

November 13, 2007

UNCLASSIFIED

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

FROM: AMBASSADOR DAVID ROBINSON

SUBJECT: Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for GUYANA

CONTEXT

I am pleased to endorse and submit for review the FY 2007 Performance Report for Guyana. This performance report provides information on the results of activities implemented and elaborates on the achievements of the US Mission in Guyana over the past year.

At the Mission level, performance over the past year has been commendable. The majority of all measurable targets have been met or surpassed. The validity of all performance data cited within this report has been verified in keeping with Agency standards for data quality. Data quality assessments have been completed for all data recorded within this performance report and are amply documented in performance management files.

Performance under the Economic Growth objective continues to be very encouraging. Positive developments directly resulting from USG supported activities include market linkage activities that: raise the credibility and positioning of Guyana as a place to do business; provide a venue for Guyanese firms and industry representatives to establish market contacts; engage influential buyers and investors in key markets, and helped Guyanese firms and producers translate market contacts into viable contracts for non-traditional export products from Guyana.

Despite some challenges at the policy making level, Rule of Law activities have achieved successes relative to increasing access to justice for Guyanese citizens. Against the backdrop of a large backlog of cases in the judicial system, successes

in this sector have contributed to the USG's efforts to increase citizen confidence in the justice system.

While recognizing some successes, Governing Justly and Democratically activities encountered some setbacks due to adverse political developments. Specifically, planned Local Government and Decentralization activities could not proceed given the lack of political will and consensus on critical reforms, which would have allowed for the implementation of much needed legislative reforms and legislation amendments. Over the past two months however, the bipartisan Task Force for local government reform has recommenced dialog and meetings on these issues. This development offers positive encouragement to all stakeholders. Despite the absence of consensus on reforms during FY 2007, the USG supported initiatives that facilitated and allowed for citizens to successfully engage their sub-national government bodies. These activities represent small but very encouraging movement towards making local government bodies more effective in meeting the needs of citizens.

In FY 2008, the Mission will capitalize on opportunities to build on successes achieved during FY 2007. Efforts will also focus on addressing critical areas of development which remain outstanding, which are of equal importance in advancing Guyana's achievement of the country's transformational development goals.

Please accept my thanks for your continued support of USG development assistance efforts in Guyana.

Drafted: CNoble/PHubbard

Cleared:

Acronyms used in the Guyana FY 2007 Performance Report

Business Development Services- BDS

Civil Society Organization- CSO

Ethnic Relations Commission- ERC

Food and Drug Department- FDD

Institute for Trade and Commercial Diplomacy- ITCD

Inter American Development Bank- IDB

National Aquaculture Association of Guyana- NAAG

National Competitiveness Strategy- NCS

Non Governmental Organization- NGO

Trade Capacity Building- TCB

Trafficking in Persons- TIP

U.K Department for International Development- DFID

United States Government- USG

World Wildlife Fund's Tilapia Aquaculture Dialogue- TAD

Guyana 2007 Performance Report

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

Study and police reports proved that Guinea is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and other forms of forced labors. Narcotics and drug smuggling is becoming not only a problem of concern in Guinea but in the sub- region as a whole. The Guinea Government is seriously addressing the problem by working closely with sub-regional organizations and the United Nations. In FY 07, USG implemented information campaigns to prevent/combat TIP in Guinea. Through these campaigns, USG interventions in 2007 increased Guineans' awareness and understanding of the TIP dangers and consequences and how to prevent it. The primary target groups were children, women, border police station staff, cross-border drivers, and religious and community leaders.

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

An efficient and independent judicial system is essential for upholding the rule of law and respecting human rights. Thus, the focus of USG support has been improving the efficiency of the justice system and access to justice. As a result of this support, a local non-governmental organization was able to extend its services and reach, allowing for a significant increase in the number of persons accessing legal services and advice. The majority of these beneficiaries were women and persons from rural areas. The use of Mediation as a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution, aimed at reducing the backlog of cases, met with limited results, as changes in the Court's Rules of Procedure which would have led to an improvement in the enabling environment did not occur. However, through Mediation, a small number of these backlogged cases were resolved. A major challenge remains the apparent lack of willingness of senior judiciary officers to exercise legal powers in decision-making, coupled with a less than vibrant Guyana Bar Association and civil society. Efforts at improving the efficiency of the operations and actors also met with limited results. In particular, progress on data entry for the case management system was severely hindered by the staffing levels, staff turn-over and a circuitous hiring process. Building citizen's confidence in the justice system remains a major challenge.

With the implementation of complementary donor programs, which address wider systemic reforms it is likely that USG efforts in Mediation and case management will contribute to a reduction in the case backlog and an achievement of an efficient and independent judicial system and timely access to justice in the long term. However, the prospects for moving the country to the next category in respect of rule of law and human rights will depend, not only on increasing the efficiency and independence of the justice system but also on the operationalization of constitutional "Rights Commissions" in Guyana, a more educated populace and visible and credible civil society organizations. Through collaborative donor efforts, attention is being given to these issues.

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

USG efforts resulted in a significant increase in access to justice by primarily disadvantaged persons. With USG support, a beneficiary civil society organization (CSO) provided legal advice and services to over 1800 persons, 60% of whom are women. This amount exceeds the FY 2007 target of 750 (set in relation to the FY06 actual of 700). Through networking, the USG supported CSO was able to extend its geographic reach and had an increased number of referrals. Of the beneficiaries, 228 are out-of-town clients. Host country commitment, through the relevant Minister who had volunteered her services at the CSO in the past, did contribute to this significant increase.

