FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FY 2010 PERFORMANCE REPORT

FY 2012 PERFORMANCE PLAN

Introduction

This section of the Fiscal Year 2012 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) contains the Foreign Operations Annual Performance Report for FY 2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2012 (APR/APP). The APR/APP presents a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals, as well as a sample of key performance indicators that show agency-level progress towards these goals.

In addition to the agency-level performance information presented in the APR/APP, the CBJ contains summaries detailing country-specific achievements and the use of performance data to inform and support budget requests.

Approach to Performance Management

Performance indicators are featured throughout the main chapters of this budget justification. Each chapter contains indicators showing progress on one of the five joint State-USAID Strategic Objectives in foreign assistance. The strategic framework used by the Department of State and USAID for FY 2010 consisted of the following objectives, which may change as a result of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Each Objective contains Program Areas with corresponding performance indicators. These indicators provide data used by both the Missions and Washington bureaus and offices to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

Most of the performance indicators in this budget justification were selected in 2007 by a Department of State and USAID interagency working group comprising performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. Periodically, changes in initiatives or the focus of foreign assistance efforts necessitate a review to determine whether the performance indicators used in this report remain representative of overall efforts in the Objectives. As such, a small number of new indicators have been added to the APR/APP this year, and some of the indicators reported in the past will be discontinued. FY 2010 results are reported for indicators to be discontinued after FY 2010, but out-year targets for these indicators are not reported. For additional explanation regarding discontinued indicators, please refer to the Discontinued and Revised Indicators section at the end of this report.

The indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term contextual measures that reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and host governments. Some indicators have no clear performance trend because the target for these indicators can change due to the changing number of Operating Units[1] (OUs) that contribute to a particular indicator each year. Thus, the aggregate performance target for an indicator might increase or decrease from one year to another, not because OUs changed target levels, but because the actual number of OUs contributing to and reporting on that indicator may change. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis and use of performance data is a critical component of managing for results.

Evaluations of Foreign Assistance Programs

The Department of State and USAID are actively strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacity,

[1] An operating unit is a country mission, regional mission, or a headquarter bureau or office receiving a portion of the foreign assistance budget.

recognizing that evaluation is essential to implementing and managing foreign policy and foreign assistance programs. Evaluations allow project managers to assess systematically how well programs are working, make process improvements, and make informed decisions on how best to allocate resources to achieve results. Evaluation results and performance data are essential to conveying the effectiveness of assistance programs to program managers, Congress, and the public.
In addition to continued support for evaluation actions taken in FY 2009, including an active USAID Evaluation Interest Group and work with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee Evaluation Network, USAID has made significant organizational changes that will strengthen how it manages and applies evaluation findings to improve program management.

In June 2010, USAID established a Bureau of Policy, Planning, and Learning, which includes the new Office of Learning, Evaluation, and Research (LER). LER will play a key role in improving evaluation at the Agency, and will support the revitalization of USAID as a premier learning organization that is innovative, evidence-based, and results-oriented. Several steps have been launched in FY 2010 to achieve this.

- USAID has developed a new evaluation policy that defines key terms, establishes clear protocols for timing of evaluations, provides methodological guidance and quality standards, and promotes a more independent evaluation process and application of findings for policy, budget, and programmatic decision-making

- To connect practitioners and researchers while encouraging the use of evidence in decision-making, the Agency is hosting a series of evidence summits around particular development issues. In September 2010, the Agency hosted its first evidence summit around issues of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism.

- USAID is revitalizing its evaluation training course and creating additional materials to equip Agency staff with the requisite knowledge, tools, and skills necessary to manage evaluation activities effectively

- USAID is working with its interagency partners to establish a standardized set of evaluation frameworks that can be applied to the Agency's high priority investments, including the Global Health, Global Climate Change, and the Feed the Future Initiatives, as well as its large country programs

- USAID is increasing its focus on conducting rigorous impact evaluations and using the results to improve program effectiveness. The Agency has joined the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, and has developed a highly focused program to measure the impact of its interventions in the democracy and governance area.

In the Fall of 2010, the Department of State implemented a new program evaluation policy that supports the Administration's initiative to increase transparency and improve Government performance and accountability. The policy lays the foundation for a coordinated and robust evaluation function, and provides the framework for the ongoing and systematic analysis of programs and projects. Together with tools developed to help design and implement quality evaluations, this policy advances the Department's efforts to build capacity in assessing program impact, collect and share information about effective practices in its programs, and provide solid evidence for policy and planning decisions. In the area of training and capacity building to support an increased emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, the Department of State developed a rapid data-collection methods online course that was made available to

Department personnel worldwide and to colleagues in other agencies.

In addition to implementing the program evaluation policy and developing the tools to support its execution, the Department of State highlighted its commitment to assessing diplomacy and development through its June 2010 conference, "New Paradigms for Evaluating Diplomacy in the 21st Century." Over the course of two days, officials from the Department, USAID, and other Federal agencies, as well as representatives from academia, foreign ministries, and nongovernmental organizations engaged in lively discussions on effective practices, methods, and approaches for examining and assessing foreign affairs activities in response to the challenges facing the United States and the world in the 21st century. The conference workshops and panel discussions focused on a broad range of topics including evaluating interagency efforts to combat transnational crime, global hunger, and cultural diplomacy.

With this continuing focus on evaluation, 764 evaluations, assessments, and special studies were conducted in FY 2010 across USAID and State's joint Strategic Objectives, with 284 already planned for FY 2011. Most of the evaluations focused on improving program management for enhanced performance. Some involved studies to better plan new programs. The Department of State and USAID also worked extensively with evaluation partners to provide performance management training and to collect baseline evaluation information against which future progress can be measured. The Foreign Operations CBJ contains narratives describing program evaluations at each OU, and how the results of these evaluations were used to make budget and programmatic decisions about foreign assistance.

Important Changes

Improvements to Target and Result Data: In FY 2010, the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance automated the process of updating performance data for indicators presented in the APR/APP. For the first time, target and result data were electronically imported into the report directly from the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Performance data presented herein reflect the most recent target and result data submitted by OUs to aggregate for this report. The targets and results presented for some indicators in this report may differ from what was published in prior year reports, as the data now reflect any contributions from OUs that submitted target or result information after previous APR/APPs had been published.

Removal of "Notes" Section in Indicator Tables: To improve the consistency of how information is presented in the APR/APP, the "Notes" row that appeared on some of the indicator tables was removed. All notes and information pertaining to an indicator was incorporated into the Data Quality and Data Source statements, or into the Indicator narrative.

High Priority Performance Goals

The Department of State and USAID have developed a strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to solving global problems. In FY 2011, the Department of State and USAID selected eight outcome-focused high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflected the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These goals reflect the agencies' strategic priorities and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2012. Table 1 describes each HPPG by Strategic Goal.

Table 1: Department of State and USAID High Priority Performance Goals

Strategic Goal	FY 2011 High Priority Performance Goal
Achieving Peace and Security	• The **Afghanistan and Pakistan** priority goal is articulated in the Stabilization Strategy, February 2010. For more information, go to www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf • The **Iraq** priority goal is**:** A Sovereign, Stable, and Self-Reliant Iraq. The **Global Security – Nuclear Nonproliferation** priority goal is: Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.
Governing Justly and Democratically	• **Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights** priority goal: Promote greater adherence to universal standards of human rights, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate accountable governance through diplomacy and assistance by supporting activists in 14 authoritarian and closed societies and by providing training assistance to 120,000 civil society and government officials in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2011
Investing in People	• **Global Health** priority goal: By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by United States- and UNICEF-collected data and indicators. Longer term, by 2015, the Global Health Initiative aims to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, saving millions of lives; avert millions of unintended pregnancies; prevent millions of new HIV infections; and eliminate some neglected tropical diseases
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	• **Climate Change** priority goal: By the end of 2011, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 12 work programs to support the development of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that contain concrete actions. This effort will lay the groundwork for at least 20 completed LEDS by the end of 2013 and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020. • **Food Security** priority goal: By 2011, up to five countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by 2015
Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	• **Management–Building Civilian Capacity** priority goal: Strengthen the civilian capacity of the State Department and USAID to conduct diplomacy and development activities in support of the Nation's foreign policy goals by strategic management of personnel, effective skills training, and targeted hiring

Initiatives

President Obama announced a series of major initiatives designed to address several long-term global challenges, including climate change, hunger, poverty, and disease.

Feed the Future: Feed the Future (FTF) is the U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through which the United States works with host governments, development partners, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of global poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner. In priority countries, FTF will accelerate progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1) of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and under-nutrition. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, President Obama and his counterparts committed to a common approach to achieving global food security goals. The principles of this approach, known as the Rome Principles, are the guiding principles for Feed the Future:

- Invest in country-owned plans
- Strengthen strategic coordination
- Ensure a comprehensive approach
- Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions
- Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments

The Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance tracks 55 FTF indicators through its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). For more information on the Initiative, see the FTF Guide: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/guide.html.

Global Health Initiative: The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is a business model that builds on the United States' successful record in global health, and takes those remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future. Achieving major improvements in health outcomes is the paramount objective of the Initiative. This is being accomplished by focusing resources to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems—with a particular focus on bolstering the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious diseases and providing quality health services. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are:

- Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach
- Increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration
- Strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships, and private sector engagement
- Encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans
- Building sustainability through health systems strengthening
- Improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation
- Promoting research and innovation

Although GHI will be implemented everywhere U.S. global health dollars are at work, an intensified effort will be launched in a subset of up to 20 "GHI Plus" countries that provide significant opportunities for impact, evaluation, and partnership with governments. Eight GHI Plus countries have already been designated: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Nepal, and Rwanda. U.S. programs in these countries will receive additional technical and management resources. GHI Plus countries will provide opportunities for the United States to learn how to build upon and strengthen existing country-owned delivery platforms, as well as how to use various programmatic inputs to deliver results in collaboration with U.S. Government partners. Robust research and monitoring and evaluation efforts will be central to the generation of this knowledge.

For more information on the Initiative, please see the Fact Sheet: The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative: http://www.usaid.gov/ghi/factsheet.html.

Global Climate Change: Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC) and other climate-related U.S. Government programs, the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Funding for GCC core activities will advance global development and U.S. interests, meet the threat of global climate change, leverage global action and resources through U.S. leadership in clean energy technology, and support the American economy through clean technology exports. The Administration is working to make U.S. climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results.

Addressing climate change means helping countries both to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to anticipated climate changes. This is essential because developing countries play an increasingly greater role in addressing climate change. The International Energy Agency estimates that more than 90 percent of carbon dioxide emissions growth from now until 2030 will come from the developing world. Additionally, global climate change presents serious structural risks for developing countries due to its broad impact on all sectors of an economy. In particular, the poorest countries with limited institutional capacity or resilience face the most difficult challenges.

The Department of State and USAID's GCC funding is divided into three pillars that address these challenges:

- Adaptation: Enhancing the prospects for sustainable economic growth in vulnerable societies and communities, protecting national and global security by helping mitigate climate change's destabilizing impacts, and climate-proofing other development activities to secure U.S. investments against future effects of climate change http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/adaptation.html

- Clean Energy: Driving economic growth at home by promoting American clean technology exports and abroad, improve reliable and renewable access to energy, promote the security of global energy supply and energy price stability, reduce emissions in emerging markets to minimize risks of climate change, and improve air quality in developing countries to save potentially millions of lives http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/clean_energy.html

- Sustainable Landscapes: Supporting the United Nations program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD+) process of reducing emissions from forests and land use, increase efforts to slow or halt deforestation, and preserve vital ecosystems with some of the world's largest repositories of biodiversity http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/sustainable_landscapes.html

For more information on the initiative, please visit the White House Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy–Global Climate Change Initiative: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Climate_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Overview of FY 2010 Foreign Assistance Budget and Performance Results

The Department of State and USAID budgeted over $36 billion in FY 2010 to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals across its five shared Strategic Objectives. Table 2 depicts how foreign assistance dollars are spread among the Strategic Objectives, and Program Areas within those Objectives.

Table 2: Foreign Assistance by Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective, and Program Area

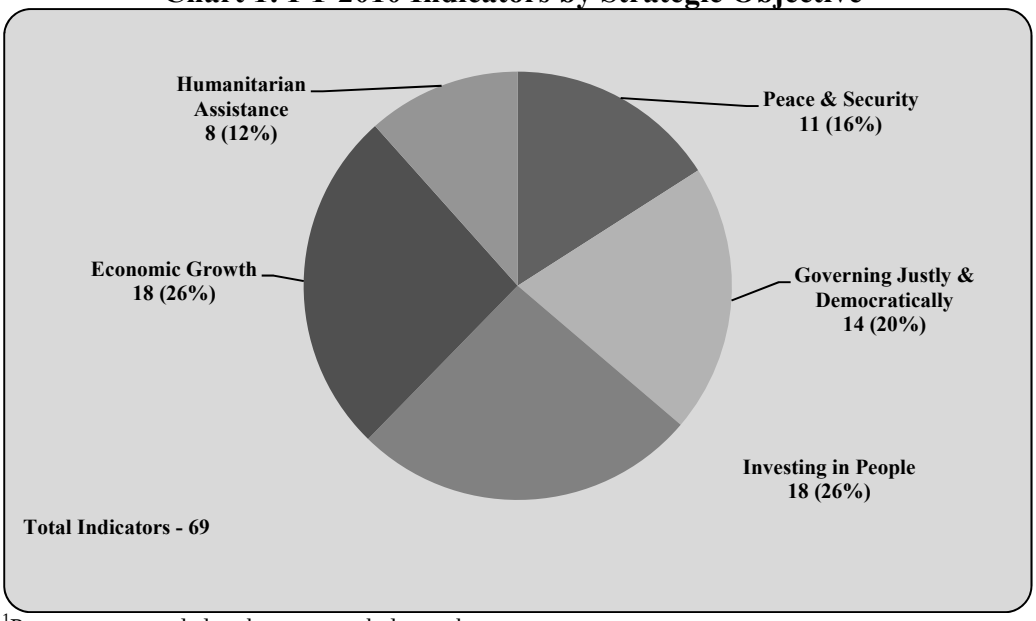
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate[1]	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE[2] ($ in thousands)	**32,695,999**	**-**	**32,879,603**
Peace and Security	**8,744,525**	**-**	**8,288,556**
Counterterrorism	432,180	-	323,691
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,455	-	317,781
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	-	6,660,251
Counternarcotics	1,064,604	-	633,378
Transnational Crime	91,651	-	98,545
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	-	254,910
Governing Justly and Democratically	**3,269,168**	**-**	**3,041,765**
Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	-	927,634
Good Governance	1,517,674	-	1,422,249
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	-	215,444
Civil Society	542,824	-	476,438
Investing in People	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Education	1,181,428	-	983,146
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,015	-	344,762
Economic Growth	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	-	265,329
Trade and Investment	258,570	-	216,247
Financial Sector	114,966	-	86,089
Infrastructure	443,846	-	883,216
Agriculture	1,663,070	-	1,685,547
Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	-	633,015
Economic Opportunity	213,109	-	178,697
Environment	768,159	-	801,243
Humanitarian Assistance	**4,017,770**	**-**	**3,931,744**
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,407	-	3,821,922
Disaster Readiness	81,409	-	76,152
Migration Management	41,954	-	33,670
Program Support	**1,701,462**	**-**	**1,824,659**
Program Design and Learning	68,582	-	72,239
Administration and Oversight	1,632,880	-	1,752,420

[1]At the time of publication, appropriation actions for FY 2011 are not complete and agencies are operating under a continuing resolution.

[2]Foreign Assistance levels represent funding for core programs and do not include resources associated with extraordinary requirements funded through Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

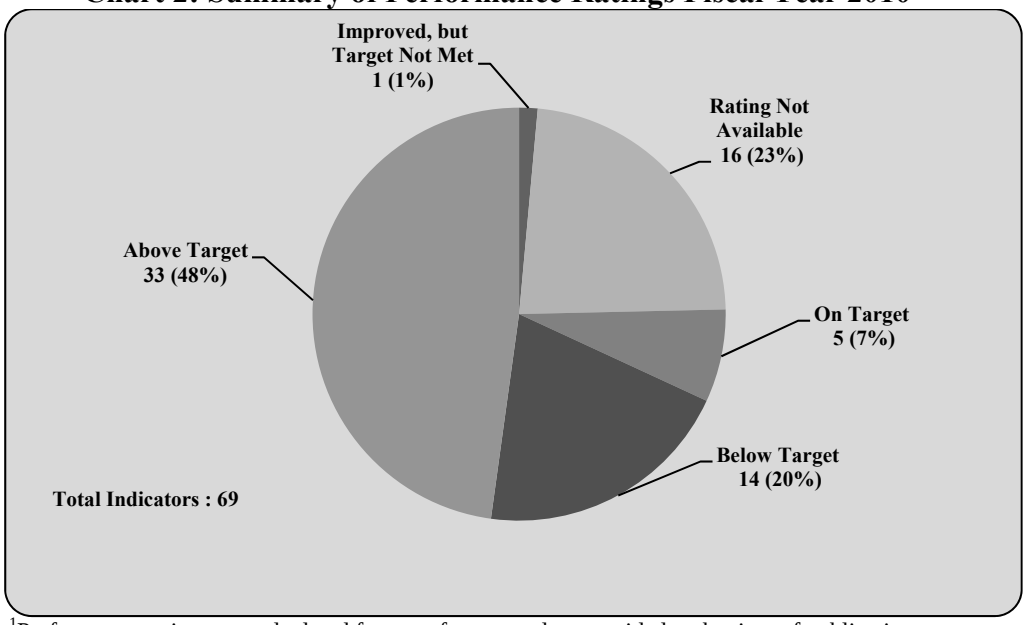
Charts 1 and 2 depict the performance indicators presented in this report for each of the Strategic Objectives and provide an overview of the performance ratings for those indicators.

