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ENDORSEMENT MEMO FOR ACTING DIRECTOR OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE HENRIETTA FORE

FROM: Ambassador William J. Burns

SUBJECT: Submission of the Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for Russia

I'm forwarding the Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for Russia. Russia continues to enjoy an economic boom fueled by high oil and gas prices and rising consumer spending. The result is a growing consumer class and increased individual economic freedom. Nonetheless, despite its strong economic growth and the resulting budget surpluses, Russia has not adequately addressed the health and demographic problems that threaten Russia's future. Another concern is rising corruption as well as a growing tendency on the part of the state to interfere in the economy. Our assistance efforts also operate in a complicated political environment, characterized by centralization of political power, limitations on freedoms of speech and expression, and sometimes tense relations with neighboring states. Russia is on the eve of two pivotal elections, parliamentary in December and presidential in March, and the conduct of these elections will likely underscore the challenges that remain to Russia's democratic future.

Our assistance programs focus on what is essential to American interests – to have a stable, prosperous, healthy, democratic Russia, anchored in a rules-based global economic system. Together, with such a Russia, we can work as partners in confronting such global threats as nuclear proliferation, HIV/AIDs, climate change, intolerance, ethnic hatred and terrorism. Our assistance program will continue to encourage Russians to focus on key areas that are not receiving enough attention, offer new tools and pilot new approaches, to stimulate Russians to take advantage of their own resources to find new solutions, and cast a light on ongoing challenges to fundamental freedoms and democracy. This approach has already yielded results in the fight against HIV/AIDs.

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For Russia to meet the challenges that it has set for its economic rejuvenation and to become an effective partner of the United States it must address its demographic trend lines. In FY2007 under Investing in People, the Mission addressed Russia's alarming tuberculosis epidemic, expanded family planning activities, and reduced other public health threats in Russia, exceeding targets. U.S.-Russia partnerships under the Bratislava Initiative on HIV/AIDS provide the USG an unprecedented opportunity to partner with the Russian Government to battle global health problems—an activity which we hope will serve as a constructive guide to Russia's nascent efforts to become a donor nation.

Our program carefully balances partnerships that are welcomed by the Russian Government with other activities that we consider important but that may be viewed more skeptically by our counterparts. For instance, the challenges to political pluralism, media independence, and non-governmental organization (NGO) activity are increasing. Through our assistance programs, we can help enhance the capacity of civil society to support rule of law and anti-corruption efforts, as well as to improve the quality and effectiveness of local governance. In FY2007 under Governing Justly and Democratically programs, the Mission helped worked with federal and local prosecutors to increase the effectiveness of investigations and jury trials, built the networking capacity of local non-governmental organizations, and , and helped official and private sector initiatives to reduce trafficking in persons. Our assistance programs will continue to give top priority to good governance, independence of the media and the judiciary, and freedom for non-governmental organizations.

Russia's troubled North Caucasus region has suffered for years from the consequences of two military conflicts in Chechnya, the Islamist radicalization of insurgents, and deepening local grievances over unemployment, ethnic discrimination, and corrupt and ineffective rule. Unrest and poverty in the North Caucasus continue to fuel the threat of extremism. In FY2007 under Peace and Security, the Mission sought to mitigate conflict in the North Caucasus by fostering a culture of tolerance and coexistence. In recognition of the importance of the North Caucasus region, Congress has given us a \$5 million annual earmark, and we have been advised that the size of this earmark may grow to \$8 million in the coming year.

U.S. assistance continues to play an important role in advancing America's interests in its evolving relationship with this strategically vital country and we appreciate your continued support. Given the importance of this

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country, Russia is a place where prudent investments now can pay enormous dividends for the United States over the long term.

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Acronym List

| | |
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| AI | Avian Influenza |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AIRP | Alliance of Independent Regional Publishers |
| ALPs | Athlete Leadership Programs |
| AML | Anti-Money Laundering |
| ARO | Assistance to Russian Orphans |
| ATEC | AIDS Training and Education Center |
| BEO | Bureau Environmental Officer |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CEC | Russian Central Election Commission |
| CSLR | Center for Social and Labor Rights |
| CTO | Cognizant Technical Officer |
| DOTS | Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course |
| EAG | Eurasian Group for Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism |
| ECHR | European Court of Human Rights |
| EMEP | European Medical Education Program |
| EMERCOM | Emergency Committee of the Russian Federation |
| EMF | Educated Media Foundation |
| EU | European Union |
| FP | Family Planning |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GDA | Global Development Alliance |
| GFATM | Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria |
| GLC | Green Lights Committee |
| GOR | Government of Russia |
| FRS | Federal Registration Service |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HLWG | High Level Working Group |
| HR2020 | Healthy Russia 2020 |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Examination |
| IFM | Inclusive financial markets |
| IFRC | International Federation of the Red Cross |
| IRI | International Republican Institute |
| LG | Local Government |
| MCH | Maternal and Child Health |
| MCHI | Maternal and Child Health Initiative |
| MDR TB | Multi-drug Resistant tuberculosis |
| MOHSD | Ministry of Health and Social Development |
| MRAC | Media Research and Analysis Center |
| NDI | National Democratic Institute |
| NC | North Caucasus |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| OP | Operational Plan |
| PEPFAR | President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PLWHA | People living with HIV/AIDS |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission |
| PPP | Public-private partnership |

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|--------|---|
| PWD | People with disabilities |
| RAROLC | Russian-American Rule of Law Consortium |
| RFE | Russian Far East |
| RFFE | Russian Foundation for Free Elections |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| RMC | Russian Microfinance Center |
| SMEs | Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises |
| SOR | Special Olympics Russia |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infection |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| UNIC | United Nations Information Centre |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| XDR TB | Extensive Drug Resistant tuberculosis (also referred to as Extreme Drug Resistance) |

Russia 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

USAID/Russia's goal is to help Russia become a stable, democratic, and reliable partner to the United States in addressing critical global issues.

With vast natural resources, high literacy rates, and strategic importance as a nuclear power, Russia offers significant but challenging partnership opportunities. Russia can be a major contributor to solving critical issues from counter-terrorism and non-proliferation to global warming and HIV/AIDS. But the weakness of Russian institutions, the concentration of power, and serious social and demographic challenges can limit its effectiveness in confronting key problems. Assistance to help Russia address weaknesses in governance, civil society, and health can encourage it to become an important partner on critical global issues.

Russia faces acute demographic and health challenges. Every 15 minutes someone in Russia contracts HIV; one of every five Russians is infected with latent TB; and one in ten of those cases are multi-drug resistant. Male life expectancy is 58 years, less than Bangladesh (62 years). At current rates, Russia's population could decline 22 percent or more by 2050.

FY2007 saw an increase in government pressure on civil society in the run up to parliamentary and presidential elections, with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) facing increased reporting requirements, targeted prosecutions, and suspicion generated by foreign financing. Regional media independence decreased, federal power consolidated, and the number of nationalist and hate crimes increased. Amendments to the election law favored the ruling party and made it more difficult for political parties to gain a presence in the legislature. FY2007 also saw an increase in violence in the North Caucasus spread to Ingushetia and Dagestan. Russia's impressive economic growth, fueled by oil and gas prices, masked income disparities and more widespread poverty in the Russian Far East and the North Caucasus.

In FY2008 Investing in People programs will focus on HIV/AIDS, TB and other infectious diseases, child welfare and maternal health. Governing Justly and Democratically programs will strengthen judicial independence, human rights, the capacity of NGOs and local governance, independent media, and the elections process and monitoring. Peace and Security activities will support counter-terrorism objectives through conflict mitigation work in the North Caucasus and combating money laundering which can be used to finance terrorist activities

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

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Russia continued to undertake efforts to reduce tensions in the North Caucasus and eliminate the root causes of civil conflict and terrorism by improving social conditions, livelihoods and standards of living, and inter-ethnic understanding. In so doing, USAID continued support for multi-donor efforts in the region to stimulate recovery and demonstrate the effectiveness of alternative models and approaches to reducing and managing conflict. The USG supports the peaceful reconciliation of regional differences and the social, economic, and political integration of the North Caucasus into the Russian Federation.