The use of mediation to resolve cases is another key achievement of this sub-element. In particular, 433 cases (compared with 79 in FY 2006) were referred to the Mediation Centre and 65 (as compared to 14 in FY06) were resolved. This was due largely to USG support for: advanced training of mediators; sensitization sessions for judges and attorneys and; increased public awareness, which resulted from media messages communicating “the role of mediation in the resolution of court cases”. Sixty mediators, comprising legal and non-legal professionals, were trained. Of these, 43% are women.

However, there appears to be a lack of commitment by the administration of the Judiciary since the promised amendments to the Rules of (Court) Procedure to allow for court connected (compared with court directed) mediation did not materialize. This has limited a more widespread use of mediation. Efforts will be directed at higher level engagements with key stakeholders and professional associations so that the Rules of Procedure will be amended. It is expected that the additional mediators that were trained in FY 2007, will contribute to an increase in the number of cases resolved, as a result of the amendments to the Rules of Procedure.

The USG efforts in respect of computerization (data entry) of case information were not as rewarding. The data entry process was stalled due to the inability of the judicial administration to hire additional staff. However, data for over 500 cases was entered into the system. Approval has recently been granted to hire additional staff and the Program expects that by the second quarter of FY 2008, recruitment and hiring of the additional staff members will be completed.

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

USG efforts in this area have resulted in progress towards achieving targets. In particular, the target in respect of access to justice was exceeded. Through support to an NGO that provides legal services to disadvantaged groups, 1861 persons benefited thereby exceeding the target of 750 persons for FY07. This target was based on the actual number of beneficiaries for FY06 (700 persons). Of the 1861 clients, 228 were from rural areas and women represent 65% of the total number of beneficiaries. With USG support, this NGO hired additional staff and was able extend services to rural areas. The increase in numbers of persons seeking services was based on referrals from the Ministry of Labor, Human Services and Social Security and a beneficiary NGO, Help and Shelter.

Progress in respect of the case management system was limited. USG is supporting the implementation of a case management system in the Georgetown branch of the High Court. The High Court has three branches - Georgetown, Suddie and New Amsterdam. In FY 2007, over 500 cases were entered into the data base, which was designed in FY06. Through advanced training of mediators (attorneys) and sensitization sessions for judges and attorneys, 433 cases were referred to Mediation and 65 resolved. In addition, 60 legal and non-legal professionals were trained as Mediators. It is expected that the number of cases resolved by

mediation will increase significantly in FY 2008. 43% of the persons trained are women.

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

USG support for good governance focuses on local government and decentralization. More specifically, support for local government reforms was envisaged in FY 2007. Local government reforms are intended to facilitate representation, inclusion and participation in the area of local government. To allow for an effective and efficient oversight institution, system and procedures, and introduction of an electoral system which allows for more representative local government bodies. There has however been little progress in respect of two outstanding issues which would have allowed for these reforms to proceed— consensus on an electoral system, and a formula for central government transfers to local government bodies. This situation is due to the lack of engagement among members of the two main political parties who comprise the Task Force on Local Government Reform. As a result of outstanding issues, legislative changes have not yet been addressed.

Also resulting from the lack of progress on local government reforms is the lack of major achievements in terms of citizens engaging their local governments on issues of concern. This is because the systems to allow for such engagement are not yet in place.

Overall the lack of progress on program elements has hindered program area progress. The prospects for achieving long-term impact are good. There is also a concerted effort by donors to press for local government reforms and elections and a positive change is expected in FY 2008.

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

Achievements under this program element are the result of efforts of women who benefited from training provided by the USG. These women were supported through other initiatives, namely local government civic education and policy and policy reform processes. In particular, two groups were able to engage local government bodies for minor infrastructural works to be done in their communities. Despite these efforts, the target was not met since CSOs benefiting from USG support for capacity building did not pursue any related initiatives. In addition, agreement has not been reached on the long awaited local government reforms, including elections. Thus, there is little impetus for citizens to engage their sub-national governments. A sub-grants program which was also intended to support such initiatives did not commence in FY 2007. The preparatory work for the awarding of the sub-grants is expected to conclude at the end of November 2007.

There continues to be shortfalls in respect of the enabling environment due to the lack of constructive engagement by the two main political parties comprising the Task Force on Local Government Reform. Decisions in respect of a new electoral system and a formula for financial transfers from Central Government to Local Government bodies are yet to be made. In addition, legislative amendments to allow for implementation of previously agreed issues have not yet been completed. It would appear that there is lack of host country commitment, manifested in the inability of the Government to engage the main opposition party and reach consensus on the outstanding issues.

It is hoped that greater donor collaboration resulting in a common position among donors and donor engagement with the host country government will serve as a catalyst.

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

Improving the enabling environment, through legislative and other changes, is critical if local government bodies in Guyana are to become more effective in meeting the needs of citizens and citizens are to be equipped to engage these bodies. USG was unable to achieve the target for legislative amendments due to the lack of engagement of the Task Force on Local Government Reform. The Task Force (whose members were nominated by the two main political parties) needs to agree on key issues (the major one being a new electoral system) before the process of amending legislation can commence. In the absence of such agreement, USG support envisaged for the Task Force has not materialized. Nonetheless, the single draft law, which is being completed albeit independent of USG assistance, is an indication of a somewhat improved political will of stakeholders to move the process forward. USG will continue to explore opportunities for intervention and assistance in this area.