Chart 1: FY 2010 Indicators by Strategic Objective[1]



[1]Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Chart 2: Summary of Performance Ratings Fiscal Year 2010[1, 2]



[1]Performance ratings are calculated from performance data provided at the time of publication. Ratings are not available for indicators that are new or for which current year data are not yet available.
[2]Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 3 provides a multiyear overview of performance data for all of the indicators presented in this report—four years of past performance results; a target, result, and performance rating for FY 2010; and projected performance targets for two out-years.

Table 3: Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2006 Results**	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Target**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2010 Rating[1]**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2012 Target**
Number of People Trained in Antiterrorism by USG Programs	3,326	1,925	4,815	4,700	8,925	9,325	Above Target	8,182	7,308
Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	4%	4%	4%	On Target	4%	4%
Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety	N/A	60	89	157	165	165	On Target	168	172
Number of U.S. Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels	N/A	958	497	1,549	N/A	1,095	No Rating	1,561	1,205
Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas	N/A	1,392,252	582,186	1,924,507	2,209,016	1,761,902	Below Target	1,891,558	928,342
Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas	207,293	177,452	258,297	188,591	189,012	278,135	Above Target	292,362	292,000
Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation	180,348	111,392	286,107	201,989	145,700	275,797	Above Target	106,936	131,215
Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons	6,618	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,472	5,606	Above Target	5,745	6,032
Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons	4,766	3,150	3,427	2,983	3,131	4,166	Above Target	3,288	3,452
Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance	N/A	17,965	12,578	92,601	67,634	65,932	Below Target	98,007	50,471
OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2006 Results**	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Target**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2010 Rating**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2012 Target**
Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training	87,714	111,034	61,696	68,392	43,577	53,426	Above Target	49,114	35,103
Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management	376	352	567	337	206	573	Above Target	624	527
Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support	N/A	N/A	19,046	10,192	3,510	18,348	Above Target	14,400	14,955

Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance	24,028	61,533	170,307	39,866	117,858	653,400	Above Target	56,805	25,063
Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups	109	127	249	217	184	116	Below Target	118	94
Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	No Rating	700	800
Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	No Rating	53	58
Number of USG-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions	815	1,049	1,753	1,772	1,394	2,205	Above Target	1,392	1,324
Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	Below Target	3.6	TBD
Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	Below Target	4.5	TBD
Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance	15	75	80	69	43	56	Above Target	49	43
OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2006 Results**	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Target**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2010 Rating**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2012 Target**
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment	822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	2.5M	3.2M	Above Target	3.8M	>4M
Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0M	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care	4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	12.4M	11.4M	Below Target	13.8M	15.1M
Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries	N/A	N/A	80%	82%	83%	84%	Above Target	85%	86%
Average Tuberculosis Case	N/A	N/A	55%*	58%	59%	63%	Above	65%	67%

Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries							Target		
Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS)	3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	30.0M	33.0M	40.0M	Above Target	46.0M	52.0M
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments delivered through USG-funded programs	N/A	36.0M	57.0M	127.0M	150.0M	162.0M	Above Target	180.0M	200.0M
Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage	59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	61.6%	62.2%	Above Target	62.3%	63.0%
Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.9%	48.9%	49.0%	Above Target	50.9%	51.9%
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)	N/A	N/A	26.4%	27.3%	28.3%	28.4%	Above Target	29.6%	30.8%
Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart	N/A	N/A	44.8%	45.6%	46.0%	46.6%	Above Target	47.8%	49.0%
Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18	N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	23.6%	24.4%	Below Target	24.0%	23.6%
Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance	1,918,205	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	5,616,991	2,844,484	Below Target	5,369,572	2,988,050
Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	26.5%	26.0%
Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	45.9%	44.9%
Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds	72.0%	76.0%	78.0%	79.0%	80.0%	83.0%	Above Target	81.0%	83.5%
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services	3,370,392	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	1,665,905	2,220,770	Above Target	2,441,469	2,093,503
Number of People Benefiting From USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming	2,377,766	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,038,719	3,431,548	Below Target	3,018,778	2,962,752
OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2006 Results**	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Target**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2010 Rating**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2012 Target**
Inflation Rate	6.6%	7.2%	14.4%	4.0%	N/A	6.2%	No Rating	5.0%	5.0%
Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	-2.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.6	-3.4	Below Target	-3.9	-3.7

Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods	84 days	80 days	77 days	74 days	76 days	73 days	Above Target	72 days	71 days
Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	53.5%	56.0%	59.8%	60.7%	61.0%	N/A	Data not available	61.6%	62.0%
Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance	922,815	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	3,094,134	2,119,323	Below Target	1,217,835	2,528,950
Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance	5,544,842	6,556,232	1,509,803	531,398	701,800	256,118	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects	1,079,255	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,006,570	2,863,566	Above Target	3,096,426	2,006,875
Number of Internet Users	1.25B	1,4B	1.6B	1.7B	N/A	1.9B	No Rating	2.1B	2.3B
Number of Mobile Subscribers	2.7B	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	N/A	5.0B	No Rating	5.4B	5.8B
Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions	1,370,089	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	2,269,795	3,193,062	Above Target	3,784,805	4,767,342
Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance	45.7%	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	10.0%	28.2%	Above Target	14.8%	15.9%
Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	No Rating	65,577,773	167,860,521
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	N/A	N/A	96,069	659,384	897,881	1,504,537	Above Target	3,625,737	3,938,075
Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment	33	41	30	11	26	2	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Global Competitiveness Index	53%	12%	27%	10%	N/A	33%	No Rating	33%	33%
Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability	71%	69%	74%	86%	70%	75%	Above Target	70%	70%
Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance	129M MT	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	133M MT	120M MT	Below Target	100M MT	100M MT

Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of USG Assistance	124,975,766	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	86,838,687	92,700,352	Above Target	102,905,428	45,489,876
OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2006 Results**	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Target**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2010 Rating**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2012 Target**
Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	98%	91%	91%	94.5%	93%	97%	Above Target	94%	95%
Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	23%	41%	39%	25%	35%	40.5%	Above Target	40%	40%
Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.0%	30.0%	32.1%	Above Target	35.0%	37.0%
Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence	23%	27.5%	27.5%	28.3%	35.0%	30.0%	Improved, but target not met	35.0%	35.0%
Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs	84%	86%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%	93.0%	On Target	93.0%	93.0%
Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity	N/A	85%	84%	85%	90%	90%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	100%	98.0%	On Target	100%	100.0%
Number of Hazard Risk Reduction Plans, Policies, Strategies, Systems, or Curricula Developed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	86	Above Target	35	30

[1]Data for some indicators were collected for the first time in FY 2010 and no target had been previously set; therefore, no performance rating is available.

[2]Some programs described within this report include indicators of a long-term and/or complex nature that do not have annual targets or results.

OBJECTIVE ONE

PEACE AND SECURITY

The United States seeks to promote peace and freedom for all people and recognizes that security is a necessary precursor to achieving 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. The U.S. Government therefore seeks to strengthen its capabilities as well as those of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. It is a tenet of U.S. policy that 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 include countering terrorism; combating weapons of mass destruction; supporting counternarcotics activities; strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform; combating transnational crime such as gang, financial, and intellectual property rights crimes; and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately $8.7 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective for Peace and Security, representing approximately 26.7 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote Peace and Security. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Peace and Security, five indicators were above target, two were on target, and two were below target.

Program Area: Counterterrorism

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	**8,744,525**	**-**	**8,288,556**
Counter terrorism	432,180	-	323,691

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to United States national security. Combating terrorism will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. The approaches used include strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries, and providing partner nations with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States 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 de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2010 showed success in a number of these areas.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

Counterterrorism Training

Overall, the United States exceeded its target for training people to assist in counterterrorism efforts in FY 2010. The target was exceeded because course offerings and numbers of trainees are estimated. The five percent number of people trained in excess of the target is well within the range of normal fluctuations given the number of courses and countries included. The continuation of this type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counterterrorism								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Antiterrorism by USG Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3,326	1,925	4,815	4,700	8,925	9,325	Above Target	8,182	7,308
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
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 OU. (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: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	**8,744,525**	-	**8,288,556**
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	320,455	-	317,781

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, nonstate actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to the security of the United States and the international community. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD—whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological—and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD-related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Export Control Systems

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are at the forefront of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2010, the EXBS program assisted over 50 partner countries to bolster their capacities to interdict unlawful transfers of strategic items as well as to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation.

Program-wide assessment data provides a basis to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT), with methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal updates otherwise conducted annually. All country-specific RAT scores are averaged to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. Using this metric since FY 2009, EXBS strives for a 4 percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	4%	4%	4%	On Target	4%	4%
Data Source: EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS and others to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise reassessing each partner country annually through internal progress reporting.								
Data Quality: Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4 percent annual increase to the overall EXBS program score.								

Biological Threat

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In support of the overall effort to prevent the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the United States is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other nonstate actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. BEP has three pillars of engagement, including laboratory biosafety and biosecurity, scientist engagement, and disease detection and control. BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can organize and fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2010 included a deepening of relationships and activities in core priority countries, and increased collaboration with the Department of Defense. BEP engaged more than 2,000 scientists from over 39 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America who participated in 165 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and biosurveillance. BEP deepened its relationship with Pakistan by taking a whole-of-government approach, adopting a bilateral interagency program planning process for joint United States Government–Government of Pakistan engagement in biological nonproliferation-related activities. BEP also hired a new field officer for Embassy Kabul to assist in the expansion of BEP efforts in Afghanistan. In Iraq, BEP launched a severe acute respiratory illness and field epidemiology training program. The United States Ambassador to Indonesia signed a BEP Memorandum of Understanding with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As the Department of Defense is developing new cooperative threat reductions, BEP is engaging in joint strategic planning with the Defense Department to ensure complementary efforts in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa.

Much work remains to be done to reduce the global biological threat. Many BEP partner countries consider bioexpertise and laboratory capacity as a tool for economic and social development, yet are also in regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and nonproliferation are high.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	60	89	157	165	165	On Target	168	172
Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Reports of trainings and other activities that took place in countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.								
Data Quality: 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 relevant 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: http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm.)								

Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	**8,744,525**	**-**	**8,288,556**
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	-	6,660,251

Foreign assistance activities in this Program 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. Additionally, the United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict and facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation. In general, U.S. efforts saw progress in many areas, although there were frustrations as well. The diversity of programming, as well as the internal planning processes, will help foreign assistance programs to capitalize on gains made and correct setbacks as U.S. initiatives move forward into FY 2012 and beyond.

Military Personnel Trained

In addition to building stability through community development efforts, the United States supports capacity building in foreign military partners through the provision of training and equipment. The United States will increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the United States by continuing relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and throughout the Western Hemisphere. In the Near East, the programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel.

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the United States 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. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S.-trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure, and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S.-led or -sponsored peacekeeping missions, and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

In FY 2010, a change to the definition of this indicator stipulated that only personnel trained through International Military Education and Training funding would be counted towards results achieved. The FY 2010 target shown below had been set prior to this change, while the FY 2010 results were counted under the new definition; therefore, the indicator rating has been marked as "no rating" for FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform								
Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	958	497	1,549	N/A	1,095	No Rating	1,561	1,205
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
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 OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Political Stability

As a key priority country for U.S. foreign policy, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance for the United States. U.S. efforts toward this goal are trending in the wrong direction, as Afghanistan has shown a steady decline in overall stability and security after 2005. The United States is making dramatic changes moving forward to reverse this trend. In March of 2009, President Obama rolled out a new strategy for Afghanistan, including a core focus on bringing security and stability to the country so the processes of political, economic, and social reform can advance. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. Measures for Afghanistan will be addressed more comprehensively in future HPPG reporting.

Program Area: Counternarcotics

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	**8,744,525**	**-**	**8,288,556**
Cou nternarcotics	1,064,604	-	633,378

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, combat international narcotics trafficking, and cut off the demand for illicit narcotics through prevention and treatment. The United States works with international, regional, and bilateral partners to establish and implement international drug policies and improve partner capabilities in reducing supply and demand. It also combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals who undermine democratic governments. Inevitably, this will be a permanent struggle, but an integrated approach is showing success, and is a crucial complement to reducing demand at home.

The two measures reported here—seizures of illicit narcotics and hectares eradicated—are composite measures of two activities critical to reducing the supply of drugs and the profits criminals realize from trafficking. Cutting off the supply of drugs at the source or in transit directly reduces the amount of drugs

that reach the United States and other countries.

Narcotics Seized

One way that the United States has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners' capacities to combat traffickers by increasing both their immediate ability and long-term institutional capacity. This includes the acquiring and providing equipment, training, and operational support; strengthening institutions and management; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; improving controls at borders, ports, and airports; and developing programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities. This coordination is the key concept behind the Merida (Mexico), Caribbean Basin, and Central American Security Initiatives.

Seizures in FY 2010 fell short of the combined target. It should be noted, however, that the target had been raised to 2,254,016 kilos from the target of 574,393 in FY 2009. Targets were dramatically increased in Colombia, Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico, and the regional Central American Security Initiative and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative were added as targets. Additionally, a number of countries have not yet reported, artificially reducing the "actual." Most countries report on a calendar year, which leads to incomplete or no data at the November reporting date that populated this table. There is no data for Argentina, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Bahamas, or Central Asia. Of the countries for which data exists for the past two years, Colombia, Ghana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago saw increases in seizures; Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, and Pakistan saw decreases; and Mexico, Panama, and the Philippines remained approximately the same.

There is a second issue with combining data seizures. The figure represents multiple kinds of drugs. Kilos of marijuana, cocaine and heroin are not directly comparable in value on a weight basis. However, at a country level, seizures tend to involve the same kinds of drugs, so changes over several years may identify a trend. More complete data for the full calendar year, including breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories (heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other) will be available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, published in March of each year.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	1,392,252	582,186	1,924,507	2,209,016	1,761,902	Below Target	1,891,558	928,342
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
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 OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated

Eradicating drug crops at the source is the most direct way of reducing drug supply. Statistics on eradication reflect more than law enforcement effectiveness, however. A government's ability to reduce

drug cultivation is also affected by the security situation, governmental presence, and economic factors that make small farmers more subject to exploitation by traffickers. As a result, eradication is most effective when part of an integrated program with partner countries. U.S. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions, and is complemented by assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). Thus, eradication results available are as of November 2010, when the PPR data was submitted, and are less than the actual total for the year. In FY 2010, partner countries surpassed the combined target for eradication, eliminating 382,135 hectares of drug-producing plants. However, the chart below may count twice some of the aerial eradication in Colombia, which is supported through the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's Aviation program. If that contribution to the chart is removed (both the target and the actual) the total is 278,135 hectares eradicated, against a goal of 189,012. Beset by floods in 2010, Colombia reported much less manual eradication—slightly over 1,000 hectares in the partial-year report. It should be noted that manual eradication is expensive and extremely dangerous in the best of circumstances in Colombia, but that consistent aerial eradication has pushed growers to change their cultivation patterns. Plots are frequently much smaller and hidden within sensitive ecological areas. This results in less cocaine production, but also is a factor in the government's introduction of manual eradication. Peru, which only eradicates manually, pushed its target for FY 2010 up to 10,000 hectares, which it exceeded by over 1,600 hectares; Bolivia met its 6,500-hectare goal. Pakistan, scoured by floods as well as insurgencies, eradicated 50 hectares of opium poppy, short of its 1,000-hectare goal.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
207,293	177,452	258,297	188,591	189,012	278,135	Above Target	292,362	292,000
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
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 OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Alternative Crops Under Cultivation

A key element of U.S. support for counternarcotics efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods (ADL) program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. ADL programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus on the three main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. The United States Government also supports efforts in Afghanistan and Ecuador. U.S. assistance generates licit employment and income opportunities, improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure, fosters citizen participation in local decision-making, strengthens social infrastructure, and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and

income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2010 target, with all countries reporting better-than-expected results. In Bolivia, ADL activities helped increase the number of hectares dedicated to alternative crops by 160 percent. In addition, favorable markets prices for coffee motivated additional farmers to participate. USAID also made significant progress in the Yungas region because conditions favorable to coca production proved also to be favorable to annatto, a dye in high demand by the garment industry. In Colombia, three projects set to close out in FY 2010 were extended due to procurement delays for the successor projects. Ecuador exceeded its target because new plantations were created and because hectares already under cultivation were more productive than expected. Finally, Peru's results were 18 percent over the target because United States Government eradication efforts made it possible for new farmers in the Ucayali region to participate. In addition, families already benefitting from the program began to cultivate additional hectares.

