

Acronym List

Acronym	Description
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANACAFE	Asociación Nacional del Café
CACIF	Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations
CAFTA-DR	Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CICIG	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CRADIC	Center for collection, analysis and distribution of criminal information
CYPs	Couple years of protection
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
E-IMET	Expanded International Military Education and Training
FBO	faith-based organization
FCS	Forest Stewardship Council
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FOMIN	Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones
FORESCOM	Petén's community-owned forestry business
FP	Family planning
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	General Elections
GOG	Government of Guatemala
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IACC	Committee of Experts of the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Convention
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INAP	Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture
MARN	Guatemalan Ministry of Environment
MBR	Maya Biosphere Reserve
MCH	Maternal and child health
MINECO	Ministry of Economy
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NGS	National Geographic Society
OAS	Organization of American States
OP	Operational Plan
PAJ	Programa Alianza Joven - Youth Alliance Program
PL	Public Law
PM	Public Ministry
PNC	Guatemalan National Civilian Police
POAH	Guatemala City Prosecutor's Office against Homicide
PRONACOM	National Competitiveness Program
PRONEPI	National Program of Preventive Education
RH	Reproductive Health
ROL	Rule of Law Program
SECCATID	Secretaría Ejecutiva de la Comisión Contra las Adicciones y el Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas
SME	Small and medium enterprises
STI	Sexually transmitted infection

TCB	Trade Capacity Building
U.K.	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
WIMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WWSR	Waste Water and Sludge Management Regulations

Guatemala 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

Progressive businessman Alvaro Colom won the 2007 Presidential election with 52.81 % of the vote in a process that was judged by the OAS to be free and fair. Our assistance to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) supported the update of the voter registry and the ambitious decentralization of voting tables. We funded a civil society coalition's electoral quick count that proved extremely accurate, confirming the integrity of the TSE's count. The election decentralization resulted in a high voter turn out in the interior due to the opening of nearly 700 new rural voting centers which enhanced access for women and the indigenous. USG supported public debates and analyses of the parties' positions on issues such as transparency, local governance, education, and health.

With our assistance, two new 24-hour courts were opened, covering the Guatemala City metropolitan area, which led to a large drop in dismissed cases. Homicide prosecutions more than doubled, with priority attention being given to the investigation of murders of women. We supported the drafting and passage by Congress of the Organized Crime bill and staged three successful eradication missions, destroying 266 hectares of opium poppy. We continued training of the Guatemalan armed forces in counter-drug and counter-terrorism operations but legislative restrictions limited our ability to support important initiatives such as the Regional Aircraft Modernization Program.

We worked with the GOG on needed legislative reforms for Guatemala's implementation of CAFTA-DR, which coupled with sound fiscal policy, increased foreign direct investment and exports. We helped advance competitiveness in the tourism sector where revenue has been increasing 15% annually. Our assistance created 8,500 full-time jobs and generated sales of \$21 million. We assisted 18,000 rural agriculture-based households, organized 3,200 small farmers, and formed alliances between certified timber producers and buyers.

In Investing in People, we supported the completion of education standards, merit-based recruitment of teachers, and systems improvements at the Ministry of Education which led to their ISO 9001 certification. We leveraged \$3 million from the private sector for education. We increased access to health services for 347,000 rural poor and indigenous Guatemalans, mobilized the health community to focus on a neonatal health, expanded our HIV AIDs activities, and helped the GOG exceed national vaccination targets.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

USG support in 2007 helped to strengthen Guatemala's military and national civilian police force in their efforts to create a more secure country where the rule of law prevails.

USG-funded training helped to move the Guatemalan military towards expanding their capabilities in countering illicit trafficking activities, responding to natural disasters, and participating in both global peacekeeping operations and regional security efforts – all areas that further U.S. goals in Guatemala.

On the civilian law enforcement reform front, the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) was instrumental in

supporting the creation of a Model Precinct Program for the Guatemalan National Civil Police (PNC) that resulted in a dramatic increase in convictions in the pilot jurisdiction. Based on the success of the pilot, the Government of Guatemala decided to expand the program nationally and NAS provided specialized training to over 900 PNC officers to prepare for the national roll-out. The Model Precinct Program has been one of the most successful reform efforts within the PNC and its national implementation should lead to an increased rate of criminal convictions in Guatemala.

In 2007, the Government of Guatemala established an autonomous forensics laboratory institute with NAS organizational and financial support that unified the previously separate police and Public Ministry forensics laboratories. NAS provided equipment for the new forensics laboratory as well as international experts to assist with the evaluation and training of staff. The creation of an independent forensics agency has helped to eliminate duplication of efforts, reduce corruption and remove potential conflicts of interest.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

USG-funded training is helping to move the Guatemalan military towards expanding their capabilities in countering illicit trafficking activities, responding to natural disasters, and participating in global peacekeeping operations and regional security efforts – all areas that further U.S. goals in Guatemala.

Program element funding in 2007 (E-IMET) helped to propel the Guatemalan military towards further modernization and transformation efforts to counter corruption and strengthen its role in regional security initiatives. The funding was only sufficient, however, to train two individuals in national leadership level courses and provide basic territorial integrity training. Both indicators reflect a shortfall in 2007 because program element funding was insufficient to meet total training requirements. Although not programmed in the original FY 07 Operation Plan, training in English language skills was provided to facilitate Guatemala's international peacekeeping operations that included deployment of approximately 250 soldiers in 2007 to Haiti and the Congo. The Guatemalan Ministry of Defense exhibited strong support for continued USG training of its armed forces and expressed interest in expanding the program.

USG support efforts are limited by legal restrictions on providing Security Assistance to Guatemala's military forces, specifically FMF and IMET. Continued legislative restrictions on IMET and FMF will impact on progress in the year ahead on important initiatives by USSOUTHERN Command to increase capability in Central America for drug interdiction, counter terrorism, and humanitarian assistance. Those initiatives include the Regional Aircraft Modernization Program, a regional air coordination center, and training of forces for territorial security. The Guatemalan military has demonstrated a willingness to make the U.S. its partner of choice; however, without full and robust IMET and FMF funding, it will be difficult for Guatemala to continue to make significant progress towards meeting our shared goals.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.7 Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) supported the creation of a Model Precinct Program in Villa Nueva, an impoverished satellite city of the capital, for the Guatemalan National Civil Police (PNC). The Program established a confidential tip and information phone call system (Waldemar) that collects timely leads on criminal activities. The program simultaneously developed the Center for Collection, Analysis and Distribution of Criminal Information (CRADIC) that conducts initial evaluations of information provided

via the tip line and passes validated case information to investigators trained on how to build cases and submit completed files to the prosecutor's office. The program resulted in a dramatic increase in convictions in the model jurisdiction: from the 800 tips provided between 2005 and 2007, over 350 were validated, investigated, and prosecuted with a 100% conviction rate.

The Model Precinct Program also initiated saturation patrolling in the pilot jurisdiction. Local police were assigned to patrol specific areas identified as high-risk including schools, commercial and residential sectors, and highways. The patrols led to the elimination of criminal activity in schools, reduced violence against women and diminished gang activity.

Based on the success of the pilot, the Government of Guatemala decided to expand the program nationally and NAS provided specialized training to over 900 PNC officers to prepare for the roll-out. The Model Precinct Program has been one of the most successful reform efforts within the PNC and its national implementation should lead to an increased rate of criminal convictions in Guatemala.

In 2007, the Government of Guatemala established an autonomous forensics laboratory institute that unified the previously separate police and Public Ministry forensics laboratories. NAS provided organizational and financial support, including DNA equipment for the new laboratory specializing in ballistics and fingerprinting, as well as international experts to assist with the evaluation over 2,000 individuals that applied for 150 positions in the agency and training for the new staff. The independent forensics institute also received the equipment NAS provided earlier in the year to the PNC fingerprinting and ballistics laboratory. The creation of an independent forensics agency has helped to eliminate duplication of efforts, reduce corruption and remove potential conflicts of interest.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

Program element funding (E-IMET) was only sufficient to train two individuals in national leadership level courses. E-IMET was also utilized for territorial integrity training but also came up short of training requirements. Both indicators reflect a shortfall because program element funding was insufficient to meet total training requirements. Though not programmed in the FY 07 OPLAN, training in English language skills was accomplished to facilitate Guatemala's commitment to international peacekeeping. The Guatemalan military deployed approximately 250 soldiers to peacekeeping operations in Haiti and The Congo in 2007.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.7 Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations

An autonomous forensics laboratory institute has been established by Congress and a director has been named. In cooperation with the NAS Demand Reduction program, the Model Precinct Program in Villa Nueva (an impoverished satellite city of the Capital) has begun work on a proposed Police Athletic League as an adjunct to its community policing strategy. The League will target at-risk youth and provide, in addition to a safe and healthy environment, information on and links to the broader network of prevention, treatment, and social support available within Guatemala. The short term result is a strengthened infrastructure of the PNC which is essential for supporting specialized units, preventive policing and investigations. In the long-term, this program is designed to strengthen the PNC as a civilian law enforcement organization operating as an integral part of the criminal justice system.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.4 Counter-Narcotics

While not a major producing country, Guatemala's poppy cultivation has seen a steep increase in recent years, and cannabis is grown for the local market. GOG authorities, with support from NAS/Guatemala, have staged three successful, large-scale poppy eradication missions this year, destroying a total of 266 hectares of poppy cultivation. This represents an increase of more than three times the hectares eradicated last year.

The police branch that monitors Guatemala's borders and ports (DIPA) continues to improve with NAS assistance. In August 2007, a DIPA agent detained a Colombian currency 'mule' who was carrying \$130,000 in undeclared cash.

NAS funding allowed Guatemala's demand reduction agency, SECCATID, to contract an American curriculum development specialist to integrate anti-addiction components of the National Program of Preventive Education (PRONEPI) into all parts of the national K-12 curriculum.

In cooperation with the NAS Demand Reduction program, the Model Precinct Program in Villa Nueva, an impoverished satellite city of the capital, began to develop a Police Athletic League as an adjunct to its community policing strategy. The League will target at-risk youth and provide, in addition to a safe and healthy environment, information on and links to the broader network of prevention, treatment, and social support available within Guatemala.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.4 Counter-Narcotics \ 1.4.1 Eradication

Increased awareness by the Government of Guatemala on the societal impact imposed by the cultivation of illegal drugs led to increased cooperation and enforcement efforts in 2007.

NAS technical, financial and logistical support in 2007 led to three successful, large-scale, joint USG-Guatemala poppy eradication missions that destroyed a total of 266 hectares of poppy cultivation. NAS provided aerial reconnaissance, logistical support and material supplies to the Guatemalan National Civil Police (PNC) manual eradication teams. The destruction of 266 hectares of poppy cultivation represents an increase of more than three times the hectares eradicated in the prior year.

The eradication missions also helped to increase coordination between the PNC counter-narcotics investigation and analysis unit (SAIA), the PNC border and ports unit (DIPA), and the military. The missions focused on training agents and soldiers that were physically fit, enabling them to cover more ground in a given period of time, as well as proving the teams more experience and increased morale with each subsequent eradication.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.4 Counter-Narcotics \ 1.4.3 Interdiction

While air transport plays a major role in transshipment through Guatemala, it is estimated that more than 80% of South American cocaine derivatives that pass through the country come through maritime routes. GOG cooperation has been excellent with regard to maritime counternarcotics operations, which made it possible for USG counternarcotics units to conduct large-scale maritime seizures during the course of this year. NAS provided material support for the maritime operations and also trained the counter narcotics

investigation and analysis unit (SAIA) and the border and ports unit (DIPA) of the Guatemalan National Civil Police (PNC) in investigation techniques, case development, customs evaluation, and ethics. The training program in Guatemala has become a model for the region.

However, Guatemala has been less effective in stopping narcotics transshipment by land. The USG expressed its dissatisfaction with the number and size of land seizures to Guatemalan officials and was encouraged by the purge of 935 police officers for links to corruption in late 2007. The USG looks forward to engaging with the incoming administration on working together to increase land-based interdictions in the coming year.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.4 Counter-Narcotics \ 1.4.4 Drug Demand Reduction

NAS support allowed Guatemala's demand reduction agency, SECCATID, to contract an American curriculum development specialist to integrate anti-addiction components of the National Program of Preventive Education (PRONEPI) into all parts of the national K-12 curriculum.

In cooperation with the NAS Demand Reduction program, the Model Precinct Program in Villa Nueva, an impoverished satellite city of the capital, began to develop a Police Athletic League (PAL) as an adjunct to its community policing strategy. The League will target at-risk youth and provide, in addition to a safe and healthy environment, information on and links to the broader network of prevention, treatment, and social support available within Guatemala. NAS provided all of the funding for this initial pilot PAL program and plans to expand the initiative to other jurisdictions in future years.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.4 Counter-Narcotics \ 1.4.1 Eradication

GOG authorities, in cooperation with NAS/Guatemala, have staged three successful, large-scale poppy eradication missions this year, destroying a total of 266 hectares of poppy cultivation. This represents a total more than three times that of last year. The continued emphasis on using younger, more physically fit agents and soldiers continues to reap benefits as such officers can cover more ground in a given period of time, as well as gaining more experience with each subsequent eradication. While not a major producing country, Guatemala's poppy cultivation has seen a steep increase in recent years, and cannabis is grown only for the local market. Subsequent to the cessation of herbicide eradication techniques in 2003, the number of cultivated hectares marked for eradication has gone from 1 to 266 this year, and field reports indicate one instance from this year where approximately 300 additional hectares were left uneradicated at the end of a mission due to insufficient air support and general lack of resources.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.4 Counter-Narcotics \ 1.4.3 Interdiction

The police branch that deals with borders and ports (DIPA) continues to improve, well noted in an example from August, where airport police detained a Columbian currency 'mule' who was carrying \$130,000 in undeclared cash. While some sources within the USG feel that air transport plays a major role in transshipment through Guatemala, the findings of NAS/Guatemala indicate that more than 80% of South American cocaine derivatives that pass through the country come through maritime routes.

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Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime

Guatemala is a major transshipment point for South American cocaine destined for the United States via Mexico. Narcotics trafficking gangs have a large influence in Guatemala.

