

Nicaragua 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

In FY07, USAID programs in Nicaragua helped strengthen democracy, expand the economy, improve health and education, and provide emergency assistance for disasters.

With the change of government in January 2007, activities suffered delays during the transition, as both personnel and policies came under review. At the end of the year, Nicaragua was hit by Hurricane Felix, flooding in the north and a leptospirosis outbreak. Despite these setbacks, USAID programs boasted major achievements that contributed to Nicaragua's progress as a transforming category country.

Free and fair national elections were held in November 2006, the fourth consecutive election meeting international standards. USAID's election program trained thousands of election observers and reached nearly all Nicaraguan voters through massive Get Out the Vote campaigns. Post election activities helped produce 65,000 additional voter ID cards and trained all municipal registrars.

USAID supported the enactment of a Freedom of Information Law and the drafting of a political party finance reform bill. Over 700 GON officials and 7,000 civil society representatives received anti-corruption training. Access to justice was expanded with seven new community-based mediation centers, the training of justice facilitators, and more public defenders offices.

Building on the momentum created by the 17% increase in exports during the first year of CAFTA-DR implementation, USAID supported the drafting and harmonization of 15 laws and regulations that upgrade trade and investment promotion. USAID-assisted producers had sales totaling \$22 million and programs generated 18,000 new jobs.

Some of the USG's greatest successes in FY07 were in health and education. USAID health programs cover 17 of the 22 general hospitals and reach 1,300 of the poorest communities. Over 36,000 persons were tested for HIV. Maternal deaths in institutions fell 35%, and in 12 hospitals, mortality rates for pneumonia and respiratory distress fell 55% and 32% respectively.

USAID's quality primary education program expanded to 1,753 model schools, reaching 35% of teachers and students nationwide. Private sector alliances in health and education leveraged \$2.4 million through seven new partnerships.

USAID disaster relief reached nearly 100,000 persons affected by the country's three disasters.

Environmental Compliance: All programs are in compliance with the measures defined in their Initial Environmental Examinations.

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

USAID supports the modernization of Nicaragua's judicial system and legal reforms that increase access to

justice, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights. Key partners include civil society organizations (CSOs), universities, and coalitions that advocate justice reform, in addition to selected Government judicial institutions. USAID assistance is critical for resisting backtracking on democratic reforms and limiting the exercises of vested interests that constrain Nicaragua's development.

The Sandinista Administration, inaugurated in January 2007, introduced new challenges for the program area. The courts continue to be unduly and disproportionately influenced by the alliance (Pacto) between the leaders of Nicaragua's two main political parties. A 2003 suspension of USG assistance to the Supreme Court is still partially in place. Renewed Sandinista efforts at enacting undemocratic changes to the constitution threaten the rule of law.

In spite of these challenges, USAID's work with Nicaraguan judicial institutions met or exceeded targets for participation in rule of law training and alternative dispute mediation. During FY07, USAID supported the enactment of key judicial legislation, including a new Criminal Code, and the implementation of the Judicial Career Law, the Prosecutor Career Law and the Criminal Procedures Code. USAID helped the Public Defenders Office expand and activities strengthened the Public Ministry, the Forensic Medicine Institute, and the Attorney General's Office. With USAID assistance, the National Association of Law School Deans promoted the implementation of a nationwide law school curriculum with an emphasis in criminal law and procedure.

In FY07, USAID put greater emphasis on civil society participation. Through public fora, workshops and media campaigns, civil society has strongly advocated for the merit-based selection of judges and prosecutors. For the first time in Nicaraguan history, the National Assembly agreed to involve civil society organizations in the selection of magistrates. A coalition of five CSOs, the first of its kind in Nicaragua, was established to carry out advocacy initiatives on justice-related activities. The first justice brigade of 16 community representatives in the Autonomous Region of the North Atlantic carried out legal education activities on human rights and access to justice.

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

Although USAID does not deal directly with the Supreme Court, the Rule of Law program supports GON judicial institutions, universities, and civil society advocates for judicial independence and government reforms.

Important accomplishments during FY07 included the final draft of a new Criminal Code that meets international standards by incorporating new penalties for organized crime and corruption, and the implementation of the Career Prosecutor Law, with selection of prosecutors based on merit. The Public Defenders Office increased the number of cases handled and expanded coverage to 17 more municipalities bringing the total to 53 nationwide. USAID supported the first graduate degree program in forensic medicine, providing 76 forensic doctors the skills to perform as expert witnesses and consultants in applying the Criminal Procedures Code.

Seven new community-based mediation centers were opened, bringing the total number established with USAID support to 16. The mediation centers increase access to justice for economically disadvantaged citizens and create opportunities for effective and expedited dispute resolution outside of the formal justice system. In FY07, 2,475 cases were resolved. The program also trained 282 new justice facilitators bringing

the total to 517.

The number of justice personnel participating in USAID-supported training exceeded targets, however, many of the 638 participants attended multiple trainings of which over half were women. Accordingly, USAID modified the data collection methodology to count only individuals trained rather than training events. An additional 318 Nicaraguan journalists received USAID-supported training, including one-third women. With USAID support, Nicaraguan law schools modernized their curricula and adopted reformed clinical practice programs. The first moot court room was established.

In FY07, a coalition of five civil society organizations, the first of its kind, was formed to advocate on justice-related issues. USAID also supported three pilot civil society committees to monitor justice sector activities and advocate for better legal services. Two pilot victim assistance offices were established to improve services to victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

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

USAID's program has been very successful in FY07 in increasing access to justice for Nicaraguans. With the establishment of 16 mediation centers nationwide and support for the expansion of the Public Defenders office and training for justice facilitators, the program greatly exceeded its target for the number of receiving legal services.

FY07 targets included multiple counting of persons who received a number of different trainings. In order to accurately reflect the number of persons actually trained, the data collection method has been modified in order to exclusively count individuals regardless of the number of courses/seminars attended. Consequently, FY07 actual data for the number of government and nongovernmental persons trained is much lower than the target. However, the numbers reflect qualitative achievements of the program.

The goal of this program is for a long-term commitment by justice sector personnel and nongovernmental civil society representatives to advocate for judicial reforms. The participation in multiple trainings is an indication of the commitment of these government officials and civil society representatives and they will have been better prepared to advocate and implement reforms.

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

Widespread corruption is one of the most significant threats to good governance and to deepening of the democratization process in Nicaragua and inhibits citizen and investor confidence.

USAID seeks to increase demand for compliance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption; increase demand for access to information; and increase government oversight by civil society and the media. The good governance program supports publicly-accessible government budget information, political party finance reform, and strengthened municipal governance.

The Sandinista Administration, which took office in January 2007, is reportedly working on a new anti-corruption strategy. Thus far, the development of this strategy is being carried out with little public knowledge or involvement. Responsibility for meeting Nicaragua's compliance for commitments under the Inter-American Convention was removed from the Office of Public Ethics and the role assigned to the Attorney General's Office. USAID is tracking this development.

At the municipal level, support continues for anti-corruption activities, particularly from mayors, regardless of political affiliation continues. USAID works in eight municipalities where anti-corruption programs are being developed. An important challenge to good governance includes the Administration's newly created pro-Sandinista Citizens' Power Committees which seek to influence municipal authorities and replace the Municipal Development Committees established under the Citizen Participation Law.

Nonetheless, USAID made progress towards promoting good governance and meeting targets in FY07. Key results included the enactment of the Access to Information Law and the drafting of Political Party Finance Reform legislation. The latter benefitted from a broad consultative process involving civil society, the private sector, and political parties. Civil society has increased demand for public accountability of political party finances.

USAID supported the creation of coalitions of civil society organizations (CSOs) that actively engage in anti-corruption activities and public awareness campaigns on the costs and impact of corruption in the country. Over 700 government officials and 7,000 citizens received USAID-supported anti-corruption training. Training in investigative reporting and anti-corruption themes resulted in increased, quality reporting of corruption cases.

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

USAID's anti-corruption program promotes Nicaraguan compliance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption; increased demand for access to information; civil society and media oversight of government; and strengthened municipal governance. A recent CID-Gallup poll listed government corruption as one of the top concerns of the population.

USAID made progress in FY07 in promoting transparency and accountability in Nicaragua, particularly with municipal government and nongovernmental sectors. Over 700 GON officials (40% women) and 7,000 citizens (54% women) received anti-corruption training. In addition, 60 journalists received training in key topics such as social auditing, investigating corruption cases, political party finance and legislative transparency.

The Nicaraguan Legislature enacted the Access to Information Law following a broad-based advocacy campaign. This campaign, supported jointly by USAID and the private media, included television and radio ads and documentaries designed to educate and inform citizens and elected officials on the importance of open information to a democratic society. USAID also supported a broad consultative process in drafting Political Party Finance Reform legislation that involved civil society, the private sector, and political parties. Public campaigns initially generated citizen interest in the topic and later support for the conclusions. Nicaragua's political party finance reform effort now serves as a model for similar efforts in Guatemala, Dominican Republic, and Malawi.

USAID exceeded the target number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resources. A total of 38 such mechanism were supported, including a series of legislative radio programs and newsletters on the National Budget and the publication of the voluntary disclosure by National Assembly Deputies on the use of discretionary funds. In the process of conducting social audits, citizens and organizations received training, support, and empowerment. A USAID-sponsored website dedicated to citizen monitoring of budgetary public policies received over 10,000 hits. The program sponsored theatrical plays, public events

in which mayors and other officials met and shared information with constituents (15), public awareness campaigns (8), and press conferences involving civil society organizations (4).