In Afghanistan, 118,786 hectares are under cultivation through the ADL program. To date, the program has trained 555,000 farmers across all 34 provinces, distributed 40,000 metric tons of fertilizer, and provided vegetable seeds and fertilizers to more than 375,000 farmers in the east, south, and north. Additionally, the vegetable seed program generated more than $17 million in sales.

Overall, the FY 2011 target decreases compared to FY 2010 to reflect that existing projects are scheduled to wind down.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
180,348	111,392	286,107	201,989	145,700	275,797	Above Target	106,936	131,215
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (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: Transnational Crime

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	**8,744,525**	**-**	**8,288,556**
T ransnational Crime	91,651	-	98,545

U.S. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also harm U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner-country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the United States effort to fight transnational crime is the initiative to combat trafficking in persons. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and threatens global rule of law because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage, forced labor, and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen antitrafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices. This strengthening and training will lead to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

Antitrafficking Prosecutions and Convictions

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. support to fight trafficking. Although it does not directly measure a host government's ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the United States assess a host government's progress in instituting and implementing rule-of-law and criminal justice sector improvements.

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) leads the U.S. Government's effort to combat human trafficking. Human trafficking, or modern slavery, deprives people of their most basic human right: the right to freedom. G/TIP uses foreign assistance funding to address the following long-term goals, which are based on the mandates of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000: writing the annual Trafficking in Persons Report to Congress (TIP Report) and advancing bilateral diplomacy, managing foreign assistance funds, raising global awareness, facilitating partnerships, leading the interagency process, and engaging in multilateral diplomacy.

Coupled with foreign assistance, the TIP Report continues to be a tool for reform. The results here can be attributed to diplomatic efforts by G/TIP's Ambassador and staff with visits to 72 countries and the funding of programs for legal and judicial activities. In FY 2010, there was a 7 percent increase in trafficking prosecutions, 28 percent increase in convictions, and 37 percent increase in victims identified. Thirty-three laws were established or amended. The Philippines, after two years ranked on the Tier 2 Watch List, took necessary action to manage the prosecution of TIP cases more expeditiously, adjudicating cases within 180 days of being filed with courts. There was greater antitrafficking collaboration between the Malaysian Government, the United States Government, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), leading to new trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Bosnia and Herzegovina also made progress.

Bosnia had been on Tier 3 for many years as a war-torn nation plagued by sex traffickers, but the Bosnian Government changed course and aggressively targeted the crime. As a result, Bosnia was ranked in the 2010 TIP Report as a Tier 1 country with strong penalties for convicted traffickers and victim protection partnerships with NGOs.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Transnati onal Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6,618	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,472	5,606	Above Target	5,745	6,032
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm.								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. Embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs, and international organizations; published reports; research trips to every region; and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All 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 OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4,766	3,150	3,427	2,983	3,131	4,166	Above Target	3,288	3,452
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm.								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All 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 OU. (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: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	**8,744,525**	**-**	**8,288,556**
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	-	254,910

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

Conflict Mitigation and Resolution Training

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2010. The training indicator captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens to better mitigate conflict and more effectively implement and manage peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts, such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in peace and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2010, the United States did not meet the target. The shortfall is due primarily to delays in the process of drafting Nepal's constitution, resulting in postponement of trainings aimed at reducing post-promulgation conflicts. Nepal's FY 2011 target indicates that the training program will expand in the coming year. Indonesia also fell short by 36 percent because programs shifted from a focus on conflict resolution to post-conflict livelihood activities, which are not appropriate to measure as conflict-mitigation training activities. Indonesia's lower FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets are a reflection of this shift. However, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, and Uganda trained more people than expected in FY 2010. In Ethiopia, positive reactions to a pilot training program led to increased requests from both the Ethiopian Government and university partners. FY 2010 grants in Kenya enabled recipient organizations to respond to training requests at both the national and local levels. Five countries—Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, and Uganda—exceeded their targets for the number of women trained, reflecting the U.S. Government's emphasis on empowering and creating opportunities for women.

The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	17,965	12,578	92,601	67,634	65,932	Below Target	98,007	50,471
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE TWO

GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

Support for just and democratic governance is in the national interest of the United States for three interrelated reasons: first, as a matter of principle; second, as a contribution to U.S. national security; and third, as a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Representative democracies that ensure greater governmental accountability and transparency through rule of law, free and fair electoral processes, a vibrant civil society, and independent media are more likely to respect human rights, value fundamental freedoms, and act peacefully and responsibly toward other nations and in accordance with international law. Democratic states contribute to sustainable development, economic growth with open markets, better-educated citizens, and global peace and stability. The goal of the United States is therefore to protect basic rights and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately $3.3 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective for Governing Justly and Democratically, representing approximately 10 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote just and democratic governance. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Governing Justly and Democratically, six indicators were above target and three were below target. Some programs described in this chapter include indicators of a long-term and/or complex nature that had no FY 2010 target, and therefore no performance rating. For other indicators, data were collected for the first time in FY 2010, but no FY 2010 target had previously been set.

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	**3,269,168**	**-**	**3,041,765**
Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	-	927,634

The rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international laws, norms, and standards. Activities in this Program Area advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories.

The United States supports programs that help countries build the necessary rule of law infrastructure, particularly in the justice sector, to uphold and protect their citizens' basic human rights. In Iraq, for instance, U.S.-supported implementing partners provided legal aid to thousands of Iraqis unable to afford private attorneys, and strengthened the capacity of local NGOs and Iraqi universities to train a domestic cadre of independent legal experts and lawyers who will be able to improve equal access to justice for all Iraqis.

Many U.S. programs target improved respect for human rights among marginalized populations. In Cambodia, for instance, a United States-supported project used innovative means to help spread awareness on land rights among the underserved and largely illiterate populations there by conducting 67 road shows that more than 63,000 people attended. The program also trained more than 100 grassroots civil-society workers and advocates who served as land law resources for the public, and helped resolve land disputes. The civil society advocates ensured underserved groups are fairly protected by the law and helped mitigate escalation of violence over land.

Justice Sector Personnel Trained

A well-functioning justice system is a critical element in countries that respect fundamental human rights and abide by the rule of law. Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel—judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer-term goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. assistance.

U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of training 43,577 personnel. In several countries, including Cambodia, China, Colombia, El Salvador, and Thailand, host country government openness to assistance and the demand for justice-sector training programs greatly exceeded expectations. The Government of El Salvador showed strong commitment to the program's objectives by providing financial resources and requests for additional training. Leveraging these resources and implementing a training-of-trainers approach enabled the program to reach many more beneficiaries than anticipated. In Thailand, the Thai Office of the Attorney General responded to diplomatic approaches with a much more forthcoming attitude than expected and sent large numbers of attendees to United States Government events. Because these results were unexpected, however, the target for FY 2011 is maintained at a comparable level to FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
87,714	111,034	61,696	68,392	43,577	53,426	Above Target	49,114	35,103
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, and State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Case Management Improvement

The United States supports programs to improve case management as a way to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. 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.

U.S. assistance programs greatly exceeded the FY 2010 target of 206 U.S.-assisted courts with improved case management; however, accounting for results reported by Afghanistan where no FY 2010 target had been set, programs are only slightly above the FY 2010 target. The Afghanistan Case Management System was launched in FY 2010, enabling 359 courts to improve case management. Among OUs that had FY 2010 targets, the majority met or exceeded their planned performance. In a few other countries, progress was impeded. For example, in Liberia only five of eight planned courts were assisted. The Liberian Government's lack of responsiveness impeded expansion of donor programs. In Pakistan, where a comprehensive rule-of-law program would have provided for assistance in case management to at least six courts, monsoon-related issues led to delays in program design and solicitation, as well as to funds being diverted to disaster response and recovery. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 reflect the changing number of OUs which plan to work in this area.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
376	352	567	337	206	573	Above Target	624	527
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years.(For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Legal Aid and Victim's Assistance

As one means of promoting justice and respect for the rule of law, the United States supports programs that provide legal aid and assistance to victims of human rights violations. Beyond seeking justice for these individuals, this assistance works to help reestablish trust in the judicial process in countries where such trust has been eroded by government corruption or ineffectiveness. Often, the advocates for human rights have the most pressing need for this assistance. Through a global emergency assistance program for human rights defenders, the United States offered a lifeline of protection for those advocating for basic human rights and reporting on gross violations of human rights. In addition, this program was expanded specifically to assist defenders of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights. In FY 2010, the program provided legal, medical, relocation, and other forms of urgent assistance to 155 human rights defenders or nongovernmental organizations in 40 countries around the world.

U.S. efforts also work to build the capacity of public and private institutions to assist victims of human rights violations. In Bolivia, United States support helped restore public psychosocial centers for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), helping over 2,000 individuals or groups receive GBV-related assistance. In Colombia, over 2,000 individuals or groups that had been affected by forced disappearances or extrajudicial killings received psychosocial and other assistance thanks to United States support. These notable successes in Latin America and others allowed U.S. programs to exceed the target set for FY 2010.

Legal aid is an important component of access to justice programming, which empowers citizens to claim constitutionally guaranteed rights and seek enforcement of those rights. For example, in some countries legal aid activities have educated citizens on emerging policies and laws that affect their daily lives and have provided legal assistance so that citizens are better able to access formal justice mechanisms. In Somalia, para-legal schemes were established to refer legal cases from the traditional and customary to the formal justice system.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								*New Indicator*
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	19,046	10,192	3,510	18,348	Above Target	14,400	14,955
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years.								

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	**3,269,168**	**-**	**3,041,765**
Goo d Governance	1,517,674	-	1,422,249

The Good Governance Program Area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in the Program Area of Good Governance support avenues for public participation and oversight, curbing corruption, and substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

Government Effectiveness

One of the ways the United States monitors increases in government effectiveness is by using the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. 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. The indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 33 separate data sources constructed by 30 different organizations. The Index uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance). U.S. assistance in FY 2010 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in China, Africa, South Asia, and Iraq, and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Afghanistan, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, if political conditions permit. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting most of these countries, the Department is unable to forecast out-year targets accurately for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data, please visit http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp.

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	**3,269,168**	**-**	**3,041,765**
Po litical Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	-	215,444

Programs in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building Program Area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Open, transparent, and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, NGOs, and citizens before, during, and between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. 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.

U.S. assistance supports electoral-related activities in advance of significant elections in key transitional societies or in new and fragile democracies. Funded activities include efforts to improve electoral legislation, election administration, nonpartisan political party development, political participation, election monitoring, and voter education. Priority is given to initiatives that emphasize outreach to women, youth, minorities, and other underrepresented groups.

In Pakistan, for example, lobbying and policy dialogue by local partner organizations with the Election Commission of Pakistan resulted in the first-ever collaboration between parliamentarians and civil society organizations on electoral reform legislation. As part of Pakistan's broader constitutional reform, policy recommendations by the United States' implementing partners became part of the 18th amendment to the constitution. Among other measures, the reforms enhance the quality and legitimacy of future elections by ensuring complete insulation of the Electoral Commission of Pakistan from the reach of the executive.

Election Observers Trained

As one component of promoting competitive elections, the first representative measure of performance in this Program Area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained for deployment before or during national election with U.S. assistance. Due to significant and unexpected results from the Philippines, United States assistance programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of 117,858 domestic election observers trained. The Philippines did not have an FY 2010 target, yet reported results of 547,561 observers trained to monitor the voting process in all of the polling centers nationwide in the country's first wholly automated election. This number includes 6,000 volunteers in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, which has historically included several election violence hotspots. The U.S. Embassy in Manila and the European Union Ambassador praised the election for proceeding smoothly. Without these results, total reported performance would have been slightly below target. In Georgia, only 2,670 of 50,000 planned observers were trained because the election-oriented sub-grants awarded did not include

large-scale training of observers.

In Sri Lanka, one component of the United States assistance program sought to strengthen the capacity of Sri Lankan domestic election monitoring organizations to organize and conduct election programs, including domestic election monitors. Including Sri Lanka's 142 domestic election observers, U.S. assistance funded over 1,700 observers worldwide—one-third of which were women. This inclusion of women represents the United States' support for broad and inclusive participation of all citizens in electoral and political processes, particularly by women and other disenfranchised groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, internally displaced persons, and people with disabilities.

Another United States initiative that began in FY 2010 is working to promote credible elections and government accountability in Togo. One of the project's chief aims is to strengthen the capacity of the National Congress for Civil Society (CNSC) to conduct a comprehensive and coordinated observation of the election process. To that end, 292 election observers and 31 supervisors were trained and deployed to 292 polling stations on Togo's Election Day in March 2010. After the election, the CNSC drafted and published a final report on the electoral process to the Togolese media. The use of a database to aggregate information from election observers distinguished the CNSC from other Togolese organizations who observed the electoral process, and the report garnered sizable media coverage and praise in Togo, including from President Faure Gnassingbé.

Targets for this indicator are set based on the volume and importance of planned elections; accordingly, the results are subject to fluctuations in country political conditions. Lower targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 reflect a smaller number of OUs that currently plan to be active in election observation, and may reflect a smaller number of planned elections where U.S. assistance can be deployed.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
24,028	61,533	170,307	39,866	117,858	653,400	Above Target	56,805	25,063
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, African Union, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Increasing Number of Political Candidates and Members

Activities in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building Program Area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The second representative indicator in this Program Area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. assistance to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, or from marginalized groups. This is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society, and is a measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

U.S. assistance programs fell short of the FY 2010 target of 184 U.S.-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, or from marginalized groups. Part of this shortfall appears to be the result of data recording error and a reinterpretation of how political parties or entities are counted. For example, Indonesia reported that their FY 2010 target was incorrectly recorded as 35 instead of 15, so their results of 18 parties appeared below target. In Armenia, the FY 2010 results and out-year targets were recalculated to include the Armenian National Congress as one entity rather than a collection of many smaller parties. While Armenia's results for FY 2010 therefore appear to be below target, the same amount of assistance was provided to a consistent audience. In Kosovo and Colombia, the political landscape changed significantly in FY 2010. In Colombia, a number of parties lost their legal status or did not make the threshold for participation in Parliament. Out-year targets have been adjusted to account for these known changes.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Po litical Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
109	127	249	217	184	116	Below Target	118	94
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, and State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Country Progress toward Developing Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process

In addition to monitoring short-term activities, the U.S. also monitors longer term trends like whether or not countries are progressing towards more fair, competitive and inclusive electoral processes, as tracked and measured by Freedom House. However, due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting several of these countries (particularly in Afghanistan, Egypt, Haiti, Iran, and West Bank and Gaza), the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on the publication Freedom in the World, visit Freedom House at http://www.freedomhouse.org.

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	**3,269,168**	**-**	**3,041,765**
Civil Society	542,824	-	476,438

A fully participatory and democratic state must include an active and vibrant civil society in which individuals can peacefully exercise their fundamental rights.

In general, U.S. efforts to promote civil society in FY 2010 saw many successes. There is still concern and uncertainty in some areas that short-term gains may not solidify, and there are still places in the world where much greater progress is needed for a strong civil society to take hold. A disturbing number of countries imposed burdensome, restrictive, or repressive laws and regulations on NGOs and the media, including the Internet. Despite these challenges, many of the indicators that the United States tracks in monitoring its work in civil society showed positive results. While this does not guarantee long-term successes, it does demonstrate that results are being achieved and foundations are being built, upon which greater gains can be made.

FY 2011 funds for civil society programs will remain similar to levels in FY 2010 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for civil society organizations, improve their organizational capacity and financial viability, allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision, and empower traditionally marginalized groups such as women, minority, and youth. Funds will also be used to strengthen independent media and ensure the role of media actors in advancing democratic governance.

Media Freedom

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless, and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems, providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent fourth estate helps underpin democracy by disseminating accurate information, facilitating democratic discourse, and providing critical and independent checks on government authorities.

Independent media development programs by the Department of State and USAID operated in 39 countries in FY 2010, while regional and global programs supported or linked media professionals throughout Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eurasia, Latin America, and worldwide. Program designs respond to the specific developmental needs of each assisted local, regional, or national media system.