USG support to combat transnational crime in Guatemala in 2007 focused on financial crimes and money laundering, the creation of an UN-led commission to investigate organized crime, and the expansion of successful programs to enhance the investigatory ability of the Guatemalan National Civil Police (PNC).

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime \ 1.5.1 Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

USG funds allowed the Government of Guatemala to create an Interagency Special Anti-Money Laundering Task Force focused on investigating high-level members of the two largest local drug cartels in Guatemala and bringing them to justice.

NAS provided material support, technical assistance, and 28 training sessions on diverse legal topics to improve enforcement of laws against money laundering and financial crimes in Guatemala. The training sessions helped to strengthen coordination among prosecutors, investigators, and police officers and led to stronger cases being developed and increased convictions. As of 2007, the Anti-Money Laundering Unit had brought a total of 16 cases to trial and received 15 convictions.

NAS financed the purchase of office and computer equipment to fully automate the Anti-Money Laundering Prosecutors Unit, Anti-Corruption Prosecutors Unit, and Financial Analysis Unit within the Public Ministry. NAS technical expertise helped the prosecutors responsible for enforcing the Anti-Organized Crime Bill to create and implement new internal procedures. NAS also supported the drafting of a new law on extraditions aimed at reducing the time required to obtain approval under the existing bilateral extradition treaty between the U.S. and Guatemala.

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Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

USAID developed and refined a three-pronged approach to addressing land conflict in Alta Verapaz that consisted of: (1) affordable local level conflict mediation, legal accompaniment and field surveying technical assistance in indigenous languages, based from municipal level mediation centers; (2) agricultural and technical assistance to ensure sustainability of resolved conflicts by diversifying crops, improving agricultural practices and linking beneficiaries to commercial markets; and (3) regional and national level advocacy for agrarian policy reforms and the establishment of department-level information networks on land conflict. The activity ended in March 2007. However, follow on activities in this area will continue under the Economic Growth Objective.

USAID assisted with the resolution of over 125 challenging land conflicts, benefiting more than 6,800 indigenous families. It also provided intensive training to 80 farmer leaders in crop diversification and established direct market links between 280 post-land conflict community members and buyers for 10.5 hectares of pineapples. The Program formed an active, multi-sector land commission that analyzes, reflects and formulates proposals to promote agrarian programs and policies; and promoted increased awareness of alternative dispute resolution methods and visibility of the land conflict issue via a nationally-broadcast documentary on cable television. The approach used by the Program and lessons learned were documented in two operational guides to mediating the most common types of land conflicts, as well as a comprehensive manual capturing how mediation, agriculture development, and advocacy fit together to form a system that can be adapted in other contexts.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

USAID assistance led to a measurable increase in the efficiency of justice institutions in Guatemala in 2007, including improved investigations and prosecutions. The Narcotics Prosecutor Program provided assistance to the Public Ministry (PM) to help it win convictions against narcotics, money laundering and corruption crimes. The program trained PM officials on investigative techniques and coordination among key actors, supported the drafting of the regulations for the Anti-Organized Crime bill, and provided equipment to key units.

USAID focused on increasing prosecution rates in Guatemala City in 2007. In nine months, the number of homicide prosecutions more than doubled from the previous year. This increase was achieved through a

reorganization of the Public Ministry's Crimes against Life Unit, better case screening and management, longer night duty shifts, and greater use of case tracking. Technical advisors were added to the investigative team to advance cases involving female murder victims in key municipalities. USAID has also advised the Public Ministry on how to productively collaborate with the newly established International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG in Spanish).

USAID assistance helped improve the operation of the courts in and around Guatemala City. Two new 24-hour courts were added in the working-class suburbs of Villa Nueva and Mixco. These two courts, in addition to the Guatemala City 24-hour court, provide a system of 24-hour service for over 2.5 million people in the Department of Guatemala. The program trained new investigative and prosecutorial units for the courts. The Supreme Court approved USAID's organizational and procedural model for First Instance Criminal Courts based on the 24-hour court model. The Supreme Court plans to replicate this model in up to 13 more cities. The ROL Program also restructured the Judicial Evidence Warehouse, which had become disorganized and ineffective, and helped organize the archives of the courts in Guatemala City, discharging 17,754 old and unfinished cases.

USAID assisted with the resolution of over 125 land conflict cases, benefiting more than 6,800 indigenous families. The approach and lessons learned on mediating land conflicts were documented in two operational guides to mediation and a comprehensive manual capturing how mediation, agriculture development, and advocacy fit together to form a system that can be adapted in similar contexts.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.3 Justice System

The Narcotics Prosecutor Program provided assistance to the Public Ministry (PM) to help it win convictions against narcotics, money laundering and corruption crimes. The program trained PM officials on investigative techniques and coordination among key actors, supported the drafting of the regulations for the Anti-Organized Crime bill, and provided equipment to key units. Since the Rule of Law (ROL) Program is regarded as the Public Ministry's principal technical advisor, USAID is well-positioned to advise the PM on its work with the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG in Spanish).

USAID designed and implemented a reorganization of the PM's Crimes against Life Unit that more than doubled the rate of prosecution of homicides. Better case screening and management, longer night duty shifts, and greater use of case tracking improved efficiency in the prosecution of murder cases, doubling the rate of murder prosecutions from 51 in all of 2006, to 111 by September of 2007. With a more complete complement of technical advisors, cases specifically involving female murder victims are being pursued in Villa Nueva and Mixco.

Two additional 24-hour courts were opened, completing the establishment of permanent court service for over 2.5 million people in the Department of Guatemala. The two courts feature new investigative and prosecutorial units trained via USAID assistance. The program supported the reorganization of prosecutors' offices devoted to cases handled by the 24-hour courts that increased their productivity by 45%. The program helped organize the archives of the courts in Guatemala City, discharging 17,754 old and unfinished cases and helped bring more transparency and efficiency to the workload of those courts. USAID provided technical assistance to help restructure the Judicial Evidence Warehouse. The Supreme Court approved and published USAID's organizational and procedural model for First Instance Criminal Courts which follows that of the 24-hour courts. The model will be replicated in up to 13 more cities.

In terms of mediation, USAID supported the resolution of over 125 land conflict cases benefiting more than 6,800 indigenous families. It also provided intensive training to 80 farmer leaders in crop diversification and established direct market links between 280 post-land conflict community members and buyers for 10.5 hectares of pineapples.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.3 Justice System

1. Data integration for indicator: \"Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training:\" Totals: USAID 495, NAS, 424, for a total of 927. Totals Targets: USAID 250, NAS 200, for a total of 450. Women Actuals: USAID 186, NAS 99, for a total of 285. Women Targets: USAID 75, NAS 75, for a total of 150. Men Actuals: USAID 309, NAS, 333 for a total of 642. Men Targets: USAID 175, NAS, 125 for a total of 300.
2. The assisted courts correspond to 24-hour courts (\"juzgados de turno\") in Guatemala, Villa Nueva, and Mixco.
3. The 109% (actual) reported in the case disposition indicator corresponds to the calendar year 06 and the figure is preliminary. USAID does not yet have data available for 2007.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance

USAID has backed the reform efforts of the Berger Administration by training over 700 officials in new regulations designed to increase access to information and make greater use of electronic procurement, and providing officials with access to information manuals. USAID worked with eight agencies to publicly state their commitments to transparency and quality of service to citizens. USAID assisted civil society organizations in developing a map of indicators to measure the compliance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. With USAID and other donor assistance, the Government of Guatemala (GOG) hosted the 12th Transparency International Worldwide Conference wherein President Berger enlisted the other Central American Presidents to participate in signing a new Central American Anti-corruption Plan Agreement.

USAID co-sponsored (with UNDP) a Donor Transparency Agenda to be presented to the incoming administration. For the first time in history, the two leading presidential candidates and parties also developed transparency plans with the help of Transparency International's local chapter (a major USAID partner). These plans exceed the requirements of the Donor Agenda. The parties have asked for civil society monitoring of compliance with their implementation, if they assume power. USAID trained civil society organizations to monitor government programs at both national and local government level to measure transparency and performance. USAID assisted private chambers of construction and rural entrepreneurs to enact codes of ethics, and a manual for the development of ethics codes.

USAID assists the Ministry of Government in its efforts to reform the National Civil Police and improve relationships between the police and citizens focusing on the City of Villa Nueva as a pilot jurisdiction and problems of security identified by local residents. With USAID's assistance, a joint plan among the school authorities, students, parents and the police arranged for timely patrols that prevent students from being subject to threats by gang members. This initiative benefits up to 700 schools and 35,000 students. Having launched a community policing model in Villa Nueva, the next step is to incorporate these practices into the national police reform strategy. USAID will do an institutional assessment to identify the measures needed

to bring community policing principles into a national restructuring in 2008.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

USAID supported both national and local efforts in the consolidation and institutionalization of the decentralization process in Guatemala. In national policy, USAID supported a Municipal Indebtedness Commission to revise debt policies that regulate municipal borrowing. The Commission's report, developed with USAID technical advice, will be used as a basis for the new administration to prevent the excessive indebtedness that has historically hindered previous local initiatives.

USAID strengthened municipal associations and supported the creation of a municipal advocacy group (called the "Instancia" in Spanish) consisting of the national association of local leaders, the indigenous mayors association, and the association of women in municipal governance. With combined forces and clout, the "Instancia" is pursuing shared interests and acting jointly in pushing for reforms. The "Instancia" developed a common agenda and presented it to the political parties running for office during the recently held general elections, as well as the media and other key stakeholders. The Program achieved a breakthrough by opening a dialogue with central government officials on the delicate issue of the new National Registry of Persons, which is to replace the traditional civil registry administered by municipalities. This is of vital interest to municipalities because of the close, personal relationship that mayors try to maintain with their constituents. On the other hand, most mayors now recognize the need to move to a more modern, nationwide identification system and their need to participate in it. The "Instancia" also lobbied for reforms in the decentralization of the legal system and is facilitating the transition of newly-elected municipal officials.

USAID developed regulations for a new Municipal Financial Officials Certification System which the Board of the National Institute for Public Administration ("Instituto Nacional de Administracion Publica," INAP) unanimously approved. Over 20 financial officials from all over the country are expected to be certified by the end of the year.

In 13 municipalities, USAID strengthened municipal development councils by helping them establish rules of procedure and providing limited financial support. These councils are drawn from lower-level community councils and are a non-partisan venue for participation in municipal governance by ordinary citizens, especially women and the indigenous.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Using its Executive Branch powers, the Berger Administration implemented significant measures to fight against corruption and increase transparency in the public sector. It expanded an existing Access to Information Executive Decree by including departmental governors, required Government of Guatemala (GOG) agencies to disseminate information on projects, and broadened the use of its web-based procurement system ("Guatecompras") to include all institutions receiving public funds such as trust funds and non-governmental organizations. USAID assisted in the execution of these reforms by developing an access to information manual for public officials and providing tailored training on the reforms to over 700 public officials. USAID also worked with eight agencies that developed "citizen bills of rights" to publicly

state their commitments to transparency and quality of service.

The GOG began implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by naming the Attorney General as its central authority. It widely disseminated the recommendations from the Committee of Experts of the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Convention (IACC). USAID assisted civil society organizations in developing a map of indicators to measure compliance with the IACC. With USAID and other donor assistance, the GOG hosted the 12th Transparency International Worldwide Conference. At this Conference, the Berger Administration led the Central American Presidents in the signing of a new Central American Anti-corruption Plan Agreement.

USAID continued leading the Donor Transparency Table and co-sponsored (with UNDP) the development of a Donor Transparency Agenda to be presented to the incoming government administration. For the first time in history, the two presidential candidates and parties participating in runoff for the Presidency also developed transparency plans with the help of the Transparency International's local chapter (a major USAID partner). These plans exceed the requirements of the Donor Agenda. The parties have asked for civil society monitoring of compliance with their implementation.

USAID trained civil society organizations in providing social oversight on the performance and transparency of national and local government programs. USAID assisted private chambers of construction and rural entrepreneurs in the development and enactment of codes of ethics.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

USAID assists the Ministry of Government in its efforts to reform the National Civilian Police and improve relationships between the police and citizens, focusing on the City of Villa Nueva. This year, USAID successfully implemented several initiatives in Villa Nueva that brought police, youth, and communities together to resolve problems. One specific initiative was related to security in schools to reduce harassment by gang members seeking recruits and assaulting students at dismissal time. With USAID's assistance, a joint plan among the school authorities, students, parents and the police arranged for patrols that prevented students from being subject to this kind of threat. This initiative benefited up to 700 schools and 35,000 students.

The Villa Nueva strategy attempts to "link good youth with good police." Police participated in a family and job fair and a youth soccer tournament. USAID supported a leadership project in the largest private school in Villa Nueva, allowing 250 at-risk youth ranging from 7 to 17 years of age to receive training on self-esteem, conflict prevention, and leadership training (building upon a separate USAID education activity with the private sector that sponsors 175 scholarships). Other activities target high-crime areas by providing skills training for youth to divert them from criminal activity and a venue for police-community interaction and problem solving.

USAID provided police personnel with training on criminology, sociology, psychology and social work, in order to improve their performance and relationship with the community. As a result of improved relationships within the community, the police have been able to conduct larger and more efficient operations such as the execution of 40 simultaneous search warrants in the high-crime area of "Ciudad del Sol" in June 2007. The warrants led to the arrest of 23 suspected gang members and the seizure of illegal narcotics and illegally possessed firearms. Having launched a community policing model in Villa Nueva,

the next step is to incorporate these practices into the national police reform strategy. The Minister of Governance has authorized USAID to conduct an institutional assessment (using funds from DCHA) that will identify the measures needed to bring community policing principles into a national restructuring program in 2008.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Local Mechanisms Indicator: The USAID Decentralization and Local Governance Programs financially and technically supported the work of Municipal Development Councils (a space to prioritize community needs, problems, and solutions aimed at more socially-desirable allocation and use of state resources).in select municipalities increasing opportunities for citizens to participate in local decision-making.

