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ENDORSEMENT MEMO FOR DIRECTOR OF U.S. FOREIGN  
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SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2008 Operational Plan and Performance Report –  
Phase I, Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

I soundly endorse the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade's FY 2008 Operational Plan and FY 2007 Performance Report. This document highlights EGAT's role as a center of technical excellence and field support for USAID efforts in several areas that contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction as well as for programs in the education sector. It also emphasizes EGAT's responsibilities in specific efforts that cut across all sectors such as promoting gender equity and leveraging private sector financing for development activities.

The FY 2007 Performance Report shows that EGAT met or exceeded most of its performance targets and highlights achievements over the past year. I would like to take the opportunity here to focus on "how" it achieved its successes. As a central support bureau, EGAT used a number of innovative approaches to help USAID field missions and their partners execute their programs and to enlist and leverage support from other donors, NGOs, other U.S. Government organizations and the private sector.

Our highly qualified technical experts provided more than 5,000 days of field support to USAID missions in FY 2007. More than 660 of these TDY days were in post-conflict countries, such as Afghanistan, where EGAT helped to: assess the country's business enabling environment; develop alternative crop programs; design programs to restructure and improve cost recovery in the water supply and power sectors; and develop road improvement projects. In Liberia, EGAT technical experts assisted the new government in restoring electricity to the country and helped with the design and implementation of community forestry and biodiversity conservation efforts.

In addition to direct technical assistance, EGAT managed a wide array of contract and grant mechanisms that missions can access, through "buy-ins", for assistance in program design, implementation and evaluation. Several of these mechanisms were heavily used in FY 2007. For example, Mission buy-ins to EGAT's basic education mechanisms totaled \$141 million. EGAT's management of the Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) - Private Sector contract mechanism provided a vehicle for more than \$100 million of mission private sector assistance activities, including a \$7.5 million business regulation program in Moldova and a \$16 million activity in the Central Asia Republics to improve economic competitiveness.

Another key achievement in FY 2007 was the development of tools, toolkits, guides and best practices for use by USAID and its development partners worldwide. A Guide to Economic Growth in Post-Conflict Countries, that draws upon USAID experience to date with post-conflict economic growth activities, was completed and will soon be available on EGAT's website. In the education sector, EGAT developed and field tested an innovative Education and Fragility Assessment Tool in Mali, Liberia, and Rwanda. The Tool's purpose is to identify and analyze the links between education and fragility so as to be able to develop assistance strategies and programs that both mitigate the sources of fragility and contribute to building more resilient education systems. This Tool is now being used by a number of USAID's partners. A leading-edge Climate Change Adaptation Guidance Manual was completed and disseminated to over forty USAID field missions, as well as to thousands of readers from governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, business, and academia via a list service for climate change issues. As a result, the Manual is being used in two new USAID projects and is also being used by the Asian Development Bank in developing its own climate adaptation guidance.

These toolkits, best practices and lessons learned were widely disseminated not only at training courses, international workshops, and conferences, but also on EGAT-supported knowledge sharing websites. The education sector's Global Learning Portal which received more than one million "hits" in FY 2007 and the award-winning microenterprise website, microLINKS, which received more than five million "hits" connected development practitioners to each other and with the latest learning in a particular sector. They facilitated collaboration and peer assistance to identify promising innovations, refined and disseminated lessons learned and best practices, and adapted them for application in the field.

EGAT's strong emphasis on partnerships with other donors, NGOs, the private sector, as well as other U.S. Government organizations, also produced significant results in FY 2007. For example, EGAT support for a partnership with the International Copper Association expanded electrical service to 13,095 slum dwellers in San Paolo, Brazil and 20,000 slum dwellers in Mumbai, India. EGAT partnerships with major ICT companies (Cisco Systems, Intel and Microsoft) fostered greater access to information technologies by underserved communities, and with private firms, such as Nestle and Cadbury, bolstered business curriculum development with universities in Africa. EGAT support to the African Agricultural Technology Foundation, combined with support from USAID's Africa Bureau, other donors and local and multinational seed industry partners resulted in the commercialization of disease resistant maize in Kenya.

In FY 2008, EGAT will continue its technical leadership and field support role within USAID. It will place increased emphasis on the development and dissemination of new technologies and best practices and on the expansion and reinforcement of public-private partnerships, in keeping with USAID's new emphasis on a Global Development Commons that involves a wide array of development actors in knowledge sharing and collaboration on development issues. EGAT will continue to support several Presidential

Initiatives, including the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging, Global Climate Change, Trafficking in Persons, and various education initiatives such as the new Presidential Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest. The Coordinator for this Presidential Initiative and for all USG foreign assistance education programs, Dr. Thomas Corts, joined USAID and is being supported by EGAT.

EGAT's biggest challenge will be securing adequate OE funds to support this leadership role. Continued USAID excellence in these sectors requires adequate numbers of technically-qualified staff. Sufficient OE funding is needed not only for technical staff salaries, but also for the continued development and support of EGAT's technical training courses, which keep USAID technical officers up-to date on the latest developments in topics such as economic growth, fiscal policy, infrastructure development and education. In FY 2007, EGAT trained 170 USAID officers from over 50 countries and we hope to increase that number in FY 2008. Sufficient OE funding is also needed to support coordination with other donors, assuring our continued leadership role in many technical sectors in the donor community.

## EGAT FY 2008 Operational Plan Phase One Acronym List

AEI	African Education Initiative
AFR/SD	Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development
AGCI	African Global Competitiveness Initiative
APEC	Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation
BE	Basic Education
CAS	Cost Accounting Standards
CATHALAC	Water Center for the Humid Tropics of the Caribbean and Latin America
CE	Clean Energy
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CRSP	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSD-15	Commission for Sustainable Development, 15 <sup>th</sup> Session
DCHA	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau
DFI	Digital Freedom Initiative
DFID	(British) Department for International Development
ECO-Asia	Environmental Cooperation Asia
EGAT	Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade Bureau
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FIELD	Financial Integration, Economic Leveraging, Broad Based Dissemination
FSVC	Financial Services Volunteer Corps
FTI	Education For All Fast Track Initiative
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLP	Global Learning Portal
GMED	Growth oriented Microenterprise Development
GOZ	Government of Zambia
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HE	Higher Education
HED	Higher Education for Development
ICT	Internet and Communications Technology
IEHA	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information Systems
IGP	Implementation Grant Program
ILD	Institute for Liberty and Democracy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOSCO	International Organization of Securities Commission Organizations
IQCs	Indefinite Quantity Contracts
IRPF	International Real Property Foundation
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LMI	Last Mile Initiatives
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
NAREA	National Association of Real Estate Agents
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PFID	Partnership for Food Industry Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RFP	Request for Proposal
SAFE program	World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade
SEC	Securities Exchange Commission
SEGIR	Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform
SERVIR	Mesoamerican Regional Visualization and Monitoring System
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOW	Scope of Work
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
STATE/CRS	Department of State's Coordination, Reconstruction, and Stabilization
STATE/OES	Department of State's Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs
TCB	Trade Capacity Building
TLP	Telecommunications Leadership Program
USG	United States Government
USTTI	United States Telecommunications Training Institute
VEGA	Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance
WTO	World Trade Organization