Media sector programs generally involve focused support in the key directions of the legal enabling environment for free or freer media; the professional training of journalists, editors, and production staff; building local training capacities of journalism schools and midcareer training centers; management training and media business development; and support for professional and industry associations in the media sector. Since the early 1990s, much support has targeted timely extensions of new digital technologies, facilitating the transition of many so-called “legacy” media into more modern multimedia and digital media platforms and information systems. Support for “lower-tech” media, such as community radio, also remains relevant for many assisted country media systems.

The success of U.S. media assistance varies, depending upon the specific program and country context. Under authoritarian media systems, such as those in Belarus, Burma, Iran, Zimbabwe, and elsewhere, citizens can gain access to and report to more independent sources of information via Internet, cell phone, radio, and other platforms. In media environments threatened by conflict, such as in Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Afghanistan, citizens enjoy improved access to more accurate information regarding security, conflict mitigation, and basic human and development needs. Citizens of Afghanistan, for example, enjoy broad access to quality independent radio and television informational programming; and with the forthcoming launch of a new *Mobil Khabar* mobile news service, Afghan citizens will gain interactive access to a broad array of these information sources via their cell phones.
Media assistance activities in FY 2010 often built upon prior years of assistance work, in some cases, with life-saving results. U.S. support had earlier expanded community radio service from slightly over

50 percent to over 85 percent of Haitian territory throughout the mid-2000s. When the Port-au-Prince region was hit by a massive earthquake in January 2010, the expanded community radio network helped keep the whole nation informed. Fast-response U.S. technical assistance helped restore radio and other communications in the afflicted regions, while emergency radio and communications services such as "News You Can Use" helped victims find emergency shelter, food, and water; improve personal preparations for aftershocks; and avoid cholera, among other services.

It should be noted that media freedoms have confronted strong negative pressures from authoritarian backsliding in many countries in recent years. According to the Freedom House Press Index, overall media freedom has declined as a global average during the past eight years. Even in countries where democratic transitions appear stalled or reversed, however, U.S. support for alternative independent media platforms and professional training of journalists, lawyers, and media freedom advocates can often slow the backsliding tendencies or build latent democratic capacities that can come into play during potential future periods of liberalization.

Women and Civil Society

Empowering women and ensuring gender equality are high U.S. Government priorities. The U.S. Government encourages its program partners to strive for equitable female representation in its program activities. In FY 2010, the United States had 85 new or ongoing programs that specifically benefit women or address women's issues. The United States concentrated these programs in countries where women are significantly marginalized, oppressed, and deprived of basic human rights.

Many of the programs promote women's engagement in the political process, most notably in Muslim and Arab countries. Prior to the March 2010 elections in Iraq, a U.S. partner trained and organized nearly 400 women candidates and activists into a cross-party caucus, tracking their individual efforts at building grassroots networks through door-to-door canvassing, teas, and other events. Another grantee helped in the establishment of a National Platform for Women, where more than 200 women (and men) representing multiple political parties, civil society organizations, media, and government ministries came together to develop a unified vision. The platform presented recommendations on four key issues identified as top priorities for action: health, education, political participation, and the economy. Conference participants received advocacy training to increase the platform's influence on voter considerations and legislative agendas. In the post-election period, the platform continues to be used to help activists reach out to Members of Parliament on important topics and to help civil society groups formulate advocacy campaigns. In Tunisia, one program is working with a partner to promote the use of media in increasing women's involvement in Tunisian politics by building the capacity of local civil society and improving the technical ability of university communications students. In the long term, the program will seek to empower a new generation of journalists to use media to increase women's role in political dialogue, build a bridge between journalism students and civil society leaders, and increase attention to women's political participation.

One of Secretary Clinton's high priorities is to combat gender-based violence (GBV). To break the cycle of violence against women, the United States supports programs that focus on treatment for GBV survivors (direct legal, medical, and psychosocial services) and on prevention and awareness (educating the local community and its leaders about women's rights and GBV). For example, a program in Bolivia is building awareness of women's rights, training local leaders to prevent or reduce violence, and working with municipal leaders to support better services for survivors of GBV. The strategies include working with students, schools, and family groups; public education efforts; training local civil society organizations and forming local civil-society organization networks to broaden impact and ensure sustainability; and holding public audiences to raise public understanding on the issues of GBV and the need for greater coordination among municipal actors, like the police, the Comprehensive Legal Services (*Servicios Legales Integrales*, or SLIM), and the courts. Progress includes changes in perceptions, changes in policies, and recognition

of the importance of supporting municipal agencies or programs against GBV. For example, the program in Bolivia mobilized citizens in the town of Pucarani for an advocacy campaign with the City Council that restored support for the SLIM, which had been closed by the prior administration. The reactivated SLIM will provide services to young victims of gender violence.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	No Rating	700	800
Data Source: Required grantee quarterly and final narrative reports submitted to DRL.								
Data Quality: Indicator is logically related to program activities, and data are submitted in a timely manner and reliably stored after receipt. For the majority of projects, an independent evaluator reviews results reported by an implementing partner. Site visits by DRL officers are also conducted. Data quality weakness comes primarily from a lack of consistent data collection process due to the great variety of implementing partners.								

Labor Unions

The United States supported a robust labor portfolio during FY 2010, implementing 48 programs overall, 12 of which started in FY 2010. The programs strengthened respect for internationally recognized worker rights by building the capacity of workers organizations, improving legal advocacy, and advancing innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to promote the labor rights of vulnerable groups such as women and migrant workers.

Some of these programs empowered workers to advocate for better working conditions with their employers by strengthening the workers' collective bargaining capabilities. In the Central America Free Trade Agreement region, a program facilitated the creation of a new organization that promotes freedom of association and decent work. This organization will actively strive towards both goals within the context of the Central American economic integration process. The Joint Union Council of Central America and the Caribbean was officially presented in September 2010. The result of months of negotiation, the Council includes over 30 organizations of 9 countries and represents more than 3 million workers in the region.

In Pakistan, United States assistance is building the capacity of trade unions. Capacity building workshops have brought together leaders of Pakistan Workers Federation (PWF) affiliates to improve their organizational efficiency and effectiveness and their services to members. These efforts are helping to strengthen the financial sustainability of the PWF with the formulation of an improved financial model and dues collection system. Assistance also trained 65 journalists on the importance of Pakistani labor law and methods for consistent and in-depth reporting on workers' rights issues.

United States assistance also worked to improve labor rights for vulnerable groups, such as women and migrant workers. In Bahrain, a United States program worked with partners to implement a more inclusive process for women in unions, workplaces, and society. It also assisted women to develop alliances with their male union colleagues, NGOs, and public policy decision-makers. Specific results included increased capabilities of previously trained women to conduct outreach, increased cooperation with male educators on empowerment goals for all workers and women in particular, development of outreach plans directed at women workers, a successful advocacy campaign on women's political and worker rights that increases public awareness of working women's issues, and engagement of unions and women's NGOs with the government to address wage-based discrimination. In El Salvador, due in part to U.S. efforts to empower women workers, 10 female workers were elected to an 11-person union leadership council.

USAID's Global Labor Union and NGO Strengthening program conducted activities in twenty countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and South-Central Europe. These activities trained over 100,000 workers on their rights under the law, improved the capacity of hundreds of democratically organized labor NGOs and unions to promote core labor standards, and engaged in oversight and advocacy activities toward protecting the rights of workers and increasing the accountability of governance institutions. The program also partially focused on enabling women's active participation and leadership development within their unions, as well as raising awareness on workplace implications of GBV.

Programs in Honduras yielded progress on enforcement of labor laws through workers' use of national and international enforcement mechanisms. The General Workers Central trade union's support for apparel workers led to a significant agreement that held a major apparel brand responsible for the actions of its supplier factories, fostering a significant impact in the national apparel and textile industry. This precedent-setting agreement has tremendous potential to reverberate throughout the global supply chain and improve enforcement of labor standards on a global level.

OBJECTIVE : GO VERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs/Projects								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	No Rating	53	58
Data Source: Relevant DRL grant agreements with required reporting.								
Data Quality: Data are derived from DRL's active grant agreements and do not require regular collection, merely aggregation. The nature and simplicity of the indicator guarantees high data quality.								

Advocacy and Watchdog Functions

In addition to freedom of the media, the ability of civil society organizations (CSOs) to conduct advocacy and watchdog efforts increases the level of transparency and accountability of the host country government. CSOs champion women's rights, expose government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. 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 United States can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve CSO ability to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of 1,394 U.S.-assisted civil society organizations that engaged in advocacy and watchdog functions. Most OUs exceeded their program targets, and Bangladesh in particular found much greater interest in anticorruption training among CSOs than expected. They planned to engage 5 CSOs per district for a total of 120 partners, but were able to reach 9 organizations per district instead for a total of 208. Nigeria reported assisting 125 CSOs, reflecting the cumulative effect of several years' work in more dramatic fashion than expected, exceeding their target of 25. As the dramatic successes of several programs in FY 2010 were unexpected and likely not sustainable over time, targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 have been maintained at a level similar to FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
815	1,049	1,753	1,772	1,394	2,205	Above Target	1,392	1,324
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Cambodia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe, Middle East Partnership Initiative, State Near East Regional (NEA), USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

NGO Sustainability

The advocacy efforts of NGOs give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in United States-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO and CSO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Europe fell short of the FY 2010 target of 3.5, but the overall scores for many of the countries remained unchanged. Albania's overall score decreased primarily due to financial difficulties stemming from the continuing decline in international donor funds and the impact of the economic crisis on domestic resources. Croatia and Serbia saw their scores improve. Croatia's overall score increase reflected continuing progress in improving the legal environment and creating a solid infrastructure for NGO development. In Serbia, the situation improved during the year as a result of greater cooperation with the government and passage of new NGO legislation.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Eurasia remained at 4.6, also falling short of the FY 2010 target of 4.4. Moldova's score deteriorated, largely as a result of the tense environment during two hotly contested rounds of parliamentary elections. Belarus—with the lowest overall score—improved slightly, as did Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. In Belarus and Tajikistan, score increases were partly due to improvements in the legal environment. Ukrainian and Azerbaijani NGOs both improved in the areas of organizational capacity, advocacy, and public image.

While the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) was initially developed to assess the NGO sector in Central and Eastern Europe, it was expanded to Sub-Saharan Africa in FY 2009 through a partnership between the United States Government and the Aga Khan Foundation. A key achievement in FY 2010 was the production of the baseline edition of the NGOSI for Sub-Saharan Africa, which measured the health of the NGO sector in 19 countries in Africa. Four new countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are being added to this Index, and a new NGO Sustainability Index for the Middle East and North Africa is under development. The NGOSI is important not only for assessing the development of the sector, but also for civil society actors to use as an advocacy tool for improving the enabling environment for civil society in their respective

countries.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Euro pe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	Below Target	3.6	TBD
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/. Scores for calendar year 2010 will be available in spring 2011.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.								

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Eura sia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	Below Target	4.5	TBD
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.								

Civic Participation

A legal and regulatory framework that protects and promotes civil society and civic participation is a key precondition for democratic governance. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that frameworks are in place that enable CSOs to form and operate freely (e.g., NGO registration/incorporation laws, laws protecting freedom of association and collective bargaining), promoting the sustainability of the civil society sector (e.g., tax benefits for NGOs), and supporting public participation and social accountability (e.g., public hearings, instructional seminars, and conferences). This aspect also includes strengthening advocacy, networking, grassroots coalitions, and public support for reforms related to the enabling environment. The U.S. Government supports work on improving this legal framework, and tracks the

number of positive modifications effected with U.S. assistance. Positive modifications are new or amended laws or regulations that are intended and considered to improve the enabling environment for civil society, CSOs, and freedom of association and assembly.

FY 2010 is the first year that this indicator is being included in the APR, so no target was previously published. However, data for this indicator have been collected annually since 2006, so all available data are provided, and an FY 2010 rating is assigned. The FY 2010 target of 56 positive modifications was exceeded, primarily due to 11 modifications reported by 6 OUs that did not have targets recorded. In addition, USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance exceeded its target of 10 modifications as a result of expanding the NGO Legal Enabling Environment Program to include Europe and Eurasia in addition to Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
15	75	80	69	43	56	Above Target	49	43
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, USAID Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE THREE

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

The United States has a fundamental and moral commitment to fostering the sustainability of developing countries across the globe. Central to the sustainability of development are people and their ability to achieve and maintain good health, receive quality education, and access social and economic services. The high rates of disease, unintended pregnancy, lack of education and training, and scarce services for vulnerable populations still plague developing nations today. These problems destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach to the Investing in People Objective is to help partner nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens, and build sustainable capacity to provide services that meet public needs in three priority Program Areas: Health, Education, and Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations. These programs also seek to improve the lives of individuals by increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and participate in democracy, and mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict.

In the Health Program Area, U.S. assistance seeks to improve child, maternal, and reproductive health; prevent and treat infectious diseases; reduce malnutrition; and increase access to better drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions work to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, influenza and other pandemic threats, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Within these Program Areas, mothers and children are special target groups. In addition, U.S. assistance works to strengthen the capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; improve delivery of, and access to, health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

U.S. assistance on Education Program Area activities works to promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, and high-quality educational services and systems, from the pre-primary education level to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly when combined with improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All U.S. assistance programs give special attention to reducing barriers to education for girls and women.

The activities of U.S. assistance programs in the Program Area of Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations seek to help recipients manage risk and gain access to opportunities that enable their full and productive participation in society. Social services activities are specially designed to assist those whose needs are not addressed by humanitarian assistance or other programs. U.S. efforts in this area therefore mitigate the long-term impact of economic and social crises, conflict, and torture. In addition, U.S. assistance programs are targeted to strengthen the capacity of local governmental and nongovernmental service providers to address the most critical needs of extremely vulnerable populations, such as victims of armed conflict, highly vulnerable children, and victims of torture.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately $10.5 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Investing In People, representing approximately 32.2 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Investing In People, 11 indicators were above target and 4 were below target. Three indicators do not have FY 2010 performance ratings because program results are not expected until FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
HIV/AIDS	5,713,000		5,991,900

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program takes a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care in developing countries, and contributes to the development of robust and sustainable health systems. This program works in close partnership with partner-country governments, local organizations, multilaterals, other donors, and implementing partners.

FY 2010 was a transition year for the PEPFAR reporting framework as it implemented its Next Generation Indicators, developed during a consultative process with multiple stakeholders. In general, these changes in reporting methodology will result in streamlined reporting, harmonization with internationally recognized indicators, refinement of data on quality and coverage of service delivery, and improved ability to identify PEPFAR's direct contributions to national achievements.

As of FY 2010, performance data come from 34 OUs: 31 countries and the Caribbean Regional Program, the Central Asian Republics, and the Central American Regional Program. FY 2009 and FY 2010 data represent direct results only for all OUs. All previous PEPFAR reporting (FY 2004-08) included both direct and indirect results for the initial 15 focus countries. Direct results are indicated through data that capture the number of individuals receiving prevention, care, and treatment services through service delivery sites or providers directly supported by U.S. interventions or activities at the point of service delivery. An intervention or activity is considered direct support if it can be associated with counts of uniquely identified individuals receiving prevention, care, or treatment services at a unique program or service delivery point benefiting from the intervention or activity. In previous reports, indirect results were associated with investments in capacity building and health systems strengthening that enabled service delivery. In FY 2010, PEPFAR made a shift from direct and indirect reporting to capturing its contributions through direct achievements and an aggregate national level result (for specific indicators), which reflects the collective achievement of all contributors, to a program or project (host-country government, donors, and civil society organizations).

In FY 2010, PEPFAR data were collected according to the Next Generation Indicators (NGI) for the first time. NGI represents a shift towards better harmonization with global indicators and support of national M&E systems. Further, NGI promotes increased focus around quality and coverage of service delivery and illustrates PEPFAR's support for capacity building, policy development, and systems strengthening.

Treatment Recipients

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by increasing the length and quality of their lives and enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR, and can be analyzed to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which may have best 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. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the partner nations in FY 2010, the United States directly supported treatment to some 3.2 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by 700,000.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: H ealth–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	2.5M	3.2M	Above Target	3.8M	>4M
Data Source: Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 OUs contribute to the treatment data. The 34 OUs include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.								

Infections Prevented

Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, and reduce loss of income to families caused by illness and death of income earners, and will keep the pool of those needing treatment smaller, thus reducing costs to families and to the health system associated with their treatment and care. Because an infection averted is a non-event, this estimate needs to be modeled based on surveillance reports. The estimate of impact through FY 2010 is expected to be available in FY 2012 at the earliest.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: H ealth–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	7.0M	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Data Source: Impact results for FY2010 are not expected to be available until FY2012. PEPFAR's legislative target from FY 2010 - FY 2014 is to prevent more than 12 million infections. The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections averted using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) sentinel surveillance, surveys compiled by various government ministries, population-based surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and other relevant information provided by the government.								
Data Quality: The data quality of the ANC sentinel surveillance surveys is good to excellent. The DHS data is considered to represent the gold-standard for survey data.								