Local NGO and Public Sector Associations Indicator: The Program provided assistance to three municipal associations (association of local leaders, the indigenous mayors association, and the association of women in municipal governance) and supported the creation of a municipal advocacy group integrated by the tree associations (called the \"Instancia\" in Spanish). With combined forces and clout, the “Instancia” is pursuing shared interests and acting jointly in pushing for reforms. The \"Instancia\" developed a common agenda and presented it to the political parties running for office during the recently held General Elections, as well as the media and other key stakeholders.

Sub-national Governments Indicator: The technical assistance provided to local governments focuses on issues related to transparent management of public resources.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

1. Training for Executive Branch officers included several topics including: access to information, UN Convention Against Corruption, Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC), map of indicators, asset declaration, and e-government procurement system. FY 07 actuals include: 702 USAID, 87 NAS for a total of 789. Actuals for women: 300 USAID, 22, NAS, for a total of 322. Actuals for men: 402 USAID, 65 NAS, for a total of 467. FY 08 targets include: 500 USAID, 100 NAS for a total of 600. FY 08 women: 250 USAID, 30 NAS, for a total of 280. FY 08 men: 250 USAID, 70 NAS, for a total of 320. 2. Training to civil society organizations included a variety of themes including: social auditing, political favors, investigative journalism, budget management and execution, municipal accountability, probity law, social and trust funds transparency, ethic codes, and transparency agendas.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

1. Training included topics such as criminology, sociology, psychology, and social work. The communities intervened are Zone 6 of Villa Nueva and the following Villa Nueva neighborhoods: Bárcenas, Ciudad del Sol, Lomas del Prado, Valle Verde, Mario Alioto. Please note that the 2007 targets were incorrectly typed in FACTS at the Program Element Level. The correct figure for FY 07 women target is 32 and 128 for men. 2. USAID assisted in the development of regulations and protocol to supervise the patrolling of the schools of Villa Nueva to avoid gang recruitments and harassment.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building

USAID assistance helped bring about a historically high rural participation in the first round of Guatemala's general elections, with increases estimated at 15% in rural areas over the 2003 elections. Guatemala's Supreme Electoral Tribunal opened 681 new rural precincts, with the assistance of USAID and other donors through the OAS. The new rural precincts benefited up to one million mostly indigenous Guatemalans and made voting more accessible to rural women as well. USAID supported the enactment of a new regulation for the financing of political campaigns, the up-dating of the voter registry, and several other election procedures that ensured free, fair and accessible elections. It is believed that the decentralization of polling centers led to high turnover of mayors and more diverse municipal councils. The number of indigenous mayors and women parliamentarians increased slightly.

Up to 3,888 volunteer observers from about 217 small NGOs participated in a civil society coalition ("Mirador Electoral") that monitored the electoral developments from the beginning of the year up to the tabulation of votes on election night. USAID, through NDI, provided volunteers with a four-day intensive training session. Fifty-five percent of the volunteers were women and 47% indigenous, both groups traditionally marginalized from the political process. DCHA's Elections and Political Process funds supported an election night "quick count" that produced results with a margin of error of less than one-half percent. The qualitative reports presented by "Mirador Electoral" closely tracked the electoral process and kept citizens well informed.

Because of reforms to the electoral law supported by USAID, political parties were required to present their political campaign financing budgets, reports and list of contributors to the Electoral Tribunal for the first time. USAID supported civil society efforts to monitor political parties' expenditures, including funds spent on publicity. Media partners called attention to the need to increase transparency of political financing. As a result, public interest regarding compliance with reporting on campaign financing increased.

Very close donor coordination in support of the elections ensured consistency of elections assistance. Six donors worked together and contributed up to \$6.5 million. USAID also supported voter participation in local elections in 13 municipalities.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

The first round of Guatemala's 2007 general elections had the highest participation turnout since the democratic transition of 1985, with increases estimated at 15% in rural areas over the 2003 elections. This was the result of the opening of 681 new rural precincts, with the assistance of USAID and other donors. The new rural precincts benefited up to one million mostly indigenous Guatemalans and made voting more accessible to rural women as well. USAID supported the enactment of a new regulation for the financing of political campaigns, the cleaning and up-dating of the voter registry, and several other election procedures that ensured free, fair and accessible elections. It is believed that the increase in the election of new mayors (70% compared to 30% in the 2003 elections) was highly influenced by the decentralization of polling centers. Municipal councils will now be more diverse. The number of indigenous mayors and women parliamentarians elected increased slightly.

Over 3,800 volunteer observers from about 217 small NGOs participated in a civil society coalition ("Mirador Electoral") that monitored the electoral developments from the beginning of the year and carried out a "quick count" tabulation on election night. USAID, through NDI, provided these volunteers with a

four-day intensive training session. Fifty five percent of the volunteers were women, and 47% indigenous, both groups traditionally marginalized from the political process. Elections and political process funds supported a quick count that produced results with a margin of error of less than one-half percent. The public qualitative reports presented by \"Mirador Electoral\" closely tracked the electoral process and kept citizens well informed.

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Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

1.The target number of domestic observers trained was not reached due to budgetary constrains. 2.The targets originally established under the training of election officials' indicator were correctly entered at the instrument level but not at the program element level in FACTS. These targets corresponded to domestic election observers and not election officials; and, therefore no actuals are being reported. 3.USAID supported the drafting of political campaign financing rules of procedures under the Electoral Law. For the first time in history, political parties were required to report and present declarations on budgets, expenditures, and sources of financing. 4.Procedures and Systems Strengthened include: Electoral Commission budget, voter registry cleaning and updating, electoral management boards, drafting of electoral rules of procedures, official voter education campaign, and skills of political parties \"fiscales.\" 5.Radio stations, one day electoral information events, information centers, mobile information units, and meetings with local and community leaders were used to carry out outreach efforts. The actual figure does not include efforts made by Decentralization Program (info not yet available). Actuals were calculates based on a formula that includes the major newspapers circulation.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society

USAID successfully built a broad civil society alliance to address the problem of youth gangs. Using highly creative, innovative and bold crime prevention approaches which targeted youth at risk as well as former gang-members, our program engaged the support of faith-based organizations (FBOs), private business chambers, non-governmental organizations, a university and the media. A precursor activity was the Challenge 10 reality television show wherein ten selected ex-gang members were mentored by two influential Guatemalan businessmen in developing micro-businesses. Challenge 10 ignited a change in the psyche of Guatemalan society, introducing the concept of former gang member and underscoring that youth do want and in some cases succeed in leaving gang life. Challenge 10 directly inspired the Guatemalan business elite (Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations, CACIF) to assume a leading role in reaching former gang members by providing them with job opportunities. CACIF agreed to co-sponsor a new initiative, Challenge 100, to place former gang members in jobs with member businesses and provide mentoring and a three-month probationary employment period

that could potentially lead to a permanent job based on work performance. 98 at-risk youth were vetted through FBOs, counseling services were provided by a local private university, and all 98 received three-month jobs with Guatemalan businesses. Challenge 100 has set an example for other Central American countries -illustrating what can be done via alliances.

Together with FBOs and the Rotary Club, USAID established seven outreach centers that provided vocational training to over 2,200 at-risk youth and prepared 1,045 of those youth with job skills in and around Guatemala City. Six of these centers, operated by local community volunteers, were provided by USAID with modest material support, in addition to training and technical assistance. The seventh center was fully funded by the Rotary Club and Guatemalan businesses. The centers serve as safe places for youth to receive basic education and life skills training as well as counseling on the creation of micro-enterprises and management of job opportunities.

The Program documented these experiences in video and print, and worked with local media to raise public awareness of the possibilities for rehabilitating ex-gang members, as well as the private sector's role in reducing crime and violence.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

Using prior fiscal year funds, the Youth Alliance Program (locally known as "Programa Alianza Joven", PAJ) successfully established and maintained seven outreach centers that provided vocational training to over 2,200 at-risk youth and prepared 1,045 of those youth with job skills. The Program also offered primary education tutoring to over 100 youth, created employment for 97 at-risk youth through Challenge 100 (initiative to place former gang members in jobs), developed public-private partnerships and leveraged \$1.6 million in contributions over two years, obtained over 3,000 hours in volunteer service from 165 volunteers, and raised public awareness of the private sector's role in reducing crime and violence.

The outreach centers target at-risk youth and former gang members who have left gangs. They serve as safe places for youth to receive basic education and life skills training as well as counseling on the creation of micro-enterprises and management of job opportunities. They provide youth with an opportunity to spend free time productively and gain moral support from each other. USAID provided limited material support, training, and technical assistance for the operation of the centers that were established with the support of local churches, the Rotary Club, and local governments. One center was fully funded by the Rotary Club and other Guatemalan businesses.

Through the Challenge 100 initiative, the private sector (primarily via the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations, CACIF) and a local university provide mentoring, and counseling, and job opportunities to former gang members who want new lives. An individual gang member can take part in up to 300 crimes per year, therefore, each youth diverted or removed from gangs reduces the amount of crimes by 300 incidents annually. The Program documented these experiences in video and publicized them widely with the intent of changing public mindsets, engaging local communities, and opening possibilities for Guatemala's recovering youth. The Guatemalan private sector's committed involvement is also setting an example for other Central American countries-- illustrating what can be done when businesses, churches, universities and non-governmental organizations pool resources to accomplish a unified objective.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

USAID met or exceeded most FY07 targets for programs which improve maternal and child health (MCH), family planning and reproductive health services (FP/RH), and respond to HIV/AIDS.

USAID expanded HIV/AIDS prevention activities significantly and increased the number of activities and behavior change contacts from last year. The number of targeted condom service outlets well exceeded projections, substantially increasing access to condoms for high-risk groups. USAID also focused on improving the quality of services and reducing the barriers to access HIV counseling and testing. USAID moved forward on the national response to addressing HIV/AIDS by strengthening monitoring and evaluation, promulgating three important policy changes, ensuring that Global Fund grants were approved for phase II, and working with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to initiate a national sentinel HIV/STI surveillance system.

USAID supported the publication of key studies and mobilized the health community to focus on the neglect of the newborn in the public health service continuum and on Guatemala's alarmingly high maternal mortality rates. As a result, the MOH, with USAID technical support, is now investigating individual maternal and neonatal deaths and implementing cost-effective interventions to improve the health system response. USAID-trained Mayan nurses placed in the MOH system helped strengthen early detection and referral of obstetric complications and contributed to more births being attended by skilled personnel.

Guatemala exceeded its immunization goals vaccinating 95% of the targeted population against rubella. With USAID support, 347,000 additional rural, poor indigenous Guatemalans had access to a basic package of MCH services provided by local NGOs. Under the PL 480 Title II program, USAID provided training and funded interventions to improve the nutritional status of children and mothers through a joint effort with the MOH, the First Lady's office and the National Food Security Program.

USAID helped to create a more enabling environment for FP/RH. We supported women's groups to engage in public discourse with political parties to get FP/RH on the political agenda. This dialogue focused on improving the quality of FP/RH services and expanding the method mix through the MOH network, NGO mobile clinics and 3,200 community-based distribution agents. In FY07, USAID-funded programs contributed to increasing trends in couple years of protection to 615,000.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

During FY07, USAID expanded prevention activities within four existing areas and into five new geographic sites, significantly increasing the number of prevention activities and contacts from last year. The number of targeted condom service outlets was 31% above target and reflects the commitment to provide access to condoms for high-risk groups. Research undertaken this year will create innovative approaches, targeted media campaigns, and incorporate new priority groups such as women with HIV, subgroups of men who have sex with men and clients of sex workers.

In the area of strategic information, two new mechanisms were implemented in FY07. Project start-up and full implementation occurred later than anticipated, however, resulting in the lack of all targets being achieved. Most training indicators fell short of targets: counseling and testing, HIV prevention promotion, and stigma and discrimination reduction. Nevertheless, significant progress was made. Groundwork was

laid for the establishment of a Guatemalan HIV/AIDS Business Council to be established. This will be the first time corporate leaders are brought together to focus on addressing HIV/AIDS in Guatemala. Valuable assessments were also undertaken to identify barriers and opportunities to engage the private sector in HIV/AIDS.

Together with the Ministry of Health (MOH), significant progress was made in strengthening the national response to HIV/AIDS. With USAID technical assistance, a national M&E plan was completed and the national M&E committee strengthened. A National Strategic Plan was put in place, three important policy changes were promulgated, and a National AIDS Account process was established for reporting HIV/AIDS spending. USAID worked with the MOH to initiate a sentinel STI surveillance system that will be expanded in the coming year. Global Fund grants to Guatemala are functioning and recommended for Phase II, thanks in part by assistance from USAID.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

USAID support contributed to saving women's and children's lives in Guatemala. Maternal and Child Health programs met most of their targets in 2007. USAID mobilized the international community and the Ministry of Health (MOH) to recognize the neglect of the newborn in the health service continuum and to focus on addressing Guatemala's high maternal mortality rates. Actions resulting from two assessments moved the MOH to set up mechanisms to investigate each individual maternal and neonatal death and to improve the health system response. Moreover, findings from the studies resulted in key interventions to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, such as the need to improve the quality of services, care-takers' health-seeking behaviors, cost-effective interventions to reduce maternal mortality, and integrated management of labor and postpartum care. Alarming results of a USAID study on active management of the third stage of labor in public hospitals prompted the MOH to implement an integrated strategy to improve management of labor and postpartum care for mothers and newborns. USAID also supported the training of Mayan nurse midwives for placement in the MOH system, one way in which USAID promotes community involvement in early detection and referral of obstetric complications, especially in indigenous communities.

USAID provided access to a basic package of maternal and child health services to 347,000 rural, poor indigenous populations through local NGOs. With combined USAID and corporate sector support, Guatemala exceeded its immunization goals and launched a national immunization campaign to eradicate congenital rubella. More than seven million people, ages 9-39, were vaccinated against measles and rubella at a cost of US\$9 million with a USAID contribution of \$200,000 that leveraged \$525,000. USAID provided training to the MOH to deliver adequate services to improve the nutritional status of children and mothers, monitor the growth of children, and improve feeding behaviors and hygiene practices through a joint effort with the MOH, the First Lady's office, and the national food security program under the PL 480 Title II program.