In FY2007, activities in this program area mitigated conflict, and promoted avenues for constructive dialogue and community rehabilitation by piloting civic recovery through a community-driven approach, strengthening the capacity of local government and NGOs, supporting small-scale infrastructure projects, and addressing economic deprivation and the lack of opportunities for youth.

Community-level reconciliation processes involved bringing together different ethnic, social and religious groups to decide together on the needs of the community, prioritizing those needs and selecting small, labor-intensive community projects such as small water supply system or community center rehabilitation. These quick-impact, results-based activities brought local governments closer to their constituencies and generated jobs for at-risk youth susceptible to extremism.

In FY2007, USAID/Russia programs also began a dialogue with policy-makers on the issue of integrating civil peace building and conflict mitigation activities into relevant regional programs. Through an integrated approach featuring capacity-building partnership with local institutions, provision of training, mentoring, and technical assistance, the program fostered the first steps towards a micro-/small-business culture in the North Caucasus. On-going activities also started a process of bringing the micro-finance institutions of the North Caucasus into the national financial system, thereby reducing economic isolation and improving opportunity.

Overall, USAID assistance contributed to improvements in society, lessening tensions and building tolerance among different groups, thus mitigating conflict.

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

USAID/Russia's approach contributed to the development of a culture of tolerance and coexistence through cross-ethnic community development projects that create long-term, strong, and viable relationships between citizens, NGOs, and the representatives of local government and business.

The program improved the quality of life in eleven war-affected communities by forging participatory partnerships between grass-roots groups, civil society organizations, and public service institutions. Through these partnerships, USAID/Russia programs brought together different ethnic groups to address common goals of livelihoods, at-risk youth, and community cohesiveness by delivering community-led recovery projects and strengthening capacities for peace building and community mobilization. The results in FY2007 from USAID assistance validate the program's move from humanitarian relief efforts towards tolerance building, community development, and livelihoods; programs in these latter areas were already initiated late in FY 2007, including work in youth exchanges and micro-finance.

USAID/Russia supported labor-intensive programs that engaged at-risk populations in community infrastructure projects. The projects were selected through an intensive process of citizen and government dialogue. During FY2007, ten small-scale public works projects were completed, including rehabilitation of roads, playgrounds, sport fields, a home for senior citizens, and the extension of water pipelines. These provided more than 150 temporary jobs, benefiting 8,250 people from at-risk populations, exceeding program targets. Target communities continued to work independently on new initiatives benefiting more than 50,000 people.

To increase employment opportunities for war-affected vulnerable and isolated people, the program

supported the provision of vocational education courses for young adults to increase employability, provided mentoring and other assistance in creation of micro-businesses, distributed grants, and helped create a valuable, skilled workforce for local SMEs.

The program successfully secured the support of local and regional authorities and leveraged additional funds from the local administration in Ingushetia, North Ossetia, and Chechnya totaling \$51,500. In addition, as a result of increased community participation in decision-making and project implementation, the program encouraged community contributions totaling 56% of project costs.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

The discrepancy between FY07 targets and FY07 actual data for some of the indicators is explained by the unexpected lengthy NGO re-registration process with the Russian Federal Registration Service that started in October 2006, when USAID/R was setting FY07 targets. At that time all foreign NGOs working in the NC had to suspend their activities for 2-3 months until they re-registered, delaying significantly the timeframe for reaching FY07 targets. Despite these obstacles project performance in other areas exceeded expectations.

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

USAID's program aimed to strengthen Russia's justice sector institutions, disseminate knowledge of this sector to the general populace, and strengthen the ability of users of the justice system to assert their rights. USAID enjoys a greater degree of cooperation from host country authorities in the judicial sector than in many of the democracy sectors. While not immune from political pressures, the greater receptiveness of authorities in the judicial sector enabled USAID programs to promote judicial independence and improve professionalism.

USAID worked with more than 1,000 judicial officials to improve professionalism in court administration and provide more efficient and user-friendly courts to litigants. USAID provided better judicial information to the public, improved case management, and increased access to court records and officials. Judicial officials made progress towards greater transparency and improved financial disclosure by judges. In addition, U.S. and Russian judicial educators instituted a uniform curriculum for the regional branches of the Russian Academy of Justice.

Although, the operating environment became more difficult for some human rights and other advocacy groups, thanks to USAID programs, many NGOs increasingly used the legal system to serve their constituencies, and that trend seems likely to continue. More than 80 human rights groups strengthened their networks that monitored human rights and carried out projects focusing on oversight of penal institutions; disabled children's rights; issue-oriented campaigns in over 40 regions of Russia; education on combating hate crimes, and training of the next generation of human rights leaders. USAID implementers provided over 25,000 legal consultations during the year. The network of disability rights organizations increased from 15 regions to 24, and 26 schools adopted a model to include disabled students. In the last year, human rights groups endured greater public scrutiny and in some cases, criticism of their work by the media and by government authorities including allegations that some NGOs are tools of foreign political interference in Russia's internal affairs. USAID assistance helps ensure that some NGOs that serve vulnerable groups

remain viable in the present climate.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.2 Judicial Independence

USAID's judicial program worked closely with the highest-level of the Russian judiciary to strengthen partnerships between U.S. and Russian judicial organs. A joint working group of U.S. and Russian court professionals further developed new procedures for Russia's 2,500 district courts to improve public and litigant access to information, increase efficiency of recordkeeping and the capture of statistics, and improve customer service. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Commercial Court, who visited the United States for the first time in 2006 through a USAID program, continued to push for publication of court decisions online and for financial disclosure by judges. We also consulted actively with U.S. judges on these issues. Key judges from the Russian courts attended an international workshop on intellectual property featuring British, Swiss, Czech, and U.S. expertise on combating software piracy, films, and pharmaceuticals. The commercial court system and general jurisdiction court system contributed significant funding to USAID programs, proving their commitment to the program and recognition of its value.

The judicial program received the pro bono services of U.S. judges and court personnel, both in Russia and in the United States. U.S. support helped reform Russian judicial branch institutions such as the Council of Judges and its committees, increasing funding for the judiciary and its staff. The Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, borrowing from the U.S. judicial system, has made judicial administration a recognized profession in Russia. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) continued to influence Russian courts, with Russian judges increasingly recognizing ECHR rulings as applying in Russia.

In FY2007 over 1,400 judges and court personnel participated in programs to develop professional skills, reinforce judicial ethics, and improve court management and administration.

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

USAID continued to promote public awareness of legal rights, improve legal education, and engage in skill building for lawyers on issues ranging from constitutional litigation to the recently amended NGO law. The program helped the Chambers of Advocates (bar associations) better regulate the profession and provide continuing legal education to lawyers. USAID's Russian-American Rule of Law Consortium (RAROLC) partnered legal communities of ten U.S. states with ten Russian regions. Those partnerships enhanced reformist tendencies, such as publication of court decisions and reform of juvenile justice, and helped inform carefully targeted audiences of important developments in Russian and international legal practice. The RAROLC partnerships conducted 31 events (e.g. trainings and mock trials) in Russia for a total of some 600 participants, on issues ranging from juvenile justice to organized crime and domestic violence. The RAROLC program also leveraged the resources of the "Open World" exchange program to underwrite visits of participating Russian jurists to the U.S., achieving impact far beyond what USAID's own budget would permit. In addition, local Russian participants in these legal exchanges chose the subjects of greatest concern to them in the formulation of the programs, thus ensuring the relevance of the subject matter and full buy-in by the participants.