Notwithstanding, there were some USG supported initiatives that resulted in citizens engaging their sub-national government. At the community (neighborhood) level, a group of rural women engaged the administration to have a bridge repaired and the water supply improved in their community. Another rural group engaged their Regional Administration, resulting in the rehabilitation of drainage infrastructure in a flood-prone area.

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

Reduced ethno-political tensions and hostility and increased trust are likely with constructive interaction between political parties, between and among the Government of Guyana, private sector and civil society; between and among ethnic, religious and other groups. A major achievement in this program area is the submission of recommendations to the National Assembly for resolving issues of concern to Guyanese. This submission evolved out of other donor supported processes at the community level and USG support for a national level process. The main challenge in this area is attracting key stakeholders to a single space so that they can engage each other.

Achievements at the Program Element level, largely the efforts and achievements of a few civil society organizations, have not served as catalysts for consensus building processes at the higher level. However, it is expected that the skills acquired by these organizations will be used to engage other stakeholders, particularly those in political parties and across ethnic groups. The violence-free elections of 2006 provided some degree of comfort that the prospects for reduced ethno-political conflict are good.

There still remains the need to engender increased citizens' confidence in electoral and other processes and national level decision making processes if political stability is to be realized in the near future. Progress on reforming the national institution responsible for elections management and administration, has been delayed due to the unavailability of the preferred consultant. This activity will be proceeding with USG support in FY 2008.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

A key achievement of this program element is a ‘national’ conversation, coordinated by the Ethnic Relations Commission (a constitutional body mandated to address issues related to ethnic differences). The dialogue processes have led to the documentation and submission of issues of concern to a wide cross section of Guyanese and recommendations for addressing the concerns, to the National Assembly. Shortfalls were recorded due to the lack of involvement of beneficiary CSOs in meaningful processes and delays in implementing a sub-grants initiative supportive of such processes. With the implementation of the sub-grants initiative during the first quarter of FY 2008, it is hoped that consensus building and dialogue processes will be supported.

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

No notable achievement was recorded in respect of changes to the legal and institutional framework for elections, due to the unavailability of the preferred consultant, selected to offer advice and direction through this process. In addition, no support was provided for preparatory work for the holding of local government elections since Local Government elections are not yet scheduled.

Legislative amendments identified under this program element focus on changes in accordance with international best practices for an independent electoral body. Such independence relate to 1) Decision making by Elections Commission members independent of political party influence and 2) Direct budgetary allocations to the Elections Commission. The former issue is considered very sensitive since neither of the two main political parties is willing to relinquish ‘party control’ of its nominees to the Commission. Thus, extra care has to be taken that activities supported by the USG in this regard are not seen as interference. The consultant, for whom the major stakeholders have indicated a preference, given the individual’s prior involvement in this process, will be available during the first quarter of FY 2008 and will present recommendations to various stakeholder groups. It is hoped that some degree of consensus will be reached on many of the issues, thereby allowing for greater acceptance of change. Donor involvement will be extremely useful in these processes.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

Over 300 hundred persons participated in dialogue processes coordinated by the Ethnic Relations Commission (ERC), a constitutional body and a direct beneficiary of USG support for capacity building. The dialogue focused on issues of concern to Guyanese of different ethnic/cultural/disadvantaged groups from the ten administrative regions. As a result of these processes, a report has been submitted to the National Assembly for its consideration.

As a follow up to the above, training in advocacy was provided to a Working Group that emerged. It is hoped that this Group will engage decision/policy makers on issues identified in the Report.

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

The Task Force on Local Government Reform has not reached consensus on a new electoral system for local government elections and other reforms. Thus, no date has been set for elections and no support was provided for elections management. Specific USG support will be determined in collaboration with other

donors.

Recommendations for an independent electoral body in keeping with international practices have been circulated. However follow on consultative processes have been delayed by the unavailability of the preferred consultant. The issues in this regard are sensitive to key stakeholders, in particular the main political parties, and thus require a careful approach to implementation. This activity is scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2008.

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

A more credible and vibrant civil society and media is necessary for consolidating democratic governance. USG support focuses on capacity building of targeted civil society organizations to engage stakeholders, increasing the awareness of citizens, improving the technical capability of media personnel and the regulatory framework for greater independence of the media. A notable success, is one civil society organization whose focus is persons with disabilities. This CSO was able to engage decision makers in three geographic regions and had their issues of concern resolved. Although these are not national level actions, they represent significant progress in terms of advocacy and a major achievement for persons with disabilities. Other beneficiary organizations were not as proactive and as such have not recorded any success.

As part of the process of increasing the awareness of citizens through civic education training, women were trained in local government issues and operations with a view of them engaging in decision making processes at the local level. In these processes, the role of the media is important. Thus, media personnel received professional and ethical standards training. The general capacity of the media continues to be low. This is a reflection of the poor quality of education in Guyana and high levels of migration. The possibility exists for improvement in the quality of media personnel through technical assistance for improving the content and delivery of the Communications Program at the University of Guyana (Guyana's main tertiary institution) through capacity building and encouraging debate on the draft broadcast legislation. Future USG efforts are planned in this respect.