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

USAID's anti-corruption program exceeded or met training targets for both government officials and citizens during FY07. A total of 700 government officials received training, well beyond the 120 planned. This involved officials in eight municipalities, and National Assembly Deputies and staff, who received anti-corruption training on access to public information, municipal legislation and citizen participation. In FY08, USAID expects to target fewer government officials for training and focus instead on citizen and nongovernmental organization training.

More than 7,000 citizens and people affiliated with nongovernmental organizations receiving anti-corruption training, meeting the target. The number of external oversight mechanisms (38) and the number of USAID-supported anticorruption measures (134) exceeded targets. In qualitative terms, the program was successful in engaging citizen participation in anticorruption activities and in raising public awareness. In FY08, targets have been lowered as the program will focus on training for municipal elections scheduled for November 2008.

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

Nicaragua's democratic institutions are not sufficiently mature to limit widespread abuses by entrenched interests which have distorted democracy and impeded sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. USAID supports the strengthening of democratic parties; greater transparency and accountability of election institutions; advocacy for Freedom of Information; and civil society advocacy for electoral reform to increase government and political party accountability and the democratic selection of party candidates.

Political parties in Nicaragua are either beholden to entrenched interests or lack the internal organization and national infrastructure to effectively represent their constituents. Some lack democratic procedures and foster loyalty to party hierarchy rather than constituents. These practices carry over to government administration, with political party control of government and electoral institutions, particularly judicial institutions through a pact between the leaders of the two major political parties. These conditions allow the Sandinista Administration to backslide on democratic reforms.

Nevertheless, USAID's program met expectations with significant achievements in addressing these problems, beginning with national elections in early FY07 that were determined to be free and fair according to international standards. USAID provided training of more than 47,000 political party poll watchers and the deployment of 11,000 nonpartisan domestic observers. The program supported an electoral registry audit and assistance to produce 65,700 additional citizens identity cards needed for voting. Through DCHA funding, voters with special needs tripled the number of handicapped voters in this election.

After the elections, the program successfully brought widespread attention to political party finance for the first time through fora and media campaigns organized by civil society. Follow-up activities by civil society also addressed the democratic selection of candidates. With funding from DCHA, 437 members of pro-democratic parties received training in improved political party management as they prepare for local government elections next year. DCHA also funded support for a leadership program that focused on

training young emerging leaders from three of the four major political parties. A cross-cutting effort in rule of law, transparency, and political processes resulted in the enactment of the Access to Information Law in 2007.

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

With USAID support, Nicaragua carried out elections in the first quarter of FY07 that were deemed free and fair by international standards. The program also contributed to strengthening political processes and advocacy for electoral reform.

In FY07, USAID exceeded expectations for this element through the training of 47,000 party poll watchers and the production of 65,700 citizen identity cards. The program supported a nationwide audit of the electoral registry and a quick count of the presidential race conducted by more than 11,000 Nicaraguan election monitors. Civil society organizations recruited, trained and deployed nonpartisan volunteer election observers from Nicaragua's 17 departments and 153 municipalities to polling stations on Election Day. These efforts reinforced the conditions for free and fair elections and helped political parties verify and cross-check vote counts from individual polling stations.

The participation of women in the party poll watching process, which represented over 40 percent of the total number of participants, contributed to the success of the program. Parallel counts for 11 of the 17 departments' legislative contests were also held. USAID assistance brought 183 international election observers to Nicaragua through the Organization of American States, lending enhanced credibility to the observation effort.

USAID applied lessons learned and implemented programs to address flaws in the system. One of the major issues during the elections was a lack of voter identification cards. In the post election period, USAID worked with the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE) to develop a plan for the design and production of new citizen identification cards. As a result, CSE has reduced the backlog by producing 65,000 additional cards and processing 80,000 applications since the elections. The CSE hotline, which fields questions on how to obtain the cards, averaged 15,000 calls per month between January and September of 2007.

USAID programs are addressing the civil registry, which is currently hand written or on microfiche making updates time consuming and difficult. USAID programs trained all 153 municipal registrars and most of their secretaries, 375 people in all. USAID provided an updated manual and assisted the CSE in planning the digitization of the registry. This digitization project will modernize the Nicaraguan civil registry.

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

USAID supports the development of viable political parties and entities that are effective, accountable, representative and responsive to citizens' interests. Activities under this element are also supported under the anti-corruption element, which included fora and activities to promote political party finance reform.

In FY07, USAID worked with pro-democratic political parties to train their party poll watchers for the elections that were held in November 2006. This program was completed in the first quarter of FY07, with 47,000 Nicaraguans trained, greatly exceeding the expectations for this activity. Given their weak

organizational capacities, USAID support also was provided to help the political parties in focusing their message, contingency planning, and strategic thinking. The program worked in conjunction with key pro-democratic legislators in the National Assembly, providing training for legislative management to respond to constituencies. Strengthening these forms of participatory governance are critical for making legislators responsive to their electorate and buttress efforts to prevent backsliding on democratic reforms.

In strengthening democratic political processes, USAID established a leadership program that has trained 437 members from three of the four major political parties through DCHA funding. Political party leaders have been trained in improved political party practices, transparency and communication skills. A youth leadership program funded by DCHA sent six young political party leaders to a regional conference to share ideas with other youth leaders from Latin America. As part of the program, USAID is providing technical assistance to each participant to help carry out a reform project in their parties. To counter the increasing drop off in political participation among youth, these activities are focusing on increasing youth representation, visibility of the youth agenda, and increasing youth leadership within the parties.

Training also was provided to 52 National Assembly deputies and advisors on the National Assembly Organization Law to strengthen the role of the National Assembly to legislate and to reinforce its role as a democratic institution in providing checks and balances between the different branches of government.

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

The program did not set 2007 targets for this element as it was not included in the FY07 Operational Plan. USAID provided support for national elections, which were held at the beginning of FY07. The indicators for this element are listed in the custom indicator table. The program reached nearly the entire Nicaraguan population with voter education through massive media campaigns using radio, television, and newspapers. Targets for FY08 are lower as many of the activities will be covered under other elements.

The number of election officials trained for the upcoming municipal elections does not have an FY08 target. The bulk of this training will occur in the first quarter FY09.

In strengthening democratic political processes, USAID established a leadership program that trained 437 members from six political parties through DCHA funding. Six youth leaders were trained in improved political party practices, transparency, and communication skills. The program is providing technical assistance for six party reform projects in three or the four political parties.

Training also was provided to 52 National Assembly deputies and advisors on the National Assembly Organization Law to strengthen the role of the National Assembly to legislate and to reinforce its role as a democratic institution in providing checks and balances between the different branches of government.

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

USAID's civil society program helps increase institutional capacity and leadership ability to advocate for democratic reforms, mobilize constituencies, participate in policy and decision-making, and act as a watchdog over public institutions.

Nicaragua's nascent civil society organizations have been under attack since the inauguration of the new Administration in January 2007. Notably, the Administration has established pro-Sandinista Citizens Power Committees to counteract independent civil society organizations and has criticized USG support for civil society.

Despite this setback in the enabling environment, USAID met its targets for FY07 of strengthening the internal capacity of civil society organizations and increasing civil society advocacy and oversight for democratic reforms.

Prior to the change of Administration, civil society organizations played an active role in Nicaragua's national elections and USAID supported civil society organizations in campaigns to Get Out the Vote, including national concerts, radio and TV commercials, caravans, town hall sessions and other activities that reached more than 2.7 million people with voter education.

After the elections, despite GON criticism, civil society organizations continue to advocate for political reforms and to monitor government accountability.

In FY07 USAID provided assistance to four civil society organizations to promote political participation. One such organization focused on youth involvement in politics and advocating the youth agenda. The group mobilized youth in Nicaragua, where the voting age is 16, and continued to work after the elections with a national radio program focused on developing democratic values for youth. The group also produced a magazine, which included interviews with young people on their views toward the new government. Another organization closely tracks and analyzes the work of public sector institutions such as the National Assembly.

Additionally two civil society organizations received support for strengthening internal organization and capacity to help them crystalize their goals as an organization, develop outreach capabilities and plan strategically for the future. A total of six civil society advocacy campaigns were conducted on voter identification, electoral reform, and Get Out the Vote campaigns. As a result more Nicaraguans received their voter ID cards and those who did not were able to vote using supplementary voting documents.

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

USAID provides training and assistance to civil society organizations to strengthen their capacity to advocate for democratic reforms and audit government accountability. The program also helps strengthen the legal, regulatory, institutional, and informational environment which protects and enables the development of sustainable civil society organizations.

In FY07, civil society played a decisive role in ensuring free and fair elections in Nicaragua. USAID supported civil society organizations in campaigns to Get Out the Vote including national concerts, radio and TV commercials, caravans, town hall sessions and other activities. More than 2.7 million people were reached by USG assisted voter education. Because the voting age in Nicaragua is 16, civil society placed particular emphasis on mobilizing the youth vote through a series of national rock concerts to enforce the message of youth registering and voting. In the final weeks leading up to the elections, teenagers could be observed in Managua wearing the civil society Get Out the Vote campaign T-shirts and caps. In rural areas, the program supported radio voter education campaigns.

