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SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Foreign Assistance Performance Report for the
Dominican Republic

Introduction

The Dominican Republic is a reliable supporter of democracy in the Caribbean and Latin America and, accordingly, an important bulwark against anti-American populism in the Hemisphere. The approved entry of the Dominican Republic in CAFTA-DR was a major accomplishment in FY 2007. CAFTA-DR represents an excellent vehicle for enhancing economic growth through increased trade and investment opportunities. Additionally, the country's entry will set the stage for improved transparency in public procurement and better enforcement procedures in areas such as customs and environmental protection. Dominican enthusiasm for the implementation of CAFTA-DR is a persuasive counter against free trade skeptics in the Americas. Still, government institutions remain weak, and criminal activity, social and economic inequality, and endemic corruption present growing threats both to the consolidation of democracy and to sustained economic development in the Dominican Republic.

USAID/DR, in close cooperation with other USG agencies, had a successful year, meeting almost all of its planned foreign assistance program targets for 2007. Key accomplishments have been made in the three objectives managed by USAID in the Dominican Republic: Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People and Economic Growth.

USAID continues to achieve success in promoting democracy in the Dominican Republic, demonstrated by significant advances in establishing the foundations of an effective judicial system, increased citizen activism in the areas of corruption and transparency, and serious public discussion on key political issues. USAID assistance in implementing a new model of court and case management provided the basis for institutionalizing the Criminal Procedures Code, increasing transparency of justice sector institutions, and the procedurally correct conclusion to the trial of the perpetrators of the 2003 banking fraud that resulted in prosecution and substantial jail sentences.

The most significant achievements in the area of economic growth were the passage of the legislation required to bring into force CAFTA-DR; increased competitiveness, investment, employment, and incomes in six regional tourism and three agricultural export clusters; the strengthened ability of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to enforce its environmental laws and regulations; the creation of the first rural electricity cooperative in the country; and improvements in the quality of teaching and learning of Spanish and mathematics in first through fourth grades in Dominican public schools.

USAID continues to lead health sector improvements in the Dominican Republic through comprehensive and significant contributions to government efforts to provide all Dominicans with access to equitable, quality health care. As one of the most important contributors to the HIV/AIDS program, USAID helped improve all aspects of the continuum of HIV/AIDS response from prevention to care, with the involvement of other USG government partners, notably Peace Corps, DOD and CDC. The Ministry of Health recognized the highly successful USAID-sponsored pilot obstetric emergency care program and adopted it nationally. USAID, in support of the health sector reform, enabled Health Region V to become a model for improved management strategies. Management tools and experiences developed in this region, coupled with strong technical assistance, are improving health coverage for poor populations in the region and increasing access to the GODR family health insurance program.

USG Collaboration and Operation Plan Development

With this submission, USAID/DR now completes the FY 2007 USAID Operational Plan and the subsequent Performance Report. The next steps will bring the entire U.S. Embassy Country Team together in a coordinated effort to complete the FY 2008 Operation Plan, the 2010 Mission Strategic Plan (MSP), and a Country Assistance Strategy.

DR Country Assistance Strategy

The current USAID/DR Country Strategic Plan expires on September 30, 2008. The interim guidance on USAID strategic plans allowed the mission obligate all of its FY 2007 funding through existing and new bilateral agreements. The DR country team is awaiting the pending guidance regarding the development of a new Country Assistance Strategy.

Tropical Storm Noel Response and Reconstruction

In the two weeks prior to the submission of this Performance Report, the USG Mission in Santo Domingo demonstrated the highest degree of collaboration and coordination during the humanitarian response to Tropical Storm Noel. The storm displaced nearly 80,000 people, while destroying more than 3,100 houses and damaging more than 19,000. In the immediate aftermath of the storm, USAID, DOD, Peace Corps, Homeland Security and State Department Country Team members took immediate action led by the

USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to provide much needed relief supplies to those most in need. The destruction caused by the storm will shape many aspects of our assistance program in the months and years ahead. In the agricultural sector some areas experienced the complete loss of harvests leading Dominican officials to call Noel the worst agricultural disaster in the history of the country. In the education sector more than 70 schools were severely damaged with three destroyed, while 100 others are currently being used as shelters. In the health sector, there are escalating public health and sanitation problems in the remaining shelters and other storm-affected areas with little or no access to clean water and sanitation services. Two weeks after the storm outbreaks of deadly diseases such as meningococemia, leptospirosis, and dengue fever have surfaced, resulting in a number of fatalities and growing concern throughout the health sector.

DR MCC Status

During the past year, the USAID Mission worked closely with the GODR to help improve its standing as a potential candidate for a MCC threshold program. USAID met regularly with GODR MCC sector teams to help the government address the MCC indicator goals. The MCC Chief Executive Officer visited the Dominican Republic in April to stress the importance of achieving demonstrable results in programs and policies designed to improve country performance against the MCC indicators. Each USAID program sector supported government efforts to implement key projects that resulted in measurable progress in some MCC indicators: in FY2007, the country met only 5 of 16 indicators; in the FY2008 MCC report the DR met 9 of the indicators. However, the low level of political will to make the difficult, fundamental reforms needed to enhance performance against the key MCC indicators in health, education and corruption is still an area of concern. The Embassy and USAID will continue to press the GODR to place high political priority on directly addressing the anemic Governing Justly and Investing in People indicators, and especially the control of corruption.

Caribbean Regional Support

The DR serves as the USAID regional service platform for the Caribbean, providing extensive program, legal, contracting, administrative, environmental and financial management services and technical backstop surge capacity. The regionalization plan was developed following a series of in-depth Mission Management Assessments and established the DR as the regional service provider for the Caribbean, streamlining the organizational structure and improving the coordination of business processes in support of all client missions. The plan was approved by the LAC Bureau in July 2006, and is now fully operational with the recent inclusion of Barbados and Jamaica as full-service clients. As with our bilateral program the OYB levels of our client posts are expected to grow, especially with the new MCC threshold activity in Guyana and the large HIV/AIDS programs getting underway in Barbados and Guyana.

The Embassy is proud of the achievements reflected in this document, and looks forward to continued success in achieving USG foreign policy and transformational diplomacy goals in the Dominican Republic.