A new Justice System initiative was launched to improve citizens' access to legal representation through

development of a draft law on civil legal aid. The draft law was created through an open and participatory process by bringing together diverse stakeholders from the Russian government, bar associations, NGOs and international organizations, and by establishing a working group to guide the creation of new legislation. A gender justice program educated Justices of the Peace on domestic violence so as better to address this issue. Related activities in the Russian Far East addressed prevention of gender-based violence and human trafficking. The program introduced an innovative training for consular representatives on how to identify potential victims of human trafficking seeking visas. Parallel programs addressed common misperceptions regarding domestic violence and increased citizens' access to legal representation, in particular by training ten legal professionals to act as 'traveling lawyers' in rural areas.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.4 Human Rights

USAID worked with NGO networks spanning 40 regions on human rights. USAID-supported NGOs monitored human rights violations, contributed to public oversight of penal institutions, sponsored legal clinics, and supported regional civic coalitions. The Moscow Helsinki Group held over 500 issue-oriented actions in 40 regions, involving over 25,000 people. Legal clinics, assisted by over 1,000 law students, provided over 14,000 legal consultations including some with court representation. Other USAID programs addressed issues of the Soviet-era heritage and cultivated a new generation of human rights activists. Training was provided to rising young human rights leaders in 8 regions on how to organize social marketing campaigns (using polling research and media techniques) on issues such as the relations between youth and law enforcement.

USAID assistance championed the right of disabled children to an equal education. Nine new regions joined a network (now totaling 24) of regional organizations across Russia to address the problem. Twenty-six mainstream schools began including children with disabilities. An amendment to the Law on Education to provide for inclusive education was presented to the parliament. NGO lawyers brought seven court cases on disabled children's education and won two.

USAID assistance provided legal support to refugees and immigrants in the North Caucasus. USAID-supported NGOs conducted 8,800 legal consultations, including 170 legal consultations on applications to the European Court of Human Rights, and handled over 970 court cases.

Through regional tolerance centers, five regions conducted activities to improve relations and trust between law enforcement and the community to counteract extremism and intolerance. High-level officials from St. Petersburg's law enforcement community participated in the program, and observed how San Francisco's Police Department and other agencies foster community trust and combat hate crimes.

The Center for Social and Labor Rights (CSLR) further developed a national association of labor lawyers, now numbering 140. CSLR established relationships with national media outlets including four TV channels, newspapers, and internet resources, increasing the profile of labor issues in the media. The European Court of Human Rights ruled on another four labor cases filed by CSLR and accepted an additional 30 for consideration, drawing both international and Russian attention to labor rights issues in Russia.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.2 Judicial Independence

During the reporting period, 591 Russian judges and 120 other court staff participated in USAID programs. FY2007 actual results exceeded expectations because the Russian court system, noting the success of the program, has funded the costs for many participants. The FY2008 revised target is lower given that the current award will end early in FY2008. Another USAID implementer in the judicial sector hosted several dozen exchange participants through the USG "Open World" program who subsequently participated in USAID programs in Russia (these exchange participants are not included in the 591 figure).

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.4 Human Rights

USAID has raised the FY08 target from 81 to 129 to reflect budget increases received in the form of recoveries that were not anticipated when the FY2008 target was originally set. These funds will dramatically expand the geographic reach of the program through a grant to the Moscow Helsinki Group and reflect positively on the FY2008 target.

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

Under Good Governance, USAID funded activities in Local Government and Decentralization. The programs provided support to regional and local government and communities in select regions, notably the Russian Far East and the North Caucasus, to improve local self-governance and service delivery, increase transparency and accountability, increase citizen participation in decision-making, and promote local government support for constructive interaction with civil society.

As the indicators evidence, projects exceeded targets in training for managerial skills and fiscal management to strengthen local government and/or decentralization. Participants contributed to the costs, underlining the quality and relevance these trainings have to their daily work and contributing to long-term sustainability of the program. Thanks to the trainings, 56 municipalities in 32 regions adopted new advanced socio-economic reform models and policies.

FY2007 performance was consistent with USAID and local government efforts throughout Russia to develop sustainable and transparent local governance in Russia. Host country attention to regional issues was confirmed with the dramatic increase in the functions and capacity of the Ministry of Regional Development and the appointment of an experienced and highly regarded leader to head the ministry; although it is not yet clear if the increase in attention will foster or impede decentralization.

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

USAID implemented activities aimed at promoting public participation in community decision-making, building public/private partnerships, facilitating local economic development, improving social services delivery, and promoting a robust private housing market.

FY2007 resources supported 43 sub-national/local entities to introduce 25 new practices improving services, train over 5,000 community and public leaders, and assist in enacting 14 national policies to develop democratic and market-oriented growth. USAID programs supported GOR budget/fiscal reform efforts resulting in the adoption of five national policies regulating the delineation of spending authority for all

levels of government, eliminating many unfunded mandates, and implementing the use of performance-based budgeting.

USAID assisted 24 sub-national governments in fiscal decentralization, efficient, effective local government spending, and reduction of disparities in access to and quality of public goods and services. USAID's programs built the capacities of local governments (LGs) to plan, manage, deliver, and account for local public goods and services. LGs enhanced the skills needed to operate transparently and to deliver services effectively in response to the expressed wishes of the population. This included regions/cities in the Russia Far East and North Caucasus.

USAID assistance promoted constructive interaction between local government structures and civil society by bringing together citizens and government to solve problems. Housing was a GOR national priority in FY2007 and USAID assisted the GOR in adopting nine federal laws and regulations promoting competitive procurement of social and utility goods and services, improving housing management procedures and providing housing subsidies for low-income populations.

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

Regarding the number of individuals receiving training, the FY2007 actual is higher than the FY2007 target because of the availability of additional funding that permitted additional trainings to be held. The increase in the FY2008 target is based on an overall increase in program funding but is anticipated to be less than FY2007 actual results as the project will transition from training to one-on-one consultations.

Under the indicator the \"Number of Laws or Amendments Promoting Decentralization Drafted with USG Assistance,\" the Mission is actually reporting the number of laws \"enacted,\" which is more relevant and will be used in future OP submissions.

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

USAID's Elections and Political Process program strengthened Russian civic institutions that play a vital role in assuring an open, transparent, and well-informed electoral process. Targets in this area were not met, however. Program implementation was hampered due to the heightened sensitivity of Russian officials toward internationally funded work and fear of outside political interference.

Activities supported the monitoring of elections and election campaigns, increased voter information and debate of key issues important to citizens, and strengthened the interaction between political parties and their constituencies.

The Russian election monitoring NGO Golos, a USAID legacy institution cultivated with U.S. assistance, effectively fielded observers in nine regions during regional parliamentary elections in October 2006 and March 2007, and monitored the work of local legislators in 30 regions. Most significantly, Golos completed the expansion of its network into 40 regions and successfully re-registered with the Federal Registration Service (FRS) (the new oversight body for NGOs), enabling the organization to undertake voter education and election monitoring for the parliamentary election in December 2007 and the presidential election in March 2008. Despite this important work, FY2007 performance targets were not met because Golos needed to reallocate resources in order to comply with significant new registration requirements from the FRS. (A decision by USAID to terminate its program with a second major election-monitoring partner caused

unrelated delays to the program's implementation.)

Prior to the start of the federal election campaign in September 2007, the National Democratic Institute and International Republican Institute (NDI and IRI) worked with local party leaders, NGOs, businesses, and youth leaders to better assess and respond to citizen needs while more effectively communicating with the public. Given official sensitivities and the reluctance of some political activists to be associated with foreign-financed training programs, the ability of partners like NDI, IRI, and Golos to operate is a significant achievement.

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

USAID's greatest accomplishment in this field was to strengthen the capacity of the NGO Golos to develop and implement a strategic election-monitoring plan and to institute enhanced public outreach methods to increase public trust and recognition of the organization. As a result, Golos was able to maintain its viability by providing objective analysis of election and campaign processes and working constructively with a range of organizations, including the Russian Central Election Commission (CEC). During the regional elections in October 2006, Golos observers monitored the first test of electronic voting equipment. Experts provided systematic analysis and recommendations that were adopted by the CEC in its process of deploying electronic voting in Russia. Golos chapters also worked closely with five regional administrations to introduce legislative initiatives, such as establishing regional citizens' councils, to create new channels for more active citizen and NGO participation in government decisions about public budgets, initiatives, and programs.