A major setback was the inability of the Guatemalan government to launch the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS has been scheduled for negotiation with the next administration.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

USAID-supported programs met or exceeded family planning (FP) and reproductive health (RH) 2007 targets, creating a more enabling environment for both the public and private sectors. USAID support to

FP/RH contributed to increased coverage, improved quality, and expanded method mix in the public sector network (hospitals, health clinics, health posts, and community health centers) as well as in private sector partner mobile clinics and 3,200 community-based distribution agents. In FY07, USAID-funded programs contributed to Guatemala's increased trend in couple years of protection (CYPs) to 615,705.

USAID partners strengthened FP/RH services in the public sector, incorporating FP/RH counseling and services in the post-partum period and in post-abortion care programs. USAID's primary NGO partner continued to serve as the major provider of long-term methods in the rural areas, although the availability of qualified personnel to perform sterilizations proved to be a challenge in the past year. USAID's extension of the basic health coverage program provided access to FP/RH as part of an integrated health package for 347,000 poor, indigenous people in the Guatemalan highlands. Through public-private alliances, USAID collaborated with the private sector to offer a FP/RH package for young adults and promoted detection and referral for cervical cancer.

USAID partners pushed forward a strengthened FP/RH policy agenda which resulted in a \$4.2 million plus up to the Ministry of Health (MOH) budget for FP/RH. Organized women groups met with presidential candidates, their teams, and potential first ladies to ensure that FP/RH was included in their political platforms. USAID continued to work with other donors and NGO partners in contraceptive security. In 2007, the MOH purchased with its own resources half of its contraceptive needs and the United Nations Population Fund provided the other 50 percent. With USAID technical assistance, the MOH scaled up its logistics system to ensure adequate contraceptive stock levels in the public sector and the achievement of contraceptive security goals by 2009. USAID's major private sector partner reached its sustainability goals for 2007. To ensure compliance with USG FP policies and regulations, USAID trained all relevant staff and partners via an e-learning course, training of trainers and of health providers, and improving the availability and quality of counseling and voluntary informed consent materials.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

The results show that about half of the FY 07 targets were either surpassed or in close range of projected values and approximately half of the indicators fell short of projected targets. This is not entirely surprising given that many of these indicators are new and no true baseline had been established prior to target setting. There are a number of additional programmatic reasons for exceeding or falling short of expected targets. In some cases, opportunities arose and greater level of effort was expended, and thus results far exceeded expected targets. Miscalculations of effort were less important for not meeting targets than the status of project implementation. Late start-up of two key projects involving a new focus of activities: the private sector, was the main factor for failing to meet targets. Also, one project was substantially scaled down in regards to funding and the scope of programmatic activities. The indicator "number of tests performed at USG laboratories" has been deleted for one mechanism and the other partner now has required authorization to buy the necessary supplies to achieve the FY08 target.

FY08 targets have been revised based on FY07 results. Because FY07 results demonstrate a truer baseline, results for FY08 are expected to be more within range of the set targets. Increased outputs are expected for most FY08 targets because projects will be better established.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

USAID partners met most of their program targets for FY07.

One partner reported reduced numbers of beneficiaries (15% below target) resulting from inaccurate

numbers of beneficiaries estimated by the government and migration of rural to urban areas. Targets have been realigned for FY08.

Reporting on the number of beneficiaries of maternal child health programs from the Ministry of Health (MOH) is slow and affects the ability of USAID to receive data and report on results on a timely basis. This problem is being addressed and will be corrected for FY08.

The number of beneficiaries of MCH programs in 2007 jumped by 7.1 million in recognition of the rubella eradication campaign. Attribution is made based on the public recognition of the MOH that the campaign would not have been possible without USAID support and mobilization of all sectors in Guatemala.

Data on access to clean water is generated for Hurricane Stan-related activities that will not be reported after FY07. Additional projects that promote clean water at the household level will continue to be reported through September 2009.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

USAID programs met or exceeded family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) FY07 targets.

USAID partners exceeded couple years of protection production and stock out levels and the amount of funds leveraged for FP/RH.

USAID worked closely with the corporate sector to overcome barriers about contraception and elicit their support for FP/RH programs. The role of a Private Sector Advisory Board and placing FP within the broader context of RH, along with cancer screening, micronutrient supplementation, and improved maternal nutrition are compelling arguments that are rallying key corporate partners in support of FP/RH, especially for young adults. An on-going partnership with a local bank is funding transmission of a USAID-produced FP/RH radio soap opera and has increased the number of beneficiaries to 387,000.

One USAID instrument had difficulty achieving the goals of institutional capacity building. Issues related to human resources management, procurement processes, and continued delays in the construction of a new central clinic building affected quality and delivery of services. USAID is planning an evaluation of the NGO partner in 2008 to support the organization in its efforts to reach full sustainability by September 2009.

USAID's extension of basic health coverage program provided increased access to FP/RH to indigenous people in the Guatemala highlands but needs additional strengthening to make a more substantial contribution.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

USAID played a decisive leadership role among donors in supporting primary school reforms of the Berger Administration. The Ministry of Education (MOE) became USAID's most accountable, transparent and effective social sector partner. USAID strategies to increase and improve social investment placed Guatemala closer to international benchmarks on key social statistics, including girls' primary education completion rates and percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dedicated to education. Net primary enrollment reached 94% and girls' primary education completion rate rose to 74.2% in 2006. In 2006 and 2005, the Government of Guatemala increased primary education expenditures to 2.0% of GDP.

Publications of major policy studies on education investment, and targeted input from international experts,

helped make education a dominant issue in 2007.

We provided assistance for public debates, analysis and coverage of presidential candidate positions and commitments to the Guatemalan society regarding education and health investment.

With USAID assistance, the MOE established national education content standards for Grades K-6 that are aligned with the curriculum and criterion-referenced standardized tests. The standards and testing results have been widely disseminated to teachers and administrators through a cascade training program and to the public through websites and the media. Along with non-USG partners, USAID promoted a more inclusive education policy via the standards. An innovative assessment system for entry level teachers was developed using standardized testing in Spanish and nine Mayan languages to hire and place teachers and to remunerate teaching in Mayan languages. With the incorporation of new planning and information tools (iThink and Business Objects), the MOE addressed the need for greater transparency and efficiency that culminated with the ISO 9001 certification of the MOE's management system thus becoming the first public institution in Guatemala to qualify for this international standard.

USAID continued to support basic education service delivery through partnerships with the corporate sector that sent 51,825 students to school through scholarships while another 38,942 students benefited from school improvements. Alliances allowed 876 indigenous and disadvantaged youth to study in higher education programs and 300 at-risk youth to participate in outreach programs designed to strengthen basic education skills.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

Basic Education was the most successful element of the Mission's Investing in People objective, exceeding all FY07 projected targets. USAID's policy dialogue on education reform engaged coalitions with civil society, donors, the corporate sector and the government to support increased investment in education and position education policy reform squarely on the political agenda for the electoral period. Publications of major studies on education investment and the cost of meeting educational needs were strategic components that helped to make education a major public policy issue in 2007.

USAID supported the Ministry of Education (MOE) in the development and validation of national education standards (K-6) and implemented a massive cascade training program on standards for administrators and teachers. An aggressive alliance with a publishing house and the media disseminated the new education standards to the general public and leveraged \$1.6 million. A national evaluation system was institutionalized in the MOE that meets international standards and is aligned with content standards and the national education curriculum. The MOE made public all test results, standards, and progress on new education initiatives through public information websites and the media.

The MOE also instituted an assessment system for hiring entry-level teachers based on test performance on standardized math as well as Spanish and nine Mayan languages. The new system provides a transparent process not only for teacher recruitment but also for establishing incentive pay for bilingual education teachers based on command of Mayan languages.

The MOE, with USAID support, instituted innovative, technology-assisted planning and management information tools (iThink and Business Objects) that have already improved decision-making processes and informed policy dialogue with the education community. The MOE qualified for ISO 9001 certification, becoming the first public institution in Guatemala to achieve this important international standard.

Alliances with the corporate sector leveraged \$2 million in cash which paid for teacher training, improved materials and access to technology centers in rural schools. Over 90,000 boys and girls had access to basic education through alliances with the corporate sector. A partnership with a local NGO pushed forward efforts to develop a policy for inclusive education, including tests in Braille for the seeing-impaired.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.2 Higher Education

USAID alliances with private sector partners allowed a large number of individuals to benefit from scholarships at higher education institutions. Using prior FY funds, a cross-sectoral Mission activity benefited 722 future Guatemalan leaders through a comprehensive scholarship program that provided higher education and enhanced leadership skills for low-income youth and indigenous leaders. The mechanism supports fields of study aligned with USAID/Guatemala objectives in education (teacher training, education policy, evaluation and curriculum design), democracy (rule of law, governance), and economic growth (agriculture, engineering) and includes the humanities and social sciences. The program offers additional training in leadership, entrepreneurship, information technology skills, and English language as part of the academic programs to build Guatemala's future leaders. Three quarters of the higher education scholarship holders are indigenous and half are women.

In 2007, USAID partnered with three major Guatemalan universities and one foundation to send 876 young leaders to university programs. The partnerships leveraged close to \$1 million at a rate of two scholarships for every one paid with USAID funds. The funds paid for two-year associate technical careers (459), four year-undergraduate degrees (276) and one-year diploma courses (66). In FY07, 591 indigenous youth who received scholarships were enrolled in an innovative program that includes the last two years of high school in tandem with a two year associate degree in technical areas such as agro-forestry and eco-tourism.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

The number of children enrolled in FY07 in USG-supported primary education schools was 71,396, almost double the target of 43,316. The achievement reflects the coverage of scholarship and educational strengthening programs through partnership with the private sector.

The number of children enrolled in USG-supported secondary education schools was 4,398, seven times the target of 615 and reflects the large number of beneficiaries from the USAID-Ministry of Education campaign to raise funds for scholarships for primary and secondary students in areas affected by Tropical Storm Stan. However, the number of learners enrolled in US-Government supported pre-primary schools was only 1,880, well below the target of 5,810. Although these figures represent the opportunistic nature of alliance building and the priorities of alliance partners, targets for both indicators were adjusted for 2008.

All the policy and regulatory indicators were achieved and surpassed.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment

USAID's program has exceeded its targets and is helping to set the national agenda for tourism, trade, fiscal and customs reform. Through technical assistance in trade policy, we supported Guatemala's implementation of CAFTA-DR and helped to enhance its competitiveness. Guatemala's sustained efforts to improve its business and foreign investment climate led to improved rankings in the 2008 Doing Business

Report. In the World Economic Forum's 2007-2008 Global Competitiveness Index, Guatemala improved four positions and is ranked 87 among 131 countries. As a result of the improved business climate, foreign direct investment has steadily increased.

Guatemala's macro economic management has been good, especially in the face of election year pressures, and the economy has been expanding robustly. The largest exogenous factor is the world economy, particularly the United States' impact given that roughly 43% of Guatemala's total exports are sent to the U.S. Inflation, while on the rise at a 7.33% annual rate, is only 1.3% above the target negotiated with the International Monetary Fund. Growth estimates for the year are 5.6%, with 5.5% projected for 2008.

The USAID-funded benchmark study (Barrios and Mellor) highlighted the powerful economic multiplier effect of fruit and vegetable production and value chains in the central highlands. The assessment's recommendations have been adopted as the GOG's primary pillar for rural development, helped to focus other donors' assistance resources, and served as the basis of recommendations by the Berger Administration to President elect Colom's transition team.

In the context of a Gross Domestic Product of \$33 Billion USD, our program size is small. Roughly 17% of our Economic Growth Objective resources were allocated in the Trade and Investment Area in FY 2007. However, even with limited resources, we had a significant impact by helping to identify priority areas for public sector investment and donor assistance. In 2008, we will be focused on encouraging continuity by the incoming Colom Administration in maintaining the successful trade, competitiveness and rural growth strategies.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

USAID provided assistance to develop policies, laws and regulations that contributed to major achievements in the areas of trade and competitiveness in support of CAFTA-DR implementation. The assistance included an evaluation of the economic impact of CAFTA-DR one year after implementation and specific tasks related to various chapters of CAFTA-DR. Under Chapter 17 (Environment), we helped the GOG meet their commitments and developed guides to environmental regulations for key exports products including melons, textiles, fruits and vegetables. Under Chapter 13 (Telecommunications), we helped develop national legislation that will better organize the supply of telecommunication services. Under Chapter 16 (Labor), we diagnosed how the informal labor sector could serve as input in the design of an integrated labor policy. Under Chapter 5 (Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation), 300 customs officials (33% women) were trained on team-building and transparency issues by trainers from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

USAID helped advance the GOG's National Competitiveness agenda, focusing on tourism, which is one of the sectors with the highest growth potential. We funded an assessment of tourism initiatives, a draft national tourism strategy, and a strategic plan to strengthen the GOG tourism agency and promote the multiple natural and archeological attractions offered by Guatemala. We also funded a draft policy on transport that will make Guatemala a more competitive point for the shipment of goods by land, air and water in the next five years. We supported an assessment of the Comptroller General's Office and its performance against the National Anti-Corruption agenda. A total of 325 auditors were trained, of which 40% were women. Other assistance allowed for the participation of recognized experts in international fairs held in Guatemala on topics related to global competitiveness.

Improving Guatemala's competitiveness requires enhancing the interconnectivity of the rural population with world markets and sources of global information. Thus, we supported the launching of the first "OportuNET" micro-telecommunications center in the Guatemalan highlands. OportuNET is a telecom franchise model that uses WIMAX wireless technology for computer and telephone services. The OportuNET center has benefited approximately 6,000 people, of which 40% are women. USAID will continue expanding connections for rural populations in 2008.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

USAID supported the Ministry of Agriculture to establish a consultative committee. USAID also supported a diagnostic of the GOG Comptroller General. On the "Number of Trade and Investment Environment diagnostics conducted" in 2007, USAID supported the following: tourism, CAFTA-DR Impact After a Year, and Labor Informal Sector. In FY2008, USAID will support the Tourism Agenda and Water Waste Sludge. In FY2007, USAID supported the following training events: training on customs procedures, the food fair: "Tecnoalimentaria" and the industrial fair "INDUEXPO."