Dominican Republic 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

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

USAID assistance in this program area advanced Dominican rule of law by supporting the institutionalization of rules and procedures to simplify, and make more transparent and comprehensible, the processes by which the Dominican legal system operates. The lynchpin of this assistance was the implementation of a Criminal Procedures Code by the various justice institutions (the Judiciary, the Public Ministry, and Public Defense). Although the average number of days to conclude a trial did not meet the target established by law, in the locations where a USAID-initiated administrative model was implemented a significant reduction of time was achieved. In La Vega, where the 2006 baseline was 205 days, the average time to the conclusion of a trial decreased to 128 days. A biannual Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) survey showed real progress in addressing corruption, as bribery in the courts fell from 19.9% to 12.4% while public trust in the court system increased from 41.9% to 46.9%. The survey also measured the level of trust in public institutions. The Attorney General's Office (AG) scored 4.4 (out of 7) and the Supreme Court scored 4.1, both significantly above the 3.8 average for the justice system as a whole. In

September 2007, with USAID encouragement, the AG and the Chief of the Police signed an agreement to better define roles and improve criminal case coordination and cooperation between prosecutors and police. In the first-ever Transparency Index of government ministries, the Public Ministry, where USAID helped establish mechanisms and systems for greater transparency and accountability, received the highest score (78 out of 100). USAID programs also assisted civil society organizations in their efforts to promote more robust rule of law in the Dominican Republic. Three coalitions of community-based organizations conducted a survey in La Vega, Baní, and La Romana, each a judicial district where USAID supported the installation of a new management model in the district attorney's office, which revealed substantial improvements. In addition, citizens now have a mechanism to lodge formal complaints about poor justice services and find recourse. With the monitoring and testing of services to defendants, victims, and their families, the district attorney offices have been put on notice that their performance will be publicly evaluated.

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

USAID continued to further justice system reform through activities that supported the implementation of the Criminal Procedures Code (CPC). USAID helped judges, prosecutors, and public defenders adapt their management of cases to the procedures of the Code, implying a wholesale restructuring of court offices. The Judiciary, Public Ministry, and the Public Defenders Office inaugurated a second court located in Moca with an integrated version of this new management model, which rationalized technical, administrative and financial processes in accordance with the Criminal Procedures Code. USAID accompanied these three institutions as they replicated the model in five other judicial districts. The Public Ministry expanded its criminal case-tracking system to seven District Attorney Offices. With USAID assistance, the school for prosecutors improved its training curriculum and introduced a training component for the new court management model and the Public Defense developed a system to manage its budget and personnel system. USAID was instrumental in helping the Public Ministry establish an Office for Legal Representation of Victims' Rights. The office litigates civil rights aspects of criminal cases for victims who cannot afford to hire a lawyer to present their claims before the court. Key justice sector institutions began developing the initial stages of an Institutional Integrity System to promote transparency and control corruption within the justice sector.

USAID supported civil society through the formation of three coalitions to monitor the performance of the reform process undertaken by three different District Attorneys Offices where the new management model was implemented. Another project trained 3,000 parents, students and community members on their legal rights and organized over 200 law students to provide free legal information services to school communities in poor and conflict-ridden neighborhoods in the capital. With USAID assistance a local NGO inaugurated two justice centers in underserved sections of Santo Domingo and Santiago. These justice centers provide legal services such as reconciliation, public defense, community liaison services, family and community mediation services, legal orientation and consumer rights protection.

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

The FY 08 target USG-assisted Courts with Improved Case Management has been reduced. The reduced funding levels for FY 2006 and 2007 have left our justice contractor (DPK) with no pipeline so the contract will finish before anticipated (March 2008).

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

USAID's investment in promoting anticorruption reforms has shown positive results over this reporting period through continued support for civil society efforts that stimulate demand for reform. Local leadership formed the keystone of USAID assistance as civic groups took leadership positions calling for anticorruption reforms. An important indication of USAID success was the coalescence of groups operating individually into a more generalized and broad public outcry for transparent government. Although positive initial steps were taken to form a concerted effort to promote the attitudinal change required for sustained demand for transparency, corruption remains a huge challenge. The DR dropped from 85 to 99 among the 163 countries included in Transparency International's 2006 Corruption Perception Index and in 2007 maintained its ranking. Similarly, the 2006 LAPOP survey showed that the DR had the second highest tolerance of corruption in Latin America. These data indicate the challenge for USAID's long-term anticorruption strategy.

USAID provided support for an anticorruption campaign that reached a broad segment of the population via television, radio, print media and the internet and encouraged the integration of business leaders and well-known personalities into the anticorruption movement and the formation of new spaces to promote transparency. Thirty influential organizations, including traditional USAID partners, the Catholic and Evangelical church, journalists, and grass roots and business organizations received training on effective networking, coalition building and identification of common anticorruption objectives. This is the first evidence of coordinated broad-based support to fight corruption and advocate for anticorruption reforms.

The country also made some progress toward obtaining threshold MCC status. MCC CEO, Ambassador John Danilovich, visited the DR and met with GODR and civil society representatives to review policies and programs necessary to address improvement of indicators and deficient areas. As a result of this visit and USAID assistance, the government's MCC team took on a more visible and active role and included other key government actors, such as the National Ethics Commission, the Judiciary, and the National Police in national efforts to improve performance against the MCC indicators.

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

Advocacy and awareness raising activities to generate anticorruption reform proceeded on pace during this reporting period. In addition to the support to traditional civil society organizations, USAID's Transparency and Civic Action (TAC) Program helped coordinate activities among a broad array of organizations that generated unprecedented support for transparency and combating corruption.

The TAC supported the efforts of civil society groups to organize an anticorruption march. More than 3,000 people participated in the march to demand transparency, due process in cases of corruption, and more effective anticorruption measures. For the first time the march united citizens from different economic, religious, and social strata in raising their voices against corruption

The TAC assisted with the publication of a survey that quantified the cost of petty corruption, revealing that Dominicans paid \$188 million in 2006 in petty bribes alone. Findings from the survey formed the basis for a mass media anticorruption awareness campaign spearheaded by a new advocacy group supported by the TAC program. This campaign generated an intense debate in the media, resulting in a dramatic increase of the number of hits on the "La Lucha" (The Struggle) web page (www.Lucha.com.do), recording over

600,000 visitors in the two months following the launch of the campaign. The media campaign also included a Transparency Week, which promoted a wide variety of activities around the country sponsored by both private and public organizations.

USAID partner Participación Ciudadana (PC) released the DR's first Transparency Index measuring how well nine ministries met certain standards of transparency. The Index established a baseline for future studies and representatives from the institutions evaluated approached PC to solicit their assistance on how they might increase their rating in the next index. PC also published a report on the status of implementation of the Law on Access to Public Information, which spurred the government to actively seek inputs for a new implementation plan for the law. In addition, a journalist sponsored by USAID to attend the 2006 International Anticorruption Conference initiated the first serious request for information that was challenged by the government. When taken to court, the request was found to have merit but, as result of an appeal by the government, it now rests with the Supreme Court.