As federal elections neared, Golos and NDI conducted initial trainings with key regional coordinators and election trainers who are responsible for preparing local election observers deployed across 34 regions during the parliamentary and presidential elections.

USAID launched a national program with Transparency International-Russia to train regional monitors to track the misuse of administrative resources in seven regions. Another program with the Russian Foundation for Free Elections (RFFE) aimed to train political party observers through a national train-the-trainer and distance learning program. However, USAID was required to terminate support for the RFFE before program objectives could be fulfilled. As a result, indicators did not meet the original targets.

Meanwhile, USAID-supported efforts of grassroots NGOs to reach out to communities and local representatives of parties on salient campaign issues has had promising initial results, which should continue as the elections near, enabling citizens to voice concerns to political parties and underscoring the effectiveness of local-level approaches to generate greater citizen participation.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.3 Political Parties

Although the development of political parties is important in Russia's transition to a multi-party democracy, the political environment during FY2007 significantly limited the work of U.S. party organizations (NDI and IRI) to help Russian political parties to improve internal practices, strengthen their platforms, and gain public support. The Russian government owned or influenced media and many government officials have frequently opposed any USG involvement in party development, regarding such activities as improper

interference in domestic politics. Russian election law prohibits foreign entities from providing assistance to individual political parties or candidates. USAID partners accordingly exercised caution in their work, focusing efforts at the regional level and ensuring they were multi-party or non-partisan.

IRI had notable success with training on advanced communication strategies and effective campaigns for party members, NGO leaders, businesspeople, and other community figures. This training helped them to become more involved in the social and political processes of their communities by developing leadership, advocacy, negotiation, project management, communication, and personal development skills. The trainings, conducted in six regions for more than 500 participants, taught political parties and civic organizations to improve strategies for outreach, message development, constituent communication, and media relations. With USAID support, IRI reached more than 1700 youth through more than 20 conferences, seminars, and Youth Leadership Academies. The program encouraged youth to launch their own initiatives on issues they care about, such as corruption, employment, and tolerance. IRI provided communication and coalition-building training to more than 2000 youth at a conference and cultural festival.

NDI provided important technical support to the election monitoring NGO Golos, drawing on international expertise in election monitoring and organizational development. NDI also conducted a series of opinion polls designed to measure citizen's values, voting behavior and attitudes towards political parties and government. Findings were presented to NGOs, the CEC and political party leaders to shape voter education programs and party platforms responsive to voters' concerns.

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

The early termination of one of our election partners (the Russian Foundation for Free Elections) at the request of Washington severely damaged the ability to fulfill the original goals of this element. Our remaining major partner in elections will do most of their trainings for observers closer to election day (December 2nd, 2007), and the total number of persons trained will be much less. In FY2007, only certain specialist observers and a small number of coordinators were trained under USAID agreements with the Foundation for Information Policy Development and Golos.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.3 Political Parties

The extremely challenging political environment and rising official sentiment against "interference" from international donors in Russia led to lower than expected results in this area. In particular, the National Democratic Institute failed to meet its FY2007 targets, and was unable to find a replacement chief of party. The ability to achieve targets in this area is constrained by a lack of host government receptivity.

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

FY2007 in Russia was marked by the strengthening of governmental influence over media and civil society, limiting public access to independent sources of broadcast and print news, and shrinking the space for public debate and citizen's participation in decision-making. The amendments to the NGO Law enacted last year introduced complicated reporting requirements and a complicated registration process. USAID-funded programs supported NGO advocacy campaigns to address deficiencies in the draft NGO law and provided legal consultations to thousands of NGOs. At the same time NGOs made progress in developing their

financial capabilities of broadening their financial base, diversifying funding by tapping local resources, and winning contracts and grants administered by the Federal Public Chamber.

During FY 2007, major media outlets, especially television, continue to be either owned by the Russian government or those believed to have close ties to the Kremlin. Reporters continue to engage in self censorship. The nationwide media trend, especially in the broadcast media, continues to be away from critical content toward entertainment programming. Nonetheless, some national and regional press outlets, most notably print media, continue to carry critical content. IREX's 2006/2007 Media Sustainability Index noted that the values for freedom of speech and the role of journalists in protecting the public interest were recognized neither by society nor by the professional journalistic community.

In April 2007 USAID's principal grantee, the Educated Media Foundation (EMF), was forced to suspend operations after government authorities seized documents and computer servers in the wake of a customs violation on the part of EMF's then leader. While EMF's performance met FY2007 targets, exceeding expectations in the number of journalists trained and media organizations supported, future targets will need to be adjusted as the program transitions to other implementing organizations due to EMF's closure.

Notwithstanding these challenges, USAID continued to strengthen independent regional media companies to become economically viable, to produce high-quality programming, and to meet high standards of journalism, ethics, and technology. In FY2007, media programs also assisted independent media outlets and industry associations to defend themselves and build public support among citizens, expanding political independence, editorial excellence, and public service.

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

USAID provided support to NGO coalitions, business associations, advocacy groups, and watchdog organizations to conduct 520 advocacy campaigns promoting: transparency; reform in healthcare, housing and education; and inclusion of the interests of labor and entrepreneurs. A Russian association of 30 independent economic think tanks provided expertise on pension reform and workforce development. The USAID-supported Housing Reform NGO Alliance cooperated with the Ministry of Regional Development to promote changes to the tax code regarding housing associations.

USAID supported 1500 NGOs to improve organizational capacity through targeted trainings, internships, and grant support. The Association of Lawyers for Civil Society rendered legal advice to 2300 NGOs to assist them in complying with new reporting requirements. The International Center for Non-Profit Law in Russia prepared a comprehensive report on the implementation of the restrictive NGO Law. The NGO Accountants Club expanded from Moscow to six regions, encompassing over 100 members and providing a unified resource for increased professionalism. With USAID assistance, Russian NGOs have successfully advocated for the adoption of amendments to the Federal Law on Endowments that have expanded use of targeted capital for non-profit organizations.

USAID efforts in promoting citizen participation in local decision-making were concentrated in the regions. In the Russian Far East, 33 cities and settlements with a total population of 280,000 benefited from local community development projects related to waste management, energy efficiency, and small business development. Under a new strategic partnership with the Krasnoyarsk Region Administration, USAID-funded programs significantly expanded opportunities for civil society organizations to influence

administrative decisions. NGOs trained by USAID-supported NGO Resource Centers participated in 11 public hearings and 24 public councils in Southern Russia and the Samara region to ensure transparency.

More than 9,000 people completed civic education programs under USAID-funded programs in Karelia and five regions in the Russian Far East. Youth engagement programs involved more than 5500 people in community service, youth leadership, student self-governance, and tolerance activities. In addition 530,000 schoolchildren completed the course “Basics of Ethics and Citizenship” within the framework of the Junior Achievement program curriculum.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

USAID assistance strengthened independent regional media companies to become economically viable, to produce high-quality programming, to conform to high journalistic standards, and to utilize the latest technology. Due to the closure of USAID’s leading grantee, the Educated Media Foundation (EMF), USAID began the process of transferring major projects implemented by EMF to partner organizations or to new, independent organizations in order to preserve as much as possible of the activities and accomplishments of the former organization. Despite this setback, USAID exceeded FY2007 targets in this program element.

In FY2007 USAID-funded media programs increased the substantive content in newspapers, TV, and radio stations; and improved networking and journalistic standards via professional contests. The first-ever “Best Regional Newspaper Competition” attracted over 140 independent newspapers from 54 regions and represented an important step in improving journalistic standards and encouraging the formation of regional networks of professionals. At an annual festival for regional radio stations, 839 professionals representing 307 stations from 167 cities competed for prizes in five different categories. More than 800 regional TV companies participated in seven media campaigns and actions. Topics included support to children, people with disabilities, HIV/AIDS; and drug prevention. 352 regionally produced stories were shared via a video exchange program through the fee-based service Provintsia, with a potential audience of 70 million people.