# **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) 2007 Performance Report**

## **Operating Unit Performance Summary**

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) serves as a center of technical leadership and support to USAID field missions in promoting broad-based economic growth and reducing poverty. EGAT also supports investment in people through initiatives in education and promotes gender equality in all USAID programs.

In FY 2007, in key economic reform and trade areas, EGAT helped more than 20 countries improve their enabling environments for doing business; identified critical trade and investment reforms; and helped three countries improve compliance with international trade agreements.

Economic growth depends on adequate infrastructure. In FY 2007, EGAT advanced several mission initiatives to reform and strengthen water, power, transportation and communications systems. For example, EGAT improved access to modern energy services for 26,000 developing country residents and improved business operations at more than 160 energy enterprises.

A strong agriculture sector and prudent management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation are key to achieving sustained, broad-based growth. In FY 2007, EGAT increased agricultural productivity by supporting applied research on 431 technical and management practices and disseminating 270 to farm households and producer organizations. EGAT improved management of 32 million hectares of habitat important for biodiversity conservation. Some 100,000 people, half of them women, received economic benefits from sustainable natural resources.

To help the poor seize economic opportunities, EGAT improved access to sustainable financial services for microenterprises and poor households. For example, EGAT-supported microfinance institutions (MFIs) provided financial services to 230,253 clients, 64% of them women, and mobilized over \$56 million in client savings.

EGAT helped missions develop \$141 million in basic education programs to improve access to quality education, increase literacy and improve teacher training. Bureau programs trained over 3,300 African teachers and 30,000 students on gender violence issues. EGAT managed 58 ongoing and 28 new higher education partnerships for development in an estimated 40 countries.

EGAT also addresses gender concerns in development. An EGAT women's legal rights program led to Albania's first domestic violence law and Mozambique's first trafficking law. EGAT gender analyses helped missions such as Colombia integrate gender and conflict concerns into their programs.

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

EGAT's work in the transnational crime area strengthens USAID's contribution to the government-wide effort to combat trafficking in persons. Syntheses of USAID experience make lessons learned available to all USG agencies that work in anti-trafficking overseas. Achievements in 2007 included a synthesis of

USAID's anti-trafficking interventions in Africa, 2003-2006; a synthesis of trafficking issues and patterns in five Latin American countries; an examination of the trafficking issues in Egypt; and, through USAID/Zambia, assistance to the Government of Zambia in drafting new anti-trafficking laws. EGAT shared the Africa and Latin America papers with the Senior Policy Operating Group, the U.S. Government interagency coordinating group on trafficking in persons. Continuing EGAT support, combined with the work of USAID/Ecuador and USAID/Cambodia, enabled USAID to implement pilot programs on residential rehabilitation for trafficking victims.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime \ 1.5.5 Program Support (Crime)**

EGAT's Program Support Program Element 1.5.5 under Transnational Crime Program Area 1.5 strengthens USAID's contribution to the government-wide effort to combat trafficking in persons. Achievements in 2007 included a synthesis of USAID's anti-trafficking interventions in Africa, 2003-2006; a synthesis of trafficking issues and patterns in five Latin American Countries; an examination of the trafficking issues in Egypt; and, through USAID/Zambia, assistance to the Government of Zambia in drafting new anti-trafficking laws. Syntheses of USAID experience make lessons learned available to all USG Agencies that work in anti-trafficking overseas. EGAT shared the Africa and Latin America papers with the Senior Policy Operating Group, the U.S. Government interagency coordinating group on trafficking in persons. Continuing EGAT support, combined with the work of USAID/Ecuador and USAID/Cambodia, enabled USAID to implement pilot programs on residential rehabilitation for trafficking victims.

Lower than expected mission demand for technical assistance services hampered progress in this program element during 2007.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime \ 1.5.5 Program Support (Crime)**

In the first year of foreign affairs reform, the availability of anti-trafficking funding for USAID missions was uncertain. Consequently demand for technical assistance on anti-trafficking activities was lower than had been expected in January 2007 when the target numbers were created. With a more smooth process for FY 2008, the use of anti-trafficking technical assistance should increase.

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

EGAT has contributed to conflict mitigation and reconciliation through its work to increase gender equity and its contributions to the Middle East Peace Process through its Middle East Regional Cooperation Program.

In conflict and post-conflict situations, women play important roles that are often overlooked in the design and implementation of assistance interventions. Women are responsible for the survival of their children and the organization of their communities and make vital contributions to conflict mitigation and reconciliation. In FY 2007, EGAT provided technical assistance to conduct analyses of gender issues in conflict and post-conflict situations that helped USAID missions design and implement more effective conflict-related assistance. For example, a sector assessment carried out in Colombia in 2007 helped the mission integrate gender and conflict concerns throughout its operating plan by offering practical suggestions for integrating gender considerations under each program element.

EGAT's Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program contributed to the Middle East peace process by building sustainable Arab-Israeli relationships through mutually beneficial technical cooperation between Arab and Israeli scientists, students and communities on topics relevant to development in the Middle East. Arab-Israeli cooperation within projects is also becoming more direct. In 2007 only six, mostly older projects were U.S.-led, and most projects did not even include a U.S. partner. Projects also supported more in-depth joint activities including Arab students studying in Israel plus other joint lab and field work occurring in Arab countries as well as in Israel. No MERC participants left the program during the recent outbreak of additional conflict; on the contrary commitments to joint activities actually strengthened. In addition to supporting this program area element, all MERC projects are required to contribute to the foreign assistance objectives of Investing in People and/or Economic Growth. While demonstrating that peaceful cooperation yields tangible benefits for all, MERC projects also made significant development contributions in 2007, most notably in the areas of agriculture, environment, and health. In addition, these funds have also strengthened the technical capacity of developing countries through training and needed equipment as well as through the interdependent Arab-Israeli networks they helped create.

### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes**

EGAT's Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program contributed to the Middle East peace process by building sustainable Arab-Israeli relationships through mutually beneficial technical cooperation between Arab and Israeli scientists, students and communities on topics relevant to development in the Middle East. During 2007, the program supported 38 joint Arab-Israeli projects, which is more than triple the figure for concurrently active projects during a typical year in the 1990s. Arab-Israeli cooperation within projects is also becoming more direct. Ten years ago, nearly all projects were led by U.S. intermediaries. In 2007 only six, mostly older projects were U.S.-led, and most projects did not even include a U.S. partner. MERC projects conducted and completed 73 joint Arab-Israeli activities, including planning meetings, workshops involving students and technicians as well as scientists working together to solve specific problems, international gatherings that attracted participants from additional Arab countries, and outreach activities that demonstrated the value of cooperation to the larger societies beyond the scientific communities. Projects also supported more in-depth joint activities including Arab students studying in Israel plus other joint lab and field work occurring in Arab countries as well as in Israel. No MERC participants left the program during the recent outbreak of additional conflict; on the contrary commitments to joint activities actually strengthened.

In addition to supporting this program element, all MERC projects are required to contribute to the foreign assistance objectives of Investing in People and/or Economic Growth. While demonstrating that peaceful cooperation yields tangible benefits for all, MERC projects also made significant development contributions in 2007, most notably in the areas of agriculture, environment, and health. These included developing new technologies as well as Arab-Israeli business partnerships based on the technologies from current and past projects. However, the technical achievements cannot be counted against the agriculture, environment or health indicators because the funds are coded by the Department of State as Peace and Reconciliation, the overarching goal of the program. In addition, these funds have also strengthened the technical capacity of developing countries through training and needed equipment as well as through the interdependent Arab-Israeli networks they helped create.

## **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict)**

Knowledge and understanding of the impact on and the roles of women in conflict-affected areas is key to strengthening the capacity of USAID and host country governments to take steps that will mitigate the impact of conflict and facilitate peace-building initiatives. In conflict and post-conflict situations, women play important roles that are often overlooked in the design and implementation of assistance. The analysis of gender issues in conflict and post-conflict situations offered by EGAT helps USAID missions design and implement more effective programming. For example, the sector assessment carried out in Colombia in 2007 helped the mission integrate gender and conflict concerns throughout its Operating Plan by offering practical suggestions for integrating gender considerations under each program element.

Lower than expected mission demand for technical assistance services hampered progress in this EGAT program element during 2007.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict)**

The lack of clarity on USAID guidance on gender integration, combined with the challenges of assimilating foreign assistance reform, resulted in a drop in USAID mission demand for sector assessments of gender-related issues. The situation in 2008 is expected to improve. The Office of Women in Development will step up outreach efforts to ensure that missions are aware of the services available and their relevance to new operating systems

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

In many countries women do not have equal legal rights with men. Even where formal law provides for equal rights, customary law may not. This lack of legal rights hinders transformational development by hampering the access of women to labor and investment opportunities and denies national economies the additional growth that women's full participation could bring. Human rights abuses that target women include gender-based violence such as child marriage, widow abuse, and femicide. Legal change is necessary to reduce such abuses, but the law alone cannot protect them. Action by concerned communities at the local level is needed to make lasting change possible.

EGAT implemented legal rights programs with six USAID missions during 2007. Two major laws were put in place due in large part to the work of this activity -- Albania's first law on domestic violence and Mozambique's first law on human trafficking. In Albania, a report sponsored by EGAT assessed the status of women's rights against international standards and was used in collaboration with a local NGO for a comprehensive advocacy campaign using TV, newspapers, and targeted seminars. In Lesotho, EGAT worked with a local organization to raise rural women's awareness of their rights. Public awareness campaigns on gender-based violence took place in Guatemala and Madagascar. In Benin, the Bureau undertook a grassroots campaign to raise awareness of women's legal rights and of the family code. In Rwanda, the program worked with groups focused on combating gender-based violence and sponsored and organized a national conference on women's legal rights and the Rwandan family.

## **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human**

## **Rights \ 2.1.4 Human Rights**

EGAT's work under the Human Rights Program Element in 2007 focused on legal rights and empowering women through the Women's Legal Rights Initiative, which was implemented in Albania, Benin, Guatemala, Mozambique, Lesotho, Rwanda, and Swaziland in cooperation with USAID missions. The Women's Legal Rights Initiative had numerous successes during the year and met all indicator targets.

EGAT provided support to domestic NGOs to advocate for women's legal rights. For example, in Lesotho, the program worked with a local organization to raise rural women's awareness of their rights. In Rwanda, the program worked with local groups focused on combating gender-based violence. This program also sponsored and organized a national conference on women's legal rights and the Rwandan family.

In terms of curricula created or modified to focus on human rights, EGAT's Women's Legal Rights Initiative collaborated in Guatemala with the University of San Carlos completing development of a Masters Degree program on women's rights, gender and access to justice. EGAT worked in Rwanda with the Ministry of Justice to develop a course on gender issues in family law.

EGAT supported public advocacy campaigns on human rights to increase awareness of women's rights. For example in Albania an EGAT-sponsored report assessed the status of women's rights against international standards and was used in collaboration with a local NGO on a comprehensive advocacy campaign using TV, newspapers, and targeted seminars. Public awareness campaigns on gender-based violence took place in Guatemala and Madagascar. In Benin, EGAT's Women's Legal Rights program undertook a grassroots campaign to raise awareness of women's legal rights and of the family code.

Two major laws were put in place due in large part to EGAT-supported work under this program element-- Albania's first law against domestic violence and Mozambique's first law against human trafficking.

The Women's Legal Rights program concluded in 2007.