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

Our focus on agricultural productivity and trade is a pro-poor development strategy. Our program has benefited over 18,000 rural households engaged in agriculture and over 30,000 people have been trained in improved agricultural practices. Furthermore, our efforts are highly complementary across program areas as we focus on the fast-growing sector of non-traditional exports.

Approximately 28% of our Economic Growth Objective resources were allocated in the Agriculture Area in FY 2007. All targets were met or exceeded, with the exception of those under the PL 480 Title II program. Due to a delay in funding, the target number of beneficiary households was not reached.

In response to the Portman-Bingaman commitment, USAID focused on improving the competitiveness of 110 rural groups through good agriculture practices. These groups aim to produce high-value horticulture products that meet international food safety standards. In the coffee sector, USAID assistance helped 28 groups to improve their production of specialty and gourmet coffee, and thus take advantage of exclusive market niches and premium prices.

Improvements in policy dialogue in agriculture are critical for Guatemala. We targeted economic activities to help Guatemala successfully utilize CAFTA-DR trade benefits in assisting poor, rural areas with the greatest need. Guatemala's poverty rate is 51%, with 72% of the poor residing in rural areas. Among the poor, 74% are engaged in agriculture, indicating this sector has the highest propensity to generate employment opportunities. The concentration of poverty among small landholdings and the benefits of value chain linkages to open profitable new markets led USAID to fund an assessment that concluded horticulture production has tremendous potential as a source of rural employment due to the powerful economic multiplier streams it generates. The GOG has used this USAID-funded assessment as the basis for its approach to rural-based growth and development. This policy framework, with rural development as a cornerstone, was central to the Berger Administration's transition recommendations for the incoming government as well as a basis for coordinating donor support.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

USAID has contributed to the design and enforcement of government policies and regulations related to the agricultural sector, especially for rural development, agricultural research and extension, and forestry. USAID supported the creation of policies and regulations directly related to agriculture, provided technical assistance to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA), and supported the institutionalization of the Rural Development Unit in the Secretariat for Economic Planning. USAID supported the preparation of a rural development transition agenda for the new administration taking office in January 2008, in order to ensure continuity of advancements in agricultural policy. One of the biggest achievements was the development of a map to prioritize rural roads, a critical link between rural populations and the market economy. USAID assisted the design of the national framework for Agriculture Research and Extension and the dissemination of research efforts on how small- and medium-scale farmers manage the challenges of international trade.

In the forestry sector, USAID support created market alliances between certified timber producers in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Peten, the Verapaces and Western Highlands and buyer companies. These alliances resulted in timber sales valued at \$5.1 million. In addition to traditional hardwoods (mahogany and cedar), markets were found for high value added products using three lesser-known species. With support from the Ministry of Agriculture and USAID, the Petén's community-owned forestry business (FORESCOM) started a value-added processing plant. FORESCOM produces lines of decking, flooring, and sawn wood products that are marketed to companies in the Netherlands, the Virgin Islands, the United States and the U.K. In the Verapaces, two community organizations now sell small diameter pine that is used for certified pallets by Chiquita Brands and bed components for a Guatemalan company. These marketing successes complement the forestry incentive that the GOG provided for long-term forest plantations.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

A major achievement this year is the incorporation and organization of 3,200 rural-based small farmers into formal business associations producing specialty vegetables that are highly demanded in local and international markets. The program trained small farmers in good agricultural practices, good manufacturing practices and good business practices, including sanitary and phytosanitary standards, to make them competitive to sell their products in international markets. This allowed small-scale farmers to produce, handle, and package vegetables that meet high standards in food safety and presentation. The farmers were therefore able to access competitive markets with premium prices. Additionally, producers are exploring new product lines such as oriental vegetables for foreign markets. Small-scale producers assisted under the program are experimenting with maritime shipments of their produce to the United States, which to date are largely by air, in an effort to reduce transportation costs of exports. This portends bonus price premiums, and ultimately will lead to improve rural incomes and household well-being.

Major alliances with private sector organizations, such as the Durabilis Foundation of Belgium, were made this year. The Belgian foundation is dedicated to the concept of "People, Planet, and Profit", ensuring that business and profitability follow fair trade principles. Approximately 14,380 small-scale coffee producers were taught good agricultural practices and good business practices. The training helped improve the quality of coffee and their capacity to make better and more informed decisions for commercializing their

coffee. This has enabled small-scale producers to meet strict quality control standards, sell high-quality coffee, obtain a two percent increase in the price of their coffee, and minimize rejections of their product. Almost 90% of those engaged in post-harvest activities like washing, classification and packing of products, as well as coffee bean selection are women. Women are also increasingly participating in business management decisions. Peace Corps volunteers also provided technical assistance to small-scale producers. Through our PL-480 program, 7,659 rural agriculture-based households have benefited.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

USAID will provide short-term agricultural enabling environment training on agricultural research, transforming land, and sustainable natural resource management in the forestry sector. On the \"Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG supported assessment\" the Cooperative Agreement with Mercy Corps was signed at the end of the FY; therefore, no results were achieved during the year for this indicator. For 2008, one land conflict resolution institution is expected to be improved per department in Baja Verapaz, Alta Verapaz and Quiche. On the \"Number of policy reforms analyzed with USG assistance,\" in 2007, USAID supported the Rural Development Policy. In FY 2008, USAID will support the Planning Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture Transition Agenda, the Agricultural Research and Extension Policy and other TBD. The rural development policy will be presented for enactment into law in 2008.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

The target for the \"Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee\" was not met since the \$20 million Loan Portfolio Guarantee started in June 2007. Under the \"Number of additional hectares under improved technologies.\" PL-480 Title II program will not report on this indicator. Individuals who have received long-term agricultural sector productivity training: This indicator is not reported since activities will not take place under the P.L.480 Title II Program as planned. Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training: PL-480 Title II: 2007: 6,305 and 2008: 6,305. New technologies or management practices made available for transfer: GIS, re-conversion of wet mills, hydro-energy and meteorological stations. PL-480 Title II: 2007, 3; and 2008, 3. Producers organizations, water users associations: PL-480 Title II: 2007 and 2008: TBD. Rural households: FY08 targets revised based on actual 2007 results. PL-480 Title II: 2007: 27,400 and 2008: 27,400. Women's organizations/asociations assisted: PL-480 Title II: 2008: 1,102 women groups assisted by microcredit using village bank methodology.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness

To support CAFTA-DR implementation and focus on pro-poor economic growth, USAID's emphasized assistance to small- and medium-scale entrepreneurs in the agriculture, tourism and forestry clusters and integrating them into national and international supply chains. In 2007, USAID assisted more than 1,900 rural small-scale producers from 184 associations in improving their management and production practices. USAID helped them take advantage of the new opportunities brought by the improving business climate. About 11% of the Economic Growth Objective resources were invested in the Private Sector Competitiveness Area.

Our efforts in forging supply chain alliances led to commercial relationships between small-scale rural farmers affected by tropical storm Stan and large multinational firms such as Frito-Lay for potatoes and Keystone for sweet onions. USAID also supported interventions in community tourism and the development of handicraft collections. Other donors as well as the GOG are supporting the value chain model and expanding it to additional groups.

USAID supported a business plan competition--“Idea tu Empresa” (Your Business Idea), awarding proponents of the most innovative proposals with assistance in business development, credit, and cash prizes. The entrepreneurs who participated in the program include men and women from different ethnic groups, in the sectors of agro-industry, tourism, light-manufacturing, handicrafts and technology. The program has produced several successful business and alliances with resources leveraged from the GOG, the private sector, and financial services institutions. The business plan competition has quickly become a prestigious event, with Guatemala’s President participating in the award ceremonies. As testament to the rigor of the competition and the innovative business ideas generated, one of the winners, Maria Rodriguez, was selected as a top 25 finalist out of 500 worldwide competitors in the International Development Bank Challenge.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

USAID worked with more than 1,900 rural small-scale producers in the agriculture, apiculture, tourism and handicrafts sectors from 184 associations. Technical assistance was provided in agricultural diversification, certification (including food safety), organic certification, fair trade and tourism certification (Green Deal). The training allowed small-scale producers to access more specialized market niches and add value to their products. Similarly, technical assistance in organizational strengthening, management, and accounting was provided to approximately 184 small- and medium-size firms. One of the most important achievements during this year was successfully linking producers directly with buyers. This reduced the number of intermediaries, translating into better negotiating conditions for smaller producers. Supply chains have been strengthened through the establishment of win-win commercial relationships between small-scale producers in the Guatemalan Highlands and international companies such as with Frito-Lay for potatoes and Keystone for sweet onions.

Another achievement during this year has been developing experience in promoting macro supply chain alliances. One example is nine groups of small-scale snow pea producers who are marketing their produce through a consortium of four business exporters. USAID also supported the marketing and development of six new handicraft collections with supervision and technical assistance from an international designer. Some of these products were exhibited at two New York gift shows and have also been sold in local and Central American festivals. Sales of these products totaled near \$885,000. Also, to take advantage of the new cruise lines arriving on the Pacific coast, USAID provided seed funds to open a handicraft store at the cruise terminal.

The value chain model has been adopted by other donors in Guatemala, such as the Government of Denmark and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The GOG has also adapted the model to help reactivate the economy in the Guatemalan Highlands, particularly in areas affected in October 2005 by Tropical Storm Stan. Women participation in post-harvest activities increased this past year including tasks such as the classification and packing of products, the development of new products, and in supporting handicrafts and tourism. The role of women has expanded beyond being producers into becoming managers

and decisionmakers in their own business

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

Improved technologies refer to \"e-commerce\" (how to access and use of internet for marketing and sales improvement.) The figure dropped from 2006 to 2007 because USAID reduced its support to AGEXPORT, our implementing partner for the supply chain alliances. Dialogue mechanisms include participation in the following forums: rural development for local communities, national Council for Science and Technology, DR-CAFTA implementation, community tourism, Mirador-Rio Azul Roundtable, Solola Tourism Sub-commission, Geotourism Initiative and Policy and Conservation Evaluation Committee. On the number of SMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans or private equity indicator, the 2007 target was not met and the 2008 target was reduced because the GOG loan guarantee programs \"Guateinvierte\" and \"Dacredito\" were stopped because they require overdue rates lower to 1% from the banks. This situation stopped Guateinvierte from authorizing new credits. Guateinvierte and Dacredito are being restructured in order to reinstate operations. Counterpart International (USAID implementing partner) is exploring an alliance with Banco de Desarrollo Rural (Banrural) that implements the ongoing Development Credit Authority (DCA).

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment

USAID's environment program successfully harnessed market demand for forest products and tourism services based on sustainable natural resource management. Roughly 44% of the resources in the Economic Growth Objective were directed towards the environment in FY 2007. All targets were nearly met, with one exceeded. The reduction in the number of hectares under improved management was not met because one of the forestry concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) decided not to renew its certification in 2007.

USAID's approach focused on the harvesting of forest and non-forest products from certified lands under sustainable management. Some of the products include lesser-known hardwoods, foliage and nuts that are then processed into more finished products such as flooring, baseboards, pallets, sorted and graded floral greenery, and naturally, nutrition-rich flour. Most of the lands supported by USAID are managed by communities who provide the critical link between income and \"ownership\" and present a strong interest in appropriate resource stewardship. Marketing focused on identifying buyers who are very interested in and require an environmentally-certified product supply.

USAID also supported mitigation and reduction of forest fires in key MBR areas. USAID helped stakeholders in the MBR design a security strategy and develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation system for the reserve's ecological integrity.

Guatemala's diverse geography, variety of rich archeological sites and colorful indigenous products, coupled with its proximity to the United States and Europe, makes tourism the country's largest foreign exchange earner. By focusing on the environmentally-oriented tourism market, an important additional revenue source can be tapped. One of USAID's activities, Green Deal (Alianza Verde) supports a program of environmental certification of tourist services, including, hotels, guide companies and restaurants. Green Deal also complies with CAFTA-DR's standards for appropriate labor practices.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

The sustained growth and management of tourism and forestry are critical to the stability of natural resources, biodiversity and rural economy. Sustainable forestry is crucial for the Petén's Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), the pine forests in the Verapaces and portions of the Western Highlands. The MBR is the largest protected area in Guatemala, which utilizes the worldwide-recognized community forestry concessions model. The area under Forest Stewardship Council-certified forest management is nearly a half million hectares. In FY 2007, 2.6 million board feet of certified and in "process of certification" forest products were sold for \$5.1 million. USAID supported the consolidation of business links between certified timber producers and buyers and helped develop incentives for certified forest management and chain of custody tracking. USAID helped open important markets for "xate", a non-timber forest foliage product. A total of 14,463 xate bunches were sold for \$147,948. USAID's technical assistance also facilitated offers to support certified, well-managed MBR rainforest in the voluntary carbon credit market.

Sustainable tourism supports the maintenance of stable populations of critical wildlife species and helps preserve Guatemalan cultural patrimony. USAID supported the Geotourism Initiative that consists of a Geotourism Charter signed by the National Geographic Society (NGS), the GOG and the private sector to sustain and enhance the environment and the diversity of the cultural, historic and scenic assets of Guatemala. USAID promoted the certification of 30 new SMEs and community-based operations under the Green Deal certification seal and supported the marketing of certified venues. USAID also helped to improve various web portals and the design of fact sheets for 13 tourism destinations. In FY 07, 1118 people (602 women) received increased economic benefits from sustainable tourism. USAID granted four scholarships to women to participate in a formal community tourism education program. The handicrafts component helped women's groups to legalize their organizations as well as provided technical assistance on new market trends. USAID support was crucial to mitigate and reduce the effects of forest fires in the MBR. The program helped design a security strategy and obtain financial resources from the GOG. USAID supported the implementation of a long-term system for monitoring and evaluation of ecological integrity in the MBR.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

The number of hectares under improved natural resource management are located in targeted geographic areas. The target for this indicator was not met in 2007 because some areas have not renewed their certification, which depends on the land owners. Some of new certified hectares will have double certification: In addition to timber, they will also be certified for "xate," an ornamental plant with high market value. The number of hectares in areas of biological significance belong to the area of the "Maya Biosphere Reserve." The number of people with increased economic benefits was obtained by adding temporal and permanent workers (multiplied by five members per family). The target for 2008 for this indicator was revised by the implementing partner due to a misunderstanding on the concept of the indicator.