USAID provided over 1220 newspapers, TV and radio stations with technical guidance on legal protection; technology development; access to information; management and advertising sales; promotion and design; professional journalism and news production; exposing youth to the journalism profession, furthering media efforts to achieve financial sustainability and editorial independence. With USAID assistance, the Alliance of Independent Regional Publishers (AIRP) has expanded its membership base from 24 to 37 full members.

USAID also supported the Media Research and Analysis Center to coordinate media monitoring, research, and analysis of important social and cultural trends. The program resulted in a comprehensive study on the content of and public attitudes toward Russian media.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

The exceptional success achieved within this element is due to two main factors. One, the Russian Federal law on local self-governance, originally passed two years ago, finally came into force during FY2007. This cleared the way for many local governments to participate actively in these programs, bringing with them additional financial resources. Second, several partner organizations in this element chose to concentrate in

the areas of housing and health, which were very \"hot\" topics for Russian governmental institutions in FY2007. Based on these developments, we anticipate exceptional performance in FY2008 and have adjusted FY2008 targets accordingly.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Results exceeded targets, especially in the area of training given exceptional demand for USAID training courses throughout the year. These trainings combined low-cost, high-quality, and an emphasis on the mid-career media professional that was a rare and sought after commodity on the Russian market.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

In FY2007 USAID addressed Russia's alarming tuberculosis (TB) epidemic, expanded family planning activities, and combated other public health threats in Russia, exceeding FY2007 targets.

U.S.-GOR partnerships under the Bratislava Initiative on HIV/AIDS continued to yield impressive results. This initiative launched in 2005 by Presidents Bush and Putin demonstrated the positive impact of joint work on HIV and infectious diseases. In FY2007, USAID expanded the postgraduate program on HIV/AIDS administered by the AIDS Training and Education Center (ATEC) in St. Petersburg. The program trained Russia medical staff from 13 regions, along with medical faculty from Uzbekistan, Ukraine, and Moldova. USAID programs facilitating the deployment of Russian lab specialists to third countries were expanded to Namibia and Ethiopia in partnership with Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (Note: Further reporting on HIV activities is included in the PEPFAR Annual Report).

The USAID-supported TB program is the most comprehensive bilateral TB program in Russia, promoting innovative diagnosis models in USAID's eight target regions and improving TB detection and treatment in all regions. One region established a TB Center of Excellence serving as a national training and education center on multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, a first in Russia. USAID contributed to scale-up efforts by the Russian National Program, in cooperation with the Global Fund and the World Bank.

USAID programs on family planning have served as important models for the Russian Government's National Health Priority Project, developing regional and national guidelines to address infant and maternal morbidity and mortality. New pilot regions included in the maternal health project showed impressive results; decreasing abortion rates, increasing use of modern contraceptives, and reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality.

In the area of public health, modest USAID-supported efforts strengthened the capacity of healthcare providers in the Russian Far East to treat and diagnose HIV-related co-infections such as Hepatitis B and C, and TB. USAID-supported Avian Influenza (AI) activities strengthened the capacity of the GOR to respond to AI by training healthcare professionals, veterinarians, staff from the Ministry for Emergency Situations, and media specialists. Additionally, USAID-funded AI activities helped to develop a draft national program on pandemic influenza preparedness and response.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

USAID worked at the federal and regional levels to address the alarming rates of TB and MDR TB. (An

estimated 1 in 5 people have latent TB in Russia and an alarming 10% of all new cases are MDR). Focusing on eight priority regions, and one new region of the Russian Far East, these programs strengthened the capacity of existing TB programs, improved the prevention and treatment of MDR and extremely drug resistant (XDR) TB, expanded management of TB/HIV co-infection, and increased civil society involvement in TB control efforts. In cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), USAID programs developed replicable models and demonstration sites in treatment and care, and improved laboratory performance and infection control.

These specific achievements highlight USAID's success in exceeding established FY2007 performance targets: (1) a treatment program for MDR TB (DOTS Plus) in the Orel region reached 200 new patients with a treatment success rate of 76% (as compared to the national rates of 59%); (2) five USAID-supported regions received WHO Green Light Committee (GLC) approval for DOTS Plus, including Orel where the DOTS Plus program was extended to include 200 new patients; (3) 2,297 health professionals received training in TB-related issues; (4) a new Center of Excellence for TB and MDR TB was opened in Orel; (5) the DOTS Plus model of TB care and treatment was replicated by the Global Fund Round 4 grant program in targeted regions; and (6) the USAID-supported Khakasia Republic TB laboratory was ranked the highest nationwide in TB laboratory proficiency testing. Also with USAID support, technical assistance was provided to assist Russia in the preparation of the Global Fund Round 7 proposal on TB.

TB is the leading cause of death among people living with HIV/AIDS and in FY2007 the number of TB/HIV co-infection cases grew. With USAID assistance, USAID-supported regions tested approximately 90% of TB patients for HIV. USAID supported programs also improved the coordination between TB and HIV/AIDS services at the regional level and were a model for replication.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.4 Avian Influenza

Avian Influenza (AI) reached Russia in 2005. By August 2006, 18-20 regions were affected and the number of domestic birds found dead or culled exceeded 1.2 million. In response, USAID initiated a project in FY2007 to develop modern preparedness and response mechanisms in Russia to control the spread of AI. The project improved Russian capacity for AI surveillance, laboratory detection and services, and infection control within hospitals. USAID's AI activities complemented GOR programs that focus on developing laboratory techniques and procuring equipment for AI diagnostics. USAID/Russia cooperated closely with offices of the Departments of Agriculture and State at post to combine skills in emergency response, development programming, and political relations with the GOR to reduce the threat of AI.

Key achievements of USAID support included: (1) the development of a National Program on pandemic influenza preparedness and response and regional contingency plans; (2) fourteen facilitators delivered five courses in the Central, Far East, Southern (North Caucasus), and North-West Federal Districts; (3) the training of 168 epidemiologists, physicians, veterinarians, laboratory staff, the Ministry for Emergency Situations personnel, and media from 23 regions; (4) the development of training materials on molecular diagnostics of AI and recommendations for establishing a laboratory network; (5) the training of 14 specialists/trainers and 60 virologists from 37 regional laboratories in the diagnosis of AI; (6) the piloting of a course on patient management and infection prevention and control for avian/pandemic influenza with 28 clinicians and epidemiologists; and (7) the establishment of a WHO Collaborating Center on AI at the State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

In FY2007, USAID assistance strengthened the capacity of healthcare providers in the Russian Far East to address diseases such as Hepatitis C and opportunistic infections such as TB. USAID programs conducted activities to work with postgraduate educational centers in the Russian Far East and Siberia to improve the quality of postgraduate medical education. Six-hundred and forty-five Russian practitioners participated in these sessions, which introduced best practices and internationally recognized clinical standards. Training sessions covered: (1) the diagnosis and treatment of HIV related co-infections such as Hepatitis B and C; (2) important public health issues such as adherence to treatment; (3) the use of multi-disciplinary teams; (4) substance abuse; (5) the proper design and use of laboratory facilities for diagnosis and management; and (6) modern biosafety standards for clinical laboratories. Educational activities were carried out with the assistance of expert physicians and scientists from academic centers in the United States, in cooperation with principal Russian regional medical institutions and postgraduate medical institutes. Russian-language teaching materials (printed and visual) were widely distributed.

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

USAID assistance supported the expansion of family planning (FP) activities to 5 new regions, increasing coverage to 12 million families. These activities reduced the abortion rate in pilot regions and expanded the use of modern contraceptives. The number of women of reproductive age using modern contraception reached 33%, an increase of 2-3% in all pilot regions due to over 20 trainings on FP, antenatal care, family-centered maternity care and breastfeeding. The program was expanded to rural areas in three regions – Tyumen, Vologda and Omsk – which piloted programs and conducted trainings for health professionals.