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

Achievements in this area were recorded by the branches of a beneficiary civil society organization that focuses on persons with disabilities. Three groups advocated on issues – land distribution and anti-discrimination - at the sub-national level, in spite of the fact that USG support was intended to influence decision making at the national level. These initiatives represent significant progress in terms of advocacy and are a major achievement for persons with disabilities.

The training of 122 women as a means of increasing their leadership capabilities and awareness of local government administration is another key achievement of this program element. The women represent approximately half of the local government areas. This activity was implemented based on some indications by the host country government that local elections would have been held by the end of the first quarter of FY2008. However, the elections will not be held by that time. Nonetheless, as a result of their increased awareness, two groups of women have successfully engaged their local government administrations and minor rehabilitation works were done in their communities. The training of trainers activity envisaged for FY07 was not conducted since the preparation of a civic education manual was not completed until the end

of the fiscal year. In addition, a sub-grants program and a grant for youth empowerment and governance initiatives are still being negotiated but these are expected to be finalized within the first quarter of FY2008. It is intended that women and youth issues will be addressed through these grants.

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

The media in Guyana is often criticized for being less than objective and professional in providing information to citizens. High levels of migration, a declining quality of formal education and the lack of legislation to regulate the operations of the sector have been identified as reasons for this. Thus, USG efforts are directed at providing training for practicing media personnel and students who are likely to engage in journalism as professionals and to support consultative processes leading to legislation to allow for a more supportive environment for media freedom and freedom of information.

The training of fifty journalists through their professional organization – Guyana Press Association as well as through informal training mechanisms, is the key accomplishment in this area. Assistance planned for improving the content and delivery of formal training at the tertiary (University) level was hindered by the lack of teaching staff at the institution. However, the University has now been able to attract a core staff and it is planned that in FY 2008, USG support will continue.

No progress was made on improving the enabling environment for independent media through new or amended legislation. Discussions with the host country representative suggested some interest in addressing the Broadcast legislation that has been in draft for more than 10 years. However, no concrete action has been taken since it is likely that legislation will reduce the high level of state control of the media. Efforts will be made to engage civil society organizations in consensus building processes to address this issue.

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

Over 150 persons were trained in advocacy and policy and policy reform. As a result of this training and with support from its civil society capacity building grants program, USG supported four advocacy campaigns during the reporting period. The Guyana Community Based Rehabilitation, a beneficiary NGO that focuses on issues relating to people with disabilities, spearheaded these efforts which resulted in: three persons with disabilities being allocated house lots; allocation of land for the construction of an office building for another branch of this NGO; increasing awareness of the skills of persons with disabilities through a concert involving over 200 hearing impaired persons and seeking special transportation for persons with disabilities. Except for the transportation issue, citizens' efforts resulted in approval being given.

A civic education training program focusing on local government resulted in 122 women trained from 38 of 71 local government areas, both rural and municipal. This training was done in an effort to increase the awareness of women to local government issues with the hope that more women will participate in local government elections. A manual focusing on general issues was also developed and will be used in the upcoming fiscal year.

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

Fifty two journalists, of whom 22 are women, received further training as part of the USG efforts of improving the professional and institutional capacity of the media. The training was done in collaboration with the Guyana Press Association. However, no tangible efforts have commenced in respect of improving the enabling environment for an independent media even though the Government of Guyana has expressed a willingness to address the issue of the Broadcast legislation, which has been in draft for over ten years. Thus, the target in respect of legislative amendments was not met.

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

As one of the PEPFAR focus countries, the Guyana Mission has submitted FY 2007 performance results to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. This narrative is a brief statement on how the HIV/AIDS Program relates to the rest of the country program.

USAID/Guyana is a key partner in the implementation of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in Guyana. The HIV/AIDS strategic objective focuses on management of local civil society grants, building local capacity within the Ministry of Health, and building public-private partnerships. USAID leads the PEPFAR team in technical areas such as prevention of mother to child transmission, voluntary counseling and testing, prevention, supply chain management, safe medical injections, and care and support. The HIV/AIDS strategic objective looks for opportunities to integrate programming with the other Mission programs. In FY 2007, a successful partnership between the health and economic growth programs resulted in a public private partnership for the establishment of a cold storage facility at the Cheddi Jagan International Airport. This facility will enable agro-business to export key crops/fisheries while also ensuring imported health commodities are stored in optimal conditions. The health team also looks for new opportunities to build synergies with the democracy and governance team with regards to strengthening and expanding the role of civil society.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

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

Under this Program Element several industry associations and public agencies that provide policy guidance/recommendations in the four target sub-sectors were engaged. In aquaculture for example, the National Aquaculture Association of Guyana (NAAG)- a private-public alliance body- through its weekly cluster meetings developed policy guidance and recommendations for the development of the aquaculture sub-sector. A visible public information campaign in the form of press releases and articles in well known international publications was also launched to assist in creating a supportive environment for activities under this Program Element.

Host country commitment has been good and several initiatives have been undertaken by the authorities to establish supportive practices and policies. Many policies, once passed in Parliament, move relatively slowly towards implementation. This offers much scope for improved implementation.

Continued work, particularly in the context of Guyana's National Competitiveness Strategy (NCS) is essential to the success of this Program Element. Donor coordination is critical in light of the fact that the

NCS is a multi-donors-supported initiative. Greater input of the private sector in the trade and investment policy formulation process is also a requirement for the attainment of the objectives.