## **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.5 Program Support (Rule of Law)**

To achieve the goal of justly governed societies operating under the rule of law, the inequality of women must be addressed. EGAT's program support, primarily technical assistance and training, helps USAID missions to further rule of law objectives including enactment of model legislation, training of the judiciary, provision of legal assistance, and increased public awareness of rights and laws – all with a focus on gender-related issues.

Lower than expected mission demand for technical assistance services hampered progress in this program element during 2007. The program element did not meet its targets.

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

EGAT helps to build local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services and promote local economic development. By providing global leadership on technical issues such as urban planning, municipal management, water and sanitation services delivery and urban health, EGAT demonstrates that democracy is not just a theoretical concept, but can lead to tangible improvements in the lives of urban poor.

EGAT's participation and financial contribution to the Cities Alliance, a multi-donor donor partnership that supports city development strategies and slum-upgrading activities, allows USAID Missions to sponsor proposals to the Cities Alliance general trust fund and its Community Water and Sanitation Facility. In FY 2007, the Cities Alliance provided \$1,308,419 for seven new USAID-sponsored projects in India, Mozambique and South Africa.

In addition to these seven new projects, 20 ongoing USAID-sponsored Cities Alliance projects continued to support city development strategies and slum upgrading projects in 30 cities in Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Northern Africa. In addition to these city-level efforts, South Africa and Morocco worked to develop national strategies for slum-upgrading.

EGAT also provided field support to USAID Missions on cross-sectoral urban issues to support a broad range of programs operating at the sub-national level. In FY 2007, EGAT training programs, technical advisors and the CityLinks technical support mechanism were in great demand. EGAT's technical advisors supported five USAID Missions in carrying out baseline and feasibility studies, assessments and special studies that were instrumental in the design of: a new local government reform and decentralization program in Kosovo; a water/sanitation/hygiene program in Juba, southern Sudan; improvements to water supply sector programs in India; and local government initiatives in Ukraine.

In FY 2007, EGAT's field support mechanism, CityLinks, began to provide assistance to eight cities in Afghanistan and Ethiopia in support of USAID Mission democracy and governance objectives in these countries.

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

In FY 2007, EGAT provided global leadership on urban development issues by supporting the Cities Alliance, a multi-donor donor partnership which supports city development strategies and slum-upgrading activities. A \$250,000 EGAT contribution to Cities Alliance allowed USAID Missions to sponsor proposals to the Cities Alliance general trust fund and its Community Water and Sanitation Facility. The Cities Alliance provided \$1,308,419 for seven new USAID-sponsored projects in India, Mozambique and South Africa. These USAID-sponsored projects also leveraged an additional \$5.6 million from private sector, public sector or other donor sources.

One such new program is the second phase of the "Transformation of Mumbai (India) into a World Class City" project which will focus on developing consensus and implementing reforms identified by the Mumbai Transformation Action Plan. Phase II will design and implement slum tenure reforms, corporatize public services, and plan regional infrastructure and services amongst other activities.

More than 20 Cities Alliance projects approved in previous years were in various stages of implementation in Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Northern Africa. The on-going projects represent a total of \$7,306,801 in Cities Alliance grant funding and more than \$32 million in additional contributions.

EGAT also provided field support to improve local government management and service delivery through the CityLinks Cooperative Agreement, which facilitates technical partnerships between local governments and associations in the United States with their counterparts in developing and transition countries. Two new, substantial awards were issued in FY 2007 in Afghanistan and Ethiopia. A new award for \$1.4 million

will support the municipalities of Adama and Dira Dawa, Ethiopia. In Afghanistan, an initial \$3 million CityLinks pilot program led to the development of a new \$14 million local governance program to support improved local governance, service delivery and local economic development in six cities. EGAT's contribution to CityLinks is also leading to the development of a new health program in Jordan. CityLinks partnerships in Bulgaria, India, Russia, and Albania provided technical support to more than thirty cities to improve local economic development and strengthen political and business ties with the United States.

## **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)**

### **2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)**

In FY 2007, EGAT provided technical leadership and field support to strengthen good governance at the municipal level. This included direct support through technical experts on local government/decentralization and urban health, as well as training for USAID staff and host country counterparts on cross-sectoral urban issues. EGAT's technical advisors supported five USAID Missions, with at least two visits per country, to carry out baseline and feasibility studies, assessments and special studies that were instrumental in the design of: a new local government reform and decentralization program in Kosovo; a water/sanitation/hygiene program in Juba, southern Sudan; improvements to water supply sector programs in India; and local government initiatives in Ukraine.

EGAT also provided two offerings of the Intensive Municipal Finance training course to USAID staff and host country counterparts. The first training, held in Washington, D.C., gave USAID staff the knowledge and tools necessary to design and implement financing programs that support a broad range of technical objectives. A regional training event in Bangkok included counterparts from national and local government, the private sector and municipal associations alongside USAID staff. Participating countries developed an Action Plan for immediate next steps and medium term actions to move their respective countries towards more market-based municipal finance. A third planned training in sub-Saharan Africa was postponed due to the low number of people registered; this was primarily due to insufficient travel funds at the Mission level.

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

EGAT exceeded the targets set as the number included here reflects all activity in FY07 not the expected results for the FY07 NOA. This number includes on-going activities funded by the Cities Alliance (approximately 30 cities receiving direct assistance) which were sponsored by USAID Missions. USAID is able to sponsor Cities Alliance proposals as a result of EGAT's annual contribution to the Cities Alliance Trust Fund. As the number of Missions supporting urban programs, municipal development or local government/decentralization continues to decline in Latin America, Asia and Africa - the number of new activities funded by the Cities Alliance is expected to decline in future years. This target also represents the nine cities in Afghanistan, Jordan and Ethiopia that were initially visited by EGAT's partner the International City/County Management Association under the Leader with Associates Award Cooperative Agreement. Two new Awards were issued by Missions to support local governance and municipal services programs in FY07, the third is expected to be signed some time early in FY08

## **Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)**

EGAT's technical advisors were in high demand in FY07, providing repeat support visits to five USAID Missions. TDY support by the senior Urban Health advisor and senior Local Government specialist included assessments, program design and modifications. Jointly, the two advisors carried out 10 field support trips which exceeded initial expectations

### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health**

In FY 2007, EGAT assisted in developing a cost recovery program for urban water services in Afghanistan. Specifically, Bureau staff provided field support to formulate a strategy for dealing with cost recovery problems and began to assist in the development of Scope of Work for new activities to implement the strategy. Assistance in the design of water and sanitation system reform activities was also provided to USAID Missions in India, Armenia and Serbia.

