-based violence than can currently be calculated.							
<b>Steps to Improve</b> PRM includes GBV as a priority area in announcements for funding opportunities and guidelines for NGO proposals. The Bureau continues to urge its NGO and other international organization partners to mainstream GBV in multisectoral programs. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets reflect a gradual increase in the proportion of PRM funding to non-governmental organizations and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. Results will depend on funding availability.							
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<b>Data Source:</b> Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data quality is acceptable, but its accuracy could be improved. The accuracy of the data depends on the quality of the information that is entered into PRM's project tracking database, which PRM plans to improve through increased staff training. A Data Quality Assessment for this indicator was completed in November FY 2007. (For details, refer to the Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide at <a href="http://www.spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://www.spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a> )							

*Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households*

The final set of three indicators demonstrates the impact of U.S. government humanitarian assistance on the individuals and households that comprise the millions of victims of conflict, disaster, and displacement worldwide.

In FY 2007, U.S. Government emergency humanitarian assistance programs provided emergency food aid in 30 countries. P.L. 480 Title II food aid continued to play a critical role in the prevention of famine in Darfur, Sudan, with USAID's Office of Food for Peace providing 50% of the United Nations World

Food Program's (WFP) 2007 Sudan appeal, more than 67% of all donor contributions received. Sizeable and timely contributions from USAID ensured that WFP was able to meet 100% of its pre-positioning targets for Darfur and Southern Sudan in FY 2007. This achievement prevented WFP from having to airlift any commodities to the region, lowering costs and ensuring timely commodity deliveries during the most critical time of the year.

The following indicator reflects the percentage of targeted populations worldwide who received emergency food aid from programs managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace. Due to the increased cost to purchase and transport Title II food aid, fewer commodities reached beneficiaries in FY 2007 than anticipated.

In fact, over the last year the cost of commodities has been increasing dramatically worldwide. While the budget for P.L. 480 Title II is based on need, it is also developed within the parameters of a multilateral system in which the United States is the major donor, but not the sole support, to the principal organizations that provide emergency food aid. In the past five years, the base request for P.L. 480 Title II has remained steady and supplemental funding has been requested to cover emergency gaps that may emerge. In addition, small amounts of cash from other contingency accounts have also been used to fill certain gaps in vulnerable populations that are dependent on international assistance, such as many refugees. The Administration continues to support the use of up to 25% of P.L. 480 funds for local and regional purchases of food commodities in developing countries, which in some cases is much faster and less costly than shipping commodities from the United States, would build up local agriculture markets, and would help break the cycle of famine.

The U.S. Government has implemented a number of steps to improve program efficiency and effectiveness, such as better beneficiary targeting as well as more selective commodity purchasing, in an attempt to maintain adequate support to countries in need of emergency food aid. For example, the USAID Famine Early Warning System Network provides information related to emergence, scope, and impact of potential humanitarian emergencies, and the food security statistics of vulnerable populations. These efforts support USAID decision-making and programming in a variety of ways, but are particularly cost-effective in helping to prioritize the allocation and timing of Title II food aid resources.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #46</b>		<b>Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is not only meeting its mission of saving lives and reducing hunger, but also providing a long-term framework from which to protect lives and livelihoods. This indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of the programs by measuring the numbers of targeted beneficiaries who receive food aid.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
94%	85%	84%	93%	86%	▼ Below Target	93%	93%
<b>Reason for Shortfall</b> The cost to purchase and transport Title II commodities increased by 35% between 2006 and 2007. As detailed below, DCHA/FFP has implemented a number of steps to improve program efficiency and effectiveness to mitigate the impact of such price increases and to ensure its continued support to countries in need of Title II emergency food aid. Program efficiency increased by less than the price increase.							

**Steps to Improve:**

DCHA/FFP has been more selective in the commodities it chooses to purchase, including switching commodities to acceptable alternatives at a lower price. It also has been more strategic in the timing of program funding and in using pre-positioned stocks more effectively to decrease transportation costs. In addition, to increase both the efficiency and effectiveness of Title II food aid, the Administration has requested the authority to use part of Title II as cash for local and regional procurement in developing countries to address emergency food security needs. DCHA/FFP is also focusing on improved beneficiary targeting, concentrating resources for greater impact through strengthened emergency needs assessments, as well as a refined emergency needs allocation process, actions which have improved targeting assistance within WFP appeals.

**DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION****Data Source:**

USAID's Office of Food for Peace Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.

**Data Quality:**

Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology for conducting DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>)

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is charged with providing basic inputs for survival, recovery and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. The U.S Government maintains stockpiles of emergency relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and hygiene kits, in three warehouses around the world. To ensure that disaster-affected populations receive sufficient relief supplies, OFDA manages the provision and delivery of these warehoused commodities and also provides funding to implementing partners to procure relief supplies locally. These supplies are distributed based on detailed needs assessments, often in coordination with other donors and/or non-governmental organizations. The following indicator highlights OFDA assistance to targeted disaster-affected households worldwide.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #47</b>		<b>Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> The U.S. Government's primary objective during a humanitarian crisis is to alleviate human suffering and reduce the social and economic impact of these emergencies. Providing affected households with the inputs necessary for basic survival and recovery is the first and most significant step toward restoring the social and economic capabilities of the affected areas. Tracking the percentage of households that receive this support in a crisis is a strong indicator of how effective the overall U.S. Government effort will be at providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			75%	85%	▲ Above Target	80%	85%
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).							
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).							