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

Target met as expected.

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

Compared to the 1970s and 1980s, elections in the DR are now relatively free, fair, and competitive. In spite of important advances, however, the Dominican framework for administering and overseeing elections must still undertake significant reforms to reduce the influence of political power and money. In FY07, the US Mission led the international community in policy dialogue and elections assistance as well as in strengthening internal party democracy, transparency and institutionalization. Over the past year, USAID continued its support for civil society advocacy for legal and institutional reforms in the political/electoral field and oversight and reporting of the electoral process. Likewise, USAID continued its program to train young political party leaders.

Local civil society organization actively engaged policymakers, achieving partial advances in the long process necessary for the formulation and passage of the electoral and political party reform laws. They effectively advocated for consensus around the reforms, and ensured that the draft bills did not expire in Congress. At the same time, USAID partner Participación Ciudadana (PC) advocated in favor of a more effective and efficient electoral system, submitting recommendations regarding the Central Elections Board's draft rules for regulating elections campaigns and its monitoring of two major party primaries.

In 2007, Dominican political parties continued to undergo a period of crisis and remained unable to fulfill their pivotal role within a modern democratic system and found themselves suffering one of their worst crises of credibility. Public opinion polls financed by USAID showed a steady decline in trust in parties over the last decade. To help counteract this trend, USAID sponsored the Political Management and Training Program which succeeded in gaining the full support of the parties leadership. This activity involved an innovative approach developed by local actors with vision and a commitment to improve party governance.

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

USAID's support for strengthening elections and political processes demonstrated positive results in three main areas.

(1) In response to the government-led process to reform the Constitution, PC collaborated with like-minded public policy groups FINJUS, Foro Ciudadano and Foro de Mujeres to identify a matrix of agreed-upon constitutional reforms needed to strengthen Dominican democracy. To build broader consensus on those reforms, PC organized widely attended public debates involving the participation of political parties, GODR institutions, and business organizations. A clear example of PC's consensus-building approach was a seminar organized involving the Foro de Mujeres on the relevance of the Constitutional Reform for women in politics. PC also created an ad-hoc coalition to advocate for changes to the Civil Registry Law. PC organized a series of events in the six regions of the country which were attended by political parties and civil society leaders who discussed and prioritized needed reforms to the electoral system. Based on the consensus achieved, PC joined with the National Commission for Reform of the State to draft a reform to the Electoral Law; the institutions also prepared and introduced in Congress a draft Political Party Law containing new proposals on party financing.

(2) PC and FINJUS also promoted more effective election administration by advocating for a objective process to establish an Central Elections Board independent of political influence. PC produced an internal document assessing how the Board functioned, which it then used to design its activities to promote of an improved Board administration of the 2008 electoral process. A singular achievement of PC's advocacy was the selection in November of a new Board based largely on technical capacity (although parties do have their representatives as members), following the preceding Board's weak performance. Although the current Board had moments of internal friction and conflict, few doubt the technical qualifications of its members and its capacity to organize free and fair elections.

(3) PC began its election monitoring by overseeing and evaluating the primary elections for two of the major political parties in anticipation of the 2008 general election. PC's quick counts proved very accurate, differing from the official election results by only 1.25%.

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

USAID continued a successful program aimed primarily at training young party leaders. The tripartite consortium that organized and carried out the training focused its program on instilling knowledge about democratic systems and institutions, democratic values and practices, political party modernization and political management. These courses reached a broad audience: of 775 participants, 86% represented 15 of the 23 political parties recognized by the Elections Board, and 16% came from civil society organizations. Two-thirds of the political party participants were members of the three major parties. The program succeeded in meeting (and slightly exceeding) its goal to have women consist of at least one-third of the participants. More than a third of the program graduates completed the course with a score of 85% or more, and nearly sixty percent of the students showed an improvement in their scores between 20 and 40 percent. The Consultative Council of the program, in which the Secretaries General of the five parties with congressional representation participate, remained highly supportive of program objectives. Impressed by the program quality, a Partido Reformista Social Cristiano (PRSC) Congressman commissioned and funded the consortium to give a course for 40 members of his party.

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

This year the Mission will not have funds to support international observation. However, USAID will train USG personnel to participate as election observers. USAID will take the lead in coordinating a donors working group to provide international observation. For the \"Number of Laws/amendments to ensure credible elections\" we have modified the FY 08 target. USAID will continue to support the promotion and advocacy of necessary laws; however, none are expected to be approved as 2008 is an election year and it's very unlikely that Congress will pass any of them.

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

Target was exceeded because the Consortium that implements the political party program received funding from a Dominican Congressman to provide an additional training course.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

The USG contributed to key health sector accomplishments during FY07. The Presidential AIDS Council (COPRESIDA), with the collaboration and participation of stakeholders and donors, developed a 2007–2015 Strategic Plan and a framework for a National Program Monitoring and Evaluation System in compliance with WHO guidelines. Phase two of the country's Global Fund Grant, a critical complementary component of USAID's program was approved and is already in implementation mode. With assistance from USAID and the Clinton Foundation, the DR is implementing a Pediatric AIDS Initiative that will benefit children born to HIV-positive women. Tuberculosis (TB) cure rates have reached 84.5%, just 0.5% below the worldwide STOP TB goal of 85%. The pilot Obstetric Emergency Care program, supported by USAID in 18 public hospitals, has been adapted by the MOH as a national strategy. USAID's work has enabled Region 5 to become a model for improved hospital management.

The GODR family health insurance plan has enrolled close to one million poor Dominicans, meeting its target. After overcoming a serious obstacles, the government recently initiated family health insurance coverage, which includes employer contributions, that is already benefiting 2.5 million employees and their dependants.

The health program met or exceeded the majority of the targets set for FY07, as presented under each program element. In selected cases where targets were not met, shortfalls were mainly due to the delay in the arrival of FY07 funds, particularly affecting the start-up of activities identified under the FY07 Mini-COP.

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

Preliminary data from the 2007 DHS show national seroprevalence rates of 0.8% in persons 15-49 years, with rates as high 3.5% in women with no education. In border areas, the rate is as high as 1.5%. The 2006 sentinel surveillance study showed rates as high as 8.5% among pregnant women 24-35 years along the Haitian border.

Twenty-seven of the 30 HIV/AIDS targets were reached. As of September 2007, almost 7,700 persons were receiving treatment (ARVs) and 10,600 were receiving care through 58 integrated care units. Currently,

USAID and the Clinton Foundation collaborate in the pediatric AIDS program in which 170 of 380 referred children receive ARVs.