Care and Support Service Recipients

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States provided care and support services for 11.4 million people, including approximately 3.8 million orphans and vulnerable children, but fell short of the target of 12.4 million. The reason for the shortfall is being evaluated.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: H ealth–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	12.4M	11.4M	Below Target	13.8M	15.1M
Data Source: Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 OUs contribute to the care and support data. The 34 OUs include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data are 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, facility, and program management systems.								

Program Area: Health–Tuberculosis (TB)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Tuberculosis (TB)	243,158	-	254,368

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases. In CY 2009, the disease killed more than 1.7 million people, equal to 4,700 deaths per day. Furthermore, TB is a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. According to the World Health Organization, 380,000 people with HIV died from TB in CY 2009. Under the United States' TB strategy required by the Lantos-Hyde Act and included in the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States will contribute to the treatment of at least 2.6 million new sputum smear-positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug-resistant cases by 2014, and to a 50 percent reduction in TB deaths and disease burden relative to the CY 1990 baseline.

The focus of USAID's TB program is to combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB, and to prevent drug resistance by improving the quality of basic TB services. Resources are used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale up infection control practices, and build national laboratory capacity. The results achieved are expressed in terms of national trends

attributable to U.S. resources, leveraged with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization and USAID, promote accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy, which includes expanding the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities; helping reinforce health systems; addressing MDR-TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engaging all care providers, public and private; empowering people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promoting research. The two performance indicators for TB programs measure the treatment success rate (TSR) and the case detection rate (CDR).

TB Treatment Success Rate

TSR is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupt the transmission of TB. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TSR target of 85 percent is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. TSR improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug resistant cases of TB (known as Tier-1 countries) in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. According to the 2010 World Health Organization Global Tuberculosis Report, 11 of the 20 Tier-1 countries met or exceeded the target of 85 percent. The countries reaching the target were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, The Philippines, Tanzania, and Zambia.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: He alth–Tuberculosis (TB)								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	80%*	82%	83%	84%	Above Target	85%	86%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. The rate provided is the median of TSR rates from all of the 20 tier-one countries. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

TB Detection Rate

CDR is measured by dividing the annual number of new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual number of new smear-positive cases (incidence). Achievement of high CDR contributes to reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected and treatments are provided. CDR efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those who test positive for TB and getting them access to treatment through DOTS. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the CDR target of 70 percent is a key indicator of the effectiveness in fighting the disease. The United States exceeded its target in FY 2010 because USAID's TB programs successfully addressed constraints in priority countries by strengthening laboratories, increasing involvement with the

private sector, building human resource capacity, and improving leadership and management of facilities.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: He alth–Tuberculosis (TB)								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	55%*	58%	59%	63%	Above Target	65%	67%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is one year old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline 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 their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health–Malaria

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Malaria	585,000	-	691,000

In June 2005, the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) was launched, pledging to increase U.S. funding to more than $1.2 billion over 5 years. Malaria claims more than 850,000 lives in Africa each year. Under the Lantos-Hyde Act, PMI will halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people. In collaboration with partners, PMI will achieve a 70 percent reduction in the malaria burden in the 15 PMI focus countries by FY 2015, relative to the FY 2006-07 baseline. Malaria prevention and control in high-burden countries in Africa is a core element of the GHI, and central to meeting the Millennium Development Goals[2]. Two critical PMI interventions—insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS)—when used properly, are highly effective in controlling malaria. These prevention measures are expected to contribute to lower prevalence of malaria and reductions in morbidity and mortality, especially among pregnant women and children.

Protection Against Malaria

The indicator for prevention measures tracks the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by U.S. funds. It also indicates whether U.S. assistance is successfully extending the prevention measures necessary to reduce the number of malaria deaths. In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 33 million people by 7 million because PMI shifted from targeting mainly pregnant women and children under 5 years old to providing 1 ITN per 2 people in malaria-endemic areas. In addition, PMI protected 1.2 million more people with IRS as compared to FY 2009. In FY 2010, PMI expanded to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria. Results from these new countries will be reported in FY 2011.

[2] Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and, Goal #6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: He alth–Malaria								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	30.0M	33.0M	40.0M	Above Target	46.0M	52.0M
Data Source: FY 2010 partner reports from PMI focus countries. The FY 2010 15 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in 7 countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in 8 new countries. The FY 2008 through FY 2010 results capture activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. The results account for double-counting people using ITN and IRS by reducing the overall reported numbers by 10 percent to reflect the estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries that use IRS.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (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–Other Public Health Threats

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Other Public Health Threats	112,237	-	163,384

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations that lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. In addition, the impact of loss of productivity due to poor health is considerable.

Seven of the highly prevalent NTDs—lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm)—can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. The NTD component of GHI aims to reduce the prevalence of these diseases by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population with target dates varying by disease. This includes contributing to eliminating river blindness in the Americas by FY 2016, and elephantiasis and blinding trachoma globally by FY 2020. Research shows that when treatment is provided to at-risk populations annually over successive years, NTDs may be eliminated or reduced to a prevalence rate that no longer poses a threat to public health. Recent research into the co-management of the diseases led to application of an integrated approach that is safe for communities and more efficient for governments to manage.

Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments

The NTD control program was launched with FY 2006 funding, and scaled up to 18 countries in FY 2010. Deepened involvement of Ministries of Education and local health delivery platforms increased the efficiency of interventions. Pharmaceutical companies continued their large donations of medications that expand the reach of these programs. These factors contributed to exceeding the target for FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Other Public Health Threats								
Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments delivered through USG-funded programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	36.0M	57.0M	127.0M	150.0M	162.0M	Above Target	180.0M	200.0M
Data Source: Treatment reports, based on standardized reporting forms and methodologies, completed during mass drug administration campaigns with support from U.S.-supported projects. The 18 NTD countries are Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Niger, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Southern Sudan, Uganda, Nepal, Tanzania, Togo, and Vietnam. The four countries supported for specific needs are Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam.								
Data Quality: The data are verified through standardized validation surveys that are conducted after each mass drug administration campaign, with results analyzed by USAID-funded partners.								

Program Area: Health–Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2010 Actual	**FY 2011 Estimate**	**FY 2012 Request**
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Maternal and Child Health	794,52		1,291,916

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) is a core component of the GHI. GHI support will deepen the impact of MCH programming by expanding evidence-based programming aimed at reducing under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden countries. The GHI also increases impact through implementation of key crosscutting principles including a women-centered approach, strengthening health systems, and integrating relevant programs such as Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission and antenatal and maternal care. An estimated 8.1 million children under age 5 and an estimated 358,000 women in childbirth die every year. The GHI aims to reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries. In addition, it aims to reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent in target countries.

Best Practices at Scale in the Home, Community, and Facilities (BEST) is a process under the GHI to develop integrated programs in family planning, maternal and child health, and nutrition (FP/MCH/N). The major causes of maternal, newborn, and child mortality are well known, and undernutrition and pregnancy-related complications are major contributing factors. In many countries, the health system does not address these factors comprehensively. Analysis and U.S. Government program experience has shown that even in the poorest of countries, a comprehensive approach to provide basic health care interventions that combines FP/MCH/N health services can significantly improve the health status of women and children.

The MCH components of these health interventions include effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water, and hygiene; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses, especially diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. The following two indicators are flagship measures for the performance of maternal and child health programs. They reflect working health systems, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all of which contribute to reductions in morbidity and mortality.

Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations

The DPT3 vaccine coverage rate refers to the percentage in developing countries of children ages 12 to 23 months who receive all three doses of the vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, improves overall immunization status.

Adequate DPT3 coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and preventing transmission. Global coverage for DPT3 increased from 73 percent to 82 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2009.[3] Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), more than 257 million children have been immunized since 2000. The World Health Organization projects that GAVI support to routine immunization programs has prevented four million deaths caused by Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type b, and pertussis alone. The GHI builds on GAVI's efforts to immunize children comprehensively. In FY 2010, the target was exceeded because of progress in countries that reported DHS results.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: He alth–Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: P ercentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	61.6%	62.2%	Above Target	62.3%	63.0%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Guatemala are from the Center for Disease Control/Reproductive Health Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan are not included due to non-availability of trend data.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Skilled Birth Attendants

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into

[3]This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being monitored only includes the assisted countries listed.

any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of deliveries overseen by skilled birth attendants is more likely to result in prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved. The use of skilled birth attendants more than doubled over the past decade in Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Egypt. An increase in the coverage of attended births is expected to contribute to lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality. The United States met the FY 2010 target of 48.9 percent with increased efforts as part of GHI, and expects to see significant gains during FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.9%	48.9%	49.0%	Above Target	50.9%	51.9%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan are not included due to non-availability of trend data.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	668,55		769,105

The United States' family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. A variety of indicators are used to assess program progress, including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and age at first birth. Increases in use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when people know about health and other benefits of family planning, and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services. Such services are those that are easily accessible and of high quality; that offer a wide range of affordable temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods; and when family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. 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. Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. As part of the GHI, FP programs are becoming more integrated with other activities under the MCH and Nutrition Program Elements.

Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing

Progress against three FP/RH indicators translates into both health and non-health impacts, thereby capturing the broad development benefits of successful voluntary FP/RH programs. Increased use of modern contraception translates into fewer unintended pregnancies and fewer abortions. A successful family planning program can be expected to produce a 1-2 percentage point annual increase in the modern contraceptive prevalence rate. The FY 2010 result is a change of 1.1 percentage points over the FY 2009 result, and indicates progress with family planning programs in the countries that reported DHS/RHS results. As part of the GHI, the United States will collaborate with its partners to reach a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent across target countries.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	26.4%*	27.3%	28.3%	28.4%	Above Target	29.6%	30.8%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys (DHS and RHS) data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Guinea, Haiti, India,** Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. * The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities and a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. **For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID AIM Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Spacing births at least three years apart significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality compared to shorter intervals. Studies show that family planning, through birth spacing, has immediate benefits on the lives and health of mothers and their infants. Ensuring access to family planning could reduce maternal deaths by one-third and decrease child deaths by nearly 10 percent. The FY 2010 target was exceeded by 0.6 percentage points, reflecting improvements in countries that reported DHS results this year.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	44.8%*	45.6%	46.0%	46.6%	Above Target	47.8%	49.0%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India,** Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. *The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities and a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. **For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID AIM Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

First Births Before Age 18

This indicator measures the proportion of women who gave birth for the first time before age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the DHS. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, or die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse. The GHI aims to reduce the number of first births by women under 18 from 24 to 20 percent. In FY 2010, the U.S. Government did not meet its target of 23.6 percent due to the lack of progress in African countries reporting DHS results. With increased investments from the GHI and a focus on youth, the United States expects to see improvements in FY 2011 and FY 2012; the targets for those years have been adjusted to take account of the FY 2010 result.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	23.6%	24.4%	Below Target	24.0%	23.6%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India,* Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/ Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Russia, and Sudan. Unlike other indicators, data on this indicator are not available from CDC/RHS surveys, resulting in the exclusion of Guatemala from the dataset. *For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID AIM Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health–Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Water Supply and Sanitation	361,014	-	268,390

The U.S. Government is committed to using its foreign assistance resources to help achieve a water-secure world where people and countries have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, production, and ecosystem needs. The centrality of water for individuals, societies, and the environment also means that water issues intersect with all other aspects of development. Access to a reliable water supply and sanitation is achieved through diverse approaches, including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development (MDG) target is to reduce the proportion of people without access to an improved water

supply by half by 2015 relative to the FY 2000 baseline. The United States is committed to support the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

Improved Water Supply

The indicator below measures the number of people who gained new access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, spring, or rainwater collection. The United States fell short of the FY 2010 target of 5.6 million by 49 percent. The bulk of the shortfall can be attributed to Pakistan, West Bank and Gaza, and the Africa Regional program. Pakistan's program focus shifted from access to enhancing availability of clean water, and the West Bank and Gaza shifted to improving access to sanitation facilities. The Africa Regional program encountered delays launching a Global Water Development Alliance between Coca-Cola and USAID to support water-related programs in 19 countries. However, notable successes at the country level include Kenya, which exceeded its target by 252 percent as a result of a water treatment project implemented under a health program that expanded women's access to water. Targets for this indicator fluctuate based on the number and scope of activities planned for a given year.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,918,205	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	5,616,991	2,844,484	Below Target	5,369,572	2,988,050
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank and Gaza, Zambia, Africa Regional (USAID), Regional Development Mission-Asia (USAID), East Africa Regional (USAID), and the West Africa Regional Bureaus (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (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–Nutrition

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Nutrition	194,617	-	225,525

Undernutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by undernutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. However, this cycle is preventable.

Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and contribute to long-term economic growth. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance.

As part of the GHI, nutrition programs are becoming integrated with activities under the MCH and FP/RH Program Elements. Under BEST (described in the MCH section), USAID's strategic approach focuses on preventing malnutrition through a comprehensive package that includes maternal, infant, and young child nutrition programs; providing nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS; targeting micronutrient interventions to reduce susceptibility to infections; and improving nutritional outcomes in food security programs. Nutrition is the lynchpin between the United States' Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative and the GHI. Improved nutrition is also a central component of four MDGs.[4] With GHI and FTF funding, the United States will support a country-led approach to nutrition programs that focus on achieving outcomes at the national level. The two initiatives will reduce childhood undernutrition across target food insecure countries.

The following two indicators are globally recognized as key measures of progress in reducing undernutrition, and are high-level goals in both Initiatives. Reducing undernutrition in children will reduce child morbidity and mortality, improve learning potential, and contribute to productivity and long-term economic growth. Reducing anemia in women ages 15 to 49 will contribute to reductions in maternal deaths, and enhance physical ability and productivity.

Underweight Children

Over 130 million children worldwide are underweight, which is about one in every four children. Undernutrition causes 3.5 million child deaths every year, making it the leading contributor to under-five mortality. Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five years old is an indicator used for MDG 1. The prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the recent fluctuations in food prices, these gains are threatened. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FTF funding for the nutrition for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010. Initial results are expected in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: He alth–Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	26.5%	26.0%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for GHI and FTF: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi (MICS), Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was recalibrated based on the current set of priority countries for GHI and FTF.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

[4]Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and Goal #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

Maternal Anemia Prevalence

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and this causes over 100,000 maternal deaths every year. Very little progress has been made at a national level due to lack of political commitment. Experience from previous activities demonstrates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diet, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children through targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FTF funding for nutrition for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010. The initial results are expected in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: He alth–Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	46.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	45.9%	44.9%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for FTF and GHI: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia , Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda , Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data are not available from Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was recalibrated based on the current set of priority countries for GHI and FTF.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Education–Basic Education

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Education	1,181,428	-	983,146
Basic Education	905,929		749,647

The United States supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education delivered in both formal and informal settings. The basic education program includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for both youth and adults.

Primary Enrollment Rate

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. NER monitors students from the official primary school-age group. It is expressed as a percentage of the total primary school-age population. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although finding accurate global education indicators is difficult, NER is generally seen as most reliable and thus was chosen as an overall indicator of educational outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a subsample of 10

countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. foreign assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps reduce barriers to student attendance and promote effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 80 percent NER with significant increases in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Mali. However, the FY 2011 target is set lower to reflect concerns that the overall global economic downturn will reduce the level of funding for activities that contribute to improving NER, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. In general, the rate of increase will slow as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, while the unenrolled population then becomes the most difficult and expensive to reach.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Educ ation–Basic Education								
Performance Indicator: P rimary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
72.0%	76.0%	78.0%	79.0%	80.0%	83.0%	Above Target	81.0%	83.5%
Data Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting global education data. The USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage there is a two year delay in reporting. Problems with reliability remain with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries, but this is the most straightforward indicator for assessment and interpretation.								

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	**10,523,997**	**-**	**11,043,496**
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,01		344,762

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. Examples include programs that provide wheelchairs and support for people with disabilities, support for war victims, and assistance for displaced children and orphans (other than in HIV/AIDS programs). Under Public Law 109-95, the Secretariat for the U.S. Government Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is housed at USAID to promote a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the U.S. Government to the world's most vulnerable children. Social assistance programs help people gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce their vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. The

following representative indicators track improvements in the coverage of a nation's social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people.

Social Services Beneficiaries

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of special funds. Specifically, the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) consists of five congressionally directed programs targeted to reduce the risks and reinforce the capacities of communities, local NGOs, and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups (e.g. vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, and people with disabilities). In FY 2010, SPANS exceeded the targets established for the funds and provided direct assistance and training to 233,949 children and adults.