USAID helped strengthen a local civil society coalition that has now taken the lead in advocacy for democratic reforms and the monitoring of government transparency and accountability. In FY07, USAID provided support for six advocacy campaigns. USAID also provided technical assistance through

international experts to this coalition to create a comprehensive strategic plan.

USAID is also supporting a group of civil society organizations that are working on electoral reform proposals and four civil society organizations are using USG assistance to promote political participation. Two civil society organizations have received assistance to improve internal organizational capacity.

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

In FY07, USAID provided extensive civic education and support for public awareness campaigns leading to the November 2008 national elections. Civic education programs, particularly during the election period, were critical in getting out the vote in Nicaragua. After the elections and with the change in government in January 2007, USAID worked to strengthen the internal organizational capacity of civil society organizations, to continue public awareness campaigns, and to advocate for needed electoral and other reforms.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

The 2007 ENDESA Demographic Health Survey (DHS) results show that Nicaragua's maternal and child health indicators are steadily improving but that serious inequities remain in health status. For example, a child born to a family in the lowest wealth quintile has almost twice as much probability of dying in the first year of life than one from the highest wealth quintile. Rural and urban differences in infant mortality rates (34 vs. 24 deaths under 1 yr. of age/1000 live births) also point to inequities in the access to quality health services. The rural child is six times as likely to suffer from chronic malnutrition. This can only be worsened by recent natural disasters (e.g., Hurricane Felix) which hit the poorest regions of Nicaragua.

USAID's health program covers three Program Elements: Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Family Planning (FP) and HIV/AIDS. The heart of the program is MCH, with FP now on a graduation track and HIV/AIDS focused on the prevention of HIV among vulnerable groups.

The 2007 inauguration of a new Nicaraguan Administration posed particular challenges to USAID's ongoing Health portfolio. After a mercifully brief discovery period, the new government embraced USAID programs and initiatives, and agreed to build on past successes. Already, important themes such as recognition of the spreading HIV threat, and acceptance of the USAID-supported health model bode well for future collaboration.

In 2007, USAID health programs expanded to more hospitals, now covering 17 of the 22 general hospitals of the country. At the community level, USAID programs are providing training, health education and services to residents of more than 1,300 of the poorest communities. The system development and quality assurance activities improved the quality of operations and treatment throughout the health system. For example, pharmaceutical stock-outs are one-sixth of previous levels, and new protocols for rapid HIV testing and results facilitated testing for more than 36,000 persons. The value of USAID's work in training and performance monitoring systems for treatment protocols is shown by the continued fall of three key indicators – child mortality from diarrhea and pneumonia, and maternal mortality.

Overall, targets were substantially met. USAID continues to actively promote increased involvement of men in the MCH, HIV/AIDS and FP activities.

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

The objective of the HIV/AIDS program in Nicaragua is to prevent the growth of the concentrated epidemic from its estimated low level of 0.2 percent. It is concentrated in the most-at-risk population but is spreading to the general population, with increasing effect on women.

In 2007, the MOH began to decentralize HIV/AIDS testing and treatment. USAID supported the expansion and decentralization of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) from four to eleven hospitals and the expansion of HIV testing to 107 facilities. New protocols developed by a USAID partner to provide more rapid HIV testing and results helped the MOH to improve testing methods. More than 36,000 persons received counseling and testing for HIV.

With USAID assistance, counseling and testing for HIV was successfully integrated into the MOH's family planning services in 11 of Nicaragua's 17 departments that have the highest reported cases of HIV/AIDS, significantly increasing women's access to these services. After a USAID-assisted evaluation found that the number of HIV positive pregnant women had fallen, the MOH opened its HIV/AIDS services to other vulnerable groups.

USAID is working to improve prevention efforts among high-risk populations through targeted behavior change communication. Examples include a nationwide mass media campaign to promote abstinence and partner reduction as the most appropriate prevention methods, and another campaign to combat stigma and discrimination of HIV-positive people. A USAID-funded study identified potential condom sales outlets in high-risk areas (such as bars and motels) and led to a campaign highlighting the social commitment of the outlets' managers with messages appealing to the target groups. As a result, four new vendors in high risk areas are providing condoms free of discrimination. Overall, the program provided innovative interventions for behavior change to more than 80,000 high risk individuals.

HIV/AIDS is a growing priority among both public and private sectors. The GON has allocated funds in its annual budget for ART and rapid HIV tests, a breakthrough which bodes well for program sustainability. The MOH has taken the lead in developing a proposal for the next round of funding from the Global Fund.

Per the 2007 DHS, 99.4% of women surveyed had heard of HIV/AIDS and 93% knew of valid ways to prevent HIV, including condom use. However, reliable data on HIV sero-prevalence rates at national or departmental levels are not yet available

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

USAID MCH programs in Nicaragua operate at three levels: the national, with policy and operational support to the MOH and its clinics; the site-focused, providing technical assistance to targeted hospitals and clinics; and the community, particularly in the poorest areas. In addition, USAID's public-private partnership umbrella activity leverages resources at a 2:1 ratio for innovative activities in health and education.

The 2007 DHS shows important achievements from 2001 to 2007: the infant mortality rate dropped from 31 to 29 per 100,000; institutional deliveries increased from 66% to 74%; and chronic malnutrition decreased from 20.2% to 16.9% in children under 5 years. USAID contributed to this success as the largest health

donor.

Through the development of operational manuals and nationwide training, USAID supported the adoption and implementation of the MOH's new health care model which is a major shift toward increased preventive and promotive health services. In addition, the MOH approved the USAID-financed logistics management information system (SIGLIM) for nationwide implementation, and began redesign of the health information system. Because of SIGLIM, the number of clinics experiencing stockouts of key medicines fell from 1,175 in 2006 to 201 in 2007.

USAID has also improved the quality of care in 15 of Nicaragua's 17 MOH health districts and 14 hospitals by helping systematize and apply new standards and treatment protocols. USAID helped establish six departmental clinical training centers for obstetrics and pediatrics care, and trained medical personnel throughout the system. This continuing program contributes to improved health services impacting sizeable populations; mortality rates in 12 client hospitals for pneumonia and respiratory distress syndrome fell 55% and 32% respectively. Maternal deaths in institutions fell 35% during FY07.

At the community level, the FamiSalud Health NGO network added four more regions, and now covers 50 of Nicaragua's poorest municipalities. USAID's four PL-480 programs and FamiSalud support improvements in nutrition, water and sanitation, and community health services in 900 communities. These programs trained service providers plus community volunteers and members in child health care, safe motherhood, water disinfection, and other topics. Now over 2,200 families are disinfecting their water, and thousands of children have improved nutrition status.

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

The 2007 DHS shows a drop of almost 16% in the total fertility rate in five years, from 3.2 in 2001 to 2.7 in 2006. This was accompanied by 3% points increase for women using modern contraceptives in the same period, i.e., from 69% to 72%.

USAID's FP/RH program in Nicaragua is composed of four elements: 1) provision of contraceptives, 2) operational support to the MOH and other institutions to improve systems for inventory and delivery of contraceptives, 3) training of medical personnel and community members, and 4) education and counseling to men and women in contraceptive methods. The main achievement in this program has been the increase in access to contraceptive methods for both men and women.

Until this year, USAID supplied 75% of contraceptives for the MOH's FP/RH program. In 2007, USAID developed plans to gradually phase-out of USAID-purchased contraceptives by 2012, beginning with a first reduction of 20% in 2008. In early January 2007, USAID and the MOH signed an agreement that detailed the plan, and the MOH has honored this agreement, adding funding for contraceptive purchase to the 2008 National Budget.

Prior to this, USAID significantly contributed to the development of efficient logistics systems in the MOH. USAID's analysis of needs based on consumption has permitted an adequate forecasting of the needed supply for both the donated commodities and those bought with public sector funds. Moreover, 239 facilities from five SILAIS (health districts) now have a unique information system for all medications including contraceptives. This led to adequate contraceptive supplies in 88% of MOH facilities in 2007. USAID is currently helping the MOH finalize updated family planning protocols.

Beginning in 2007, USAID assisted the MOH in introducing post-obstetric, voluntary family planning at 10 hospitals and 30 health centers, which provided counseling and access to contraceptive methods to a majority of women. At the community level, 348 persons were trained to act as counselors under a program that provides contraceptive information and services in 66 communities. More than 6,000 residents have received communication messages about family planning, a topic that is still a complex issue in Nicaragua, particularly with men. Despite this, 18% of the people trained as counselors in topics of reproductive health and family planning are men.

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

This program met nearly all of its targets. Numerically speaking, the success story in HIV/AIDS was the number of people who were tested and received their results – five times more than expected. This was due to unexpected increase in the number of clinics offering the tests, and aided by the input of UN HIV/AIDS, which supplied more rapid test reagent than was needed for testing pregnant women.

Outreach activities in rural areas have been delayed pending the completion of a qualitative study on rural perceptions, knowledge and practices related to HIV/AIDS. The information provided by the study will guide the design of materials with messages appropriate to rural populations. This affected outreach results as well as the number of people trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention.

The training numbers were changed to reflect number of people trained rather than number of training participants. Since targets could not be similarly changed, the comparison of results against target is misleading in several cases.