USAID, through more than 20 programs, helped provide palliative care to more than 12,500 persons. The programs benefited 8,300 vulnerable children. Abstinence and be faithful (AB) prevention activities targeted more than 10,600 youth living in rural communities throughout the country, and more than 10,000 educational materials were distributed.

Nine USAID-supported NGOs reached 50,000 youth with AB messages. Condom (C) and other prevention activities reached 29,000 adolescents and more than 12,000 at-risk persons. A youth concert, aired on television, reached 1.5 million youth with ABC messages. Since August 2003, a USAID-funded partner distributed 52 million condoms, meeting 71% of the market demand. During 2007 prostitutes reported high rates (96%) of condom use during their last sexual encounter.

Data related to the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) showed targets have not been met. 1) Only 55% of HIV positive women received a complete course of ARV treatment (target was 80%); 2) 1,261 (56%) of an expected 2,243 HIV+ women were detected in PMTCT services and; 3) 690 (39%) of the expected 1,794 HIV+ women received ARV therapy to prevent MTCT. Various reasons for not meeting targets include weak clinical services, lack of inclusion of HIV/AIDS services in health services, delay of lab results delivery, and discrimination.

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

The prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) in the DR is significant (85/100,000), particularly in the presence of HIV. Multi-drug resistance (MDR) TB is one of the highest in this region. The prevalence in the prison population is high, estimated at 1,500/100,000.

The TB program has exceeded or met its detection, cure and complementary HIV testing targets. Two studies related to MDR and to factors impeding early provision of lab tests have yet to be completed. The National TB program has been highly successful in DOTS coverage, which is made available at more than 900 (80%) service points. TB patients receiving DOTS had an 85% success rate, meeting the 2007 target. The TB detection rate of new smear positive patients was 74%. The National TB Reference Laboratory, which received USAID technical assistance, provided support and quality control to a TB network of 8 regional labs and approximately 164 provincial and local laboratories. Approximately 190,000 TB tests were performed in FY 2007, yet laboratory quality needs to be increased. The MDR Treatment Unit, established last year, has provided in-patient treatment to 52 patients; however, more than 125 patients remain on a waiting list and more are identified each month. It is estimated that 50 patients have died because they could not initiate treatment. USAID will continue to address these issues in 2008.

TB/HIV co-infection, estimated at 9%, may be as high as 40% in the northeastern and northwestern portions of the country. Of 250 People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) receiving TB treatment, 37% died before treatment completion, indicating late detection. More than 700 PLWHA received prophylaxis to protect from TB. The TB program succeeded in providing HIV tests to 22% of those diagnosed with TB, significantly exceeding the 7% target. The HIV/TB component, previously financed directly through USAID, will now be funded through PEPFAR.

The DR and Haiti continue to advance the work defined in the Bi-National Agreement signed in 2005. A bi-
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nation referral card has been agreed upon and is almost ready to be piloted.

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

USAID successfully implemented an Obstetric Emergency Care Strategy in 18 hospitals, including a teaching hospital where newly trained doctors are in the process of learning the strategy and will apply it throughout the county. The target of active management of third-stage labor was exceeded.

USAID helped increase the DR's vaccination coverage nationally, particularly in Region V. According to DHS data, DPT3 coverage increased from 56% (in 2002) to 64% (in 2007) nationally, and from 48% to 72% in Region V respectively.

USAID initiated a program to decrease the infant mortality rate emphasizing improved management of newborn sepsis, which is responsible for over 60% of infant mortality.

This year USAID concluded its 10-year support to the Total Community Participation Model to decentralize small rural water systems. The model, implemented in nine communities, has now been adopted by a network of 189 National Water Committees. The GODR will continue to expand this effort.

USAID improved the management capacity and quality of service provision in 14 hospitals in Region V, providing a showcase for quality health service. Hospitals in the Region received National Quality Awards for their management improvements. The region's systems related to birth registry, health provider's certification norms, and a strategy to install an office to address patient needs have been adopted nationally.

In Region V, 130 health professionals completed a graduate degree in health services management and social security and have improved the management capacity of hospital and Provincial Health Directorates. Due to these interventions, user satisfaction measured through the quality perception index, has increased from 70% (in 2002) to 73% (in 2007) in all hospitals in the Region. Access to health services also improved, as evidenced by an increase in outpatient visits and by an increased number of poor people enrolled in the family health insurance, subsidized by the GODR. This enrollment increased from 47% of the total eligible population in 2006 to 66% in 2007.

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

USAID is currently phasing out its family planning (FP) activities as contraceptive prevalence rates increase and fertility decreases. According to recent DHS data, total fertility rate has decreased from 3.2 children (in 2002) to 2.4 (in 2007), while modern contraceptive prevalence has slightly increased from 70.0 % to 70.1%.

The program is currently working to consolidate activities for vulnerable populations such as adolescents, and assuring contraceptive security. A grant extension is being negotiated in order to transfer family planning models developed with USAID-supported NGOs to other partners, particularly the MoH. Health Region V, where the health team is developing an integrated model, will be prioritized.

The family planning program trained 500 health personnel in 7 public hospitals and 18 adolescent care units. Training emphasized integration of family planning and reproductive health services while future work will focus on integrating these activities with HIV/AIDS prevention and care programs. Quality reproductive

health and FP service delivery benefited more than 11,700 adolescents while 14,753 beneficiaries received preventive reproductive health and family planning services. Through its outreach activities, the FP program, working in an integrated manner with HIV/AIDS prevention activities, has reached 28,675 persons with Reproductive Health messages.

The program has been very successful in strengthening the Contraceptive Security Committee (DAIA) in its leadership role of assuring a sufficient budget is available for acquisition and distribution of contraceptives. USAID also sponsored the virtual training of 13 health planners and decision makers, including some from DAIA, in contraceptive security planning and advocacy. Through these efforts, USAID contributed to achieving 141,643 couple-years of protection. The program engaged centrally managed projects to continue with the efforts of consolidating contraceptive security.

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

Standard system of collection for data does not disaggregate by gender. The number of TB patients who are tested for HIV exceeded the set target because the GODR invested more funds in free rapid tests, therefore more patients were tested.