For the indicator “number of public and private sector standards-setting bodies that have adopted internationally accepted guidelines for standards setting as a result of USG assistance” the target of two that was set was not met; only one body was successful in achieving those standards.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Substantial progress was made under this Program Element to build the capacity of export-ready firms and, prepared others for the export market through the provision of assistance in the area of business networking, productivity improvements, quality control, supply chain management and product development. The wood products sector has been the biggest beneficiary of this assistance. As a result of activities in this sector, contracts for products that capture higher prices, utilize more wood from each log and utilize a greater number of “lesser known” species, many of which have never been exported from Guyana before, have resulted.

Host country commitment is excellent and has results in a positive impact on the program. Several initiatives under this element have received the support of host country officials who have recognized and articulated the need for Guyana to expand its trade capacity through investment, especially in light of its small domestic market and troubled traditional industries.

Continued pursuit of the market-led export promotion program is essential since it is designed to facilitate a significant increase in non-traditional exports, introduce new export products to international markets and facilitate technology transfer. There is also the need for vibrant public-private organizations to play a supportive and catalytic role in making opportunities a reality. Continued donor collaboration is also useful since it results in multifaceted problems being tackled from a harmonized perspective.

There have been no failed targets. Information is no longer being tracked for one of the indicators identified namely, “the number of trade-related business associations that are at least 50% self-funded as a result of USG assistance” because of difficulties associated with obtaining information on the exact funding situations of these business associations coupled with the fact that the major objective under this element is to make them more effective.

Sixty-five (65) firms received capacity building assistance, far in excess of the target of 16 that was set. This was due in large part to the attractiveness and success of the market-led approach which resulted in an increased number of firms demanding such assistance and, to overseas partners providing such assistance to local firms to upgrade their technical capacities.

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

Progress on this indicator was mixed. For example, USG-assisted consultative processes with the private sector were largely achieved with the target 10 being met. The FY 2008 target of 12 has been revised downwards to 3 since a recent review of activities under this Program Element has led to the recognition that the need for such processes will noticeably be lower in the final year (2008) of implementation. There was a

slight slippage in the second indicator where only one public-private setting body (of the two the program worked with) which managed to adopt international guidelines. This was due to a slower than expected movement of the process as well as internal capacity constraints within the standard organization. Data is unavailable at this time for the final indicator as this is normally provided annually (on a calendar year basis) by host country partners.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Substantial progress was made under this program element. One indicator has been surpassed where 65 firms received capacity building assistance as opposed to 16 which were targeted. This high result was due to positive impacts of activities that were undertaken which led to an unexpectedly high demand by firms for the trainings offered. It also coincided with the period where efforts were at a maximum to push trade initiatives. A Custom indicator-Number of direct Firm Linkages Created Which Lead to Increased Non-Traditional Exports-- has been included. Its target of 15 firm linkages has been exceeded by 6.

The Mission has provided no data for the final indicator, and will no longer be reporting performance on it, because of difficulties associated with obtaining information on the exact funding situations of these business associations coupled with the fact that the major objective under this element is to make them more effective.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

USG long term assistance is focused on effective implementation of Guyana's agricultural diversification program and more effective use of agricultural technologies, which would lead to a significant expansion in the production and export of non-traditional agricultural products, strengthened agricultural sector institutions and specialized farming systems.

To attain these objectives, in FY 2007, the program collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, the New Guyana Marketing Corporation (NGMC) and Guyanese producers/exporters to strengthen the platform for accelerating the expansion of non-traditional (NT) agriculture exports, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables and aquaculture. Support through the program has 1) helped raise the profile of Guyana's non-traditional agriculture products in North American and European markets through participation in key industry trade shows such as Fruita Logistica in Germany and other shows in the U.S; 2) boosted the productive capacity of new non-traditional agricultural products, particularly butternut squash; 3) connected farmers to the market place and enabled them to produce new export products; and 4) improved packaging and handling techniques.

Results of the above activities include a public/private alliance with collaboration between the USG's Health and Economic Growth programs, the Guyana Ministry of Health and a private firm- Laparkan. This assistance led to the establishment of a cold storage facility funded under the USAID/PEPFAR program to provide storage for non-traditional exports as well as perishable drugs. Additional successes include; an increase in acreage under butternut squash cultivation from 0 to 100 acres; a small initial shipment of tilapia to the U.S.A by one private company and, support for the Ministry of Agriculture on the design of its IDB-funded Agricultural Diversification program.

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

Productivity

Under this program element tremendous progress has been achieved in mobilizing farmers and production by increasing training and acreage devoted to butternut squash, aquaculture and peppers in order to fulfill international orders. To increase resources available to the sector, resources of other donors/partners have been successfully leveraged. For example, the U.K Department for International Development (DFID) provided broodstock in aquaculture and, the USAID Washington funded Farmer-to-Farmer Program has provided extension specialists to work with local farmers and agriculture based organizations. Initial results in pepper production were not as good as anticipated because of issues related to poor agronomic practices.

Host country commitment to the development of this sector has been excellent with the highest level of policy makers providing leadership and engaging the program in a positive way. Work under this program element has been identified as a critical component of several agricultural initiatives currently underway, including the government's Agricultural Diversification Program.