Program Element Performance \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions \ 5.1.2 Assistance and Recovery

Under the Post-Tropical Storm Stan Reconstruction program, land has been purchased for 534 families and the purchase of land for another 366 families is in final negotiations. USAID assistance supported the social

organization working with the 900 beneficiary families in the program. Beneficiary families have been involved in the identification of the land and in the design of the infrastructure necessary for the new sites such as a school, health unit and other facilities. The families formed community councils that assist in the relocation process from the high-risk sites to safer areas. The community councils named local coordinators for disaster preparedness and response and the general community received training on disaster preparedness and mitigation measures. The Program generated local employment opportunities for affected families such as hiring local labor for construction. A baseline analysis of income sources of affected families was done and training sessions on alternative economic activities for income generation have been designed.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

Citizens and local authorities have now renewed and improved communications in Municipal Development Councils (a space to prioritize community problems and solutions). Periodic accountability reports of local officials increased auditing of the municipal budget by civil society organizations. USAID funds were used to train civil society organizations on citizen oversight methodologies in the context of post hurricane Stan rehabilitation efforts.

Under Peace and Security, we strengthen the capacity of Guatemalan institutions such as the police, key ministries involved in security, and the military.

USAID strengthened the skills of local organizations in the department of Petén to solve the threats posed to the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) by fires. Monitoring and evaluation and management information systems to measure the impact of fires on forest cover and fauna were developed. These systems are being used to formulate a MBR security strategy. USAID strengthened women groups, APROFAM--the largest private sector provider of reproductive health services--and private sector physician organizations working on HIV/AIDS prevention. As a result of USAID's assistance, indigenous women groups voiced their health needs at the national forum with presidential candidates and requested attention to reproductive health, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, and other threats affecting the health status of women and children.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

Guatemala has steadily improved in the Corruption Perception Index during the past three years. This reflects reforms recently approved and implemented by the Government of Guatemala (GOG) such as ethics codes, web-based procurement, accountability reports, engagement with civil society, access to information and ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption. Our training assistance towards the professionalization of Guatemalan Military and members of the National Civilian Police help counter corrupt influences and support its modernization and transformation efforts.

USAID supported merit-based practices for hiring and placing teachers as well as access through public websites to Ministry of Education (MOE) financial information and data bases of educational statistics and school infrastructure. The MOE addressed issues of transparency and administrative and financial inefficiency with the incorporation of new planning, management, and information systems that culminated with the ISO 9001 certification of the MOE's management system becoming the first public institution in the region to be certified.

USAID trained over 300 customs officials on team building and transparency issues, partially funded a nation-wide GOG inventory of human resources, and provided technical assistance to the Comptroller

General on a variety of issues.

USAID will work with the incoming GOG administration in January 2008 to build upon the reforms successfully implemented to date.

Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building

In response to the challenges of CAFTA-DR, USAID provides technical assistance for the development and implementation of pro-trade and investment laws, policies, and regulations. Guatemala improved four positions in the World Economic Forum's 2007-2008 Global Competitiveness Index. Guatemala is ranked 87 among 131 economies. USAID also supports institutional strengthening of key institutions that work on trade issues. Guatemala improved its rating on the "number of days to start a business indicator" which dropped from 30 in 2006 to 26 in 2007. USAID activities included integration of small-scale producers in the agri-business, forestry, tourism and handicrafts sectors to the market economy; diversification to more market oriented crops and increase productivity; modernization of the agribusiness sector, including creation of business opportunities for rural small- and medium-size enterprises; helping them access to credit via a guaranteed loan fund (DCA); reaching tourism market niches; promotion of sustainable natural resources; and supporting Guatemalan Government in fulfilling its commitments to meet requirements of CAFTA DR's Environment Chapter. USAID assisted more than 1,900 rural small-scale producers from 184 associations in best management and production practices. USAID also supported the development of guides to environmental regulations for the export of melon, textiles fruits and vegetables.

Key Issue Performance \ Global Climate Change

Considering that forests have an economic value and provide key environmental services, it is critical to maintain the forest cover, especially in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) in the department of Petén--an important protected area which contributes to reducing carbon emissions. Non-governmental organizations, the public sector and communities were assisted to strengthen their capacities in prevention and control of forest fires. Guatemala has great potential to develop important activities to confront and adapt to climate change impact. It is estimated that Guatemala has the potential to sequester over 89 million tons of carbon tons by 2012. USAID supports MBR carbon sequestration initiatives, covering half a million forested hectares under Forest Stewardship Council certification, using a voluntary market through which individuals and entities purchase carbon offsets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These initiatives are jointly promoted by the public sector and the forestry concessionaires located in the Multiple Use Zone of the MBR. With support from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, the Government and the communities are developing a carbon sequestration program that will have a baseline, a certification, and alliances with potential carbon sequestration buyers in international markets. The challenges in the MBR include land invasions, forest conversion to pastures, illicit trafficking of flora, fauna and cultural patrimony.

Key Issue Performance \ Inclusive Development: Participation of People with Disabilities

With USAID support, Mobility International USA (MIUSA) and a local disability people's organization (DPO) reviewed Guatemala's new national education standards for grades K-6 and provided insightful recommendations to the Ministry of Education (MOE) on inclusive education and equity in the classroom. USAID worked with the MOE to promote the participation of special-needs populations in national evaluations by translating testing instruments into Braille and sign language and ensuring that students with special need to be accompanied by a tutor during evaluations. In 2007, the MOE issued its National

Inclusive Education Policy, drafted with USAID assistance, to incorporate students with cognitive, physical, auditory, visual disabilities, developmental delays and learning difficulties. The MOE increased the budget for inclusive education from \$0.6 to \$1.3 million. In the context of the 2007 General Elections, efforts were made to make voting more accessible to blind and deaf voters. For the first time, information on voting was more widely provided prior to elections in sign language. Printed training material on inclusion was provided to members of the voting tables. Braille ballots were also provided to every voting table. MIUSA also held awareness sessions with implementing partners under our Economic Growth Objective to incorporate people with disabilities into their programs. USAID and MIUSA also met with Wal Mart to discuss inclusion in the workplace.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

USAID assistance strengthened the participation of communities and local governments in the Development Councils (a space to prioritize community needs, problems, and solutions aimed at more socially-desirable allocation and use of state resources). Over 4,000 representatives of civil society participated in a major domestic electoral observation effort. USAID assisted communities to organize outreach centers to help at-risk youth and citizens associations in the prevention of crime and constructive engagement with police. Civil society organizations capacity to oversee use of public resources was strengthened and a media campaign to educate voters on presidential candidates' platforms on education was supported. Indigenous women advocacy groups joined forces to speak up about reproductive health rights and demand services while communities and local non-governmental organizations created emergency committees to detect danger signs in women and newborns and promote referral to health facilities. USAID supports community-based forestry concessions which use sustainable natural resources management in the Petén forests. USAID assisted communities in the concessions in the implementation of forest fire surveillance, prevention and control activities and Early Warning Systems. Our assistance in Peace and Security allowed local communities to be better engaged in locally-based solutions to social issues such as drug addiction, crime, and violence.

Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships

USAID continued to draw on partnerships with non-traditional partners to achieve its transformational diplomacy objectives. The national business plan competition program (“Idea tu Empresa”) provided technical assistance to 200 small and medium entrepreneurs to develop business plans to launch new businesses. The program entered into alliances with the Government of Guatemala, private sector and financial institutions. Beneficiaries include individuals from different ethnic groups working in the sectors of agro-industry, tourism, light-manufacturing, handicrafts and technology. Participation of women increased from 21% in 2005 to 35% during 2007.

A dedicated alliance-building mechanism leveraged \$2.6 million in cash and \$1.7 million in in-kind contributions to increase and improve the quality of health and education services. A major public-private alliance financed a nation-wide rubella and measles eradication campaign that reached over 95% of the targeted seven million people at a cost of over \$9 million. APROFAM, the largest private provider of family planning/reproductive health services, leveraged \$1.8 million through partnerships with the manufacturing industry. Our private partners in education leveraged over \$2 million from the media through the publication and dissemination of standards and political messages related to increased access and improved quality of education.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

“Mirador Electoral,” a local citizen elections observation coalition, included more than 217 civil society organizations (CSOs) representing a wide variety of sectors in its observation network. The CSOs were strengthened in political analyses, democratic values, and observation tools and methodologies. The Youth Alliance Program brought together a broad community of CSOs around the theme of youth violence prevention. Through alliances and public information, it has successfully offered new, effective, and low-cost approaches to preventing crime.

USAID assisted CSOs which advocated for more and better investments in education. CSO participation was critical in the design, implementation and communication of the national educational standards for pre-primary and primary grades. A coalition of five large CSOs was formed and effectively focused election debate on the needs and challenges in the education sector. Three networks of women and youth advocated for the inclusion of key health and nutrition issues in political party platforms and indigenous groups organized a forum with presidential candidates to demand a proactive response to health issues affecting women and children. Building strategic alliances and establishing or strengthening CSO networks are key components of USAID’s response to HIV/AIDS. A prime example is the fact that the Presidency and Vice Presidency of Guatemala’s Country Coordinating Mechanism for HIV/AIDS are both held by CSO leaders.

Key Issue Performance \ Water

In line with CAFTA-DR Environmental Chapter No. 17, USAID is providing support to the Guatemalan Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy to assure the reinforcement of the Waste Water and Sludge Management Regulations (WWSR) in three industry sectors (textile, melons and fruit and vegetables). Exports to the United States from these three sectors have been growing very rapidly. However, they have a highly contaminant potential that needs to be mitigated. USAID supported a rapid appraisal of a selected group of industries and the results were used to design a model to comply with the WWSR that would be expanded to all industries. Also, judges, lawyers and legal officials are receiving training on legal penalties and implications if the regulations are violated. USAID provided technical assistance to rural small and medium-scale enterprises on green markets. USAID provides technical assistance to select communities in northern Peten, the Verapaces region and the western highlands of Guatemala on sustainable forestry practices to prevent degradation of watersheds including water filtration, erosion, and sedimentation. Environmental regulations involving forests define the supply of freshwater for irrigation, impact on hydropower potential, as well as a variety of uses for agro-industry and tourism development in Guatemala.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

USAID supported the reorganization of the Guatemala City Prosecutor’s Office against Homicide so that four of the 20 existing units of that office are devoted to exclusively prosecuting intentional women homicide. This reorganization and other procedural changes are providing the first positive movement on the issue of “femicides.” About 13% of all prosecutions in 2007 involved homicides of women (slightly higher than the estimated homicide victims). In the 2007 elections, the creation of 681 new polling precincts in rural areas made voting more accessible for rural women. The national learning standards guided several reforms stressing equitable access to quality education and 50% of scholarship recipients were girls. To improve men’s role in family planning, public hospitals staff was trained to strengthen the no-scalpel vasectomy program nationwide. HIV/AIDS prevention activities target people at high risk for HIV. The

program includes activities for women in vulnerable conditions, such as female sex workers and transgender persons, as well as vulnerable, disempowered men who have sex with men. Women's participation in post-harvest activities is 90%. They also participate in management decisions related to their handicrafts and coffee businesses. USAID granted four scholarships to women for a community tourism education program. Finally, we also supported handicrafts women's groups to legalize their organizations and provided them information on new market trends.

Key Issue Performance \ Development Research

USAID continued strengthening research capacity among partners and the host-country government. Findings of USAID-funded studies in health, education, and HIV/AIDS helped the Government of Guatemala and civil society groups to orient policy dialogue, advocacy, and reform; assist in decision making; foster awareness, and improve technical strategies. Key studies during this FY included: the impact of national literacy program, education reform implementation in sentinel schools, the financing cost of national education goals, municipal investment in education, education equity, Municipal Educational Development Index, two studies on neonatal mortality, HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination study, and several innovative qualitative and quantitative studies to learn more about HIV/AIDS key target groups.

Under the Economic Growth objective, USAID funded field research for the "mal de viñas" (Day-Back Disease) that is affecting plantations of small-scale coffee in the departments of Guatemala, Jalapa and Santa Rosa. This lethal disease is extending geographically. Once the plant is affected, producers must remove it to mitigate damage to other plants. The areas affected by the Day-Back Disease represent 25 percent of the coffee producing regions where small-scale producers are the most affected. This research will allow the National Coffee Association to take necessary measures and offer training sessions to avoid the expansion of the disease.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

USAID/Guatemala Title II PL 480 activities reach over 75,000 families by improving the health status of mothers and children, expanding income and agriculture production, improving infrastructure, and increasing organization capacity in food-insecure rural areas.

Activities focus on improving preventive health basic knowledge, providing basic skills to change behavior, and adopting appropriate nutrition practices. The program provides improved seed varieties, native plants of high nutritional value, sustainable farming techniques, post-harvest management and commercialization. It also sets up and improves community water systems, carries out reforestation and soil conservation activities and helps rehabilitate roads. In FY07, USAID trained over 5,600 people in health and nutrition and over 1,200 in improved agricultural practices.

Under the health program, partnerships with the private sector supported behavior change and nutritional education via the First Lady's Growing Well program that reached 4,000 communities, 40,000 women, and 24,000 children. Food security was addressed via weight monitoring. A food security course for health officials increased knowledge and improved response to improve the nutritional status of women and children. Reports of nutritional emergencies were investigated, but neither a food nor an acute nutrition crisis was identified. Under the economic growth program, USAID supports agricultural productivity and livelihood enhancements.

Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity

Guatemala, as part of the Mesoamerican region, enjoys a high level of both endemic and diverse species. However, there is inadequate political attention and a weak policy framework to integrate Guatemala's increased environmental degradation. Nonetheless, there is full recognition that economic growth and poverty reduction are based on the sustainable management of Guatemala's natural resources and conservation of its rich biodiversity. Thus, USAID is working with rural-based enterprises in the forestry and tourism sectors to ensure that investments are made in an environmentally sustainable manner and with the objective of accessing markets for certified and environmentally friendly products. In order to monitor the threats to biodiversity in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR)--the largest protected area in the department of Petén--USAID supports development of a long-term system for monitoring and evaluating the area's ecological integrity. USAID also provides support for the prevention and control of forest fires in the MBR. At the policy level, USAID works to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment to implement and ensure Guatemala's compliance with Chapter 17 of the CAFTA-DR.