EGAT technical experts assisted USAID/Uganda in preparing a Scope of Work for a new water services project to expand services in areas of northern Uganda affected by rebel military activity and helped USAID/Sudan Field Office to evaluate the Urban Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Solid Waste report for Juba-Southern Sudan. Bureau staff also provided technical assistance to USAID/Bolivia in the management of an industrial clean production activity that introduced new production technologies that resulted in the savings of millions of cubic meters of water.

Additionally, EGAT assisted USAID in the preparation of the FY 2006 Report to Congress on Investments in Drinking Water Supply Projects and Related Activities as well as helped the State Department to prepare and submit the FY 2007 Water for the Poor Act Implementation Report to Congress.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation**

Funding for the sole implementing mechanism contributing to this indicator was not made and funds were reprogrammed elsewhere.

### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education**

In FY07, EGAT met or exceeded Education targets through timely and consistent field support, innovative technical leadership, and programs that expanded knowledge of issues in the field, reduced gender violence, and encouraged greater economic growth and social stability. The achievements provided support for stronger education systems; more equitable access to quality education and safe schools; improved opportunities for information sharing; expanded availability and use of country-specific data and analysis; and increased scholarships and partnerships to improve the technical and management skills of individuals and increase the capacity of host country institutions.

EGAT successfully completed 137 research and special studies on issues affecting BE, including effective public-private partnerships, active learning strategies, and early-grade reading. Technical staff managed more than \$141 million in buy-ins to BE mechanisms and \$3.2 million in non-USAID support. Three assessment tools were developed and tested with positive responses from the field, including the Education and Fragility Assessment. Thousands of students and educators, including 3,300 teachers (more than twice the expected number) in 60 communities benefited from a nationally recognized training initiative designed

to reduce gender-based violence and all types of abuse.

The internet played a critical role in delivering information and services to the sector with more than 1.6 million hits at one EGAT-sponsored website and 770,000 hits at another. More than 160 individuals from 35 countries participated in a moderated online discussion on increasing access to BE.

EGAT generated nearly \$45 million in buy-ins for training and about \$13.4 million for 28 new HE partnerships between U.S. and host institutions. The new partnerships expanded Higher Education for Development (HED), a program that enables 136 scholarships and 755 exchanges; provided training opportunities for 7,400 individuals; and improved the institutional and management capacity of 154 host country HE institutions and 63 partnering organizations. HE institutions worldwide received onsite technical assistance to design, implement and evaluate activities across sectors. In Malawi, HED supported a partnership that improved the quality of animal health services; in Rwanda, it helped rebuild and bolster the capacity of agricultural institutions; and addressed trade competitiveness and promoted science literacy in Mexico.

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

EGAT support to the Basic Education (BE) Program Element is designed to strengthen education systems and the sector's information capacity. These objectives are addressed through strong field support, solid technical leadership, and the provision of demonstration programs in high-need areas (e.g., reduction of gender violence).

Key achievements in FY 2007 include direct training on gender and gender violence issues for more than 3,300 teachers, administrators and decision-makers (50 percent over projected levels), and 30,000 students; completion of 137 research activities and special studies (9 percent over projection). In addition, there were more than 2.5 million hits on EGAT's basic education on-line information systems. In FY 2007, EGAT staff conducted 21 trips to missions to provide basic education technical assistance. USAID missions provided more than \$141 million in buy-ins to EGAT BE mechanisms in FY 2007 plus an additional \$2.8 million was leveraged in non-USAID support.

The Safe Schools gender-based violence prevention programs in Ghana and Malawi received national attention. Four hundred trained teachers provided instruction to 30,000 students on how to protect themselves from sexual, physical and psychological abuse; 240 trained community counselors provided basic support to students who have experienced violence; and local members from 60 communities were mobilized to plan and implement activities to reduce gender violence. Further, a training guide for integrating gender into education programming was published and distributed to over 180 USAID staff and partners.

One planned evaluation study and five proposed monitoring plans did not occur because of the delayed award of a new mechanism and uncertainty regarding use of extant Agency sector-specific data systems. FY 2007 funds for these activities will be carried over and coupled with information outreach-to-missions, to be implemented in FY 2008.

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

In FY 2007 EGAT assisted partner countries to strengthen human and institutional capacity needed for economic growth and social stability by (1) supporting higher education partnerships through the Higher Education for Development (HED) program, and (2) providing technical assistance on design, implementation, and evaluation of higher education programs.

FY 2007 funds generated buy-in from Missions and Bureaus totalling \$13,429,494 to fund 28 new higher education partnerships (19 in economic growth, 7 in governing justly and democratically, 1 in peace and security, and 1 in humanitarian assistance). Fifty-eight ongoing partnerships in FY 2007 funded 136 scholarships, supported 755 exchanges, trained 7,400 individuals, improved the institutional capacity of 154 host country institutions of higher education, and increased the management capacity of 63 partner institutions. For example, a university partnership to strengthen public health leadership contributed to targets by conducting a faculty development workshop, designing short courses in public health, and finalizing a Masters of Public Health curriculum for the Institute of Public Health at Makerere University. Discrepancies occur between targets set and indicators reported because FY 2007 targets were estimated for new partnership activities. However, since partnerships are multi-year, the performance of activities funded is most accurately represented by indicators that include all partnership results.

EGAT staff provided technical assistance in 16 countries to support higher education programs (6 higher education monitoring/evaluation activities, 5 training/implementation activities, 3 training system design initiatives, 3 workforce/youth assessments, and 3 strategic planning design efforts). For example, an evaluation of Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) University Partnerships (6 countries) recommended that longer and better funded partnerships would result in the greatest sustainable impact. Future management and design efforts will use such findings to guide program decisions.

Critical gender issues are addressed by HED partnerships. For example a university partnership between Duke University's Pratt School of Engineering and Saudi Arabia's Effat College, a privately funded women's college, collaborated on the first undergraduate engineering curriculum for women in Saudi Arabia. All university partnerships collect participant data on gender.