Under the Leahy War Victims Fund, through support given to the International Committee for the Red Cross/Special Fund for the Disabled for the African continent, 25 rehabilitation centers in 14 countries provided critical physical rehabilitation services. In addition, the program provided over 10,000 prostheses, orthoses, crutches, and wheelchairs. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund created four new programs to strengthen child protection systems. The Victims of Torture Fund strengthened the capacity of 16 torture treatment centers to rehabilitate individuals, families, and community members suffering from the effects of torture. The Wheelchair Fund supports the distribution of thousands of wheelchairs to vulnerable populations. The Disability Fund supports 34 disability inclusive programs in 29 countries. In Haiti, the Fund provided initial and ongoing guidance to ensure that needs of persons with disabilities were incorporated into relief and results efforts after the January 2010 earthquake.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3,370,392	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	1,665,905	2,220,770	Above Target	2,441,469	2,093,503
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Burundi, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Russia, Vietnam, , Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA-USAID)and Global Health (USAID) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Social Assistance Beneficiaries

Social assistance refers to projects aimed at increasing community assets, household assets, or strengthening human capital. The overall target for number of people benefiting from social assistance programs fell short with the USAID Africa Regional program missing its target by 1.34 million due to delays with disbursing FY 2009 funds for the Special Self-Help program. However, this shortfall was partially made up by an additional 500,000 people benefitting in Pakistan and 183,357 in Haiti in FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting From USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2,377,766	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,038,719	3,431,548	Below Target	3,018,778	2,962,752
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Burundi, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Russia, Vietnam, , Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA-USAID)and Global Health (USAID) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).b								

OBJECTIVE FOUR

PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Broad-based economic growth is vital to building a stable, peaceful, and prosperous world, while overcoming the root causes of conflict, extreme poverty, and food and energy insecurity. It is also fundamental to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable solutions to health threats, climate change, and other development challenges. Economic growth provides citizens and their governments with the resources they need to meet their own needs and aspirations, including improved education, health, peace, and security; and to emerge from dependence on foreign assistance.

The United States plays a unique and leading role in promoting broad-based economic growth and prosperity. U.S. Economic Growth assistance works with both government and nongovernment partners to empower private entrepreneurs, workers, and enterprises to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities in a globalized world. This assistance is coordinated with U.S. diplomatic efforts and other foreign policy tools to promote good economic governance, expand economic opportunities, protect property and other economic rights, reduce barriers to trade, standardize regulations and practices, and establish global, regional, and country policy environments that promote constructive private sector competition, entrepreneurship, innovation, trade, and investment. Through a wide range of public-private partnerships, it draws on the unparalleled expertise and resources of the U.S. private sector and civil society to augment and enhance U.S. assistance efforts. This flexible and innovative approach helps developing country partners create more jobs, raise productivity and wages, improve working conditions, protect labor rights, and manage natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

The United States benefits from economic growth in developing countries. Economic growth reduces the need for U.S. humanitarian and other emergency assistance. The developing world is emerging as the largest market for U.S. exports. Rapid recovery from the current global crisis and restoration of broad-based economic growth will further expand the number of countries that have become effective partners with the United States in working toward a more stable, secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately $4.4 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity, representing approximately 13.6 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity, seven indicators were above target and five were below target. Several indicators have no FY 2010 performance rating because data were collected for the first time in FY 2010, but no FY 2010 target had previously been set.

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	-	265,329

A solid macroeconomic foundation for broad-based growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies capable institutions, and governments' abilities to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to experience more rapid growth without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms in money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade and exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

Inflation Rate

Inflation decreases the real value of money and other monetary items. It reflects the increase in the overall price level of goods in an economy, which results in a decrease in the amount of goods a unit of currency can buy. Inflation is a key indicator of macroeconomic stability. High inflation is indicative of a volatile economy and can adversely affect economic growth through unfavorable influence on investment decisions. In such an environment, inefficiencies also occur as firms focus on marginalizing losses from currency inflation. Inflation rate is a new indicator for FY 2010 and has been selected to monitor the impact of U.S. Government programs designed to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance in 18 non-oil-exporting countries where significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance exists. A low and steady rate of inflation is favored by most economists; therefore, targets for the out-years are set at a constant level of five percent.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Inflati on Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6.6%	7.2%	14.4%	4.0%	N/A	6.2%	No Rating	5.0%	5.0%
Data Source: International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) database for all countries except West Bank/Gaza. The 2006-2009 figures for West Bank/Gaza were gathered from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, West Bank/Gaza, and Vietnam. In FY 2010, data was not available for West Bank/Gaza.								
Data Quality: The WEO database contains selected macroeconomic data series and contains the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments in many individual countries. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions. The WEO database reflects information from both national source agencies and international organizations. World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on 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 IMF or World Bank if erroneous data are published. Some FY 2010 figures are IMF staff estimates.								

Fiscal Deficit Progress

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. The fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures to assess a nation's debt burden and fiscal policy. It is defined by general government net lending over borrowing expressed as a percentage of GDP, and is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure. Countries with modest fiscal deficits provide greater reassurance to private investors and do not crowd out private borrowers from domestic banking and capital markets. Countries with high fiscal deficits and large debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens.

Fiscal deficit data is collected for 17 non-oil-exporting countries where there is significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance, and where U.S. assistance leverages or implements substantial projects to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance. For example, U.S. Government programs provide technical assistance to raise "domestic resource mobilization" from tax and customs collections. Results are expressed as the average of the medians for the previous three calendar years. Therefore, the result reported for FY 2010 of -3.4 is the average of the annual mean fiscal deficit in the 17 countries from 2007-09. This result shows a shortfall (expressed as an increase in the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP) due to the impact of the global financial crisis, which had a negative impact on economic growth and reduced tax revenues. The recession increased fiscal deficits because government spending increased temporarily to replace private spending. The impact of the crisis in FY 2008 and FY 2009 will continue to impact results in FY 2011; therefore, a lower target has been established. It is anticipated that the unfavorable trend for this indicator will reverse in FY 2012. Nonetheless, individual USAID programs continue to make progress. Specifically, in El Salvador, the Tax Policy and Administration Reform Project improved tax administration efficiency, increasing revenue without raising tax rates. This project modernized the tax information technology system, instituted fairer and more rigorous audits, boosted anticorruption initiatives, and improved taxpayer services.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
-2.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.6	-3.4	Below Target	-3.9	-3.7
Data Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database. Prior to FY 2010, data was taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database, which no longer collects this information. Prior-year results have been adjusted to reflect information in the new data set for 17 countries where U.S. Government programs are having an impact on the macroeconomic foundation for growth. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Vietnam.								
Data Quality: The WEO database contains selected macroeconomic data series and contains IMF's analysis and projections of economic developments in many individual countries. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions. The WEO database reflects information from both national source agencies and international organizations. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the IMF if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
T rade and Investment	258,570	-	216,247

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces of competition, specialization, human resource development, technology transfer, and scientific and technological innovation raise disposable income and generate growth. The United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels through technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist developing countries' citizens to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

Export/Import Procedures

Greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically. 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 experienced economic decline. Research confirms 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. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves price competitiveness of traded goods on average one percent each day, and as much as four percent per day. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The data in the table below represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export

procedures (in days) for 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions. The FY 2010 target of 76 days was exceeded. Import/export time was reduced by 17 days in Kazakhstan, where USAID's trade and business-environment reform projects assisted the government. Overall, five countries made improvements. On average, countries with programs on customs and trade facilitation improved their import/export procedures time by one and a half days.

Since FY 2006, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily reduced, indicating an improvement in the Trade and Investment Program Area. Future progress is likely to slow down because the focus of U.S. Government assistance is moving from quick wins to addressing more intransient problems. For example, assistance to date produced significant time reductions through administrative streamlining (reducing the number of documentary requirements) and enabled advance filing of trade documents. In the future, assistance will focus on improving port handling, establishing efficient international border posts, and introducing modern risk-management systems. The impact of these activities will take longer to realize time savings. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are therefore more modest than in prior years.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
84 days	80 days	77 days	74 days	76 days	73 days	Above Target	72 days	71 days
Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The value is the average 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, but did not cover all listed countries until 2008.								
Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. Prior year numbers are often updated/corrected post publication. The 2010 target was based on a 2009 result which was subsequently updated. Therefore the FY 2010 target is higher than the revised 2009 result.								

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Financial Sector	114,966	-	86,089

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It mobilizes capital for productive private sector investment while providing the resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improve financial sector governance, accounting, and transparency, and combat corruption and financial crimes. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Private Sector Credit Availability

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

Data to illustrate the progress of United States-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database, but results for FY 2010 were not available as of January 2011. Prior accomplishments are attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries. In addition, the financial infrastructure put in place since the crisis in the late 1990s enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were made with USAID assistance. However, the indicator reflects an outcome impacted by a wide range of activities and events. The performance of financial markets in developing countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 targets remain realistic.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Financi al Sector								
Performance Indicator: Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
53.5%	55.9%	59.1%	60.5%	61.0%	N/A	Data not available	61.5%	62.0%
Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. Data refers to the weighted average for all low and middle countries.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2009 reflected achievements in the 2008 calendar year. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2010 Actual	**FY 2011 Estimate**	**FY 2012 Request**
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Infrastructure	443,8		883,216

Access to competitively-priced modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services in both urban and rural areas to enhance the economic environment and improve economic productivity of men and women. The United States 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. This approach is based on data that shows that countries with efficient markets and abundant natural resources are most likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure subsequent benefits are widely enjoyed. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called "paradox of plenty," where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development by helping to establish viable institutions, sound legal and regulatory environments, market-based financial flows, cutting-edge technologies, and prioritizing maintenance. For example, the United States is helping to accelerate expanded access to broadband Internet connectivity and communications technology to underserved populations in Africa. The United States is providing major assistance to expand access to energy services in selected countries like Afghanistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investment in energy, even when more limited such as in Armenia, are combined with sector reforms to safeguard sustainability. Within the transportation sector, the United States contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development. U.S. assistance performance in infrastructure was mixed in FY 2010. However, investments will continue to improve trade and economic growth over the long-term.

Access to Energy Infrastructure

In FY 2010, programs fell short of the target of 3,094,134 people with increased access to modern energy services by 31 percent, primarily because projects in Afghanistan were reoriented; improving service availability in Kabul from an average of 4 to 24 hours a day was prioritized over increasing the number of clients. Targets were missed in Brazil due to a funding reduction.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: In frastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
922,815	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	3,094,134	2,129,223	Below Target	1,687,087	1,217,835
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Afghanistan, Armenia, Brazil, Georgia, Philippines, Sudan, and USAID South Asia Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Access to Communications Infrastructure

FY 2010 results for increasing access to Internet services failed to meet the target of 701,800 people because procurement for the Global Quilt Alliance, which will increase Internet connectivity in Africa, was delayed. It is expected that results will be achieved in FY 2011. Other USAID activities to improve bilateral and regional legal and telecom environments have been completed. These activities increased competition, reduced costs with new technology, and indirectly improved access. New activities will

continue to focus on technical assistance for market liberalization and universal service.

Because it is difficult to attribute USAID's contribution to the increase the numbers of people with access to Internet services, the specific indicator, "Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance" will be discontinued and is being replaced by the third-party indicator, "Number of Internet Users." In addition, another third-party indicator, "Number of Mobile Subscribers," has been added. Recent studies by the World Bank and others have drawn linkages between an increased number of Internet users and mobile phone subscribers and GDP per capita. Data link a 1.12 percent increase in GDP per capita in low- and medium-income countries for every 10 percent increase in the number of Internet users, and a 0.81 percent increase in GDP per capita for every 10 percent increase in the mobile subscription rate.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *To Be Discontinued*								
Program Area: In frastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
5,544,842	6,556,232	1,509,803	531,398	701,800	256,118	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Algeria, Philippines, USAID Africa Regional, and USAID Office of Development Partners as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: In frastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Internet Users								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.25B	1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	N/A	1.9B	No Rating	2.1B	2.3B
Data Source: United Nation's International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: "Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A mid-term review."								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality of data available for the telecommunications sector.								

OBJECTI VE: PRO MOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: In frastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Mobile Subscribers								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.7B	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	N/A	5.0B	No Rating	5.4B	5.8B
Data Source: United Nation's International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: "Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A mid-term review."								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality of data available for the telecommunications sector.								

Access to Transportation infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure projects exceeded their FY 2010 target of 2,006,570 people by more than 800,000. This success is due to projects in Sudan, which exceeded their targets by over 100 percent as refugees returned and economic activity rebounded along key transportation corridors. The program in Madagascar also exceeded targets by 65 percent because more communities than anticipated prioritized Road-Food for Assets activities in their local community development plans following destruction caused by tropical storm Hubert in 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: In frastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from USG-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,079,255	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,006,570	2,863,566	Above Target	3,096,426	2,006,875
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Madagascar and Sudan as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (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: Agriculture

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Agriculture	1,663,070	-	1,685,547

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. Agriculture is defined as the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, livestock, poultry, aquaculture, and floriculture); and its relationship to natural resource processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), policy environment, and trade. In this sector, the United States promotes broad-based agricultural sector growth, expanded agricultural trade and market systems, and 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 United States provides assistance. In FY 2011, activities in this Program Area will be a core element of the President's Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.

The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers, many of whom are women, have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through new opportunities provided by globalization. However, to become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from the farm to the grocer's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. Government activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

Benefiting Rural Households

In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 2.27 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture by nearly 1 million. Success can be attributed to effective training and extension services, increased access to sales agents and service providers, and scaling up or expanding proven approaches to new areas. Many of the households benefiting are amongst the most vulnerable and include significant numbers of households headed by women. Recognizing the key role women play in agriculture, USAID targeted FTF activities more directly toward women and intensified gender awareness efforts among implementing partners and their corresponding work with program beneficiaries.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,370,089	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	2,269,795	3,193,062	Above Target	3,784,805	4,767,342
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Malawi, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners and USAID West Africa Region as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Value of Agricultural Exports and Sales

In addition to working with rural households, farmers, and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance focuses on expanding access to markets by reducing trade barriers within and between countries. In FY 2010, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 28.2 percent, greatly exceeding the targeted 10 percent. Success can be attributed to several factors. In Zambia, targets were exceeded following training in agriculture productivity and improved technologies. This led to improved quality of products, resulting in a positive increase in value. In Indonesia and Timor-Leste, a bumper coffee crop significantly increased the value of exports. In Albania, the identification of new markets for tomatoes increased the value of exports by 680 percent.

FTF also focuses on and facilitates commercialization of commodities among smallholder farmers. In all FTF-focus countries, smallholders are learning to run their farms as businesses and compete successfully in national and international markets. Improved markets will, in turn, contribute to increased agricultural productivity. To monitor incremental sales at the farm level, a new indicator was added in FY 2010: "Value of Incremental Sales Attributed to FTF Implementation." In FY 2010, smallholders in two countries participating in FTF activities benefited from a $927,778 increase in purchases of targeted agricultural products. It is anticipated that all 20 FTF countries will report on this indicator in the future as reflected in the ambitious targets established for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
45.7%	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	10.0%	28.2%	Above Target	14.8%	15.9%
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Albania, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mali, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Zambia, and USAID East Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	NoRating	65,577,773	167,860,521
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Mozambique and Senegal, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Agricultural Technology

A key piece of measuring USAID's success in working with smallholder farmers and rural households is the number of farmers and beneficiaries who apply new technologies and practices. Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain is critical to increasing smallholders' agricultural production and agricultural productivity at regional and national levels.

In FY 2010, more than 1.5 million farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices, exceeding the target of 897,881 by 67.5 percent. This success can be attributed to an increased emphasis on extension and outreach, expansion of activities to new areas and new crops, and the impact of prior programs on livelihoods. Prior successes created a powerful example that increased the number of farmers interested in improved crop varieties and adoption of techniques observed in use on neighboring fields.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	96,069	659,384	897,881	1,504,537	Above Target	3,625,737	3,938,075
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP), and USAID Southern Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (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: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	-	633,015

U.S. assistance to support private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment. Assistance also empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor rights, and creates more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of firms, from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private-sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries avoid unnecessary or inefficient administrative "red tape." Evidence from previous activities shows this is an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations, firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, increase worker compensation, and improve working conditions, in order to thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

Commercial Laws Enacted

U.S. efforts have focused on assisting governments to put commercial laws in place that address the 11 core

legal areas[5] necessary for a healthy business climate. The data collected represent the number of laws enacted annually within the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2010, the U.S. assistance program did not meet its target of 26 laws, due to delays in the ratification of laws drafted in Egypt and delays in launching a new assistance program in Georgia.