\* This is a new indicator for OFDA and has only been measured since FY 2007

This program area also focuses on durable solutions for vulnerable populations, including voluntary return to their homes, integration into the local community, and resettlement in other countries - efforts that advance transformational diplomacy by promoting stability after conflict and protecting human dignity. For some refugees, resettlement may be an appropriate durable solution in order to provide them international protection, or because neither local reintegration nor returning home is possible. For these individuals fleeing persecution, the U.S. Government continues its tradition of providing refuge.

The refugee admissions budget is comprised of: the net costs of the services needed to identify and refer candidates for resettlement, process them, provide medical clearances, anti-fraud and security checks overseas; provide (through loans) the cost of transportation to the United States; and support, through U.S. non-governmental organizations, the initial reception and placement of refugees in their new communities. Two major operations, processing of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal and Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries, combined with large increases in transport costs to increase the refugee admissions budget from \$166.0 million in FY 2007 to admit 48,281 refugees to the request of \$213.4 million in FY 2009 to increase the overall number of refugees to be resettled in the United States.

The following indicator measures the percentage of refugees admitted to the United States for resettlement compared to the regional ceiling established by Presidential Determination. The exact number of refugee admissions authorized for FY 2009, including regional ceilings, will be determined by the President prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. With the development of new overseas processing capacity in Nepal, Syria, and Jordan this year, the U.S. Government is launching two new major resettlement initiatives that are expected to continue into FY 2009 and beyond. In Nepal, programs will admit a significant number of Bhutanese refugees who have been languishing in camps for a number of years, unable to return to Bhutan or fully integrate into Nepalese society. In Syria and Jordan and other neighboring countries, Iraqi refugees will be resettled to the United States, especially those who are at risk due to their association with the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government will also continue to improve the efficiency of overseas processing and reduce delays in arrivals while ensuring the integrity of the process with appropriate security procedures and anti-fraud activities.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>Protection, Assistance &amp; Solutions</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator #45</b>		<b>Percent of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Compared to the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</b>					
<b>Indicator Justification:</b> Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. This indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program by tracking the number of refugees who arrive in the United States as a percentage of those permitted by Presidential Determination. To the extent that the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) has control of the process, it also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
106% of 50,000	108% of 50,000	69% of 60,000	100% of 50,000	97% of 50,000	◀▶ On Target	100% of allocation	100% of allocation

<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
<b>Data Source:</b>	The U.S. Department of State's Refugee Processing Center.
<b>Data Quality:</b>	PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S.

**Program Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
<b>Disaster Readiness (total)</b>	<b>78,226</b>	<b>69,720</b>	<b>81,591</b>
<b>Child Survival and Health</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>7,217</b>	<b>18,749</b>	<b>23,570</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,910</b>
<b>FREEDOM Support Act</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	<b>56,375</b>	<b>42,974</b>	<b>29,805</b>
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Public Law 480 (Food Aid)</b>	<b>7,244</b>	<b>5,795</b>	<b>25,206</b>

U.S. Government assistance builds and strengthens the capacity of affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks, prepare for rapid response, and increase the affected population's ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. It is estimated that 90% of disaster responders in the Western Hemisphere have been trained by USAID in programs that have been ongoing for more than thirty years.

Several accounts fund disaster readiness. The amount of funding anticipated to be used for disaster readiness out of the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) budget may not be the amount actually spent, particularly in years with significant disaster levels, when funding may be shifted toward disaster response. USAID missions in the field frequently fund disaster mitigation activities as a means to advance development by reducing the risks that disasters pose to the country's economy. More than a dozen missions are investing their own development budgets in mitigation activities and programs. In FY 2009, 96 percent of Disaster Readiness will be funded out of three accounts: IDA (37 percent), P.L. 480 (31 percent), and Development Assistance (29 percent), with the remainder from Economic Support Fund, FREEDOM Support Act, and International Organizations and Programs.

**Program Area: Promote Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
<b>Migration Management</b>	<b>55,510</b>	<b>52,194</b>	<b>40,910</b>

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, avoiding natural disasters and environmental degradation, seeking economic opportunities, and reuniting with family. The U.S. Government remains committed to building the capacity of host governments to manage migration

effectively and to ensure full respect for the human rights of vulnerable migrants in accordance with the law.

The decrease in budget for FY 2009 is in part the result of a negotiated and agreed decrease in U.S. support for the reception and placement of humanitarian migrants to Israel, which will be budgeted at \$30 million in FY 2009.