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

Activities supported a range of tools, guidelines, and a policy briefs that support education reform efforts broadly. In addition, these tools were used to directly support policy dialog at the highest level in several countries including Egypt, Kenya and Zambia.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.2 Higher Education**

All indicators under HED include all activities funded through all agreements between EGAT/ED and ACE, including HNE-A-00-97-00059-00; AEG-A-00-05-0007-00, and associate agreements 523-A-00-06-00009-00; REE-A-00-06-00085-00; EHC-A-00-06-00001099; EHC-A-00-06-00001-00. FY07 Actuals include estimates for 4/07-9/07; actual numbers available mid-November 2007. Number of host-country individuals completing USG-funded exchange programs includes BS, MS, PhD degrees and diploma programs completed. Number of higher education partnerships for FY07 actuals includes new partnerships in FY07 (28 of 86 partnerships) and new partnerships anticipated in FY08 (16 of 75 partnerships). FY07 targets were estimated for only for newly initiated partnerships in FY07. FY07 Actuals reflect all active partnerships in that fiscal year (see 3.2.2: Higher Education for instruments ACE 1 (HNE-A-00-97-00059-00) and ACE 2 (AEG-A-00-05-0007-00). The investment of \$7,000,000 by EGAT/ED leveraged an additional investment

from Missions, Bureaus and the Department of State of \$9,272,011

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

In FY07 EGAT contributed to the preparation of 55 publications (papers, workshop proceedings and books) and supported international training, outreach activities and policy workshops. Publications include: "Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Kenya" and "Inequality and Poverty in Africa in an Era of Globalization: Looking Beyond Income to Health and Education". Workshop examples include: "Bottom up Interventions and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa" held in Kenya and "National Treasury Workshop on Poverty Reduction and Social Security" held in South Africa. The number of people trained, including African workshop attendees, with USG assistance was 139.

There has been extensive focus on the gender dimensions of poverty and well-being in the research supported under this Program Area, especially related to health, education and empowerment. In addition, women researchers continued to be extensively involved in collaborative training and research activities.

In addition, in FY 07 EGAT supported an assessment of USAID's performance in integrating gender into its activities, based on an examination of publicly available procurement documents. The study reviewed 75 Country Strategic Plans in force in 2005, divided between those plans approved before 2003 and those after 2003 when explicit regulations on the inclusion of gender in the planning and programming process came into effect. The study also analyzed all solicitations in the public domain during a two week period in each of four quarters from 2006-2007. The treatment of gender in both the country strategies and procurement solicitation documents was scored based on specific questions regarding the discussion of gender and a qualitative assessment of the gender discussion in the document as a whole.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations \ 3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems**

EGAT was able to exceed the research and training targets envisaged for FY 2007 under this Element. In FY 2007 activities under this element contributed to the preparation of 55 publications and several workshops. Publications include: "Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Kenya" and "Inequality and Poverty in Africa in an Era of Globalization: Looking Beyond Income to Health and Education". Workshop examples include: "Bottom up Interventions and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa held in Kenya and "National Treasury Workshop on Poverty Reduction and Social Security" held in South Africa. The number of people trained, including African workshop attendees, with USG assistance was 139.

There was extensive focus on the gender dimensions of poverty and well-being in the research EGAT supported under this Program Element, especially related to health, education and empowerment. In addition, women researchers continued to be extensively involved in collaborative training and research activities.

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

This program element focuses on cross-sectoral analysis of gender-related issues. U.S. assistance programs may be misdirected or undermined if program designers are not informed about the role of women in society and mindful of the ways that greater gender equality can accelerate development. Sector-specific analyses may not capture the inter-connections that could provide opportunities for women and hasten development. In 2007, EGAT sponsored an assessment of USAID's performance in gender-integration into its activities by examining the integration of gender considerations in publicly available procurement documents.

The study reviewed 75 Country Strategic Plans in force in 2005, divided between those plans approved before 2003 and those after 2003 when explicit regulations on the inclusion of gender in the planning and programming process came into effect. Twenty-seven were from missions in Africa, 16 from Asia and the Near East, 16 from Europe and Eurasia and 16 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Secondly, an analysis of all solicitations in the public domain during a two week period in each of four quarters from 2006-2007 was carried out. Of the 147 procurement solicitations, 56 were for contracts, 70 for grants, and 21 for Annual Program Statements. The treatment of gender in both the country strategies and procurement solicitation documents was scored based on specific questions regarding the discussion of gender and a qualitative assessment of the gender discussion in the document as a whole. Documents were scored on a scale of 0-3: (0) no discussion of gender (1) minimal discussion, (2) moderate discussion and (3) thorough discussion.

The study revealed that the most thorough discussion of gender issues measured by analysis of procurement documents occurred in agriculture, education, and health and HIV/AIDS programs areas. The review of Country Strategic Plans showed that those from Africa and Asia and the Near East scored higher than those from Europe and Eurasia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Lower than expected mission demand for technical assistance services hampered progress in this program element during 2007. The program element did not meet its targets.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth**

In FY07 EGAT provided specialized expertise on a wide range of macroeconomic issues, including expenditure management, revenue policy and administration and fiscal decentralization. EGAT developed and piloted new approaches and consolidated and disseminated best practices. As EGAT partner countries employ improved methods to manage their economies, fiscal deficits and inflation will fall and prospects for economic growth will be enhanced.

In FY07 EGAT supported the development of effective fiscal policies that help governments strengthen revenue systems to fund public services. These reforms minimize the burden on taxpayers and control deficits. Fiscal advisors were provided to Moldova, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Liberia and Vietnam. The Bureau disseminated best practices worldwide and helped missions monitor and evaluate macroeconomic activities. EGAT programs also trained 17 key host country personnel in fiscal policy and administration and 71 in monitoring and evaluation. Country Analytic Assessments were prepared for Liberia, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Central Asia, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe to guide economic assistance planning in those countries.

EGAT fiscal policy activities also conducted major studies on revenue and expenditure management and policy. These included Best Practices in Procurement Reform, Building Fiscal Infrastructure in Post-Conflict Countries, and Integrated Financial Management Information Systems Best Practices. EGAT

additionally produced other special studies and a ground-breaking and acclaimed Guide to Economic Growth in Post-Conflict Countries. EGAT also updated its Tax Benchmarking tool which will help missions better assess the strengths and weaknesses of host country tax systems.