Due to the rigor of the task of assessing how many pregnant women were tested and counseled, the apparent result is less than the target. This is a partner indicator, and not available from the Ministry of Health. The partner indicated that it cannot review 8000 files (the target), so the result (4,570) reflects the number that the partner could positively verify. The real number could be higher.

Deleted indicators are noted as NA.

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

This program met all but two of its 21 targets and greatly exceeded several. The numbers of people trained, the children receiving treatment, the care for pregnancies and newborns, and improvements in systems and monitoring – the story is positive across the board.

Two indicators fell short. In the first, the number of liters of drinking water disinfected, delay in training volunteers pushed the program back one year. In the other, the percentage of staff receiving performance evaluations, two of the three sample clinics had done the evaluations.

The FAMISALUD Project dropped one indicator, (children less than 12-months receiving DPT) because the available information from MOH is not USAID-specific, and QAP Project dropped another (postpartum/newborn visits within 3 days of birth) because QAP is no longer working on this. Two targets on generalized newborn treatment were greatly exceeded, due to the addition of new more health facilities.

Six of the indicators reported by PRONICASS were also included under Family Planning. Since they cover the same result, to avoid double-counting, PRONICASS is reporting on them under just MCH. The list of indicators is included in the FP indicator narrative.

In three cases (child diarrhea, child pneumonia, and children reached by nutrition programs), the reported results do not cover the entire year. These results will be updated in April 2008.

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

Reproductive Health

On the logistical side, the supply of contraceptives and pharmaceuticals met their targets, and only 14 service points experienced stock-outs of contraceptives, vs. a target of 10. The number of service points providing FP counseling or services exceeded the target by 16% (97 vs. a target of 83).

Other FP results were affected by the GON transition. In two cases, delays in reaching agreement with MOH on training and outreach activities meant that implementation was delayed and targets were not reached. Also, since MOH has not yet approved FP norms, the training of personnel in evidence-based clinical guidelines will not begin until FY08.

Concerning reporting of PRONICASS results, the Mission decided that it should consolidate several of its indicators under MCH in order to avoid double-counting. This affects the following indicators:

- # of USG-assisted service delivery points reporting stock-outs of specific tracer drugs
- USG-assisted facilities' provider staff with a written performance appraisal
- # of institutions with improved MIS, as a result of USG Assistance
- # of institutions that have used USG-assisted MIS System Information to inform administrative/management decisions
- # of people trained in monitoring and evaluation
- # of people trained in other strategic information management

In addition, the indicator of number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs was deleted as no longer valid (it is noted as NA).

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

USAID proved itself a valuable ally to the GON in FY07 in its commitment to fill educational gaps and extend the opportunity of quality basic education to all Nicaraguan children. Despite progress in education indicators, challenges remain in the areas of access (25% of school-age children are not in school), student retention (33% do not complete 6th grade), illiteracy (22%) and quality. When the new Education Minister announced that all school fees would be abolished, enrollment soared, expanding demand for more school resources which are still being sought.

Seeking to improve operations and address core problems in education, the Ministry of Education (MINED) proactively broadened participation and outreach through the creation of eight policy-level commissions. With the help of USAID, these commissions swiftly produced mission and vision statements, and a five-year strategy with supporting work plan to show tangible results within available resources.

USAID's education program has more than 10 years of success in improving learning and retention in primary schools through its model school programs. USAID exceeded targets to extend the network to new schools, doubled the training of school officials and teachers, and accelerated the procurement of teaching materials and textbooks. Now 20% of the nation's schools are part of the model school network (up from 12% in FY06), and there is at least one model school in almost every municipality in the country (i.e., 97% coverage). USAID also leveraged valuable private sector assistance for targeted schools through its Alliances activity. Although some parts of the program suffered delays due to the change in government (e.g., the nationwide implementation of the active learning curriculum), they are now on track, and the Minister clearly considers USAID a key partner.

USAID's model school program is being analyzed by two of the eight commissions for possible universal application. Gradual expansion of the new active learning curriculum developed with USAID's support will

begin in FY08.

In the meantime, Nicaragua's ability to meet its educational goals faced a new challenge. Hurricane Felix slammed the Atlantic Coast in September 2007. Over 50 of the model schools lost their roofs and all of the teaching materials donated by USAID in prior years. Now that the immediate response period is over, USAID intends to direct resources to recovery activities, including replacement of lost materials.

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

In FY07 USAID expanded the model school network, increased private sector partnerships, trained teachers on early grade reading skills, and provided technical assistance to develop management systems. The flagship activity is the model school program, characterized by its active learning approach and community involvement in education. In addition to improving educational results, it directly counters traditional gender practices through its use of group work that encourages both sexes to take leading roles. The program uses the resource center/mentor and satellite school mode to disseminate its methodologies, growing from the core 170 schools in 2003, to 933 in 2006, and 1,753 in 2007. It now reaches 35% of teachers and students in public primary schools. Accelerated expansion of the network meant that targets for training and provision of materials were exceeded. USAID completed the vetting of 60 textbooks for regular and multi-grade schools and presented the final versions to MINED.

The validity of USAID's approach to design and field testing of the curriculum and educational materials was examined through an evaluation that determined that the strategy was well thought out. Two of the recommendations regarding special attention for first grade and achievement tests for measuring learning outcomes are now MINED priorities.

At the institutional level, USAID helped MINED develop key processes and tools for comprehensive participatory planning. As a result, MINED's 2008-2011 strategic plan, the 2008 operational plan, and municipal and school planning guides were completed. Fifteen municipalities are now using the guides to develop their local educational plans.

USAID's private partnership activity leveraged \$1.12 million for four activities. One alliance provided textbooks and other materials in hard-to reach areas in the Atlantic zone, benefiting 26,500 students. Another helped 1,500 non-severely handicapped students from land-mine areas access formal education. In addition the CETT program that builds skills for teaching early grade reading successfully trained 601 teachers and administrators, thereby benefitting over 16,000 students in grades 1 to 3.

Despite delays and adjustments to the change in GON administration, nearly all targets were met and exceeded. The planned system-wide implementation of the active learning curriculum was postponed one year due to the new Minister's decision to continue the validation process a second year.

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

USAID/Nicaragua's currently approved strategy is set to end in 2009 (the last year of funding being 2008). In view of this, USAID's chief partner accelerated the pace of the core program that extends the network of model schools each year. The partner wanted as many schools as possible to have at least one and hopefully two full school years to implement and experience the model school approach before this phase of the program ends. The partner also took advantage of current prices on materials, and moved its planned

purchases up a year.

In terms of performance against indicators, this was a banner year. The training activities trained as many teachers and administrators in FY07 as they had done in the prior three years total. The student numbers, which are not cumulative, surpassed the target by 20%. The only indicator that did not reach target was the number of Parent-Teacher Associations supported by the program. This is due in part to the partner's decision to accelerate network extension ahead of schedule, therefore focusing more on pedagogical aspects of the program and less on community base support to schools.

The indicator on learners in pre-primary school has been eliminated because the Mission did not proceed with the pre-school activity.

Deleted indicators are noted as NA.

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

Nicaragua's economy has grown as the country increases international trade. In 2006, the economy grew by 3.7%. Imports increased 16% while exports increased 20%. Participation in CAFTA-DR contributed to this growth with a 17% increase in the value of trade between Nicaragua and the other members of the free trade agreement in 2006. Foreign direct investment in Nicaragua reached \$290 million.

USAID's program supports the GON effort to upgrade compliance with the CAFTA-DR provisions; the private sector to enhance its capacity as an advocate for trade reform; and entrepreneurs, large and small, to capture the market opportunities contained in the free trade agreement.

Following the change in government in January 2007, many experienced trade officials that had worked closely with USAID were replaced with inexperienced political appointees. Delays resulted as decision-making was centralized. The GON declined to send representatives to CAFTA-DR regional meetings. While the GON has expressed its commitment to CAFTA-DR, the president has criticized the agreement and free trade in public speeches, expressing a preference for trade based on economic cooperation with socialist countries. In August, the GON seized an Esso Standard Oil Company (Exxon/Mobil) facility, under the pretext of collecting back taxes. Although the facility was eventually returned, the affect on investment is uncertain.

Adjusting to these challenges, USAID continued to work with the GON on CAFTA-DR compliance but at the same time increased program emphasis on the private sector and was able to meet or exceed targets set for FY07.

In FY07, the program worked with the GON, the National Assembly, and the Nicaraguan private sector for the drafting and harmonization of 15 laws and regulations required to meet CAFTA-DR commitments, including four laws that were actually enacted and will upgrade GON trade and investment promotion authority. (These activities are also reported under Private Sector Competitiveness but counted only once in the indicators.)

The program conducted nine regional workshops for small and medium size enterprises and trained over 2,000 persons in topics covering export requirements and standards, commodity specific export opportunities, and the protection of intellectual property rights. Women constituted one-third of all presenters and participants. (These activities are also reported under Private Sector Competitiveness but counted only once in the indicators)

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

USAID's program promotes legal and regulatory reforms that help Nicaragua comply with CAFTA-DR.

While the new government's anti-free trade rhetoric is disconcerting, in practice the GON is honoring its commitments under CAFTA-DR and beginning negotiations for a similar free trade agreement with the European Union. The program made significant gains with the passage of new laws and the modification of others that will improve the trade and investment enabling environment.