A country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of the 11 core legal areas indicates systemic changes to build up the private sector are underway. Additional programmatic approaches to increase private sector competitiveness include assisting countries to improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. The United States' activities in this area include the adoption and implementation of policies, as well as their oversight by elected and appointed officials, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. Activities also include reducing barriers to competition and unwarranted distortions to market prices, reducing policy and regulatory barriers to establishing and operating businesses, and strengthening the legal framework surrounding property rights to ensure the rights of both men and women. The indicator on commercial laws put in place captures only a limited amount of U.S. assistance to the private sector. Therefore, it will be eliminated. In its place, a new and more comprehensive indicator of private sector competitiveness, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), has been added in FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								***To be Discontinued ***
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
33	41	30	11	26	2	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports from Egypt, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, South Africa and the USAID Office of Development Partners as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Note: Fluctuations in the target level for this indicator are reflective of the shifting business and political environment in individual countries and the way that U.S. government funds are programmed each year.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Global Competitiveness

A primary focus of U.S foreign assistance is removing unnecessary regulation that discourages investment in new technologies to enhance productivity, which will improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. USAID also provides direct assistance to empower men, women, and enterprises to take advantage of new economic opportunities. GCI monitors 12 determinants of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods-market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Higher scores reflect improvements in the business environment conducive to trade and investment, and

[5] The eleven Legal Categories are: Company Law; Contract Law & Enforcement; Real Property; Mortgage Law; Secured Transactions Law; Bankruptcy Law; Competition Policy; Commercial Dispute Resolution; Foreign Direct Investment; Corporate Governance; and International Trade Law.

indicate that countries have implemented policies that will lead to greater economic growth and poverty reduction. The target for this indicator is for one-third of the 58 countries assisted in this area to achieve a three percent increase in their score annually.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY * New Indicator*								
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Global Competitiveness Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
53%	12%	27%	10%	N/A	33%	No Rating	33%	33%
Data Source: Global Competitive Index is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Fewer countries were counted for in FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008. This is a product of data available from the GCI. FY 2009 and FY 2010 had complete data for the 58 countries USAID monitors. Though there was a difference in the number of countries tracked in the past years, USAID believes the difference is not great enough to discredit a year-to-year comparison. The countries monitored are Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.								
Data Quality: GCI data represent the best available estimates at the time the GCI report is prepared. They are validated in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of Partner Institutes.								

Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Economic Opportunity	213,109	-	178,697

Economic opportunity includes 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 for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly households headed by women, as they often are the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

Sustainable Microfinance Institutions

MFIs provide access to financial services to those who would not otherwise have access. The data below reflect the share of U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs (including personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses). Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability; it is the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The data summarize performance across 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. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2010, 75 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the target of 70 percent. Similar to FY 2009, success can be attributed to a tendency toward supporting MFIs and MFI networks that are also making progress toward reaching financial self-sufficiency. Operational self-sufficiency is an important step toward that goal.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic that monitors a changing set of institutions, the target is not expected to show an upward trend. The targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are considered feasible and appropriate for a mix of MFIs at different stages of development. It remains to be seen how well MFIs weather the still-unfolding financial crisis. Therefore, the targets are intentionally conservative. In addition, both banks and non-bank financial intermediaries within the catchment area of USAID-supported MFIs are introducing alternative delivery channels such as mobile phone banking. If MFIs do not adapt business models that accommodate this trend, increased demand for technology-based products and services offered by alternate service providers may lead to decline in demand for MFIs' conventional products and services. A decline in demand would hinder MFI progress towards operational self-sufficiency.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Economic Opportunity								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
71%	69%	74%	86%	70%	75%	Above Target	70%	70%
Data Source: USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) Annual Report to Congress. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100% or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The indicator value shown for FY 2010 is based on the most recent data available, covering 181 MFI supported in FY 2009. 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.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the PPR that a DQA has occurred within the last three years.Data provided into the MRR is self-reported, and not necessarily based on externally audited financial statements. USAID is currently working with The Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), the leading business information provider dedicated to strengthening the microfinance sector, to develop a systems approach for consolidating USAID and MIX data reporting that follows industry reporting standards. The bulk of MIX Market data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and robustness of USAID's MRR data.								

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	**4,439,077**	**-**	**4,749,383**
Environment	768,159	-	801,243

Environmental issues such as climate change, protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development

agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low-carbon energy sources. Beginning in FY 2010, significant new resources are committed to help the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries address the impact of climate change. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2-eq) is an international recognized measure of climate change mitigation. It enables comparison of impacts from activities that reduce, avoid, or store carbon in the energy, industry, transport, land use, agriculture, forestry, and conservation sectors. Results can be aggregated to demonstrate program-wide impact on reducing atmospheric inputs that lead to climate change. It also helps assess U.S. climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries across multiple sectors. Preliminary FY 2010 results fell below the target to reduce or sequester emissions by 133 million metric tons. This result is due to a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities that seek transformational change through policy reform, outreach, and training. These activities do not lead to easily quantifiable near-term emissions reductions, and long-term impact may be indirect or subject to a substantial time lag. To improve long-term results, GCC will work with partner countries to enhance capacity in developing low emission development strategies, increase capacity to inventory greenhouse gas and participate in carbon markets, improve access to private finance, and reform the energy sector. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 have been reduced to reflect the low level of funding for clean energy activities in FY 2009 and the completion of some larger energy programs in Georgia, Indonesia, and Liberia. In addition, greater accuracy in emissions accounting led to lower estimated results in FY 2009 and FY 2010, and lowered targets in future years.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Environm ent								
Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
129M MT	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	133M MT	120M MT	Below Target	100M MT	100M MT
Data Source: USAID/EGAT GCC team. Data reported for 2010 were collected through GCC Team's online reporting tool. Results to be reported for FY 2011 will be collected through Foreign Assistance Performance Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Note: In FY 2010, numbers are results reported using new web-based calculators developed by the GCC team. In previous years, the GCC team did rough calculations based on hectares data reported by OUs. This is a large step forward in improving the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue to provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.								
Data Quality: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent is the standard measure of climate change 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.								

Hectares Under Improved Management

The U.S. Government uses a spatial indicator, "Hectares of Natural Resources Under Improved Management," to measure the impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard for

improved management is implementation of best practice approaches and evidence of progress from a wide range of context specific interventions.

Worldwide impoverishment of ecosystems is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening development by reducing soil productivity, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. This decline in ecosystems annually contributes about 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. In FY 2010, 92.7 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, exceeding the target of 86.8 million hectares. Overall success can be attributed to increased partner-country government commitment. For example, the target in Kenya was exceeded sevenfold following approval of the first national integrated land-use plan by the Kenyan Government. This allowed for expansion of conservation in community lands in pastoral landscapes. In the Philippines, local government commitment resulted in targets being exceeded by 140 percent. Policy incentives in Indonesia enabled successful engagement with the largest forest concession (692,000 hectares) and other forest managers to improve forest management. This improvement was verified by third-party certification. Targets were not met by 17 of 44 OUs. For example, in Cambodia and USAID Central America Regional, procurement delays reduced impact. In Guatemala, social conflict over a forestry concession had a similar effect. In USAID Central Africa Regional Program, efforts to improve data quality eliminated double counting, making the FY 2010 target unrealistic.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Environm ent								
Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
124,975,766	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	86,838,687	92,700,352	Above Target	102,905,428	45,489,876
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor Leste, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, USAID Caribbean Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Central America Regional, Joint Europe Regional, USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade , USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional, USAID Middle East Regional, USAID Office of Development Partners, USAID Regional Development Mission -Asia, USAID Southern Africa Regional and USAID West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE FIVE

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Department of State and USAID are the lead United States agencies for response to complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters overseas. The United States' 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. Humanitarian needs require urgent responses to emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crises, and planning to build the necessary capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters.

The goal of U.S. humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of humanity, impartiality, and universality. Though organized by technical sectors, humanitarian assistance requires an integrated, coordinated, or multisectoral approach to be fully effective. Effective and thoughtful emergency operations will foster a transition from relief through recovery to development, but they cannot replace the investments necessary to reduce chronic poverty or establish just social services. The United States has three primary Program Areas in humanitarian assistance: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for international migration.

The United States' emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters is tightly linked to the other foreign assistance goals, 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 through international and nongovernmental organizations for humanitarian programs worldwide, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting shared responsibility, and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately $4 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Humanitarian Assistance, representing approximately 12.3 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Humanitarian Assistance, four indicators were above target, three were on target, and one indicator had improved performance but did not meet its target.

Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	**4,017,770**	**-**	**3,931,744**
Protection, Assistance, and Solutions	3,894,407	-	3,821,922

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. assistance advances the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, undernutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, while ensuring that their full rights as individuals are safeguarded.

The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding to international organizations through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally to nongovernmental organizations and international organizations through the International Disaster Assistance account, and leads U.S. responses to humanitarian crises resulting from natural or industrial disasters. A large percentage of OFDA funding supports response to complex humanitarian crises. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, IDPs, and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, the Department of State and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health and nutrition services, including feeding centers; responding to water, sanitation, and hygiene needs; providing shelter materials; implementing programs in response to child protection and gender-based violence; and providing economic recovery and agricultural inputs where appropriate. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and PRM staff members monitor programs and coordinate with other donors and implementing partners in 30 countries around the world, the United Nations Mission in New York, and 5 U.S. Department of Defense Combatant Commands. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, oversee provision of commodities and services, and coordinate with donors and the international community. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts that foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States. USAID and the Department of State continue to invest in establishing and using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are performed professionally and reliably.

Nutritional Status Indicators

Nutritional status is a key indicator to assess the severity of a humanitarian crisis and determine the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations provided with food aid and non-food assistance, including water and sanitation, primary health care, shelter, and support to livelihoods wherever possible.

An internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict or disaster. Humanitarian situations are considered severe when more than 10 percent of the children under 5 years old suffer from acute malnutrition where aggravating factors exist, such as conflict or restricted movement (e.g., camp settings). Malnutrition contributes to mortality and hinders children's growth and development. The United States is providing direct assistance or working multilaterally with other donors to ensure that the assessed need for humanitarian aid is met in hundreds of locations worldwide. The following performance measures highlight GAM among refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict worldwide.

Acute Malnutrition in Refugee Camps

PRM disaggregates its GAM targets for emergency and protracted refugee settings. In FY 2010, preliminary results based on available survey data from 21 refugee sites were above target, with fewer than 10 percent of children under age 5 suffering from acute malnutrition in 97 percent of emergency refugee situations. In protracted refugee situations, fewer than 5 percent of refugee children suffered from acute malnutrition in only 82 percent of sites. For example, PRM partners succeeded in reducing GAM rates among children under 5 in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya from 17 percent to 7.9 percent by increasing rations, improving nutritional supplementation, and reinforcing community-based treatment of malnutrition.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: P rotection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
98%	91%	91%	94.5%	93%	97%	Above Target	94%	95%
Data Source: Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
Data Quality: USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting population-based nutritional status data and improving the quality and reliability of data. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.								

Acute Malnutrition in Dispersed Populations

The sites where dispersed populations are provided with USAID humanitarian assistance are monitored for the general health of the population, measured by levels of undernutrition, sickness, or death. By measuring the weight and the height of children between 6 and 59 months of age and comparing this with international standards, the United States derives a proxy for the relative health of the entire population at a monitored site. The lower the percentage of children with evidence of moderate or severe wasting, the healthier the population is deemed to be. Although displaced persons in conflict zones are difficult to reach in a timely or consistent manner with effective health, nutrition, and other humanitarian assistance, the program's goal is to increase the percentage of monitored sites with less than 10 percent GAM.

In FY 2010, 40.5 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, a result exceeding the 35-percent target. In order to track this important indicator, OFDA relies on the

nutritional survey data posted to the Complex Emergency Database (CE-DAT) website. The number of nutritional surveys appearing on the CE-DAT website for OFDA-supported sites obtained within the FY 2010 assistance timeframe is incomplete. However, although derived from a small number of sites, this result is assumed to be very close to the actual percentage, based on historical data. Going forward, every attempt will be made to determine a more efficient way of accessing current and complete data reporting and compilation from nutritional surveys, through UNICEF and other partners, and through access to data.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: P rotection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: P ercent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
23%	41%	39%	25%	35%	40.5%	Above Target	40%	40%
Data Source: Data were 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.								
Data Quality: Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and Doctors Without Borders). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.								

Protection and Solution Indicators

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection component. The internationally accepted definition of protection provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross is "all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law." [6] Efforts to protect vulnerable populations use international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws as their guide, and include activities that assist refugees, IDPs, and similarly vulnerable populations to reduce or manage risks associated with armed conflict and other violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation.

Activities addressing solutions include voluntary return and reintegration of displaced populations; local integration and promoting self-reliance for those who remain displaced, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance; naturalization or registration to affirm citizenship for stateless persons; and third-country resettlement for some refugees. Where appropriate, the United States pursues solutions through a comprehensive approach in order to resolve refugee or other displacement situations.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2010, PRM supported United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to conduct real-time evaluations of implementation of its new policy on assistance to refugees living in urban areas. USAID has also supported the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Children's Fund for protection training and improved deployment capacity.

[6] "Strengthening Protection in War: A Search for Professional Standards." ICRC, 2001.

Nongovernmental Organization Projects Mainstreaming Protection

This indicator measures the extent to which OFDA-funded nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) mainstream protection activities into their projects. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the wellbeing of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed project.

Humanitarian assistance interventions with protection activities mainstreamed into them are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For example, assistance organizations may use protocols to ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, OFDA can realize the United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2010, 32.1 percent of OFDA-supported NGO projects had mainstreamed protection activities, above the 30 percent target. The favorable increase compared to the target is not entirely unexpected, as OFDA has continued to reach out to partners with guidance on how to mainstream protection programming. FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets reflect continued expansion of activities to mainstream protection, based on increased knowledge and capacity of OFDA-funded NGOs in this area.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: P rotection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: P ercentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.0%	30.0%	32.1%	Above Target	35.0%	37.0%
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available. Note that projects funded through a transfer to USAID missions, UN agencies, or organizations (for which there is no tracking of whether or not the project includes project mainstreaming) have been omitted from the denominator since they are not represented in the numerator.								
Data Quality: 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 (TAG). In FY 2010, OFDA began undertaking improved field/program monitoring that includes ongoing data quality assessments. This activity is continuing in FY2011, with several program monitoring and DQA activities having taken place in Haiti in October and an activity currently underway in Haiti in January 2011.								

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Activities

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a U.S. priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multisectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase general protection. Combating GBV also increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services, and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs.

DCHA supports implementing partners to integrate the response to and prevention of GBV into their

humanitarian operations. Related activities include health and psychological services, linkages to justice and legal systems, centers for women and girls, GBV sensitization, and income-generation opportunities. In FY 2010, DCHA supported 14 programs focused on preventing and responding to GBV in humanitarian situations in 8 countries. In addition, DCHA provided $700,000 across three years to the Women's Refugee Commission for a study on the relationship between disasters and GBV. This recently completed study provides tools to integrate household energy needs into disaster planning and response as a way of addressing GBV. DCHA also funds current Solidarity Center activities to support trade unions in Kenya that implement policies and initiatives related to GBV in the workplace and build the capacity of women trade union leaders in Brazil to fight gender violence and exploitation.

The indicator below measures the extent to which PRM programs combat GBV, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs. Since 2000, PRM has taken a leading role in addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response by providing over $60 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and NGO partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations in every region of the world. In FY 2010, PRM worked with its international-organization and NGO partners to identify emerging gender issues and to plan programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender refugees. In FY 2010, the percent of PRM-funded projects that included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV rose to 30 percent, from 28.3 percent in FY 2009. Although FY 2010 results were slightly below the target of 35 percent, PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased to over $10 million in FY 2010 from $9 million in FY 2009.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: P rotection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
23%	27.5%	27.5%	28.3%	35.0%	30.0%	Improved, but target not met	35.0%	35.0%
Data Source: Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: The overall data quality is good, but its accuracy could be improved. Targets seek to gradually increase the proportion of PRM funding to NGOs and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregated data for multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs address gender-based violence than the United States is currently able to calculate.								

Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict and delivering emergency food aid to identified beneficiaries, the United States works toward achieving a vision of a world free of hunger and poverty where people live in dignity, peace, and food security. By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, the United States is meeting its mission of saving lives, reducing hunger, and providing a long-term framework through which to protect lives and livelihoods.

Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries

The U.S. emergency food assistance program has long played a critical role in responding to global food

insecurity. It saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to critical needs of their own people during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. Urgent responses to rapid-onset emergencies and efforts to resolve protracted crises provide a basis for transitioning to the medium- and long-term political, economic, and social investments that can eliminate the root causes of poverty and instability.