The Agency Chief Economic Advisor provided direct technical assistance in the area of fiscal policy to several host country governments. His work with Latin American governments helped further MCC projects in Paraguay, cost benefit analysis in Colombia, and NGO support for good fiscal policy in Nicaragua. In addition, preliminary work was completed on the creation of an Economic Policy Curriculum that will develop economic skills among USAID's host country counterparts.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth \ 4.1.1 Fiscal policy**

In FY07, EGAT supported the development of effective fiscal policies that helped host country governments finance government services without putting unnecessary burdens on taxpayers. Activities helped countries manage expenditures, provide priority social and public goods, and maintain control over the fiscal deficit. Fiscal policy work included major studies on revenue and expenditure management and policy including Best Practices in Procurement Reform, Building Fiscal Infrastructure in Post-Conflict Countries (seven country case studies), and Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS) Best Practices. A fourth study on Decentralization in Post-Conflict Countries was initiated and is expected to be completed in the first quarter of FY08.

The country case studies on fiscal infrastructure provided a model for other programs and yielded major substantive inputs that have now been included in EGAT's Guide to Economic Growth in Post-Conflict Countries. They will provide training and program-design guidance to USAID field missions around the world. Likewise, EGAT used analysis generated by the IFMIS Best Practice paper to assist the USAID/Iraq task force in advancing IFMIS efforts in Iraq.

EGAT also undertook a thorough update and expansion of the Tax Benchmarking Database, a key analytical tool used by client countries to identify areas of strength and weakness in their tax systems. This tool has been used in several countries to strengthen tax compliance and collections, improve administrative efficiency of tax collection, and reduce labor-market distortions. The update is expected to be completed in FY08 and made available online to all USAID missions and operating units, U.S. Department of Treasury tax advisors, and other donors.

EGAT assisted several host country governments and field missions with project design and implementation. The Agency Chief Economic Advisor provided direct technical assistance in the area of fiscal policy to several host country governments. His work with Latin American countries helped further MCC projects in Paraguay, cost benefit analysis in Colombia, and NGO support for good fiscal policy in Nicaragua. EGAT also provided fiscal advisors to Moldova, Kosovo, and Afghanistan and fiscal reform project experts to Liberia and Vietnam. Additionally, EGAT supplied technical guidance to USAID missions in Azerbaijan, the Central Asia Republics, and Guyana, where major new procurements are now underway.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth \ 4.1.3 Program Support (Macro Econ)**

In FY07 EGAT assisted missions and conducted monitoring and evaluation to improve the Agency's macroeconomic activities and disseminate best practices worldwide. EGAT's management of the Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) Macroeconomic IQC provided a vehicle for USAID missions in Kosovo, Guyana and Sudan to support macroeconomic reforms in those countries. EGAT provided macroeconomic training to 71 USAID staff to advance their ability to conceptualize, design and implement macroeconomic activities in the countries they work.

EGAT executed eleven special studies under this program element to address key macroeconomic and policy issues for the Agency. Among them were several studies conducted by the Agency Chief Economic Advisor, including an in-depth review of the El Salvador and Nicaraguan economies. The reviews led to productive policy dialogues with key stakeholders and advanced market based approaches to managing macroeconomic policy in those countries, particularly in Nicaragua where pressures to renationalize portions of the economy have been building. In addition, preliminary work was completed on the creation of an Economic Policy Curriculum to develop economic skills among USAID's host country counterparts. EGAT also produced the first ever Guide to Economic Growth in Post-Conflict Countries. This guide will inform the development of economic growth activities in rebuilding countries around the globe.

In response to mission requests for support, EGAT conducted five research activities including: a study of services for Sudan; analysis for a document on rebuilding countries; a report titled "Democracy Promotion, Economic Growth and Conflict Reduction Conflict or Convergence"; and a document titled "Comparison of Standard CAS Template Indicators with MCC Compact Selection Criteria Indicators". EGAT also produced nine baseline studies in FY07: macroeconomic assessments for Liberia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Philippines, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central Asia Republics and Zimbabwe; and data gap analyses for Kosovo and Cuba. Additionally, macroeconomic assessment reports for Pakistan and Colombia are in progress and are expected to be completed in early FY08. EGAT funding contributed to seven new technical briefings, which have been distributed to USAID staff worldwide. Topics include foreign investment, trade reform, labor markets adjustment, poverty, economic growth and inequality, and remittances.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth \ 4.1.1 Fiscal policy**

Indicator #1: During FY07, EGAT made a decision to increase the depth of analysis of the key items of revenue and expenditure work products – which required that a higher level of effort be devoted to the 'best practice studies' and to the tax benchmarking tool. We think these products will now provide better tools and guidance for USAID field missions and host country governments that elect to design and manage projects in these areas. For the same reason, and in view of declining budget funds, the target number of major work products for FY08 will be reduced to five.

Indicator #2: Concerning people trained, the number of USAID field officers sent by missions (which must provide the travel funds) to the U.S.-based training was slightly less than we had projected – so that total participants in the fiscal course were 17 vs. the target of 21. For FY07 and FY08, the target for people trained in Fiscal Policy is now combined with other EPG/macro training, under Program Element 4.1.3. The mix between fiscal and other macro training will fluctuate annually and will no longer be reported separately under Program Element 4.1.1.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth \**

### **4.1.3 Program Support (Macro Econ)**

Indicator #3 Narrative: While monitoring and evaluation were important elements of the training activity, the training also included instruction on program design and implementation.

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

In FY07, EGAT programs helped partner countries benefit from international trade and investment, comply with international trade agreements, identify and meet market demand, and reduce trade transaction costs through customs and regulatory reforms.

With EGAT assistance, partner countries made significant progress reforming the enabling environment for trade and investment. This included identifying key reforms in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Kenya and several countries in Central Asia. Efforts helped Nepal, Cape Verde and Yemen pass new laws and regulations to improve compliance with international trade agreements. The Bureau also sponsored training to improve the trade and investment environment in Nicaragua, Nepal, Yemen and El Salvador.

EGAT helped field missions to design and implement trade and investment programs, advanced USG interagency work in trade and investment, and recruited and developed personnel to meet the Agency's trade and investment objectives. EGAT developed and piloted new approaches and consolidated and disseminated best practices. EGAT also designed a new contract vehicle to help USAID missions provide trade and investment capacity-building training and diagnostic services. It is scheduled to come on-line early in FY 2008.