In FY07, USAID provided assistance for the drafting and revision of 15 laws or regulations that comprise the GON's CAFTA-DR complementary agenda for compliance. Four of these laws, the competition law, water law, access to public information law, and patent and invention reforms, were passed by the National Assembly in FY07 and will improve the trade and investment climate in Nicaragua. When all of these laws and regulations are enacted and fully incorporated into the Nicaraguan civil code they will form a body of legislation that will increase security for investors, improve safeguards for the environment, and provide increased trade opportunities for farmers, manufactures, and service providers.

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

Nicaragua's ability to capture the benefits of trade is hampered by numerous factors: the absence of quality control, lack of market information, and inadequate infrastructure.

USAID activities to improve the trade and investment capacity of Nicaragua's producers are attempting to tackle several of those problems by providing technical assistance on quality control, marketing, and export requirements.

In FY07, trade capacity was strengthened through the design of strategic investment promotion plans and studies on the agricultural sector and a market plan for the medical equipment industry. The program held 27 training events on trade topics covering intellectual property rights, alternative dispute resolution, food packaging and labeling, patents and trademarks, rules of origin, management of trade preference levels, and International Standardization Organization (ISO) quality standards.

USAID also held commodity-specific export opportunity workshops in sectors where Nicaragua could have an advantage, including the medical equipment industry, plantains, dairy and fruits and vegetables. More than 2,000 people (34% women) attended these trainings.

While a handicrafts promotion activity was terminated by mutual agreement with the implementers, USAID targets for firms receiving capacity building assistance to export were greatly exceeded through other activities, with 1,215 firms receiving assistance.

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

USAID greatly exceeded its targets for trade and investment capacity building. The opportunities offered by CAFTA-DR and the increase in exports to the U.S. have generated a greater interest by producers to meet

export standards and the attendance at training events exceeded expectation. The program exceeded its target for the number of women participants due to high participation from small and medium size enterprises that are mostly women-owned and/ or have women employees. Targets for FY08 are lower as the program will be ending April 30, 2008.

The target for number of capacity-building service providers receiving USG assistance was not met due to mutual agreement with the implementer to terminate the program.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

Agriculture is Nicaragua's most important economic sector accounting for 26 percent of aggregate production and 29 percent of employment. Small-holder operations are often un-mechanized, with minimal infrastructure, little access to credit, and reliance on traditional buying and selling practices. The country is also susceptible to natural disasters. At the end of FY07, Hurricane Felix, a category five storm, destroyed crops in the country's North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN), and heavy rains and floods, shortly after Hurricane Felix, damaged crops in several departments in the north and northwestern Pacific area of the country.

USAID's goals for this sector are to expand market-driven agricultural diversification for food security and implementation of new opportunities of CAFTA-DR and other free trade agreements.

The new GON administration supports CAFTA-DR, but the new government's most publicized agricultural initiative, the Zero Hunger program, promotes unsustainable farming by distributing seeds and farm animals to small farmers without a market strategy.

USAID's market-led programs have proven to be effective in improving competitiveness and in increasing incomes, particularly for small and medium-scale producers.

In FY07, USAID provided technical assistance, training, and some infrastructure support for 36,740 farmers to produce specialty coffee and horticulture products for local, regional and international markets. USAID-assisted farmers had sales totaling \$22.1 million. These activities generated 18,000 new jobs.

In response to Hurricane Felix in the RAAN and the floods in other parts of the country, USAID programs provided emergency food assistance and tools and seeds for economic recovery.

These achievements met or exceeded the targets set for FY07. The advances made through the USAID program in agriculture are furthering economic growth and strengthening the capacity to compete successfully.

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

USAID is helping Nicaragua take advantage of the opportunities of CAFTA-DR through the development of a competitive, market-oriented economy with particular emphasis on rural economic diversification and trade capacity building. These activities provide technical assistance to Nicaraguan producers to meet local, regional, and international market demand for fresh fruits and vegetables and other high-value crops.

USAID programs under this element provided assistance for increased small scale irrigation systems;

horticulture, basic grains, and specialty coffee production; tertiary road maintenance and training in commercialization and business organization. These activities were aimed at strengthening Nicaragua's nascent participation in CAFTA-DR.

In FY07, 36,740 farmers received training and technical assistance. Production for all targeted products was 31,730 tons and more than 18,200 jobs were maintained or created. Product sales totaled \$22 million. Many farmers have benefited from an agreement engineered by USAID with Wal-Mart Central America in 2003, and expanded in 2006. The agreement now covers seven activities, 59 products, and more than 5,000 small and medium farmers. Many of these farmers doubled or tripled annual incomes and, for the first time, can count on steady monthly incomes.

Approximately 14,236 producers in poor, rural municipalities are receiving assistance under USAID's ongoing P.L. 480 Title II Food Security Program (2002-2008). The program promotes production of high-value, non-traditional crops and links micro and small-scale farmers to markets. Assistance with greenhouses/tunnels, and infrastructure for processing and packaging products has improved competitiveness and increased agricultural exports.

USAID programs also provided emergency assistance and tools and seeds for economic recovery for producers in the RAAN, after Hurricane Felix destroyed crops near the end of FY07, and for producers in the north and northwestern departments that were affected by heavy rains and floods.

All of these achievements met or exceeded the targets set for FY07 and farmers have expanded and strengthened linkages to new markets, improved the quality of their crops, increased yields and production, and increased their income.

Women were active trainees, participants, leaders, and beneficiaries. Efforts continue to further increase their involvement. Overall, women's participation averaged 20% in all activities.

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

The program met all targets and greatly exceeded targets for the number of individuals who received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training. This was spurred by USAID alliances with the private sector and increased demands for products. Based on this, targets for FY08 have been adjusted upwards. However, they are lower than the FY07 results because FY08 is the last year of the P.L. 480 Food Security Program and the number of farmers receiving assistance will be lower as the program closes out. An increased focus on women producers helped double the number of women receiving assistance from the program in FY 2007.

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

Increased competitiveness is essential for Nicaragua to take advantage of free trade opportunities, which will stimulate growth and generate employment. Regulatory barriers to international trade and investment, weak property rights, non-transparent government and business practices all hinder Nicaragua's competitiveness.

USAID programs for this area focus on identifying and eliminating specific barriers and constraints to increased trade and investment; improving trade, labor and environmental regulations and standards; and

assisting small and medium enterprises in quality production to increase competitiveness and meet market demands.

The new GON, which took office in January 2007, has been critical of free market economic policies. The GON seized an Esso Standard Oil Company (Exxon/Mobil) facility in August 2007, under the pretext of collecting back taxes. Although the facility was eventually returned, the effect on the business enabling environment is uncertain. Nevertheless, the GON publicly supports CAFTA-DR and has maintained a dialogue with the private sector.

USAID has continued to work with the GON and the private sector on laws that will improve the business climate. One important measure was the drafting of a new competition law which was passed by the National Assembly. (These activities are also reported under Trade and Investment but counted only once in the indicators)

Additionally, the program has provided assistance to small and medium size enterprises for the start-up of new enterprises and the expansion of others. Nine workshops designed to educate small and medium-sized enterprises on export opportunities under CAFTA-DR and marketing were held during the year throughout the country and producers have been introduced to venture capitalism as an alternative to bank loans. (These activities are also reported under Trade and Investment but counted only once in the indicators.)

The program met or exceeded targets.

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

USAID's program in this element provides assistance to the GON and the private sector to improve policies, laws, regulations and administrative practices that foster competitiveness.

In FY07, the program contributed to the passage of a new competition law. This law establishes rules and policies that will promote and protect open, fair, and economically efficient competition in the market. It provides the enabling authority for an independent agency that will advocate for competition, review prospective mergers and acquisitions, and challenge those that would likely lead to higher prices, fewer choices, and less innovation. Although the new GON has been critical of free trade policies, the rapid passage of this law by the National Assembly bodes well for an improved business environment.

There are also 15 other commercial laws and regulations that are being revised and harmonized to meet CAFTA-DR compliance with USAID assistance. When these laws are fully enacted, they will contribute to improving the business enabling environment.

The USAID program supported the establishment of two arbitration and mediation centers in two important business chambers in FY07. These centers provide an effective and expedited alternative to the private sector for settling commercial disputes and thus avoiding long, costly court trials. This will contribute to improving the country's business enabling environment.

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

USAID programs focus on increasing the productivity and competitiveness of Nicaragua's small and medium size enterprises to take advantage of the opportunities of CAFTA-DR.

A USAID Global Development Alliance provided technical assistance to 17 firms, exceeding the target, and introduced them to the concept of venture capital as an alternative to bank loans. Seven of these small businesses received \$290,000 in financing through the program. More than 600 people attended 11 educational events on entrepreneurship, alternative sources of financing, corporate social responsibility and electronic commerce.

In FY07, USAID conducted a series of workshops for small and medium-sized enterprises on export opportunities and marketing. Topics covered included International Standardization Organization (ISO) standards, tariff preference levels, patents and trade markets, and label standards. The program also held workshops on commodity-specific export opportunities for plantain, squash, citrus, dairy, and organic honey producers.