USAID programs successfully leveraged funds and other support from the pilot regions. The Vologda and Tyumen regions conducted their own FP training courses using regional funds. The Vologda, Tyumen, and Irkutsk regions now provide free contraceptives with regional government funds. USAID partners developed and disseminated 11 mother-child health (MCH) protocols at the national and regional level and these protocols were adopted by the Ministry of Health and Social Development (MOHSD).

With USAID assistance, a survey of FP and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV was conducted and FP guidelines for HIV+ women were developed. These best practices were included in the Russian government's guidelines on HIV prevention. One local government partner, the Omsk regional government, provided \$6 million to roll out these best practices to the entire region. With USAID assistance, a campaign was undertaken in 9 regions and included training health professionals and media outreach with 57 TV programs, 162 radio spots, and 283 newspaper articles. The campaign reached 43% of 18-35 year olds (25,000 people). About 60% associated the campaign with adopting modern contraceptives and 43% with avoiding sexually transmitted infections.

In collaboration with the MOHSD, USAID partners developed and promoted youth-friendly reproductive health (RH) clinics and finalized guidelines for the organization of youth-friendly RH services. Programs in Orenburg and Sakhalin, the two regions which proposed the best plans for youth-friendly services in a competitive process, were initiated in FY2007. These regions finalized plans for creating youth-friendly RH centers.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

In USAID-supported regions the percentage of TB patients tested for HIV in FY2007 reached or exceeded 90%. FY2008 targets have been revised accordingly. Training statistics by gender were not collected in all cases. However, based on previous experience and available data, estimates of training by gender are provided above. Since basic training in demonstration sites for target groups has largely been completed, it is expected that the total number of people trained in TB control may decline in FY2008. Changes in targets have been made accordingly. Note: The FY2007 target for women trained in DOTS was 780 and the target for men was 380. This is incorrect in the template above, which the Mission cannot edit. This template erroneously shows the FY2007 targets for men in the field for the target for women, and vice versa. In reality, both the targets for men and women were exceeded in FY2007.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

The FY2007 targets for USAID-supported activities in the \"other public health threats\" element were exceeded. 645 care providers were reached through training-related activities on topics including HIV/AIDS opportunistic infections and TB co-infection.

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

The FY2007 targets for this indicator were exceeded and the FY2008 targets have been updated to reflect broader, overall results achieved under the integrated Family Planning/Reproductive Health project. Also, a greater number of clients were reached because a greater than anticipated number of healthcare workers were trained, including people trained under local/regional budgets. The FY2007 actual results are also higher than anticipated because they include results achieved using UNFPA funds. For this reason, the actual results achieved in FY2007 are several times higher than the planned targets. FY2008 targets have been revised upward accordingly. FY2007 results included achievements of two USG-supported partners-- the Institute for Family Health and Healthy Russia. FY2007 results have been adjusted to eliminate the possible double-counting of service delivery points where USG-supported partners are working in partnership.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

To help reduce the number of neglected and abandoned children and decrease alcohol and substance abuse rates in Russia, USAID supported activities to improve child welfare services and strengthen programs aimed at life skills development and advocacy. USAID's activities were expanded to ten regions to disseminate innovative child abandonment prevention services focused on family preservation and reunification, alternatives to institutional care for orphans, and community integration for disabled children and orphanage alumni; develop standards for social services and establish pilot systems for early crisis intervention; promote alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs; and strengthen assistance to war victims. USAID supported a large-scale child welfare reform effort in the Tomsk region and initiated the rollout of child welfare activities to new regions that committed their own resources to introduce new services and systems. The geographic focus for this rollout included the North Caucasus and the Russian Far East.

Legacy institutions created with USAID support, the Healthy Russia Foundation and the National

Foundation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, won federal tenders issued by the GOR and their positions as nationally recognized think tanks were strengthened by an invitation from the GOR to participate in the development of new regional and federal programs.

Through a USAID grant, UNICEF continued playing its coordination role in bringing together the efforts of the government of Chechnya and organizations addressing the needs of psychosocially affected children and their family members. The development of a Plan of Action for 2008-2012 was a key achievement and the draft plan was approved by all pertinent departments within the Government. In response to the Government's request, UNICEF agreed to play an advocacy role in implementing the new plan. The original program provided psychosocial assistance to traumatized children and parents in Chechnya through a network of 18 psychosocial centers for children, and provided for the emotional rehabilitation of crisis-affected children in North Ossetia (Beslan).

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations \ 3.3.2 Social Services

USAID-supported activities achieved important successes in FY2007, including the development of an educational video and a curriculum on HIV and sexually transmitted infections, smoking, and alcohol abuse. The project trained peer and adult educators and is beginning to work with parents and teachers as well in Sakhalin, Irkutsk, and Ivanovo in collaboration with regional government programs on disease prevention. Local health and social services providers were trained in youth-friendliness and youth counseling approaches. The project initiated assistance to secondary audiences, including parents and teachers, and a baseline study of youth, teachers, and parents in the targeted regions.

The Assistance to Russian Orphans (ARO) project started to roll out previously tested models on child abandonment prevention and deinstitutionalization in 5 new regions. This included two regions in the Russian Far East that were selected based on the commitment of government resources, with up to a 3:1 leveraging ratio. A large-scale child welfare reform continued in Tomsk, where USAID programs developed best practices and disseminated them across the region to new localities. Standards were developed and tested to improve mainstreaming services for disabled children, early crisis interventions, and support for family-based alternatives to institutionalization. A regional system of supervision for social workers was set up through a non-governmental training center to support the development of professional child welfare specialists in all 16 municipalities of the region. This work was supported and co-funded by the regional government whose funding exceeded previous USG contributions. The first national clearinghouse on abandonment prevention was established by ARO to provide information on child welfare innovations and training resources and to initiate the networking of service providers across Russia. Almost 700 social workers were trained and over 24,000 children, including 8,297 disabled children, were served.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations \ 3.3.2 Social Services

The provision of services for orphans and vulnerable children was a focus area for USAID/Russia in response to Congressional priorities. Targets have been adjusted upwards for FY2008 to reflect higher than expected numbers reached during FY2007. The combined FY2007 indicator target originally did not include vulnerable children (as it was a separate implementing mechanism level indicator in the original FY2007 OP) which explains the difference between FY2007 target and actual results.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity

In FY2007 modest program activities were undertaken to strengthen long-term Russian legacy institutions previously launched with USAID support. FY2007 activities also supported U.S. foreign policy priorities in strategic areas of Russia--the Russian Far East and the North Caucasus. Economic and social instability in the North Caucasus is major factor in the ongoing conflict. Hundreds of people and their families in the North Caucasus were involved in economic and social activities to alleviate the root causes of terrorism and regional instability and contribute to USG Peace and Security Objectives.

In FY2007 efforts were undertaken in the micro-finance sector to ensure the stability of key USAID legacy institutions: the Russian Microfinance Center, the Sakhalin Small Business Development Foundation and Credit Cooperative in the Russia Far East, and the Rural Credit Cooperative in the North Caucasus. These key legacy institutions received technical assistance through continued USAID support programs that increased their capacities to (1) operate as financially viable stand-alone organizations, (2) leverage substantial private sector resources, and (3) expand their outreach to distant locations creating additional employment and income opportunities.

In FY2007, USAID's ongoing Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Training program provided high profile experts from U.S. financial regulatory agencies and commercial bankers to train and advise Russian counterparts on AML and procedures to counter terrorism financing. USAID established strong cooperative relations with the Eurasian Group for Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism (EAG), a regional organization uniting financial intelligence units of its member-states including Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and China. A public-private partnership originated from this activity, leveraging approximately \$3 million from Citigroup Foundation and other sources.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets

USAID programs created over 40 rural credit cooperatives in the North Caucasus (NC) that provided hundreds of people and their families with sustainable jobs and income opportunities thus alleviating the causes of conflict, extremism and regional instability. Inclusive Financial Markets (IFM) channeled funds to support new jobs and income opportunities in distant and distressed regions of Russia, alleviating poverty, addressing income disparities, and effectively responding to economic hardships that serve as a precursor to extremism.