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

1) 2008 targets for antenatal care and children vaccinated were reduced taking into account FHI project closeout and initiation of TBD projects. 2) Vaccination data corresponds to period Jan.-Jun. 2007; 3) 2007 target for antibiotic treatment moved to 2008; during FY07 USAID/W funds were used to implement a pilot in 4 hospitals, activities will be initiated and reported on in 2008; 4) Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health reduced in 2008 as FHI will do less training and more supervision; 5) Special studies for FY07: Analysis of baseline data to determine equity of health care, and management capacity of hospital staff.; FY08 studies in changes in equity of health system based on 2007 DHS.

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

1) 2008 targets for counseling visits and service delivery points reduced taking into account FHI project close-out and initiation of TBD projects. 2) CYPs reported from 18 FHI supported centers (CONAPOFA) = 47,737; additional data : PROFAMILIA - 73,370 CYPs till July 2007 and ADOPLAFAM - 20,537 CYPs, totaling 141,643 CYPs; in FY 2008 reports will include data agreed upon under new agreement with PROFAMILIA and TBD (50,000 FHI + Profamilia + TBD); 2) Counseling visits will report taking into account new agreements (15,000 FHI + PROFAMILIA + TBD) 3) During the family planning phase out, training has been cut back by FHI and replaced by more monitoring and supervision target will eventually include (80 FHI + DELIVER + PROFAMILIA + TBD). 4) Policies and norms include: delivery guidelines, FP norms, obstetric emergency: 2008 planned are on obstetric emergency, FP within DAIA and biosecurity. 5) 2007 target reporting stock set for DELIVER which has not initiated activities will report in 2008; FHI followed up this indicator and only 2 of the 24 centers it supports have reported stock outs.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

USAID fully achieved its FY2007 education program targets. The CETT-CARD Program to improve public school effectiveness in teaching writing and reading in the first three grades was so successful that the

Ministry of Education (MOE) has launched a nation-wide expansion with its own resources. To ensure appropriate implementation, USAID is providing the MOE with trained personnel to coach 500 teachers in 200 public schools on the CETT model.

USAID's education partners continued to promote education policy reform and, together with other donors, were successful in raising the issue of educational quality to the forefront of political discussion in the country in FY2007. USAID's partners also continued to effectively promote the strategy of public-private cooperation to improve the quality of public primary education.

The three principal USAID education program partners [PUCMM, AMCHAM and the World Bank Institute (WBI)] worked closely with the MOE throughout the year. In February, USAID and the WBI supported a MOE forum on educational reform held in Santo Domingo. The primary result of this forum was an agreement with the MOE to develop a ten-year plan to reform the Dominican education sector. In September, another USAID-WBI supported workshop was held to follow up on the forum. At this event, sponsored by AMCHAM, CONEP, and the Association of Young Entrepreneurs (ANJE), a private sector group was formed to participate in the drafting, design, and monitoring of the implementation of the proposed ten-year educational reform plan.

The USAID-supported Consortium for Educational Research and Evaluation (SUNY, INTEC and PUCMM) continued to evaluate student performance in reading and math, and advocate for testing policies and program evaluation in Dominican primary schools. Tests were administered at 177 schools to 20,679 students across grades 5-7. After completion of the full set of tests originally proposed, covering grades 3 - 7, the Consortium is now focused on the analyses of these tests and will present their findings and recommendations to the MOE early in 2008. All test results and analysis are available to the MOE as input to the new ten-year educational reform plan.

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

In FY 2007, the USAID Effective Teachers' Training (TEF) Program cooperative agreement with PUCMM, signed in March 2006, was extended to July of 2009. During the 2006-2007 school year, USAID-TEF provided training to 965 math teachers and 228 fourth grade Spanish teachers, surpassing the target of 800 teachers. For the 965 math teachers, "training" involved giving each teacher 100 hours of training, a set of learning materials for their students, and "coaching" involving two visits per month to the teachers' classrooms. Mathematics pre- and post-academic year tests were administered to the students of the math teachers in the program. The results showed significant improvement in the targeted classes compared to a nationwide sample and to the pre-test results. USAID-TEF also provided training to 228 fourth grade Spanish teachers, using the same training methodology that the CETT project provided to teachers in grades 1-3.

The USAID-TEF program also includes a school governance program that began in October 2006 that trains public school principals in transparent school management and has an education policy reform advocacy module. During this reporting period, 121 school principals were trained and a new coalition of private sector actors was formed to ensure the implementation of the future Ministry of Education 10-year reform plan.

The American Chamber of Commerce began administering its USAID Invest in Education for Competitiveness Program in January of 2006, receiving widespread support from its members. During the 2006-2007 school year: 1) 25 companies became active program participants, signing agreements to

cooperate with the program; 2) 60 Dominican public primary schools were evaluated for possible inclusion into the program; 3) 21 of these schools were accepted; and 4) 15,548 Dominican children attended these 21 schools and were direct beneficiaries of this program.

The total number of students enrolled in USAID-program schools increased from 29,208 in FY2006 to 53,565 in FY2007, which exceeded the target of 50,000.

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

The education indicators data is not disaggregated by gender. Noel storm affected the collection of information. Also, program is not longer working on policy reform.

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

USAID continued to make significant progress in promoting broad-based economic growth in the Dominican Republic in 2007. In trade capacity-building, USAID's three-year effort in promoting the CAFTA-DR agreement came to fruition on March 1, 2007 when the agreement came into force in the DR. In addition to supporting DR's accession to CAFTA-DR, USAID developed a civil society outreach program in collaboration with the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) and the Department of External Commerce (DICOEX) in the Secretary of Industry and Commerce (SEIC), as the GODR focused its efforts in complying with the treaty's commitments. Assistance to DICOEX, which is the office in charge of implementing the treaty, focused on training and updating the Trade Capacity Building (TCB) National Action Plan. USAID also delivered a number of publications, including a layman's guide of what the trade agreement means for the Dominican Republic, geared to enhancing knowledge of the agreement's responsibilities and implications for Dominicans. Other efforts included assisting DICOEX in implementing an IDB-funded project on trade and competitiveness.

In the second semester of FY07, USAID continued its collaboration with Dominican institutions, especially AMCHAM and DICOEX, to address specific regulatory issues that emerged and to educate and inform key GODR staff and the public at large on the agreement's requirements. The issues addressed in public seminars and DICOEX workshops included trade and investment opportunities for goods and services, dispute settlement resolution, trade in services, and agricultural safeguard measures. USAID's project efforts centered on continued strengthening of DICOEX and other government institutions involved in CAFTA-DR implementation. This focus is the primary task of the new three-year USAID CAFTA-DR Implementation Project that began in September 2007.

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

USAID supported the Competition Policy and Government Concessions laws (both approved by Congress in FY07), and international arbitration and free zone laws (both under Congressional review). USAID also provided timely support to assist the GODR to comply with several CAFTA-DR-related policy and regulatory initiatives that were necessary to bring the treaty into force in the Dominican Republic.