1 Peace & Security - Guatemala

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
27	32	29	55	-

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	5	2	5	-

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Percent of US recommended military training need met during the year

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
80	80	127	80	-

632

1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Program element funding (E-IMET) was only sufficient to train two individuals in national leadership level courses. E-IMET was also utilized for territorial integrity training but also came up short of training requirements. Both indicators reflect a shortfall because program element funding was insufficient to meet total training requirements. Though not programmed in the FY 07 OPLAN, training in English language skills was accomplished to facilitate Guatemala's commitment to international peacekeeping. The Guatemalan military deployed approximately 250 soldiers to peacekeeping operations in Haiti and The Congo in 2007.

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.7
Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations

**Number of communities in USG-assisted areas
using community policing methods**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	5	8	6	8

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.7
Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations

**Number of law enforcement facilities built,
refurbished, equipped with USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	2	-	3

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.7 Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations

Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	670	1,200	675	675	-	220	-	500	-	-	450	-	175	-

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.7
Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations

**Number of programs conducted to enhance police
management with USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	5	5	5	5

904

1.3.7 Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

An autonomous forensics laboratory institute has been established by Congress and a director has been named. In cooperation with the NAS Demand Reduction program, the Model Precinct Program in Villa Nueva (an impoverished satellite city of the Capital) has begun work on a proposed Police Athletic League as an adjunct to its community policing strategy. The League will target at-risk youth and provide, in addition to a safe and healthy environment, information on and links to the broader network of prevention, treatment, and social support available within Guatemala. The short term result is a strengthened infrastructure of the PNC which is essential for supporting specialized units, preventive policing and investigations. In the long-term, this program is designed to strengthen the PNC as a civilian law enforcement organization operating as an integral part of the criminal justice system.

1.4 Counter-Narcotics\1.4.1 Eradication**Hectares of drug crops eradicated in USG-assisted areas**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	47	150	266	200	375

1033

1.4.1 Eradication narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

GOG authorities, in cooperation with NAS/Guatemala, have staged three successful, large-scale poppy eradication missions this year, destroying a total of 266 hectares of poppy cultivation. This represents a total more than three times that of last year. The continued emphasis on using younger, more physically fit agents and soldiers continues to reap benefits as such officers can cover more ground in a given period of time, as well as gaining more experience with each subsequent eradication. While not a major producing country, Guatemala's poppy cultivation has seen a steep increase in recent years, and cannabis is grown only for the local market. Subsequent to the cessation of herbicide eradication techniques in 2003, the number of cultivated hectares marked for eradication has gone from 1 to 266 this year, and field reports indicate one instance from this year where approximately 300 additional hectares were left uneradicated at the end of a mission due to insufficient air support and general lack of resources.

1.4 Counter-Narcotics\1.4.3 Interdiction**Kilos of illicit narcotics seized by host government in USG-assisted areas**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	3,000	1,000	7,500	4,000

chars

The police branch that deals with borders and ports (DIPA) continues to improve, well noted in an example from August, where airport police detained a Columbian currency 'mule' who was carrying \$130,000 in undeclared cash. While some sources within the USG feel that air transport plays a major role in transshipment through Guatemala, the findings of NAS/Guatemala indicate that more than 80% of South American cocaine derivatives that pass through the country come through maritime routes.

1.4 Counter-Narcotics\1.4.4 Drug Demand Reduction

**Number of drug demand research studies
completed with USG assistance**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	1	-	-	-	-

1.4 Counter-Narcotics\1.4.4 Drug Demand Reduction

**Number of drug prevention programs supported
with USG assistance**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	8	3	3	8	4

1.4 Counter-Narcotics\1.4.4 Drug Demand Reduction

**Number of people reached with drug prevention
messages in USG-assisted areas**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

718

1.4.4 Drug Demand Reduction narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Guatemala's demand reduction agency, SECCATID, has contracted an American curriculum development specialist to integrate anti-addiction components of the National Program of Preventive Education (PRONEPI) into all parts of the national K-12 curriculum. In cooperation with the NAS Demand Reduction program, the Model Precinct Program in Villa Nueva (an impoverished satellite city of the Capital) has begun work on a proposed Police Athletic League as an adjunct to its community policing strategy. The League will target at-risk youth and provide, in addition to a safe and healthy environment, information on and links to the broader network of prevention, treatment, and social support available within Guatemala.

1.5 Transnational Crime\1.5.1 Financial Crimes and Money Laundering**Financial Intelligence Unit supported in country with USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	1	1	1

1.5 Transnational Crime\1.5.1 Financial Crimes and Money Laundering**Number of people in host country trained on money laundering or financial crimes**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100	511	200	200	-	20	-	40	-	-	80	-	160	-

1266

1.5.1 Financial Crimes and Money Laundering narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

USG funds allowed the Government of Guatemala to create an Interagency Special Anti-Money Laundering Task Force focused on investigating high-level members of the two largest local drug cartels in Guatemala and bringing them to trial.

NAS provided material support, technical assistance, and 28 training sessions on diverse legal topics to improve enforcement of laws against money laundering and financial crimes in Guatemala. The training sessions helped to strengthen coordination among prosecutors, investigators, and police officers and led to stronger cases being developed and increased convictions. In 2007, the Anti-Money Laundering Unit brought 16 cases to trial and received 15 convictions.

NAS financed the purchase of office and computer equipment to fully automate the Anti-Money Laundering Prosecutors Unit, Anti-Corruption Prosecutors Unit, and Financial Analysis Unit within the Public Ministry. NAS technical expertise helped the prosecutors responsible for enforcing the Anti-Organized Crime Bill to create and implement new internal procedures. NAS also supported the

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Guatemala

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
508	350	927	450	450	147	145	285	175	150	361	205	642	275	300

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of USG-assisted Courts with Improved Case Management

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	3	22	22

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Ratio of New Case Filings to Case Dispositions in Courts Assisted by USG in the Area of Case

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	85	109	87	90

733

chars

2.1.3 Justice System narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

1. Data integration for indicator: "Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training:" Totals: USAID 495, NAS, 424, for a total of 927. Totals Targets: USAID 250, NAS 200, for a total of 450. Women Actuals: USAID 186, NAS 99, for a total of 285. Women Targets: USAID 75, NAS 75, for a total of 150. Men Actuals: USAID 309, NAS, 333 for a total of 642. Men Targets: USAID 175, NAS, 125 for a total of 300.
2. The assisted courts correspond to 24-hour courts ("juzgados de turno") in Guatemala, Villa Nueva, and Mixco.
3. The 109% (actual) reported in the case disposition indicator corresponds to the calendar year 06 and the figure is preliminary. USAID does not yet have data available for 2007.

Number of Individuals Who Received USG-Assisted Training, including management skills and Fiscal Management, to Strengthen Local Government and/or Decentralization.

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
260	286	520	312	312	26	36	56	46	46	234	250	464	266	266

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Laws or Amendments Promoting Decentralization Drafted with USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1		zero	1	1

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Local Mechanisms Supported with USG Assistance for Citizens to Engage their Sub-

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7	18	26	18	18

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Local Non-Governmental and Public Sector Associations Supported with USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	3	3	3	3

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Sub-national Government Entities receiving USG assistance to Improve their

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
24	29	29	29	29

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Sub-national Governments Receiving USG Assistance to Increase their Annual Own-

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
14	14	14	14	14

1264 chars

2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Local Mechanisms Indicator: The USAID Decentralization and Local Governance Programs financially and technically supported the work of Municipal Development Councils (a space to prioritize community needs, problems, and solutions aimed at more socially-desirable allocation and use of state resources).in select municipalities increasing opportunities for citizens to participate in local decision-making.

Local NGO and Public Sector Associations Indicator: The Program provided assistance to three municipal associations (association of local leaders, the indigenous mayors association, and the association of women in municipal governance) and supported the creation of a municipal advocacy group integrated by the tree associations (called the "Instancia" in Spanish). With combined forces and clout, the "Instancia" is pursuing shared interests and acting jointly in pushing for reforms. The "Instancia" developed a common agenda and presented it to the political parties running for office during the recently held General Elections, as well as the media and other key stakeholders.

Sub-national Governments Indicator: The technical assistance provided to local governments focuses on issues related to transparent management of public resources.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Number of Anti-Corruption Treaties signed where USG has played a Facilitative or Supportive Role

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	-	-	-	-

Number of Government Officials Receiving USG-Supported Anti-corruption Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
683	600	789	450	600	224	155	322	150	280	459	445	467	300	320

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Number of Mechanisms for External Oversight of Public Resource Use supported by USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	7	8	2	2

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Number of People affiliated with non-Governmental Organizations receiving USG supported Anti-corruption Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
894	1,100	1,979	300	300	296	275	482	100	100	598	825	1,497	200	200

913

2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

1. Training for Executive Branch officers included several topics including: access to information, UN Convention Against Corruption, Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC), map of indicators, asset declaration, and e-government procurement system. FY 07 actuals include: 702 USAID, 87 NAS for a total of 789. Actuals for women: 300 USAID, 22, NAS, for a total of 322. Actuals for men: 402 USAID, 65 NAS, for a total of 467. FY 08 targets include: 500 USAID, 100 NAS for a total of 600. FY 08 women: 250 USAID, 30 NAS, for a total of 280. FY 08 men: 250 USAID, 70 NAS, for a total of 320. 2. Training to civil society organizations included a variety of themes including: social auditing, political favors, investigative journalism, budget management and execution, municipal accountability, probity law, social and trust funds transparency, ethic codes, and transparency agendas.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving USG Assistance in Security Sector Oversight and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	6	6	6	4

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

Number of Government Officials Undergoing USG Assisted Security Sector Governance Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	160	276	150	150	-	128	127	100	50	-	32	149	50	100

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

Number of Laws, Codes of Conduct, constitutional Reforms and Regulations to enhance Oversight of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	1	2	2

594

2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

1. Training included topics such as criminology, sociology, psychology, and social work. The communities intervened are Zone 6 of Villa Nueva and the following Villa Nueva neighborhoods: Bárceñas, Ciudad del Sol, Lomas del Prado, Valle Verde, Mario Alioto. Please note that the 2007 targets were incorrectly typed in FACTS at the Program Element Level. The correct figure for FY 07 women target is 32 and 128 for men.

2. USAID assisted in the development of regulations and protocol to supervise the patrolling of the schools of Villa Nueva to avoid gang recruitments and harassment.

Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,100	5,000	3,588	-	-	-	3,250	1,614	-	-	-	1,750	1,974	-	-

Number of Election Officials Trained with USG Assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
394	30	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.2
Elections and Political ProcessesNumber of Electoral Administration Procedures and
Systems Strengthened with USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8	1	6	-	-

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.2
Elections and Political ProcessesNumber of Laws or Amendments to Ensure
Credible Elections Drafted with USG Technical

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	1	-	-

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

Number of People Reached by USG Assisted Voter Education

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	290,000	1,180,297	-	1,100,575

1321
chars

2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

1.The target number of domestic observers trained was not reached due to budgetary constrains. 2.The targets originally established under the training of election officials' indicator were correctly entered at the instrument level but not at the program element level in FACTS. These targets corresponded to domestic election observers and not election officials; and, therefore no actuals are being reported. 3.USAID supported the drafting of political campaign financing rules of procedures under the Electoral Law. For the first time in history, political parties were required to report and present declarations on budgets, expenditures, and sources of financing. 4.Procedures and Systems Strengthened include: Electoral Commission budget, voter registry cleaning and updating, electoral management boards, drafting of electoral rules of procedures, official voter education campaign, and skills of political parties "fiscales." 5.Radio stations, one day electoral information events, information centers, mobile information units, and meetings with local and community leaders were used to carry out outreach efforts. The actual figure does not include efforts made by Decentralization Program (info not yet available). Actuals were calculates based on a formula that includes the major newspapers circulation.

3 Investing in People - Guatemala

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through abstinence and/or being faithful

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
23,480	32,285	25,168	35,513	35,513	7,491	12,914	14,449	14,205	14,205	15,989	19,371	10,719	21,308	21,308

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
70,439	96,853	75,504	106,539	106,539	22,473	38,741	31,347	42,616	42,616	47,966	58,112	44,157	63,923	63,923

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in counseling and testing according to national and international

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
68	165	104	242	230

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in HIV-related community mobilization for prevention care and/or

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
85	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in HIV-related institutional capacity building

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
78	66	40	57	75

3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in HIV-related policy development

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	30	24	24	30

3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in HIV-related stigma and discrimination reduction

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
72	165	59	120	110

3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in strategic information (includes M&E, surveillance, and/or

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6	47	97	52	126

3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in the provision of laboratory-related activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	44	23	54	36

3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention programs through abstinence and/or

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
75	75	70	77	65

3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
102	105	92	107	95

Number of individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV and received their test results

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2,883	3,500	6,028	3,700	3,700	429	600	5,123	600	3,100	2,454	2,900	905	3,100	600

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of laboratories with capacity to perform 1) HIV tests and 2) CD4 tests and/or lymphocyte tests

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	1	2	1

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related institutional

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
29	9	31	5	35

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related policy

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	20	44	22	28

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
92	40	74	23	35

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of sector assessments

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	other					environmental					gender					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of service outlets providing counseling and testing according to national and international

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
24	71	44	129	119

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of special studies

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	2	2	2

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of targeted condom service outlets

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
175	195	257	210	210

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of tests performed at USG-supported laboratories during the reporting period: 1) HIV

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	7,100	-	8,200	3,700

1423 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters) chars

The results show that about half of the FY 07 targets were either surpassed or in close range of projected values and approximately half of the indicators fell short of projected targets. This is not entirely surprising given that many of these indicators are new and no true baseline had been established prior to target setting. There are a number of additional programmatic reasons for exceeding or falling short of expected targets. In some cases, opportunities arose and greater level of effort was expended, and thus results far exceeded expected targets. Miscalculations of effort were less important for not meeting targets than the status of project implementation. Late start-up of two key projects involving a new focus of activities: the private sector, was the main factor for failing to meet targets. Also, one project was substantially scaled down in regards to funding and the scope of programmatic activities. The indicator "number of tests performed at USG laboratories" has been deleted for one mechanism and the other partner now has required authorization to buy the necessary supplies to achieve the FY08 target. FY08 targets have been revised based on FY07 results. Because FY07 results demonstrate a truer baseline, results for FY08 are expected to be more within range of the set targets. Increased outputs are

ts. Increased outputs are expected for most FY08 targets because projects will be better established.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Liters of drinking water disinfected with USG-supported point-of-use treatment products

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
43,200,000	43,200,000	103,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of antenatal care (ANC) visits by skilled providers from USG-assisted facilities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
336,984	246,127	245,144	270,741	277,571

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USAID-assisted programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	1,489	-	6,300

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
638,114	338,031	275,868	354,932	368,432

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,369,641	817,648	892,668	913,067	924,577

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children under 5 years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
457,216	267,188	195,072	277,789	287,589

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG-assisted programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
33,110	16,956	17,046	17,763	17,883

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
53,055	21,027	11,423	19,850	38,595	46,745	15,200	3,992	15,220	35,075	6,310	1,640	6,401	1,640	3,520

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
46,805	19,753	3,996	18,794	6,223	42,828	15,891	2,970	15,384	4,663	3,977	2,884	1,026	2,510	1,560

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	12,615	700	12,615	525

1109 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)
chars

USAID partners met most of their program targets for FY07.