A Development Credit Authority Loan Guarantee Program that supports loans to small and medium enterprises that work in agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, aquaculture and services realized an additional \$9.5 million in loan guarantees and the program is 58% subscribed.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment

This program exceeded targets and was able to put in place two alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in two major business chambers in the country. With the program's support four core commercial laws were enacted out of fifteen that are being revised and harmonized. The program has readjusted its target for FY08 and expects to have 10 laws put into place.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment

Nicaragua is rich in tropical flora and fauna and natural resources. Several reserves and national parks have been created over the years. However, these protected areas are subject to encroachment by small land holders and illegal logging, farming and hunting.

Nicaragua's environmental regulations need updating to reach international standards and enforcement must be strengthened. The management of natural areas and official knowledge of the country's biodiversity is often weak.

CAFTA-DR offers new economic opportunities for Nicaragua and includes environmental regulations that must be met. USAID programs in the environment focus on helping Nicaragua comply with the regulations and benefit from the economic opportunities offered by green markets and ecotourism. Programs help improve management of targeted watersheds, protected areas management and the promotion of sustainable tourism.

In an effort to control illegal logging, the GON enacted a Logging Ban Law. However, the ban has no provisions for sustainable logging and has affected USAID's forestry certification program. USAID continues to discuss the issue with the government.

In addition, Hurricane Felix, a category five storm, which hit Nicaragua's North Atlantic Autonomous

Region (RAAN) on September 4, 2007, damaged 270,000 hectares of forest, including forests under sustainable management under USAID's program. An assessment is pending on the environmental affects of Hurricane Felix.

Despite these setbacks, the program exceeded targets. Over 8,284 hectares are under improved natural resource management. USAID's program currently has 21,000 hectares of forest that are in the certification process and 42,000 hectares that are nearing authorization to initiate the certification process.

An area where USAID, the GON, and the private sector are collaborating closely is in the promotion of sustainable tourism. USAID has provided assistance for the development of several products that promote Nicaraguan tourism, including maps, calendars, brochures and guides. These products have received international awards and the program contributed to Nicaragua's selection as one of the top 50 destinations by Outside Magazine.

In addition, with USAID assistance, the GON developed a work plan for clean energy alternatives.

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

USAID's program provides technical assistance and training for building small and medium size enterprise competitiveness while conserving biodiversity through best management practices and certification. The program includes improved management of targeted watersheds, protected areas management and sustainable agriculture and tourism.

A USAID Global Development Alliance for sustainable forestry, agriculture and tourism is providing assistance for income-generating activities, such as green market links and sustainable tourism, which offer new economic opportunities under CAFTA-DR. This program and others with the U.S. Forest Service particularly target communities and small and medium size producers around natural areas to promote the production of certified crops such as coffee and cacao, and ecotourism. It also promotes increased private-sector involvement in the planning and implementation of natural resource management.

In FY07, training in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation was expanded, with nearly 200 persons trained. With USAID technical and marketing assistance, 585 producers increased their incomes from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.

USAID's program is also strengthening in-country capacity on environmental laws enforcement. In FY07, the program implemented three training events (four days of classroom and field training activities each), attended by 113 environment inspectors from Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, MARENA. Participants received training on environmental law compliance. In addition, USAID provided assistance for a National Registry of Environmental Services Providers and certified providers, and drafted a policy for voluntary agreements on cleaner production between the GON and the private sector.

In collaboration with the Nicaraguan Chamber of Tourism, USAID developed three new tourism products, a map, bird watching guide and a calendar that promotes sustainable tourism. These products won several international awards. The program also held four workshops, training 92 participants from small and medium-size tourism enterprises in Best Management Practices for sustainable tourism and market opportunities of ecotourism.

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

In keeping with the spirit of CAFTA-DR's promotion of environmental stewardship in the member countries, USAID is advancing the transfer and adoption of cleaner production technologies. In cooperation with the GON Ministries of Energy and Mines and the Environment, and the Nicaraguan private sector, USAID will identify and evaluate energy efficiency and technologies and make recommendations for reducing energy consumption by residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial facilities.

This is a new activity begun at the end of FY07. USAID has consulted closely with the GON and other international donors and made a presentation on the options for financing clean energy to Nicaragua's National Clean Energy Center. The program provided assistance to the GON Ministries of Natural Resources and Energy and Mines to develop a work plan on developing clean energy alternatives.

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

This was a new implementing mechanism in FY 2007, therefore targets were not set. In the first year of implementation, the program was able to bring more than 8,000 additional hectares under improved natural resource management. This was the result of a Global Development Alliance that provides assistance to small and medium-scale producers for certified products and ecotourism.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

USAID/Nicaragua has achieved several important results in this key issue in the Justice Systems, Civic Participation, Business Enabling Environment, Basic Education, Maternal and Child Health, and Reproductive Health elements. Mediation centers are developing strategic alliances with civil society organizations and others involved in the justice sector to refer cases to centers and improve access to justice and create a better investment climate. Model schools trained public primary school principals to ensure that they promote quality education. The Ministry of Education trainers' network received training on education techniques and health. The Ministry of Health has also received training at local levels on community health issues such as, birth plan, safe water, nutrition and integrated surveillance systems.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

USAID/Nicaragua has taken important steps toward anti-corruption reform in the Anti-Corruption, Elections and Maternal and Child Health elements. Over 700 government officials and 1,000 civil society representatives received training in social auditing, transparency and political party finance legislative transparency, as well as access to public information and techniques for investigating anti-corruption cases. A new merit-based selection system for prosecutors was introduced and public events and media campaigns increased participation of civil society organizations in the merit-based selection of Supreme Court magistrates. Additionally, 47,000 party poll watchers were trained to ensure a free and credible national election; 52 services were selected to identify vulnerabilities for petty corruption; and there was increased participation at the municipal level in the decision-making process to demand accountability in the use of public resources, including participatory budgeting and social auditing.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

USAID/Nicaragua's main achievements in Microenterprise include the provision of technical assistance in the development, organization and advancement of over 20 microenterprises throughout the country. Eight community credit enterprises were organized and obtained legal status to provide credit for agricultural and non-agricultural activities and facilitate the processes for product commercialization. These eight enterprises serve 13 communities and 141 members. In addition, 17 local microenterprises received technical assistance to improve managerial practices and access to financing. Five of these companies received training related to management practices required to exporting to the United States and three of those firms are currently exporting their product. These results were attained under the agriculture and private sector competitiveness elements.

Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building

USAID/Nicaragua's main achievements in trade capacity building include improvements in the legal and regulatory framework surrounding trade, as well as the provision of training for many small farmers to improve their knowledge of and ability to trade. The Mission has focused its efforts on the regulatory and legal framework for trade, working with the Government of Nicaragua and the private sector to fully implement CAFTA-DR and strengthen their capacity to compete successfully in the international market. Trainings provided by a number of projects have improved the capacity of local farmers to conduct commercialization processes and increased their ability to negotiate with buyers, thus reducing a number of intermediaries needed in the production and commercialization chain. These results were attained under the trade and investment, agriculture and private sector competitiveness elements.

Key Issue Performance \ Applied Research

USAID/Nicaragua's main achievements in Applied Research include several studies conducted to improve the targeting and impact of activities in health and education. The Mission conducted an education diagnostic to determine the necessities and problems in public primary schools. Two other education studies were carried out; one to determine the factors necessary for successful transition from pre- to primary school and another to do the same for the transition from primary to high school. One partner created a database of current and potential condom outlets in HIV/AIDS high-risk areas, cross-referenced by socio-economic and risk level. This study will increase the efficiency of social marketing programs. Another NGO designed and conducted several studies to learn more about target groups for HIV/AIDS prevention activities in order to better design program activities and evaluate program performance. These results were attained in the HIV/AIDS and Basic Education elements.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

USAID/Nicaragua has achieved several important results in this key issue in the Justice Systems, Elections, Anti-Corruption, Basic Education and Maternal and Child Health elements. Civil society initiatives made great strides in promoting asset disclosure by public officials, making a previously taboo subject into an item of national debate. Additionally, 206 representatives of civil society human rights coalitions were trained in public participation to enhance oversight of government, seven community-based mediation centers were created with 2,475 cases resolved this fiscal year and three pilot civil society user committees were created to monitor justice sector activities. "Get Out the Vote" efforts included concerts, town halls and caravans to promote voting. Parent Councils and student governments helped solve problems at the school level.

Key Issue Performance \ Water

USAID/Nicaragua's main achievements in Drinking Water and Sanitation were accomplished through installation of water systems, construction of latrines and water and sanitation education. The program constructed municipal water systems in select rural communities, generally accompanied by the installation of community-level chlorinating systems or household water filters. The Mission emphasized promotion and training in multiple water disinfection techniques, including SODIS (solar disinfection) chlorination, filters and boiling water. A number of community water and sanitation committees were trained and assisted in the process of obtaining their legal status as "residents' associations." Latrines were constructed in rural areas and basic sanitation messages such as hand-washing, disposal of solids and waste water and correct use of water were disseminated in target communities. These results were attained in the Agricultural Sector Productivity and Maternal & Child Health elements.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

USAID/Nicaragua has achieved several important results in gender equity this year in the Justice Sector, Maternal and Child Health, Agricultural Productivity, Basic Education, HIV and Reproductive Health elements. The USAID-supported Women's Rights Coalition has increased women's access to justice. Agricultural programs focused on training women vegetable suppliers, and allowing them to take leadership roles in marketing. Additionally, males were encouraged to participate in household health, pre-natal and peri-natal activities including child growth sessions, nutritional care of children and complimentary feeding. Women are participating in forming education development plans and primary school activities focus on proactive female role models and teach female students how to talk to their parents about a variety of issues. Girls in USAID-supported schools were also encouraged to participate in student government and teachers assign girls leading positions in classroom teams.