USAID/Competitiveness and Policy Program (CPP) international consultants assisted the GODR in several areas and achieved the following results: drafting of SEA resolutions on Import Licenses, Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) and Agricultural Safeguards; the critical role played by CPP in GODR's CAFTA-DR

implementation and bringing CAFTA-DR into force; the preparation of the National Trade Capacity Building Action Plan, as well as AmCham and/or DICOEX seminar and consultancies in areas such as agricultural safeguards, financial services, dispute settlement mechanisms, merchandise trade, market access, geographic indications and copyrights. In addition, the program has trained over 5,000 men and women in trade capacity building, agriculture, SME and micro enterprise development and service training.

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

There were 10 Trade & Agricultural related Policies and 21 TCB-related activities carried out during FY 2007. The target for FY 2008 remains the same.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure

In FY07, USAID provided 15,750 people with improved electric services in the rural Haitian border area through the National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association (NRECA), which supported the operation of a rural electric cooperative, Cooperative Eléctrica Fronteriza (CEF). Due to issues with the placement of poles, construction delays ensued until arrangements with the local telephone and TV cable companies were worked out to relocate their cables to the new poles. This process was completed in May and the old poles were removed, phase one of the installation is now complete. Also in FY 2007, progress was made on the Cooperativa Eléctrica Fronteriza work plan, while negotiations with the Dominican state-run power company and oversight ministry continued. These negotiations are crucial, as without a final decision from both entities, the CEF will not be able to independently manage the system built by NRECA.

During the reporting period, the GODR electric oversight ministry approved two of five letters of credit for the purchase of materials required for Phase II of the installation. With those approvals, half of the poles required for Phase II were delivered to NRECA's warehouse, with the remainder expected to be delivered in the first quarter of FY2008. The ministry has yet to authorize the remaining three letters of credit, and construction on the remainder of the system of Phase II cannot begin until this happens and the materials are delivered.

In addition, in another rural area, NRECA, through the USAID agreement, worked with a number of partners including UNDP and the GTZ on two small hydroelectric projects. NRECA will assist with the construction of the distribution system and the organization of the communities to provide maintenance. Construction on the two power plants is being carried out by these partners and the communities. NRECA is finalizing an agreement with the GODR to continue these projects and construct electricity distribution systems in accordance with sound engineering norms now that the USAID-funded activities are coming to a close.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

In FY2007, USAID provided 15,750 people with improved electric services in the rural Haitian border area through the National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association (NRECA), which supported the operation of a rural electric cooperative, Cooperative Eléctrica Fronteriza (CEF). Due to issues with the placement of poles, construction delays ensued until arrangements with the local telephone and TV cable companies were worked out to relocate their cables to the new poles. This process was completed in May

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Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

Actuals fell just short of the projected target.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

USAID supported three public-private strategic agricultural cluster partnerships – mangos, oriental vegetables, and organic coffee - that promote agricultural exports and diversification, and incorporate the small farm producers and processors into the export market. In FY07, the mango cluster made its first exports to Europe, shipping 19 containers valued at more than US\$400,000 and representing over 100 producers. These shipments included the production of several small farmers who did not have the necessary resources and volume to export on their own.

In coordination with USDA, APHIS, and IDB, USAID also supported phytosanitary improvements that have reduced significantly the number of retentions by U.S. customs of Dominican vegetable exports going to the U.S. In addition, with USAID technical support and IDB financing, the Jarabacoa Specialty Coffee Cluster built five bio-digesters in poor rural areas that have significantly reduced contamination of one of the DR's most important watersheds. These bio-digestors are also producing methane gas, providing clean energy at lower costs (approximately 20% in the case of one processor) and, at the same time, providing a cleaner environment for poor residents.

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

In FY 07, the Jarabacoa coffee cluster built five bio-digesters (including four in the rural mountain communities) that will reduce contamination of one of the DR's major watershed, provide energy, and

reduce the cost of coffee processing for hundreds of small farmers. These bio-digestors will also induce the poor rural households in the area to use modern waste facilities, thus improving health conditions and reducing environmental pollution.

The mango cluster doubled production in 2007, primarily because of the introduction of new technologies and significantly increased investment in recent years. The Cluster also realized its first joint exports, permitting small farmers to participate in the globalized market place.

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

USAID is currently evaluating proposals for its new Rural Economic Development program that is scheduled to begin in March of 2008. Targets will be set during the FY 2008 OP process.

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

USAID sponsored Tourism Clusters have strengthened democratic institutions and improved civil participation, as documented by the communities and public officials where these clusters operate, taking benefits of tourism downstream into the surrounding communities. The tourism clusters of Puerto Plata, Samaná, Barahona, Bayahibe, Altagracia, and Constanza are empowering local communities to take active roles in tourism development, including the very poor, through Juntas de Vecinos (neighborhood associations) and other stakeholder organizations. In effect, social capital creation and mindset changes, parallel with quantifiable “on the ground” results from public-private sector strategic partnerships, are shifting economic growth paradigms and changing how business is conducted and community stakeholders interact.

Additionally, the USAID continued to leverage considerable resources from the private and public sectors, as well as other donors (IDB, GTZ, and JICA). In FY07, for every \$1.00 invested by USAID, the project leveraged approximately \$12 from other sources. This 12 to 1 ratio is the best performance to date. It is clear evidence that clusters are increasingly perceived as engines for economic growth and competitiveness by all stakeholders.

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

The Barahona cluster was instrumental in attracting a multi-million dollar health tourism (spa) investment in one of the DR's poorest regions. The Barahona cluster played an key liaison role in securing the investment by an Italian hotel company, working with the GODR, community leaders, and the investors. The initial \$500,000 investment will grow to over \$150 million in the next two years alone. This health tourism investment has the potential to create thousands of jobs in a region plagued by high unemployment. The cluster has taken the lead in promoting a transparent investor-community dialogue, that will maximize the benefits to both parties.

The Puerto Plata and Samaná clusters obtained the highly prestigious Blue Flag certification for beaches in their areas (only among a few in the Caribbean), by taking significant steps to protect the environment, enhancing their destinations' attractiveness and at the same time promoting community-hotel sector dialogue and cooperation. The Puerto Plata Cluster catalyzed an unprecedented commitment from

stakeholders to restore its historic town center – from the municipality, the Ministries of Tourism and of Culture, neighborhood councils, civil society groups, the business community, and the tourism sector. Other municipalities have already begun replicating these efforts. The Samaná cluster and Puerto Plata Clusters received national Blue Flag certification for the Cozón and Playa Dorada beaches, making them among an elite few beaches in the Caribbean to achieve this certification, which will help the environment, make the destinations more marketable, and increase community-hotel cooperation.