Factors critical to success in this Program Element include: addressing gaps which have prevented Guyana from taking full advantage of lucrative export markets, including increasing producers'/exporters' awareness of new global opportunities; and improving packaging and handling techniques and strengthening the transport and logistics chain. The provision of adequate extension services to farmers to address problematic issues such as soil quality and pest management is imperative. The continuation of strong private-public collaboration, multi-donor assistance and leveraging of funds will contribute to this sector's development. Finally maintaining the market-led focus is also essential since it keeps participants in this sector attuned to the needs of the market.

The indicator for which the target was not met is 'private-public partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance' where only 8 partnerships were achieved against a target of 9. In light of the fact that private-public partnerships are a key strategy in program implementation, the program aims to maintain and intensify its facilitation of such partnerships.

Most of the targets were significantly exceeded as activities under this program element were intensified....

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

The program is focused heavily on agriculture and, met or exceeded targets in most instances. In the area of training in agriculture, 37 were trained against a targeted 20. Of this, 30 were males and 7 females. With respect to new technologies or management practices made available, 26 were introduced as opposed to the target of 14. In terms of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions, the target of 12 households was surpassed, with 37 households actually benefiting. These targets were exceeded significantly because of the focus on agriculture, the fast-tracking of initiatives to ramp up production and the need to reorient farming practices in the sector. Elsewhere, 8 private-public partnerships were formed, one below the target of 9 that was set. This was primarily due to a critical international partner in the aquaculture sector not being able to mobilize in a timely manner. Also, following a review, the FY 2008 target for this indicator has been revised downwards from 12 to 3 since some partnerships were forged earlier than anticipated and simply need to be managed. A target of 3 is thought to be within the capacity of the sector to absorb. The target for "Percentage change in Intra-regional Exports of Agricultural Commodities" was surpassed, even though the data is not representative of an entire year's performance.

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

Focused on the USG foreign policy priority of achieving equitable economic growth for better quality of life and stability in Guyana, program interventions target firms in the agro-processing, wood products, fisheries and tourism sectors to improve quality in design and production. These activities develop products and services, adopt international standards and best practices, strengthen supply chains, and improve the private sector enabling environment for these four sectors.

The program recognized that policy, regulatory and institutional weaknesses continue to impact negatively, the ability of the private sector to take the lead in securing export-led growth. As a result, activities were implemented within the framework of Guyana's National Competitiveness Strategy which seeks to mitigate constraints to private sector development. More specifically, the program was successful in leveraging, in coordination with other donors, over \$400,000 for activities such as the development of a legal verification system and a chain of custody for the forest products industry- which was needed to allow for certification of Guyana's forest product exports. The establishment of this system now allows for access to international markets.

The program also supported the National Aquaculture Association's efforts to join the World Wildlife Fund's Tilapia Aquaculture Dialogue (TAD) which aims to develop and implement verifiable environmental performance levels that measurably reduce or eliminate key negative impacts of tilapia farming.

In collaboration with other stakeholders the program has also intensified its advocacy for incentives to the nascent tourism sector to improve its competitiveness as it establishes itself in the word market.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment

Under this Program Element a Code of Practices was developed for wood processing operations to improve the adoption of production and environmental best practices and increase efficiency across the wood products sector. A Legal Log Tagging Verification Initiative was also developed to ensure that compliance with buyers' concerns over sustainable logging practices. This Initiative is in the process of being validated.

In some respects the host country partners have been fully engaged. For example, in the forestry sector, results have been satisfactory. Host country was however less engaged in other areas, for example, in the implementation of the National Competitiveness Strategy (NCS) Action Plans and this resulted in some slippages. There is also a need for host country improvement to its implementation record on enacting critical pieces of legislation such as the Intellectual Property Rights Bill, which has been in draft for a protracted period of time. In addition, the provisions of several other pieces of legislation cleared by parliament are not implemented or move slowly towards implementation.

Some of the factors critical to the success of this program element include enhanced advocacy by private sector firms and organizations for legislative, regulatory and policy changes. Continued collaboration among private sector, donor and government to implement the NCS which aims to address policy and regulatory impediments to private sector competitiveness is thus important.

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

Private Sector Productivity

Under this Program Element, reasonable progress has been achieved. In the forestry sector for example, many linkages have been facilitated between local and foreign firms. These foreign firms have made upgrades to local production processes and apply modern production and management techniques. As a result 30 firms are currently exporting and another 40 are positioning themselves for the export market. Support has also been provided to facilitate membership of local firms in the four target sectors to join key international industry associations and participate in several international industry trade shows. This contact with buyers, modern techniques and the latest in research and development has led to enhanced awareness of the need to improve efficiency and productivity.

Host country commitment to activities under this Program Element has improved. The host country has been very visible in areas such as environmentally sound management practices. For example, the government of Guyana now plays a key role in management of natural resources, particularly in the forestry sector which is seeking to develop legal verification and log tagging systems. Greater effort is however needed in areas such as standards and certification systems.

The government of Guyana's continued emphasis on private-sector-led growth as well as dialogue with the private sector is important for success in this area. Greater adherence to international standards and certification systems by firms engaging in export is also mandatory. Improved access to resources to facilitate necessary upgrades and expanded production to achieve a critical mass in the four target sectors are necessary to capitalize on marketing opportunities.

The target set for "Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices" has been met. An additional custom indicator "Number of Firms receiving USG Technical and Business Development Services" has been added.