USG support to legacy institutions enabled them to create strategic partnerships with the Russian government and business communities. In FY2007 cooperation with the Russian government at multiple levels was a key factor behind successful IFM development at both the federal and regional levels. The Russian Microfinance Center continued to develop its strong national institutional framework, promoting partnerships with ministries, legislators, associations of credit cooperatives, associations of banks, as well as foreign microfinance leaders. The Sakhalin Small Enterprise Development Foundation and the Sakhalin Small Business Credit Cooperative in the Russian Far East leveraged over \$3 million of private sector funds and expanded to distant areas creating jobs and income opportunities. These USAID legacy institutions developed and used models for creating and advancing IFMs to new Russian regions, Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachayev-Cherkessiya in the NC, and Krasnoyarsk Region in Siberia.

USAID legacy institutions faced challenges, including the need to integrate the latest methodologies, improve long-term sustainability, and expand access to micro-finance in priority regions. Despite these challenges, USAID met key goals and exceeded FY2007 targets in the area of women's participation in micro-finance, reaching a 77% participation rate (60%--target).

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

USAID strengthened local organization capacity in Russia through USAID legacy institutions, i.e. indigenous organizations created and developed by USAID that transition to financially and programmatically independent organizations. In addition, USAID supported a large number of indigenous organizations as part of the Mission's "Russianization" development strategy to fund local institutions with the capacity to carry out development activities.

The Legal Support Program strengthened the new Association of Lawyers for Civil Society to assist NGOs in complying with Russian registration and reporting requirements. Small grants and training of NGO resource centers in Southern Russia, Samara, Siberia, and the Russian Far East advanced the implementation of the Law on Local Self-Governance.

USAID's Mother-Child Health program supported local healthcare institutions by developing institutional capacity and improving their skills in reproductive health. USAID's TB control program provided training to health professionals and volunteers on various TB-related topics, laboratory equipment, and financial and technical support.

The Russian Microfinance Center developed new capacities for partnering with the government, legislators, and the business community. In 2007 more than 2,300 Russian professionals underwent training in the U.S. in their respective fields and building important connections to support local Russian organizations in their future work.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

The Rural Credit Cooperatives created and supported in the North Caucasus through USAID, and the microfinance institutions that are clients of the national level USAID-supported legacy institution, the Russian Microfinance Center (RMC), have substantially expanded their outreach in supporting micro entrepreneurs who constitute the vast majority of their clients: in FY2007 over 80,000 micro entrepreneurs were supported through these programs throughout Russia.

Key Issue Performance \ Applied Research

A limited amount of USAID funds supported applied research in the field of tuberculosis (TB), including studies related to the effective treatment of multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB) patients and latent TB infection in HIV-infected people. This research is on-going and will be completed in 2008-2009. The program also supported Russian experts to participate in international conferences where the results of this research were presented and related topics were discussed. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) engaged a Russia-based specialist to coordinate research activities. Applied research activities managed by CDC and related to MDR TB treatment were also supported by the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

USAID/Russia supported community mobilization programs in the Russian Far East, Southern Russia, and Volga Federal District. In Khabarovsk Region, close to 1,300 rural citizens participated in civic education programs and implemented 58 projects aimed at community development. In Krasnodar, more than 100 volunteers participated in projects initiated by the Southern Regional Resource Center and its network. More than 20 round tables in Southern Russia and the North Caucasus brought together over 500 community activists and government officials to discuss administrative reform, public participation in decision-making, and interaction between authorities and civil society. In Samara, eight public hearings were conducted on local budget planning and execution and established a regional charity foundation to encourage local corporations to fund and support public initiatives.

TB activities also helped to raise public awareness through the development and distribution of educational materials, including those with information on disease transmission, treatment requirements, and the importance of treatment compliance. World TB Day events included a competition of TB control related posters designed by children and a competition among journalists to mobilize local media. TB control activities also sought to mobilize and involve the community of people living with TB.

Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships

Since 2003, USAID/Russia has contributed \$17 million to its 19 public-private partnerships (PPPs) and has leveraged \$84 million from its partners. USAID's experience in delivering assistance and its strong relationships with other donors and with local and international NGO community helped to ensure that our alliance partners met corporate social responsibility objectives while addressing many of the development assistance needs facing Russia. In FY07, USAID/Russia's most notable alliance building efforts included:

- A Global Development Alliance (GDA) with a group of world's leading financial companies including Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs, UBS and others to support Russian and U.S. Securities markets regulators in their effort to develop and Code of Conduct for investors in Russia.
- A GDA with GlaxoSmithKline to promote education and awareness on HIV/AIDS.
- A three-year GDA with the Government of St. Petersburg to jointly combat HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- A joint program with the law firm White & Case to facilitate relations between NGOs and others in Russia that need legal services and private law firms who can provide pro bono legal services to these groups.
- A GDA with the Krasnoyarsk government to provide access to USAID development models for regional governments in Russia.

As a result of successful experience with USAID in Russia, several private companies began to explore partnerships with USAID in other countries such as Ukraine where these companies have operations.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

USAID promoted citizen participation in community decision-making, developed advocacy skills, confronted the legal obstacles faced by many civic organizations in Russia, built public-private partnerships, and responded to the social service needs of constituent groups. USAID reached more than 1700 youth to develop their advocacy, leadership, negotiation, communication, and personal skills. More than 80 groups monitored human rights (HR) conditions and promoted the rights of disabled children, combated hate crimes, and trained HR leaders in over 40 regions of Russia.

USAID supported progressive governmental institutions, communities, and NGOs to increase citizen participation in decision-making and promote local government inclusion of civil society in addressing policy issues. With USAID's help, NGOs improved their financial independence. USAID strengthened the capacity of health-related civil society organizations to raise public awareness on health issues.

FY2007 saw the government using direct ownership or ownership by large private companies with links to the government to control or influence the major media outlets, especially television. There were indications that government pressure led reporters to engage in self censorship. But at the same time, public access to cable television, and the internet grew. In the run-up to elections in December, a large bias in favor of Putin's United Russia party was very noticeable in both national and local news media.

1 Peace & Security - Russia

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 1,225 | 2,950 | 2,020 | 5,350 | 5,350 |

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of people from 'at-risk' groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 479 | 3,200 | 8,250 | 450 | 7,500 |

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating

| | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 38 | 43 | 63 | 76 | 76 |

534
chars

1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The discrepancy between FY07 targets and FY07 actual data for some of the indicators is explained by the unexpected lengthy NGO re-registration process with the Russian Federal Registration Service that started in October 2006, when USAID/R was setting FY07 targets. At that time all foreign NGOs working in the NC had to suspend their activities for 2-3 months until they re-registered, delaying significantly the timeframe for reaching FY07 targets. Despite these obstacles project performance in other areas exceeded expectations.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Russia

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.2 Judicial Independence

Number of Judges 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 |
| 3,437 | 400 | 591 | 300 | 200 | 1,421 | 160 | 266 | 120 | 80 | 2,016 | 240 | 325 | 180 | 120 |

**607
chars**

2.1.2 Judicial Independence narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

During the reporting period, 591 Russian judges and 120 other court staff participated in USAID programs. FY2007 actual results exceeded expectations because the Russian court system, noting the success of the program, has funded the costs for many participants. The FY2008 revised target is lower given that the current award will end early in FY2008. Another USAID implementer in the judicial sector hosted several dozen exchange participants through the USG "Open World" program who subsequently participated in USAID programs in Russia (these exchange participants are not included in the 591 figure).

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.4 Human Rights

Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 78 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 129 |

**345
chars**

2.1.4 Human Rights narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID has raised the FY08 target from 81 to 129 to reflect budget increases received in the form of recoveries that were not anticipated when the FY2008 target was originally set. These funds will dramatically expand the geographic reach of the program through a grant to the Moscow Helsinki Group and reflect positively on the FY2008 target.