The La Vega Cluster led highly participatory land use and urban planning programs in Constanza and Jarabacoa, which leveraged funding from the GODR, GTZ, and the private sector. Through the active participation of its leadership and members, the La Vega Ecotourism cluster played a decisive role in generating significant GODR investments in the area, including a project to enhance the Aguas Blancas waterfall site, a new water treatment facility for the Yaque del Norte river in Jarabacoa, and improvement of the Jarabacoa-Constanza road.

USAID created 3,500 jobs as a direct result of the Tourism Cluster program.

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

USAID's new Dominican Sustainable Tourism Alliance Program began on September 30, 2007. This is a design and implement program. The design stage will be completed in March of 2008. Targets will be set for this program during the FY 2008 OP process.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment

Once the CAFTA-DR trade agreement went into force, USAID and other USG agencies began assisting the Dominican Ministry of the Environment on the implementation of an Environmental Cooperative Agreement (ECA). USAID worked directly with municipal governments and community based organizations to implement the environmental provisions of the treaty. The program focused on strengthening Municipal Environmental Management Units (UGAMS). To accomplish these tasks, USAID sponsored workshops were that orientated municipal and local officials with respect to their responsibilities for implementing and enforcing both UGAM instruments and the new environmental compliance requirements (Chapter 17) of CAFTA-DR.

In FY 2007, USAID developed Implementing Regulations for the enforcement of environmental norms along with an instrument for assessing damages and assigning fines for environmental infractions; preparation of the Sectoral Law for Coastal/Marine Resources; the strengthening of the Trade and Environment Unit within the Ministry of Environment; and environmental enforcement training on environmental laws, norms, and regulations. In addition, the micro-watershed management initiative on the Tiero River continued moving forward. Also, technical assistance and training on thematic interpretation were provided to civil society organizations that are implementing ecotourism projects under the USAID Environmental Protection Investment Fund (FIPA). Three more FIPA projects were inaugurated in FY07, for a total of 20 projects inaugurated out of 30 planned in the areas of sustainable agriculture/organic farming, ecotourism, renewable energy, and clean production. The remaining 10 projects are scheduled to be completed before June 30, 2008.

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

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Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

Achievements in this program element are reported under program area 4 "Environment".

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

Targets were set in the FY 2007 OP based on cumulative data. The FY 2007 target should have been recorded as 6,000 hectares. However, in addition, due to unexpected delays beyond USAID's control during early and mid-2007, with respect to local organization and the expected participation of some partners, as well as the discovery of a virus in the initial lot of 10,000 tree seedlings (requiring their destruction and replacement), this component ("number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG") did not reach original targets. While important and effective watershed management interventions are continuing, due to the cited mitigating factors, and the pending termination of the project in mid-2008, the 6,500 hectare target for 2008 has been reduced to 1,500 hectares. Targets for "number of policies, laws..." also were mistakenly set using cumulative figures. The FY 2007 target was 10. The target was surpassed. The FY 2008 target is now set for 15.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

The USAID democracy program is building local institutional capacity in both government and non-government organizations. Assistance to the judicial sector not only focused on improved efficiencies but

also increased capacity to develop internal systems and improved inter-institutional coordination. The Judiciary increasingly demonstrated the capacity to track its own results, adapt its systems to its needs, and lead efforts to promote judicial reform. USAID now plays a supporting rather than a leadership role. Although civil society efforts to promote financial sustainability have begun to pay dividends, many local groups still remain heavily dependent on international donors. In Participación Ciudadana's Justice Center program, USAID contributed to the development of key coordination skills as PC developed new state and non-governmental partners to support its Justice Centers.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

USAID increased public pressure for government action against corruption and promoted public mechanisms to facilitate transparency and reduce corruption. USAID assistance increased the capacity of civil society and government institutions to track and provide information and data on public sector performance. Initial steps were taken within the justice sector to develop a system of institutional integrity with the principal aim of controlling corruption within its institutions. Reporters benefited from training in investigative journalism. Participación Ciudadana and FINJUS implemented social monitoring activities and produced reports of detailed government operations. Local community groups who were beneficiaries of subgrants from the Transparency and Civic Action Program activities in municipal budget development, municipal planning, and oversight of local authorities.

Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building

USAID/DR Trade Capacity Building (TCB) activities focused primarily on providing technical assistance in the following four areas: (1) policy reforms needed to implement CAFTA-DR effectively; (2) increasing the competitiveness, investment, and incomes of small Dominican businesses; (3) protecting the environment; and (4) rural electrification. In the policy area, USAID assisted the GODR through workshops and policy advisors, culminated in March of 2007 when CAFTA-DR went into force in the Dominican Republic. USAID's trade policy work with the GODR and the private sector to implement effectively this treaty has continued and expanded since that time. In addition, technical assistance given to the agricultural and tourism clusters has helped small firms in these two sectors to become more competitive. USAID assistance in the environmental area focused primarily on the enforcement of the Dominican environment and labor laws and regulations as required in the CAFTA-DR agreement. USAID's rural electrification effort focused primarily on providing productive electricity to the rural Haitian border area in and around Las Matas de Farfan through a model that incorporates the users as part of the solution to the country's electrical sector problems.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

USAID supported the strengthening of civil society across its entire portfolio. For example, a key component of USAID's assistance to Participación Ciudadana developed its financial sustainability through a series of income-generation activities that resulted in donations amounting to US\$185,000. USAID encouraged cooperation among civil society organizations to achieve common goals. Organizations that once insisted upon acting independently now see the benefit of sharing risks and costs, and speaking with one voice to increase impact.

Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity

In FY07, USAID made significant contributions to biodiversity conservation, policy reform, environmental enforcement, training of environmental technicians and guides, protection of key micro-watersheds, promotion of clean energy production, and protection of national reserves and parks. USAID provided funding to assist the government protect the country's designated protected areas, including parks, lagoons, forests, and watersheds. In order to help the DR comply with the environmental regulations of Chapter 17 the CAFTA-DR agreement, substantial investments were made at both national and regional levels to provide technical assistance and training of personnel, and in improving the environmental awareness of the public, industry, and all sectors of civil society. Special emphasis was given to the environmental requirements of CAFTA-DR, and the related environmental regulations that have to be enforced at the national and municipal levels. Environmental enforcement training was provided to personnel from the Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources, the Environmental police, municipal authorities, and the Attorney General's office, as well as a number of Community Based Organizations.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Dominican Republic

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
921	1,200	1,125	1,200		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of people visiting USG supported legal service centers serving low income and marginalized communities

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
14,309	17,000	22,423	20,000	20,000	-	-	2,686	-	3,000	-	-	19,937	-	17,000

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of USG-assisted Courts with Improved Case Management

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7	17	17	28	10

253 chars 2.1.3 Justice System narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The FY 08 target USG-assisted Courts with Improved Case Management has been reduced. The reduced funding levels for FY 2006 and 2007 have left our justice contractor (DPK) with no pipeline so the contract will finish before anticipated (March 2008).