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

The target set in this area has been met. 36 firms versus a target of 35 have received USG assistance to improve their management practices in areas such as bookkeeping and product design. The program will however in FY 2008, discontinue reporting on this indicator (the target is revised to zero) and instead report performance on a custom indicator "Number of Firms receiving USG Technical and Business Development Services (BDS)" which provides more precise information on USG assistance. In FY 2007, 42 firms received BDS, against a target of 40 that was set.

Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building

The five interrelated Economic Growth program elements have been identified as the ones most likely to contribute to the objective of expanding Guyana's non-traditional exports and each address Trade Capacity Building (TCB). In FY 2007, USG TCB efforts improved Guyana's ability to participate in international negotiations, enhanced the reputation of Guyana as a reliable source for products, introduced new products and mobilized production in the agricultural sector and improved the performance of many private enterprises. With USG support, trade negotiation training via an on-line course offered by the Institute for Trade and Commercial Diplomacy (ITCD) was provided to participants in government ministries and the Guyana Revenue Authority. Sixty-seven (67) percent of participants have completed the course. USG has

also boosted trade facilitation efforts by supporting membership of key Guyanese industry associations in international industry associations, as well as their participation in relevant international trade shows and conferences to strengthen linkages with their international counterparts. In the area of environmental trade and standards, the USG supported compliance with US and international regulations to open up market access for local products.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

USG activities within two program areas sought to address community mobilization/ participation issues. In one area, women-led activities in two geographic areas led to engagement with their local government bodies. These engagements resulted from activities in the area of civic education and increased awareness of 120 women on operations of local government bodies. The result was improvements in essential services and rehabilitation of infrastructure. Such efforts are reflective of the role of citizens in decision making processes and accessing services. Little progress on the implementation of local government reforms and the holding of local government elections hindered further achievements in this area.

Additionally, the Ethnic Relations Commission, a beneficiary organization, mobilized a wide cross section of stakeholders of various ethnic groups to discuss issues of concern. This activity represents one of the few fora at which various interest groups interacted with each other in an organized way. Many of the issues of concern in Guyanese society contribute to lack of trust and some degree of hostility. Following this interaction issues and recommendations were submitted to the National Assembly for consideration with a view of systems and procedures being put in place to address concerns. This action reduced hostility and engendered greater trust between the ethnic groups and between citizens and government.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Guyana

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
700	750	1,861	800	-	450	485	1,207	520	-	250	265	654	280	-

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of USG-assisted Courts with Improved Case Management

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

1502

chars

2.1.3 Justice System narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG efforts in this area have resulted in progress towards achieving targets. In particular, the target in respect of access to justice was exceeded. Through support to an NGO that provides legal services to disadvantaged groups, 1861 persons benefited thereby exceeding the target of 750 persons for FY07. This target was based on the actual number of beneficiaries for FY06 (700 persons). Of the 1861 clients, 228 were from rural areas and women represent 65% of the total number of beneficiaries. With USG support, this NGO hired additional staff and was able extend services to rural areas. The increase in numbers of persons seeking services was based on referrals from the Ministry of Labor, Human Services and Social Security and a beneficiary NGO, Help and Shelter.

Progress in respect of the case management system was limited. USG is supporting the implementation of a case management system in the Georgetown branch of the High Court. The High Court has three branches - Georgetown, Suddie and New Amsterdam. In FY 2007, over 500 cases were entered into the data base, which was designed in FY06. Through advanced training of mediators (attorneys) and sensitization sessions for judges and attorneys, 433 cases were referred to Mediation and 65 resolved. In addition, 60 legal and non-legal professionals were trained as Mediators. It is expected that the number of cases resolved by mediation will increase significantly in FY 2008. 43% of the persons trained are women.

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
-	2	-	2	-

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	2	10	-

**1425
chars**

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

Improving the enabling environment, through legislative and other changes, is critical if local government bodies in Guyana are to become more effective in meeting the needs of citizens and citizens are to be equipped to engage these bodies. USG was unable to achieve the target for legislative amendments due to the lack of engagement of the Task Force on Local Government Reform. The Task Force (whose members were nominated by the two main political parties) needs to agree on key issues (the major one being a new electoral system) before the process of amending legislation can commence. In the absence of such agreement, USG support envisaged for the Task Force has not materialized. Nonetheless, the single draft law, which is being completed albeit independent of USG assistance, is an indication of a somewhat improved political will of stakeholders to move the process forward. USG will continue to explore opportunities for intervention and assistance in this area.

Notwithstanding, there were some USG supported initiatives that resulted in citizens engaging their sub-national government. At the community (neighborhood) level, a group of rural women engaged the administration to have a bridge repaired and the water supply improved in their community. Another rural group engaged their Regional Administration, resulting in the rehabilitation of drainage infrastructure, resulting in the rehabilitation of drainage infrastructure in a flood-prone area.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

Number of Consensus-building Processes Assisted by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	4	1	6	-

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

Number of Groups Trained in Inclusive Consensus Building Techniques with USG Assistance

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

**658
chars**

2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Over 300 hundred persons participated in dialogue processes coordinated by the Ethnic Relations Commission (ERC), a constitutional body and a direct beneficiary of USG support for capacity building. The dialogue focused on issues of concern to Guyanese of different ethnic/cultural/disadvantaged groups from the ten administrative regions. As a result of these processes, a report has been submitted to the National Assembly for its consideration.

As a follow up to the above, training in advocacy was provided to a Working Group that emerged. It is hoped that this Group will engage decision/policy makers on issues identified in the Report.