Key Issue Performance \ Development Research

USAID/Nicaragua's main achievements in Development Research include a number of studies designed to inform the development of tools to be used by the democracy and governance program. The analysis of more than 300 inquiries concerning the implementation of the Criminal Procedures Code resulted in the presentation of 96 legal recommendations that are currently being implemented nationwide. Research was conducted on commercial arbitration which led to the development of a publication aimed at facilitating this process. Two investigations were carried out concerning human rights violations in the prison system. Finally, a study examined the protection of victims and witnesses during oral trials in order develop a guidance manual describing good practices and procedures to protect those groups. These results were attained in the Justice System element.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

USAID/Nicaragua's main achievements in Food Security include increasing agricultural production and diversification and significantly decreasing malnutrition in rural communities targeted by the project. The Mission accomplished these results through the adoption of innovative techniques to improve soil and water conservation, reduce post-harvest loss, and increase the incomes of local farmers through the sale of agricultural products. Farmers were encouraged to build resilience to seasonal variations in rainfall through irrigation and water harvesting methods as well as the planting of fruit trees that adapt to the agronomic

characteristics of the areas. Activities were undertaken in synergy with nutritional education programs for mothers and growth monitoring for young children. These results were attained in the Agriculture and Maternal and Child Health elements.

Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity

USAID/Nicaragua's achievements in Environment Biodiversity include the certification of public areas in natural resource management practices as well as accompanying training provided in those areas. In FY07, the Mission certified over 8,000 hectares and provided support to another 42,000 hectares which are nearing authorization to initiate the certification process. Training in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation was provided to 642 people. These results were attained under the environment element.

Key Issue Performance \ Invasive Species

USAID/Nicaragua's main achievements in Invasive Species focus on Avian Influenza preparedness. In FY07, the Mission worked through one implementing mechanism to develop emergency preparedness plans at the local, regional and national levels. The Mission has also developed messages to raise awareness to prevention methods to assist in Avian Influenza surveillance efforts. All activities in this area were undertaken in collaboration with Nicaraguan government counterparts (Disaster Preparedness and Response System, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Health), as well as local NGO partners. These results were achieved under the Maternal and Child Health element.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Nicaragua

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
2,599	2,790	638	400	200	1,279	1,367	360	196	120	1,320	1,423	278	204	80

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of Legal Aid Groups and Law Clinics Assisted by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	24	28	25	30

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of Legal Institutions and Associations supported by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
39	49	56	37	56

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
2,390	5,100	7,297	4,800	3,650	1,106	2,346	4,239	2,208	2,120	1,284	2,754	3,058	2,592	1,530

1242

2.1.3 Justice System narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

USAID's program has been very successful in FY07 in increasing access to justice for Nicaraguans. With the establishment of 16 mediation centers nationwide and support for the expansion of the Public Defenders office and training for justice facilitators, the program greatly exceeded its target for the number of receiving legal services.

FY07 targets included multiple counting of persons who received a number of different trainings. In order to accurately reflect the number of persons actually trained, the data collection method has been modified in order to exclusively count individuals regardless of the number of courses/seminars attended. Consequently, FY07 actual data for the number of government and nongovernmental persons trained is much lower than the target. However, the numbers reflect qualitative achievements of the program.

The goal of this program is for a long-term commitment by justice sector personnel and nongovernmental civil society representatives to advocate for judicial reforms. The participation in multiple trainings is an indication of the commitment of these government officials and civil society representatives and they will have been better prepared to advocate and implement reforms.

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.5 Program Support (Rule of Law)

Number of special studies

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

1 chars

2.1.5 Program Support (Rule of Law) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
110	120	700	130	100	65	65	280	70	50	45	55	420	60	50

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	6	35	12	10

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7,000	7,200	7,079	7,400	120	3,900	4,000	3,823	4,100	60	3,100	3,200	3,256	3,300	60

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
	79	90	134	100	10

1115

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

chars

USAID's anti-corruption program exceeded or met training targets for both government officials and citizens during FY07. A total of 700 government officials received training, well beyond the 120 planned. This involved officials in eight municipalities, and National Assembly Deputies and staff, who received anti-corruption training on access to public information, municipal legislation and citizen participation. In FY08, USAID expects to target fewer government officials for training and focus instead on citizen and nongovernmental organization training.

More than 7,000 citizens and people affiliated with nongovernmental organizations receiving anti-corruption training, meeting the target. The number of external oversight mechanisms (38) and the number of USAID-supported anticorruption measures (134) exceeded targets. In qualitative terms, the program was successful in engaging citizen participation in anticorruption activities and in raising public awareness. In FY08, targets have been lowered as the program will focus on training for municipal elections scheduled for November 2008.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

Number of special studies

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

1 chars

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

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
81,276	-	437	-	2,720	39,694	-	176	-	1,088	41,582	-	261	-	1,632

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

Number of political parties and political groupings receiving USG Assistance to articulate platform and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	-	2	-	4

1403
chars

2.3.3 Political Parties narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The program did not set 2007 targets for this element as it was not included in the FY07 Operational Plan. USAID provided support for national elections, which were held at the beginning of FY07. The indicators for this element are listed in the custom indicator table. The program reached nearly the entire Nicaraguan population with voter education through massive media campaigns using radio, television, and newspapers. Targets for FY08 are lower as many of the activities will be covered under other elements.

The number of election officials trained for the upcoming municipal elections does not have an FY08 target. The bulk of this training will occur in the first quarter FY09.

In strengthening democratic political processes, USAID established a leadership program that trained 437 members from six political parties through DCHA funding. Six youth leaders were trained in improved political party practices, transparency, and communication skills. The program is providing technical assistance for six party reform projects in three or the four political parties.

Training also was provided to 52 National Assembly deputies and advisors on the National Assembly Organization Law to strengthen the role of the National Assembly to legislate and to reinforce its role

on in providing checks and balances between the different branches of government.

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

Number of special studies

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

1 chars

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

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

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

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

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Promote Political Participation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	-	4	-	4

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
6	-	6	-	2

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
126,255	-	2,783,970	-	500	65,067	-	1,415,964	-	250	61,188	-	1,368,006	-	250

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
34	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

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

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

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
-	-	-	-	-

1 chars

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

Number of special studies

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

1 chars

2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

3 Investing in People - Nicaragua

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of health workers trained in the provision of PMTCT services according to national and

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	470	750	154	1,030	80

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

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
18,347	31,000	20,746	305,001	27,000	5,508	14,000	11,850	13,500	15,500	12,848	17,000	8,896	17,000	11,500

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

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
55,039	75,000	62,236	80,500	63,000	16,492	31,000	35,550	32,500	37,000	38,547	44,000	26,686	48,000	26,000

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	603	690	490	750	150

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in HIV-related
institutional capacity building**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	20	27	32	34	34

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	249	310	321	440	160

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	180	222	322	248	72

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	133	160	168	180	20

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	4	407	-	312	412

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4,200	7,600	36,044	7,900	38,500	4,200	6,080	31,474	6,320	33,500	-	1,520	4,570	1,580	5,000

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
79	90	1	100	1

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8	14	22	22	21

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of pregnant women who received HIV counseling and testing for PMTCT and received

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4,000	8,800	4,347	9,100	5,300

Number of sector assessments

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	other					environmental					
					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 *
-	11	NA	17	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
97	115	117	135	140

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of service outlets providing the minimum package of PMTCT services according to national

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	8	11	11	14

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of special studies

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

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of targeted condom service outlets

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
135	150	209	160	219

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8,200	24,400	NA	28,000	NA

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

**1485
chars**

This program met nearly all of its targets. Numerically speaking, the success story in HIV/AIDS was the number of people who were tested and received their results – five times more than expected. This was due to unexpected increase in the number of clinics offering the tests, and aided by the input of UN HIV/AIDS, which supplied more rapid test reagent than was needed for testing pregnant women.

Outreach activities in rural areas have been delayed pending the completion of a qualitative study on rural perceptions, knowledge and practices related to HIV/AIDS. The information provided by the study will guide the design of materials with messages appropriate to rural populations. This affected outreach results as well as the number of people trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention.

The training numbers were changed to reflect number of people trained rather than number of training participants. Since targets could not be similarly changed, the comparison of results against target is misleading in several cases.

Due to the rigor of the task of assessing how many pregnant women were tested and counseled, the apparent result is less than the target. This is a partner indicator, and not available from the Ministry (Deleted indicators are noted as NA et), so the result (4,570) reflects the number that the partner could positively verify. The real number could be higher.