One partner reported reduced numbers of beneficiaries (15% below target) resulting from inaccurate numbers of beneficiaries estimated by the government and migration of rural to urban areas. Targets have been realigned for FY08.

Reporting on the number of beneficiaries of maternal child health programs from the Ministry of Health (MOH) is slow and affects the ability of USAID to receive data and report on results on a timely basis. This problem is being addressed and will be corrected for FY08.

The number of beneficiaries of MCH programs in 2007 jumped by 7.1 million in recognition of the rubella eradication campaign. Attribution is made based on the public recognition of the MOH that the campaign would not have been possible without USAID support and mobilization of all sectors in Guatemala.

Data on access to clean water is generated for Hurricane Stan-related activities that will not be reported after FY07. Additional projects that promote clean water at the household level will continue to be reported through September 2009.

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Amount of in-country public and private financial resources leveraged by USG programs for FP/RH

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6,223,000	2,900,000	3,537,353	2,700,000	2,700,000

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Couple years of protection (CYP) in USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of counseling visits for Family Planning/Reproductive Health as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men (do not use, no need to disaggregate)				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
847,814	530,836	517,274	536,473	536,473	-		-			-		-		

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of health facilities rehabilitated

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	6	3	6	3

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of improvements to laws, policies, regulations or guidelines related to improved

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	1	1	2

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of institutions that have used USG-Assisted MIS System Information to inform

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	1

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7	3	3	3	5

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people that have seen or heard a specific USG-supported FP/RH message

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	40,000	392,146	25,000	414,950

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2,776	973	4,304	818	3,153	2,165	765	2,825	638	1,984	611	208	1,440	180	1,134

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of policies or guidelines developed or changed with USG assistance to improve access to

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	2	2	2	2

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of service delivery points reporting stock-outs of any contraceptive commodity offered by the

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
503	503	250	503	503

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of USG program interventions providing services, counseling, and/or community-based

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,841	2,100	2,175	2,150	2,150

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,840	6,103	6,880	6,040	7,070

1472 chars
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID programs met or exceeded family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) FY07 targets.

USAID partners exceeded couple years of protection production and stock out levels and the amount of funds leveraged for FP/RH.

USAID worked closely with the corporate sector to overcome barriers about contraception and elicit their support for FP/RH programs. The role of a Private Sector Advisory Board and placing FP within the broader context of RH, along with cancer screening, micronutrient supplementation, and improved maternal nutrition are compelling arguments that are rallying key corporate partners in support of FP/RH, especially for young adults. An on-going partnership with a local bank is funding transmission of a USAID-produced FP/RH radio soap opera and has increased the number of beneficiaries to 387,000.

One USAID instrument had difficulty achieving the goals of institutional capacity building. Issues related to human resources management, procurement processes, and continued delays in the construction ed increased access to FP/RH to indigenous people in the Guatemala highlands but needs additional strengthening to make a more substantial contribution.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Does your program support education systems/policy reform? If yes, please describe the

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	YES	1	YES

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of administrators and officials trained

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of men					number of women				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6	32	32	75	70	2	22	18	46	41	4	10	14	29	29

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of adult learners enrolled in USG-supported schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,499	6,049	11,494	6,351	300	1,973	2,170	5,945	2,279	150	3,526	3,879	5,549	4,073	150

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of baseline or feasibility studies

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	1	1	1

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
26	25	71	20	15

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of evaluations

					process					results					impact					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	12	12	11	7

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of institutions that have used USG-Assisted MIS System Information to inform

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	2	1	2

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	3	1	2

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of laws, policies, regulations, or guidelines developed or modified to improve equitable access

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
11	12	24	13	18

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported pre-primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,281	5,810	1,880	6,099	8,099	2,665	2,932	918	3,078	4,078	2,616	2,878	962	3,021	4,021

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
39,378	43,316	71,396	45,482	70,482	18,888	20,777	33,945	21,816	34,316	20,490	22,539	37,451	23,666	36,166

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
559	615	4,093	646	8,646	269	296	1,903	311	4,311	290	319	2,190	335	4,335

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of Parent-Teacher Association or similar 'school' governance structures supported

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
15	20	134	10	15

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	5	5	30

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of people trained in operational research

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10	9	10	9

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of people trained in other strategic information management

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	12	12	-	33

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of special studies

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9	4	7	-	2

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
20,694	43,863	51,792	21,957	20,500	14,216	28,307	33,700	14,058	13,250	6,478	15,556	18,092	7,899	7,250

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
127,312	-	296,282	-	42,000

**974 3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)
chars**

The number of children enrolled in FY07 in USG-supported primary education schools was 71,396, almost double the target of 43,316. The achievement reflects the coverage of scholarship and educational strengthening programs through partnership with the private sector.

The number of children enrolled in USG-supported secondary education schools was 4,398, seven times the target of 615 and reflects the large number of beneficiaries from the USAID-Ministry of Education campaign to raise funds for scholarships for primary and secondary students in areas affected by Tropical Storm Stan. However, the number of learners enrolled in US-Government supported pre-primary schools was only 1,880, well below the target of 5,810. Although these figures represent the opportunistic nature of alliance building and the priorities of alliance partners, targets for both indicators were adjusted for 2008.

All the policy and regulatory indicators were achieved and surpassed

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1,490	-	1,490	-

1 chars

3.3.3 Social Assistance narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

4 Economic Growth - Guatemala

4.2 Trade and Investment/4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	-	1	1

4.2 Trade and Investment/4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	2	1

4.2 Trade and Investment/4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	700	685	300	400	-	320	204	125	150	-	380	481	175	250

4.2 Trade and Investment/4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Number of public and private sector standards-setting bodies that have adopted internationally

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	1	-	-

4.2 Trade and Investment Environment

Number of Trade and Investment Environment diagnostics conducted

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	3	2	2

4.2 Trade and Investment Environment

Number of USG supported training events held that related to improving the trade and investment

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	3	3	4

567 chars

4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID supported the Ministry of Agriculture to establish a consultative committee. USAID also supported a diagnostic of the GOG Comptroller General. On the "Number of Trade and Investment Environment diagnostics conducted" in 2007, USAID supported the following: tourism, CAFTA-DR Impact After a Year, and Labor Informal Sector. In FY2008, USAID will support the Tourism Agenda and Water Waste Sludge. In FY2007, USAID supported the following training events: training on customs procedures, the food fair: "Tecnoalimentaria" and the industrial fair "INDUEXPO."

4.5 Agriculture

4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	93	228	345	400	-	34	62	112	180	-	59	166	133	220

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	-	3	3

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

Number of policy reforms analyzed with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	1	2	3

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/decre as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1	1

978

4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

USAID will provide short-term agricultural enabling environment training on agricultural research, transforming land, and sustainable natural resource management in the forestry sector. On the "Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG supported assessment" the Cooperative Agreement with Mercy Corps was signed at the end of the FY; therefore, no results were achieved during the year for this indicator. For 2008, one land conflict resolution institution is expected to be improved per department in Baja Verapaz, Alta Verapaz and Quiche. On the "Number of policy reforms analyzed with USG assistance," in 2007, USAID supported the Rural Development Policy. In FY 2008, USAID will support the Planning Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture Transition Agenda, the Agricultural Research and Extension Policy and other TBD. The rural development policy will be presented for enactment into law in 2008.

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Amount of Private Financing Mobilized with a DCA Guarantee

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	45,000	2,000,000	6,000,000

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2,698	3,268	3,566	3,568	3,088

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural sector productivity training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
800	2,090	-	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
11,811	21,405	30,306	34,755	49,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
13	8	15	10	39

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
120	90	132	117	154

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
69,469	32,940	18,001	34,375	33,940

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	1	-	1,102

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Percent change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	2	5	5

1160
chars

4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The target for the "Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee" was not met since the \$20 million Loan Portfolio Guarantee started in June 2007. Under the "Number of additional hectares under improved technologies.." PL-480 Title II program will not report on this indicator. Individuals who have received long-term agricultural sector productivity training: This indicator is not reported since activities will not take place under the P.L.480 Title II Program as planned. Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training: PL-480 Title II: 2007: 6,305 and 2008: 6,305. New technologies or management practices made available for transfer: GIS, re-conversion of wet mills, hydro-energy and meteorological stations. PL-480 Title II: 2007, 3; and 2008, 3. Producers organizations, water users associations: PL-480 Title II: 2007and 2008: TBD. Rural households: FY08 targets revised based on actual 2007 results. PL-480 Title II: 2007: 27,400 and 2008: 27,400. Women's organizations/asociations assisted: PL-480 Title II: 2008: 1,102 women groups assisted by microcredit using village bank methodology.

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

Number of firms receiving USG assistance to invest in improved technologies

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	107	12	20	12	20

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	10	62	184	82	220

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	3	3	10	4	7

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

Number of SMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans or private equity

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	5	30	24	50	30

Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,600	2,700	2,078	6,500	3,370	480	860	842	1,600	943	1,120	1,840	1,236	4,900	2,428

**825
chars**

4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The number of hectares under improved natural resource management are located in targeted geographic areas. The target for this indicator was not met in 2007 because some areas have not renewed their certification, which depends on the land owners. Some of new certified hectares will have double certification: In addition to timber, they will also be certified for "xate," an ornamental plant with high market value. The number of hectares in areas of biological significance belong to the area of the "Maya Biosphere Reserve." The number of people with increased economic benefits was obtained by adding temporal and permanent workers (multiplied by five members per family). The target for 2008 for this indicator was revised by the implementing partner due to a misunderstanding on the concept of the indicator.

FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Select Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring	Number of host country military personnel trained in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and/or multinational operations.	16	25
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented (measures include: Presidential Transparency Plan, social oversight of Controller General election, information system for an investment fund, dissemination of the Controller General's strategic plan, government high level officials accountability reports, development of an index to measure access to information, transparency plans in two procurement units, access to information manual for public officials, donations monitoring system for the office of the First Lady, approval of seven "citizens bills of rights," and a map of indicators to measure compliance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.)	19	12
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of evaluations (results)	0	1
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Amount of in-country public and private financial resources leveraged by USG programs for MCH (millions)	1.21	.8
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of people covered by USG-supported health financing arrangements	0	1
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of people trained in strategic information management with USG assistance	0	10
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of administrators and officials trained	0	40
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of institutions with improved management information systems as a result of USG assistance	0	2
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of monitoring plans	0	1
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of special studies conducted by the USG	0	4
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of people trained in strategic information management	0	25
3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of higher education partnerships between US and host-country higher education institutions that address national basic education development needs	2	2
3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of host-country individuals receiving USG-funded scholarships to attend higher education institutions for basic education strengthening	884	8
3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of host-country institutions with increased management or institutional capacity as a result of USG investments involving higher education institutions	3	2

3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of USG-assisted host-country basic education policy development and basic education reform activities utilizing host-country higher-education institutions	13	1
3.2.1 Basic Education	Amount of in-country public and private financial resources leveraged by USG programs in Education (millions)	1.97	0.560
4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	1,951	1,951
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of baseline feasibility studies	2	0
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	% of women of reproductive age in the program's priority areas who have seen or heard a specific USG-supported FP/RH message	-	94
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of monitoring plans	1	0
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of people with access to drinking water as a result of USG assistance	3500	1150

Acronym List

Acronym	Description
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANACAFE	Asociación Nacional del Café
CACIF	Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations
CAFTA-DR	Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CICIG	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CRADIC	Center for collection, analysis and distribution of criminal information
CYPs	Couple years of protection
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
E-IMET	Expanded International Military Education and Training
FBO	faith-based organization
FCS	Forest Stewardship Council
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FOMIN	Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones
FORESCOM	Petén's community-owned forestry business
FP	Family planning
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	General Elections
GOG	Government of Guatemala
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IACC	Committee of Experts of the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Convention
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INAP	Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture
MARN	Guatemalan Ministry of Environment
MBR	Maya Biosphere Reserve
MCH	Maternal and child health
MINECO	Ministry of Economy
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NGS	National Geographic Society
OAS	Organization of American States
OP	Operational Plan
PAJ	Programa Alianza Joven - Youth Alliance Program
PL	Public Law
PM	Public Ministry
PNC	Guatemalan National Civilian Police
POAH	Guatemala City Prosecutor's Office against Homicide
PRONACOM	National Competitiveness Program
PRONEPI	National Program of Preventive Education
RH	Reproductive Health
ROL	Rule of Law Program
SECCATID	Secretaría Ejecutiva de la Comisión Contra las Adicciones y el Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas
SME	Small and medium enterprises
STI	Sexually transmitted infection

TCB	Trade Capacity Building
U.K.	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
WIMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WWSR	Waste Water and Sludge Management Regulations