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

Number of USG-Supported Anti-corruption Measures Implemented

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

24 chars

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

Target met as expected.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

Number of evaluations

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

1 chars

2.2.6 Program Support (Governance) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

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
3,000	3,000	-	-	4,000	1,200	1,250	-	-	2,000	1,800	1,750	-	-	2,000

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

Number of International Election Observers Deployed with USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
70	-	-	-	-

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

Number of Laws or Amendments to Ensure Credible Elections Drafted with USG Technical

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

568 chars

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

This year the Mission will not have funds to support international observation. However, USAID will train USG personnel to participate as election observers. USAID will take the lead in coordinating a donors working group to provide international observation. For the "Number of Laws/amendments to ensure credible elections" we have modified the FY 08 target. USAID will continue to support the promotion and advocacy of necessary laws; however, none are expected to be approved as 2008 is an election year and it's very unlikely that Congress will pass any of them.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

Number of Individuals who Receive USG-Assisted Political Party Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
450	630	685	945	815	135	189	248	283	285	315	630	437		530

174
chars

2.3.3 Political Parties narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Target was exceeded because the Consortium that implements the political party program received funding from a Dominican Congressman to provide an additional training course.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.4 Program Support (Political Competition)

Number of evaluations

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

1 chars

2.3.4 Program Support (Political Competition) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Number of special studies

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

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

240

3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Standard system of collection for data does not disaggregate by gender. The number of TB patients who are tested for HIV exceeded the set target because the GODR invested more funds in free rapid tests, therefore more patients were tested.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
122,094	135,000	136,986	185,000	140,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
18,638	21,000	16,159	23,000	21,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
14	28	35	42	42

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of newborns receiving antibiotic treatment for infection from appropriate health workers

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1,700	-	3,400	1,700

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people covered by USG-supported health financing arrangements

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
428,580	750,000	982,686	1,000,000	1,000,000

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
398	460	434	530	300	296	340	328	450	225	102	120	106	140	75

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of special studies

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

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of women receiving Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor (AMSTL) through USG-

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12,074	16,000	20,332	20,000	20,000

713

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

chars

1) 2008 targets for antenatal care and children vaccinated were reduced taking into account FHI project closeout and initiation of TBD projects. 2) Vaccination data corresponds to period Jan.-Jun. 2007; 3) 2007 target for antibiotic treatment moved to 2008; during FY07 USAID/W funds were used to implement a pilot in 4 hospitals, activities will be initiated and reported on in 2008; 4) Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health reduced in 2008 as FHI will do less training and more supervision; 5) Special studies for FY07: Analysis of baseline data to determine equity of health care, and management capacity of hospital staff.; FY08 studies in changes in equity of health system based on 2007 DHS.

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
45,000	50,000	47,737	52,000	50,000

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men (do not use, no need to disaggregate)				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
13,167	14,000	14,753	19,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
26,392	25,000	28,675	35,000	35,000

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
755	235	151	300	80	590	150	100	180	60	165	85	51	120	20

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	1	3	6	3

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
24	20	24	6	20

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
18	18	18	21	18

1107
chars

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

1) 2008 targets for counseling visits and service delivery points reduced taking into account FHI project close-out and initiation of TBD projects. 2) CYPs reported from 18 FHI supported centers (CONAPOFA) = 47,737; additional data : PROFAMILIA - 73,370 CYPs till July 2007 and ADOPLAFAM - 20,537 CYPs, totaling 141,643 CYPs; in FY 2008 reports will include data agreed upon under new agreement with PROFAMILIA and TBD (50,000 FHI + Profamilia + TBD); 2) Counseling visits will report taking into account new agreements (15,000 FHI + PROFAMILIA + TBD) 3) During the family planning phase out, training has been cut back by FHI and replaced by more monitoring and supervision target will eventually include (80 FHI + DELIVER + PROFAMILIA + TBD). 4) Policies and norms include: delivery guidelines, FP norms, obstetric emergency: 2008 planned are on obstetric emergency, FP within DAIA and biosecurity. 5) 2007 target reporting stock set for DELIVER which has not initiated activities will report in 2008; FHI followed up this indicator and only 2 of the 24 centers it supports have reported stock outs.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

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

168

chars

3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The education indicators data is not desagragated by gender. Noel storm affected the collection of information. Also, program is not longer working on policy reform.

4 Economic Growth - Dominican Republic

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions (not mentioned above) taken to improve

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
28	16	31	22	

151

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

chars

There were 10 Trade & Agricultural related Policies and 21 TCB-related activities carried out during FY 2007. The target for FY 2008 remains the same.

4.4 Infrastructure 4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

Number of people with increased access to modern energy services as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
25,000	40,000	39,655	50,000	-

48 chars

4.4.1 Modern Energy Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Actuals fell just short of the projected target.

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness
4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

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

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

252
chars

4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID's new Dominican Sustainable Tourism Alliance Program began on September 30, 2007. This is a design and implement program. The design stage will be completed in March of 2008. Targets will be set for this program during the FY 2008 OP process.

4.8 Environment
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
14,000	20,000	4,830	25,000	1,500

4.8 Environment
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
35	45	11	55	15

999
chars

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

Targets were set in the FY 2007 OP based on cumulative data. The FY 2007 target should have been recorded as 6,000 hectares. However, in addition, due to unexpected delays beyond USAID's control during early and mid-2007, with respect to local organization and the expected participation of some partners, as well as the discovery of a virus in the initial lot of 10,000 tree seedlings (requiring their destruction and replacement), this component ("number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG") did not reach original targets. While important and effective watershed management interventions are continuing, due to the cited mitigating factors, and the pending termination of the project in mid-2008, the 6,500 hectare target for 2008 has been reduced to 1,500 hectares. Targets for "number of policies, laws..."also were mistakenly set using cumulative figures. The FY 2007 target was 10. The target was surpassed. The FY 2008 target is now set for 15.