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

| | | | | | 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 |
| 22,500 | 1,900 | 5,567 | 1,900 | 2,500 | 11,250 | 950 | 3,297 | 950 | 1,250 | 11,250 | 950 | 2,270 | 950 | 1,250 |

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 |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 170 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 10 |

666

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

chars

Regarding the number of individuals receiving training, the FY2007 actual is higher than the FY2007 target because of the availability of additional funding that permitted additional trainings to be held. The increase in the FY2008 target is based on an overall increase in program funding but is anticipated to be less than FY2007 actual results as the project will transition from training to one-on-one consultations.

Under the indicator the "Number of Laws or Amendments Promoting Decentralization Drafted with USG Assistance," the Mission is actually reporting the number of laws "enacted," which is more relevant and will be used in future OP submissions.

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

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 |
| - | 15,000 | 163 | 57,000 | 6,000 | - | 7,500 | 80 | 28,500 | 3,000 | - | 7,500 | 83 | 28,500 | 3,000 |

577

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

chars

The early termination of one of our election partners (the Russian Foundation for Free Elections) at the request of Washington severely damaged the ability to fulfill the original goals of this element. Our remaining major partner in elections will do most of their trainings for observers closer to election day (December 2nd, 2007), and the total number of persons trained will be much less. In FY2007, only certain specialist observers and a small number of coordinators were trained under USAID agreements with the Foundation for Information Policy Development and Golos.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties**Number of Individuals who Receive USG-Assisted Political Party Training**

| | | | | | 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 |
| - | 1,200 | 900 | 1,400 | 900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties**Number of political parties and political groupings receiving USG Assistance to articulate platform and**

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | 60 | 40 | 70 | 40 |

425

2.3.3 Political Parties narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The extremely challenging political environment and rising official sentiment against "interference" from international donors in Russia led to lower than expected results in this area. In particular, the National Democratic Institute failed to meet its FY2007 targets, and was unable to find a replacement chief of party. The ability to achieve targets in this area is constrained by a lack of host government receptivity.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | 1,500 | 2,000 | 900 | - |

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of CSO Advocacy Campaigns Supported by USG

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | 70 | 520 | 70 | 300 |

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of People who Have Completed USG Assisted Civic Education 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 |
| - | 5,500 | 9,000 | 5,000 | 9,000 | - | 2,750 | 4,500 | 2,500 | 4,500 | - | 2,750 | 4,500 | 2,500 | 4,500 |

664
chars

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The exceptional success achieved within this element is due to two main factors. One, the Russian Federal law on local self-governance, originally passed two years ago, finally came into force during FY2007. This cleared the way for many local governments to participate actively in these programs, bringing with them additional financial resources. Second, several partner organizations in this element chose to concentrate in the areas of housing and health, which were very "hot" topics for Russian governmental institutions in FY2007. Based on these developments, we anticipate exceptional performance in FY2008 and have adjusted FY2008 targets accordingly.

Number of Journalists 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 |
| 2,700 | 2,700 | 4,083 | 2,950 | 3,500 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 2,401 | 1,475 | 1,750 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,682 | 1,475 | 1,750 |

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Media Civil Society Organizations and/or Support Institutions Assisted by USG

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 15 |

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Media Outlets that Received USG-supported Training to Promote Financial

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 600 | 600 | 810 | 850 | 950 |

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted By USG

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 780 | 810 | 1,046 | 1,000 | 1,150 |

303

2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Results exceeded targets, especially in the area of training given exceptional demand for USAID training courses throughout the year. These trainings combined low-cost, high-quality, and an emphasis on the mid-career media professional that was a rare and sought after commodity on the Russian market.

3 Investing in People - Russia

3.1 Health3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding

| | | | | | 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 |
| 7,710 | 1,160 | 1,297 | 1,160 | 1,100 | 2,570 | 380 | 900* | 380 | 700 | 5,140 | 780 | 497* | 780 | 400 |

3.1 Health3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Percent of all registered TB patients who are tested for HIV through USG-supported programs

| | | | | | 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 |
| 75 | 75 | 90 | 80 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

908 3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

In USAID-supported regions the percentage of TB patients tested for HIV in FY2007 reached or exceeded 90%. FY2008 targets have been revised accordingly. Training statistics by gender were not collected in all cases. However, based on previous experience and available data, estimates of training by gender are provided above. Since basic training in demonstration sites for target groups has largely been completed, it is expected that the total number of people trained in TB control may decline in FY2008. Changes in targets have been made accordingly. Note: The FY2007 target for women trained in DOTS was 780 and the target for men was 380. This is incorrect in the template above, which the Mission cannot edit. This template erroneously shows the FY2007 targets for men in the field for the target for women and vice versa. In reality, both the targets for men and women were exceeded in FY2007.

3.1 Health3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

Number of medical and para-medical practitioners trained in evidence-based clinical guidelines

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 300 | 600 | 645 | 700 | 700 |

254 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The FY2007 targets for USAID-supported activities in the "other public health threats" element were exceeded. 645 care providers were reached through training-related activities on topics including HIV/AIDS opportunistic infections and TB co-infection.

3.1 Health3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

| | | | | | 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 | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
| - | 60,200 | 1,400,000 | 90,400 | 1,600,000 | - | 54,050 | - | 81,100 | - | - | 6,150 | - | 9,300 | - |

3.1 Health3.1.7 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 |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| - | 4,000 | 25,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |

3.1 Health3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds

| | | | | | 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 |
| - | 150 | 600 | 300 | 1,000 | - | 142 | 568 | 285 | 285 | - | 8 | 32 | 15 | 15 |

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 |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 130 | 198 | 170 | 220 |

944 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)
chars

The FY2007 targets for this indicator were exceeded and the FY2008 targets have been updated to reflect broader, overall results achieved under the integrated Family Planning/Reproductive Health project. Also, a greater number of clients were reached because a greater than anticipated number of healthcare workers were trained, including people trained under local/regional budgets. The FY2007 actual results are also higher than anticipated because they include results achieved using UNFPA funds. For this reason, the actual results achieved in FY2007 are several times higher than the planned targets. FY2008 targets have been revised upward accordingly. FY2007 results included achievements of two USG-supported partners--the Institute for Family Health and Healthy Russia. FY2007 results have been adjusted to eliminate the possible double-counting of service delivery points where USG-supported partners are working in partnership.

3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.2 Social Services
Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social services

| number of women | | | | | number of men | | | | | vulnerable children | | | | | other targeted vulnerable people | | | | | war victims | | | | | victims of torture | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 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 | 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target | |
| 200 | 500 | 24,000 | 2,500 | 48,000 | 100 | 250 | 12,000 | 1,250 | 24,000 | 100 | 250 | 12,000 | 1,250 | 24,000 | | | 24,000 | | 48,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |

491 3.3.2 Social Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)
chars

The provision of services for orphans and vulnerable children was a focus area for USAID/Russia in response to Congressional priorities. Targets have been adjusted upwards for FY2008 to reflect higher than expected numbers reached during FY2007. The combined FY2007 indicator target originally did not include vulnerable children (as it was a separate implementing mechanism level indicator in the original FY2007 OP) which explains the difference between FY2007 target and actual results.

4 Economic Growth - Russia

4.7 Economic Opportunity\4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets

Number of clients at USG-assisted microfinance institutions

| 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 |
| 121,845 | 27,050 | 39,538 | 88,780 | 88,587 | 73,107 | 16,230 | 23,729 | 53,268 | 53,104 | 48,738 | 10,820 | 15,809 | 35,512 | 35,483 |

4.7 Economic Opportunity\4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets

Number of microfinance institutions supported by USG financial or technical assistance

| 2006 * | FY 2007 Target | FY 2007 Actual | 2008 Original Target | 2008 Revised Target |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 600 | 204 | 279 | 307 | 307 |

0 chars

4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