**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
-	2	-	4	-

761

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

chars

The Task Force on Local Government Reform has not reached consensus on a new electoral system for local government elections and other reforms. Thus, no date has been set for elections and no support was provided for elections management. Specific USG support will be determined in collaboration with other donors.

Recommendations for an independent electoral body in keeping with international practices have been circulated. However follow on consultative processes have been delayed by the unavailability of the preferred consultant. The issues in this regard are sensitive to key stakeholders, in particular the main political parties, and thus require a careful approach to implementation. This activity is scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2008.

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
-	5	4	10	-

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
-	25	122	200	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1292

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Over 150 persons were trained in advocacy and policy and policy reform. As a result of this training and with support from its civil society capacity building grants program, USG supported four advocacy campaigns during the reporting period. The Guyana Community Based Rehabilitation, a beneficiary NGO that focuses on issues relating to people with disabilities, spearheaded these efforts which resulted in: three persons with disabilities being allocated house lots; allocation of land for the construction of an office building for another branch of this NGO; increasing awareness of the skills of persons with disabilities through a concert involving over 200 hearing impaired persons and seeking special transportation for persons with disabilities. Except for the transportation issue, citizens' efforts resulted in approval being given.

A civic education training program focusing on local government resulted in 122 women trained from 38 of 71 local government areas, both rural and municipal. This training was done in an effort to increase the awareness of women to local government issues with the hope that more women will participate in local government elections. A manual focusing on general issues was also developed and

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information**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
40	50	52	40	-	22	30	22	25	-	18	20	30	15	-

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information**Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/ Regulations for Media Drafted with**

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

595

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

chars

Fifty two journalists, of whom 22 are women, received further training as part of the USG efforts of improving the professional and institutional capacity of the media. The training was done in collaboration with the Guyana Press Association. However, no tangible efforts have commenced in respect of improving the enabling environment for an independent media even though the Government of Guyana has expressed a willingness to address the issue of the Broadcast legislation, which has been in draft for over ten years. Thus, the target in respect of legislative amendments was not met.

4 Economic Growth - Guyana

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7	10	10	12	3

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

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

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

Total value of exports in targeted sectors in which firms are receiving direct USG assistance to

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
66,800,000	78,000,000	-	90,000,000	-

880

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

chars

Progress on this indicator was mixed. For example, USG-assisted consultative processes with the private sector were largely achieved with the target 10 being met. The FY 2008 target of 12 has been revised downwards to 3 since a recent review of activities under this Program Element has led to the recognition that the need for such processes will noticeably be lower in the final year (2008) of implementation. There was a slight slippage in the second indicator where only one public-private setting body (of the two the program worked with) which managed to adopt international guidelines. This was due to a slower than expected movement of the process as well as internal capacity constraints within the standard organization. Data is unavailable at this time for the final indicator as this is normally provided annually (on a calendar year basis) by host country partners.

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	16	65	20	-

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of trade-related business associations that are at least 50 percent self-funded as a result of

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

948
chars

4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Substantial progress was made under this program element. One indicator has been surpassed where 65 firms received capacity building assistance as opposed to 16 which were targeted. This high result was due to positive impacts of activities that were undertaken which led to an unexpectedly high demand by firms for the trainings offered. It also coincided with the period where efforts were at a maximum to push trade initiatives. A Custom indicator-Number of direct Firm Linkages Created Which Lead to Increased Non-Traditional Exports-- has been included. Its target of 15 firm linkages has been exceeded by 6.

The Mission has provided no data for the final indicator, and will no longer be reporting performance on it, because of difficulties associated with obtaining information on the exact funding situations of these business associations coupled with the fact that the major objective under this element is to make them more effective.

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
-	20	37	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	7	14	26	12	-

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	7	9	8	12	3

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	12	37	-	-

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Percent change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	6	15	18	30	-

1361

chars

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

The program is focused heavily on agriculture and, met or exceeded targets in most instances. In the area of training in agriculture, 37 were trained against a targeted 20. Of this, 30 were males and 7 females. With respect to new technologies or management practices made available, 26 were introduced as opposed to the target of 14. In terms of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions, the target of 12 households was surpassed, with 37 households actually benefiting. These targets were exceeded significantly because of the focus on agriculture, the fast-tracking of initiatives to ramp up production and the need to reorient farming practices in the sector. Elsewhere, 8 private-public partnerships were formed, one below the target of 9 that was set. This was primarily due to a critical international partner in the aquaculture sector not being able to mobilize in a timely manner. Also, following a review, the FY 2008 target for this indicator has been revised downwards from 12 to 3 since some partnerships were forged earlier than anticipated and simply need to be managed. A target of 3 is thought to be within the capacity of the sector to absorb. The target for "Percentage change in Intra-regional Exports of Agricultural Commodities" was surpassed, even though the data is not representative of an entire year's performance.

tative of an entire year's performance.

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness

4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity

Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
25	35	36	40	-

566

chars

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

The target set in this area has been met. 36 firms versus a target of 35 have received USG assistance to improve their management practices in areas such as bookkeeping and product design. The program will however in FY 2008, discontinue reporting on this indicator (the target is revised to zero) and instead report performance on a custom indicator "Number of Firms receiving USG Technical and Business Development Services (BDS)" which provides more precise information on USG assistance. In FY 2007, 42 firms received BDS, against a target of 40 that was set.