In FY 2010, FFP provided $1.8 billion in food assistance in 31 countries throughout the world. Of this funding, $1.6 billion was made available through Title II emergency resources and $244 million in International Disaster Account funds in grants through the new Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). EFSP provided funds to a variety of private voluntary organizations and the World Food Program (WFP) to support local and regional procurement, as well as cash and food voucher programs in Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Pakistan, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. The U.S. Government is also the single largest donor to the WFP. In FY 2010, FFP contributed $1.4 billion to WFP in response to global appeals in 29 different countries throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.
The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of FFP programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries actually reached compared to planned levels. FFP continues to improve its ability to identify food needs in an emergency and how best to deliver food assistance. Over time, FFP has determined that the highest level of program performance achievable is 93 percent of emergency food aid beneficiaries reached. While this target is ambitious, it is also achievable and realistic. FY 2010 results were on target at 93 percent.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
84%	86%	92%	93%	93%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
Data Quality: Data quality assessments (DQAs) are not required for emergency programs, but Food for Peace nonetheless conducts them as a development best practice. DQAs are done on the data from the previous fiscal year, so FFP's next DQA will be done in FY 2011 drawing on FY 2010 data.								

Households Receiving Basic Humanitarian Inputs

USAID provides basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. USAID 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 commodities, and 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 NGOs. One major impediment to achieving a 100 percent distribution is a lack of security that prevents humanitarian workers from reaching beneficiary populations.

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 affected areas. The humanitarian assistance OFDA provides is based on need and a mandate to provide basic inputs in agriculture and food security; nutrition; health; water, sanitation, and hygiene; economic recovery; protection; and shelter and settlements toward survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity. OFDA tracks the

percentage of targeted households receiving this support in a crisis as an indicator of how effective OFDA's efforts are in providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis. Performance in FY 2010 was on target with 90 percent of targeted households reached. However, the percent of targeted disaster-affected households is not an adequate measure, and OFDA is working to identify more robust indicators to measure achievement of this objective. This indicator will be dropped in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								***To Be Discontinued***
Program Area: P rotection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	85%	84%	85%	90%	90%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).								
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group.								

Refugee Admissions to the United States

Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. It also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of PRM's work. In FY 2010, United States resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2010 totaled 73,311, which represents 98 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,016 Iraqi refugees and 13,305 African refugees, a 38 percent increase in African arrivals since FY 2009. In addition, PRM doubled the amount of support arriving refugees receive by increasing the per capita Reception and Placement grant from $900 to $1800 to ensure that refugees receive adequate assistance and services during their first 90 days in the United States. The FY 2012 request maintains support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program at current levels.

In FY 2010, PRM supported the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees to Bosnia, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Afghanistan, and elsewhere. More than 100,000 refugees had returned to Afghanistan by August 2010, almost double the number of voluntary returns of 2009. With PRM support, UNHCR reached an important milestone in its repatriation program of refugees from Zambia to the DRC: the voluntary return of the 40,000th refugee. In addition to providing returnees with transportation assistance and food aid, UNHCR also offered microcredit and other income generating projects, which facilitate re-integration and help returnees achieve sustainable livelihoods. With PRM support, UNHCR also reached milestones in resettling refugees in third countries, resettling the 100,000th Iraqi refugee and the 30,000th Bhutanese refugee. In April 2010, the Government of Tanzania completed the naturalization of some 162,000 Burundi refugees who fled to Tanzania in 1972. This achievement of local integration as a durable solution is a major milestone in one of Africa's longest-running refugee situations, and was encouraged and funded in part by the United States.

FY 2012 funds will help foster regional stability by sustaining Afghan refugee repatriation operations, providing life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani and Yemeni conflict victims and IDPs, and supporting

conditions for returns to and local integration within Iraq while continuing to provide essential assistance for vulnerable Iraqis remaining in countries of first asylum in the region and Iraqis who remain displaced inside Iraq. Funding will help meet the growing needs of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East, and reduce and prevent statelessness around the world. The FY 2012 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the Central African Republic, DRC, and Somalia. U.S. assistance strives to meet the needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes. Funding will also provide protection and assistance for Colombian refugees and IDPs, one of the largest displaced populations in the world.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: P rotection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	100%	98.0%	On Target	100%	100.0%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: 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 Readiness

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	**4,017,770**	**-**	**3,931,744**
Disaster Readiness	81,409		76,152

U.S. assistance builds and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks, prepare for rapid response, and increase the affected populations' ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster.

Hazard Risk Reduction

DCHA addresses risk reduction and food-security preparedness with national contingency planning and capacity building across several sectors, including desert locust prevention and control, hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction, and volcano and seismic monitoring. The new indicator below indirectly measures the level of capacity building for improved preparedness, mitigation, and response by tracking the development of new hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems, and curricula each year with U.S. Government assistance. Although an output indicator cannot fully reflect the positive impact of OFDA's disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts, this is a strong proxy measure. While the indicator is a new addition to the APR, OFDA has previously collected this information and therefore already established a target for FY 2010. Out-year targets are expected to decrease as OFDA-supported countries complete the development of hazard risk reduction plans and strategies.

OBJECTIVE: HUM ANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								*New Indicator*
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of Hazard Risk Reduction Plans, Policies, Strategies, Systems, or Curricula Developed								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	86	Above Target	35	30
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) tracks targets; these were compared with partner reports, as available.								
Data Quality: Over-reporting due to double-counting is being addressed with improved monitoring & reporting systems and guidance. Overall the quality of reporting on this indicator is Fair to Good.								

Program Area: Migration Management

	FY 2010 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	**4,017,770**	**-**	**3,931,744**
Migration Management	41,95		33,670

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, fleeing disasters caused by natural hazards and environmental degradation, seeking economic opportunities, and reuniting with family. The United States 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. For example, PRM support to the International Organization for Migration in FY 2010 allowed the organization to assist over 14,000 vulnerable Haitian migrants in Haiti and the Dominican Republic following the devastating earthquake in Haiti. The FY 2012 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, particularly to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide, including asylum seekers, unaccompanied children, stateless persons, trafficking victims, and others who may need protection.

Discontinued and Revised Indicators

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	**Counterterrorism**
Performance Indicator	**Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Programs (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	More than half the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 24. Moreover, more than one-quarter of these young people are unemployed, tend to be cynical about the future, and are therefore susceptible to extremist messages. Prior to FY 2008, the strategy had been to try to reach as broad a swath of this population as possible by staging 29 public information campaigns across the region. In FY 2007 however, a U.S.-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in 7 countries found that television is a key source of information for 67 percent of them, and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the United States' strategic focus in the region. In FY 2008, funds were used to put together a team from across the region to write scripts and hire actors. Consultants from South Africa and the United States provided technical assistance. The television series went into production in 2009, and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies. This change in strategy meant that the previous goal of conducting 29 informational campaigns was set aside to focus on a different approach to improving public perception of the United States across the Middle East.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	**Counterterrorism**
Performance Indicator	**Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards (Revised in FY 2011 APP)**
Reason for Revision	Previously, this indicator, which related to the EXBS "graduated countries," was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries, and the discontinuation of country funding for reasons other than graduation. Results through FY 2009 are provided below using this indicator. But starting in FY 2009, EXBS country advancement will be measured through a combination of individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool and annual internal 'progress reports' between formal assessments.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	**Health/Tuberculosis (TB)**
Performance Indicator	**Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009, USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD better to reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	**Health/Tuberculosis (TB)**
Performance Indicator	**Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009, USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD better to reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	**Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health**
Performance Indicator	**Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Revised in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Revision	The baseline for this indicator was recalibrated in FY 2008 to reflect program priorities more accurately. This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50 percent were dropped, as were countries that received less than $2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions, and lower fertility.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	**Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health**
Performance Indicator	**Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart (Revised in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Revision	The baseline for this indicator was recalibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities. This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% were dropped as were countries that received less than $2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions, and lower fertility.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	**Basic Education**
Performance Indicator	**Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-Based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	This indicator has been replaced with one that measures the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. U.S. assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning, which helps to reduce barriers to student attendance and promotes effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. This trend is expected to continue with additional funding to help Ministries of Education establish and maintain more effective school systems, provide teacher training, develop and conduct learning assessments, and collect and use data to assist with school management decisions, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. The rate of increase will be slower as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, with the remaining population the most difficult and expensive to reach.

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	**Trade and Investment**
Performance Indicator	**Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries) (Revised in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Revision	The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets were originally reported in the FY 2010 CBJ as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods.

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	**Infrastructure**
Performance Indicator	**Number of People with Increased Access to Cellular Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	This target will not be reported after FY 2008 results because of a decline in Mission programs addressing cellular service, a cellular-services market expanding without intervention, and because the only programs addressing cellular services are those that use the cellular infrastructure as a platform for applications, such as in health and mobile banking.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	
Program Area	**Protection, Assistance, and Solutions**
Performance Indicator	**Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance-Supported Protection and Solution Activities (Discontinued in FY 2011 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID's ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries' needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided.

Program Assessment Rating Tool Measures

With conclusion of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, the Department of State and USAID have revised the group of representative indicators included in annual performance report to reflect current foreign assistance and Administration priorities. PART measures that remain applicable to current programs are identified in Table 4. Table 5 lists PART measures for Foreign Operations-funded programs that have been discontinued from annual performance reporting.[4]

Table 4: Reported PART Measures for Foreign Operations-Funded Programs

Assistance to Transforming Countries	Net enrollment rate for primary schools
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of the 11 core commercial laws put into place as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Developing Countries	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index
Child Survival and Health Population	Percentage of first births to women under age 18
Child Survival and Health Population	Percentage of births spaced three or more years apart
Development Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with U.S. Government assistance
Africa Child Survival and Health	DPT 3 Coverage Rate (%)
Africa Child Survival and Health	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (%)
International Disaster and Famine Account	In complex humanitarian crises, percent of monitored protracted emergency sites with less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition

Table 5: Discontinued PART Measures for Foreign-Operations-Funded Programs

Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
Assistance to Transforming Countries	World Bank Rule of Law Index
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of teachers/educators trained with U.S. Government support
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs

[4] A list of discontinued PART indicators from State Operations funded programs is available in the State Operations Volume of the FY 2012 Congressional Budget Justification.

Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply in the Philippines as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of domestic human rights nongovernmental organizations receiving U.S. Government support
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Cost per DPT3 beneficiary (number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from U.S.-supported programs) in India
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of justice sector personnel in the Philippines that received U.S. Government training
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Per learner cost for improving access to quality education in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings in the Philippines
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through U.S.-supported programs
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of children reached by U.S.-supported nutrition programs
Assistance to Developing Countries	Days to start a business
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of new members in private business associations as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of sub-national government entities receiving U.S. Government assistance to improve their performance
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of project assistance beneficiaries per project assistance dollars for Egypt.
Assistance to Developing Countries	Percentage of indicative benchmarks in the financial sector Memorandum of Understanding for non-projectized assistance met by the Government of Egypt
Assistance to Developing Countries	Percentage of condition precedents met by the Government of Jordan to receive non-projectized monies
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of judges trained with U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Increased sales of licit farm and non-farm products in U.S. Government-assisted areas of Afghanistan over the previous year
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired in Afghanistan through U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of deaths among children under age 5 in Nepal and Afghanistan in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of families benefiting from alternative development or alternative livelihood activities in U.S. Government assisted areas in Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of Afghanistan's Executive Branch personnel trained with U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of children under five years of age who received Vitamin A from U.S. Government-supported programs in Nepal
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Nepal

Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Dollars generated per job created (full-time and full-time equivalent) through U.S. Government assistance to Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Cost of starting a business in Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of U.S.-assisted delivery points providing Family Planning counseling or services
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Percentage of the Government of Afghanistan budget attributed to customs revenues
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of individuals who receive U.S. Government supported political party training in Nepal
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Reduce cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan with the long-term goal of achieving a poppy-free North between 2005 and 2010 (21 out of 34 provinces)
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Political stability and absence of violence in Nepal
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of Civil Society Organizations using U.S. Government assistance to improve internal organizational capacity
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Percentage of OTI programs that demonstrate increased access to unbiased information by target population on key transition issues
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Percentage of OTI programs that have a sustainable handoff strategy (either to USAID Mission or local civil society groups) in place after 18 months of starting up a new country program
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Percentage of final evaluations that find that OTI had a significant impact in advancing democratic political transitions in priority conflict-prone countries
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Leveraging of additional non-OTI funds to support OTI programs
Child Survival and Health–Population	Percentage of married women of reproductive age who use modern contraceptives
Child Survival and Health–Population	Percentage of total demand for family planning satisfied by modern method use among married women of reproductive age
Child Survival and Health–Population	Average cost per married woman of reproductive age receiving USAID-attributed modern contraceptives
Child Survival and Health–Population	Percentage of births parity 5 or higher
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of guaranteed financial institutions that continue to lend without a guarantee or with a lower guarantee in the targeted sector
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of financial institutions that submit semiannual reports within one month of deadline
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Total volume of new capital mobilized (made available) via the DCA guarantee mechanism each fiscal year
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Number of USAID Missions that have obligated funds for repeat DCA guarantees
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of loans disbursed under active DCA guarantees
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of loans disbursed under a DCA guarantee after five years
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Number of U.S.-supported anticorruption measures

Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Number of participants in U.S.-supported trade, investment environment, and investment capacity building trainings
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Percentage of a cohort of students enrolled in first grade that are expected to reach grade five
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Percentage of LAC USAID-supported Millennium Challenge Account candidate countries that pass at least one-half of the indicators in the "Ruling Justly" policy category, and above the median on the corruption indicator
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Number of primary school learners that are direct beneficiaries of USAID programs
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Ratio of DA account-attributed Operating Expenses and DA account Program Support funds to total DA Program Funds
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Improved trade readiness (i.e., complying with WTO standards and protocols for production and export) of LAC presence countries, as measured by country exports as a percentage of GDP
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Numbers of countries which have USAID Family planning programs reaching at least 55 percent contraceptive prevalence using modern methods
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Number of individuals receiving voluntary counseling and testing services
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Dollars spent on donated family planning commodities in the LAC region in USAID presence countries per total dollars spent on family planning programs in the LAC region
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Under five mortality rate, on average, as measured by UNICEF in USAID-presence countries
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Total fertility rates, on average, per Population Reference Bureau data, in USAID-presence Countries
Child Survival and Health for LAC	HIV prevalence rate–average, per UNAIDS data, in USAID-presence Countries
Administration and Capital Management	Average margin of positive responses over negative responses ("Margin of Victory") on Customer Service Survey for Management Offices
Administration and Capital Management	Percent of USAID Missions not collocated with the Department of State receiving targeted physical security enhancements within a given year
Administration and Capital Management	Percent of Missions not collocated with State receiving emergency communication upgrades and lifecycle replacement of systems within a given year.
Administration and Capital Management	Number of information security vulnerabilities per information technology hardware item
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of information technology systems certified and accredited
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of Cognizant Technical Officers who are certified
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of employees with performance appraisal plans that link to Agency mission, goals, and outcomes
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of Agency-wide recruitment goals met
Administration and Capital Management	Total number of Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and auditor-identified material weaknesses identified
Administration and Capital Management	Average number of calendar days between announcement close and offer

Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of Contract Review Board-reviewed contracts that adhere to guidance
Administration and Capital Management	Procurement cost-effectiveness ratio (millions of contract and grant dollars awarded per procurement employee)
Administration and Capital Management	Extent of critical staffing needs met
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Value of exports to the United States from AGOA countries (excluding fuel products, in millions of dollars)
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Cost per rural household that benefit directly from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa Program
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Percentage increase of individuals benefiting directly from USAID agricultural interventions
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Number of hectares under improved management for biodiversity conservation
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Average days to start a business in Sub-Saharan Africa
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Percentage of USAID-targeted local government areas that are more responsive to citizens interests
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Girls' primary education completion rate
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Agricultural productivity in areas of USAID interventions
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Number of firms receiving capacity-building assistance to export
Food For Peace Title II	Emergency Food Aid: percentage of programs reporting improved or maintained nutritional status
Food For Peace Title II	Cost per person receiving Title II food assistance
Food For Peace Title II	Cost per ton of Title II food assistance
Climate Change Program	Total area (hectares) where USAID is acting to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss (in millions)
Climate Change Program	Annual emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents (million metric tons) avoided due to USAID assistance
Climate Change Program	Dollars per ton of carbon dioxide equivalents avoided or reduced across the program
Africa Child Survival and Health	Insecticide-Treated Net coverage rate (percentage)
Africa Child Survival and Health	Under-five mortality rate
Africa Child Survival and Health	HIV prevalence rate
Africa Child Survival and Health	The cost in dollars of delivering an impregnated bednet
International Disaster and Famine Account	Percent of monitored sites in complex humanitarian crises in which the crude death rate declines or remains stable
International Disaster and Famine Account	Percentage of complex emergency and food security emergency country programs terminated within 5 years of initial program implementation and not restarted within 10 years after termination
International Disaster and Famine Account	Share of costs borne by OFDA implementing partners