Deleted indicators are noted as NA.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Amount of Private Financing Mobilized with a DCA Guarantee

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	2,666,205	500,000	768,272	-	500,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	700,000	45,211	500,000	700,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	72,364	28,560	40,693	33,295	55,800

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	10,642	4,393	3,487	3,380	3,050

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of cases of child pneumonia treated with antibiotics by trained facility or community health

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	27,182	10,090	6,974	9,950	9,000

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
3,859	9,870	NA	7,070	NA

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
40,029	19,650	17,838	15,430	15,500

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
51,847	18,700	20,962	22,130	24,100

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of evaluations

					process					results					
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 *
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	9	22	-	23

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
764	840	876	924	924

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
6,400	2,000	2,240	2,000	3,500

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of newborns receiving essential newborn care through USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
47,500	17,900	34,682	21,300	40,800

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9,128	2,150	2,076	1,845	595	7,703	1,192	1,335	994	316	1,425	958	741	851	179

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
764	80	1,468	120	570	535	56	979	84	385	229	24	489	35	185

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
139	100	76	200	180

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in other strategic information management

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
360	300	461	400	550

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of postpartum/newborn visits within 3 days of birth in USG-assisted programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
47,500	19,100	30	21,600	1,500

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,175	587	201	294	150

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

USG-assisted facilities' provider staff with a written performance appraisal

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
83	90	57	95	90

1428
chars

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

This program met all but two of its 21 targets and greatly exceeded several. The numbers of people trained, the children receiving treatment, the care for pregnancies and newborns, and improvements in systems and monitoring – the story is positive across the board.

Two indicators fell short. In the first, the number of liters of drinking water disinfected, delay in training volunteers pushed the program back one year. In the other, the percentage of staff receiving performance evaluations, two of the three sample clinics had done the evaluations.

The FAMISALUD Project dropped one indicator, (children less than 12-months receiving DPT) because the available information from MOH is not USAID-specific, and QAP Project dropped another (postpartum/newborn visits within 3 days of birth) because QAP is no longer working on this. Two targets on generalized newborn treatment were greatly exceeded, due to the addition of new more health facilities.

Six of the indicators reported by PRONICASS were also included under Family Planning. Since they cover the same result, to avoid double-counting, PRONICASS is reporting on them under just MCH. The list of indicators is included in the FP indicator narrative (programs), the reported results do not cover the entire year. These results will be updated in April 2008.

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
117,159	102,500	102,500	89,842	89,842

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
-	25,000	26,599	29,800	30,300	-	22,500	-	26,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
14	13	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive 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
2	2	1	3	2

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	160	-	210	210

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs

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

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
-	12,000	6,397	10,000	10,000

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
-	400	348	300	300	-	200	285	150	150	-	200	63	150	150

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	75	50	-	100	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in other strategic information management

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	819	320	89	400	200

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	1	2	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
	51	20	14	-	10

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	83	97	110	110

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

USG-assisted facilities' provider staff with a written performance appraisal

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Value of pharmaceuticals and health commodities purchased by USG-assisted governmental entities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9,000	166,820	239,675	230,570	230,572

1499 chars 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

On the logistical side, the supply of contraceptives and pharmaceuticals met their targets, and only 14 service point experienced stock-outs of contraceptives, vs. a target of 10. The number of service points providing FP counseling or services exceeded the target by 16% (97 vs. a target of 83).

Other FP results were affected by the GON transition. In two cases, delays in reaching agreement with MOH on training and outreach activities meant that implementation was delayed and targets were not reached. Also, since MOH has not yet approved FP norms, the training of personnel in evidence-based clinical guidelines will not begin until FY08.

Concerning reporting of PRONICASS results, the Mission decided that it should consolidate several of its indicators under MCH in order to avoid double-counting. This affects the following indicators:

- # of USG-assisted service delivery points reporting stock-outs of specific tracer drugs
- USG-assisted facilities' provider staff with a written performance appraisal
- # of institutions with improved MIS, as a result of USG Assistance
- # of institutions that have used USG-assisted MIS System Information to inform administrative/management decisions

In addition, the indicator of number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs was deleted as no longer valid (it is noted as NA).

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,380,856	314,430	351,692	426,630	430,000	709,932	160,400	171,666	217,600	211,000	670,924	154,030	180,026	209,030	219,000

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of monitoring plans

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4,378	2,920	2,555	2,110	2,000

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of special studies

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4,996	1,254	4,234	1,634	4,000	3,797	914	3,673	1,184	3,330	1,199	340	561	450	670

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
138,140	11,245	60,920	1,875	7,256

1327
chars

3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID/Nicaragua's currently approved strategy is set to end in 2009 (the last year of funding being 2008). In view of this, USAID's chief partner accelerated the pace of the core program that extends the network of model schools each year. The partner wanted as many schools as possible to have at least one and hopefully two full school years to implement and experience the model school approach before this phase of the program ends. The partner also took advantage of current prices on materials, and moved its planned purchases up a year.

In terms of performance against indicators, this was a banner year. The training activities trained as many teachers and administrators in FY07 as they had done in the prior three years total. The student numbers, which are not cumulative, surpassed the target by 20%. The only indicator that did not reach target was the number of Parent-Teacher Associations supported by the program. This is due in part to the partner's decision to accelerate network extension ahead of schedule, therefore focusing more on pedagogical aspects of the program and less on community base support to schools.

The indicator on learners in pre-primary school has been eliminated because the Mission did not proceed with the pre-school activity.

Deleted indicators are noted as NA.

NA.

gender			
FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-

other				impact				
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
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

4 Economic Growth - Nicaragua

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Amount of Private Financing Mobilized with a DCA Guarantee

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
13,454,940	3,545,060	9,098,419	-	9,000,000

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of Capacity-Building Service Providers receiving USG assistance

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

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 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
-	4	1,215	8	465

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
32,602	510	2,065	200	790	19,345	235	-	100	-	13,257	275	-	100	-

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of Trade and Investment capacity building diagnostics conducted

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	4	4	-	1

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of USG supported training events on topics related to investment capacity building and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
81	1	27	3	10

732

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

chars

USAID greatly exceeded its targets for trade and investment capacity building. The opportunities offered by CAFTA-DR and the increase in exports to the U.S. have generated a greater interest by producers to meet export standards and the attendance at training events exceeded expectation. The program exceeded its target for the number of women participants due to high participation from small and medium size enterprises that are mostly women-owned and/ or have women employees. Targets for FY08 are lower as the program will be ending April 30, 2008.

The target for number of capacity-building service providers receiving USG assistance was not met due to mutual agreement with the implementer to terminate the program.

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
11,595	2,350	5,763	1,955	14,397

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

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
20,058	10,295	36,746	6,695	13,900	6,016	3,070	13,178	2,000	5,077	14,042	7,225	23,568	4,695	8,823

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
26	1	6	-	7

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
549	230	256	134	206

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
34	7	41	2	2

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	18,883	12,365	12,887	5,375	9,365

**653
chars**

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

The program met all targets and greatly exceeded targets for the number of individuals who received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training. This was spurred by USAID alliances with the private sector and increased demands for products. Based on this, targets for FY08 have been adjusted upwards. However, they are lower than the FY07 results because FY08 is the last year of the P.L. 480 Food Security Program and the number of farmers receiving assistance will be lower as the program closes out. An increased focus on women producers helped double the number of women receiving assistance from the program in FY 2007.

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment

Number of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms put in place as a result of USG

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

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment

Number of the 11 core commercial laws put into place with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	3	11	-	10

368 chars

4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

This program exceeded targets and was able to put in place two alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in two major business chambers in the country. With the program's support four core commercial laws were enacted out of fifteen that are being revised and harmonized. The program has readjusted its target for FY08 and expects to have 10 laws put into place.

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	terrestrial					marine				
					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
-	-	250	-	50,000	-	-	250	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-

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
837,762	-	8,284	-	50,000

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

					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
297	-	752	-	380	90	-	264	-	120	207	-	488	-	260

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

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

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,866	-	26	-	80	560	-	20	-	51	1,306	-	6	-	29

388

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

chars

This was a new implementing mechanism in FY 2007, therefore targets were not set. In the first year of implementation, the program was able to bring more than 8,000 additional hectares under improved natural resource management. This was the result of a Global Development Alliance that provides assistance to small and medium-scale producers for certified products and ecotourism.

FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Select Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of domestic election observers trained with USG assistance - Total	11,000	1,932
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of domestic election observers trained with USG assistance - women	4,400	773
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of domestic election observers trained with USG assistance - men	6,600	1,159
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of elections officials trained with USG assistance - Total		
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of elections officials trained with USG assistance - women	36,341	0
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of elections officials trained with USG assistance - men	42,443	0
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of people reached by USG assisted voter education - Total	3,665,141	100,000
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of people reached by USG assisted voter education - women	1,832,571	50,000
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of people reached by USG assisted voter education - men	1,832,570	50,000
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of laws or amendments to ensure credible elections drafted with USG assistance	3	1
2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes	Number of electoral administration procedures and systems strengthened with USG assistance	5	1
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information activities	16	12
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG assistance	11	17
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG assistance	1	0
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of institutions that have used USG-assisted MIS System Information to inform administrative/management decisions	1	1
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of evaluations	2	1
4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations	11	13
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Sales of selected agricultural goods (in \$000s)	22,113	27,154
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Production level of selected agricultural goods	634,599	1,687,830
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Employment generated by USAID-supported agricultural activities.	18,238	18,609

4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	4,412	310
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee	9,098,419	9,000,000
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions	0	4
4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity	Number of firms receiving USG supported assistance to improve their management practices	207	143
4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity	Number of SMEs receiving USG supported assistance to access bank loans or private equity	17	29
4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity	Number of SMEs that successfully accessed bank loans or private equity as a result of USG assistance	7	5
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Number of hectares of land certified under Best Management Practices	8,034	0
4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment	Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills, and techniques	0	180