Additionally, EGAT developed a new template to design evaluations of export promotion and trade facilitation activities. The Bureau sponsored a study of the costs of administrative delays in imports and exports along transport corridors, providing guidance for missions to target assistance to areas where trade delays are most costly and to integrate time costs directly into value chain analyses. The Bureau also managed the annual U.S. Government-wide survey that quantifies and describes all USG trade capacity building assistance. Results from the survey are used by the Administration to demonstrate to host countries and the donor community the USG's ongoing commitment to providing trade capacity building for developing countries.

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

In FY07 EGAT assisted partner countries to improve their trade enabling environments by (1) identifying areas to reform, (2) providing short-term technical assistance on customs reform and improved transport logistics, (3) strengthening trade policy and trade-related institutions, and (4) supporting initiatives on labor and environmental concerns.

EGAT assisted Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Indonesia, and Tanzania with identifying strategic areas for reform to the trade enabling environment. A diagnostic focused on financing vital trade-related infrastructure was performed in Kenya, and several customs diagnostics were carried out in Central Asia. The diagnostics were customized to mission needs regarding gender issues in Pakistan and sharia law and poppy production in Afghanistan. In Tanzania a trade diagnostic was conducted for the first time using a

rural/agricultural perspective.

EGAT engaged in 20 consultative processes with the private sector in FY07, double the number targeted for the year. Training of local and regional investment promotion agencies in Ecuador focused on how to research investment opportunities and develop a targeted sector strategy using the International Trade Centre's suite of online tools (made available under an EGAT grant). EGAT also cooperated with private sector stakeholders on customs-related issues in Yemen and El Salvador. In Ethiopia, EGAT conducted seven regional workshops and one negotiations training seminar for the private sector.

EGAT interventions in three partner countries stimulated passage of new laws and regulations to better comply with international trade agreements. EGAT assisted Cape Verde in adopting international agreements put forward by the IMF and the WTO. EGAT helped Nepal and Yemen to implement the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE program) and the WTO's Agreements on Customs Valuation.

EGAT supported several training events relating to improving trade and investment environments in partner countries. In Nicaragua, a seminar brought together attorneys from the five countries of the U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement, to focus on the regional harmonization of secured transactions laws, regulations and procedures. Training events in Nepal, Yemen and El Salvador trained customs officials and private sector stakeholders on customs valuation, the Harmonized Tariff System, anti-corruption and risk management issues.

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

In FY07, EGAT had planned to partner with field missions to (1) provide two training courses for up to 75 businesses focusing on building firms' understanding of rules of origin under trade agreements and building capacity to meet export market standards; (2) support 12 training events and (3) develop two trade and investment capacity building diagnostics in partner countries. However, due to circumstances beyond EGAT's control, the bureau's primary Trade and Investment Capacity mechanism was not procured in time to produce results in FY07. Procurement for this mechanism has been delayed until first quarter of FY08. Therefore, EGAT has no results to report for FY07 under this element.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)**

In FY07, EGAT assisted field missions in implementing trade and investment programs, and it created and managed contract instruments to reduce field mission workload. The Bureau also advanced USG interagency work in trade and investment, and it recruited and developed personnel to meet the Agency's Economic Growth objective.

EGAT supported mission trade and investment programs by monitoring and evaluating activities and providing advice to missions on the design and implementation of trade and investment programs. EGAT's management of the Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) family of IQCs helped the Dominican Republic implement a \$10 million task order to assist with implementation of the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. Through SEGIR, EGAT also supported the creation of a \$36 million program to facilitate trade in West Africa.

EGAT developed a new program that expects to conduct five evaluations of Agency trade capacity building activities over the next three years. The evaluations will provide a comprehensive review of how different types of TCB assistance promote exports, facilitate trade, and reform customs procedures. EGAT also developed a template to aid missions in evaluating export promotion and trade facilitation activities.

A special study funded by EGAT analyzed the cost associated with time delays along trade corridors and provided country specific estimates for the cost increase as a result of import and export delays. This information will allow missions to target assistance to areas where trade delays are most costly and to integrate time costs directly into value chain analyses. EGAT also managed the annual government-wide survey that quantifies and describes USG trade capacity building activities. Results from the survey are used by the Administration to demonstrate to host countries and the donor community the USG's ongoing commitment to providing trade capacity building for developing countries.

EGAT provided trade and investment training to 76 USAID staff to advance their ability to conceptualize, design and implement trade and investment activities in the countries they work. This will lead to higher-quality USG foreign assistance programs that provide greater benefit to recipient countries worldwide.

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

EGAT had expected procurement in FY07 of a new mechanism which would work under this Program Element; However, procurement for this mechanism has been delayed until first quarter of FY08. As there were no other mechanisms reported in EGAT's FY07 Operational Plan under this Program Element, there are no results to report at this time.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)**

Indicator #1 Narrative: Procurement of EGAT's new TCB Evaluation task order had been anticipated for earlier in FY07 but was not awarded until very late in the fiscal year. As a result, this target was not met.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector**

In FY07, EGAT programs helped partner countries to strengthen financial markets by providing specialized expertise on transparent supervision and regulation, secured transactions, strengthened credit information, and trade settlements. EGAT also supported viable, private real estate markets in nine developing countries in collaboration with International Real Property Foundation (IRPF). Through EGAT's interagency agreement with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), more than 500 capital markets officials received legal and regulatory training, strengthening institutional capacity for financial sector regulation in 117 countries. EGAT assistance upgraded the off-site bank surveillance systems and trained regulatory officials in the central banks of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

EGAT helped missions implement financial sector programs, advanced USG interagency work on financial sector issues, and recruited and developed personnel to meet the Agency's financial sector objectives. EGAT's Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) indefinite quantity contract supported three mission programs totaling \$11.8 million, including a \$5.6 million financial sector activity in

South Africa and a \$6.1 million regulatory reform program in Azerbaijan. EGAT also developed and piloted new approaches and consolidated and disseminated best practices.

EGAT additionally provided a wide-range of financial sector training in Indonesia, Uganda, South Africa, and Algeria through the Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC). The Bureau funded a study tour for Moroccan central bank and commercial bank staff that addressed expanding the provision of financial services to low-income groups. To improve agricultural lending in Aceh, Indonesia, EGAT sponsored a training for representatives from both a state-owned regional development bank and an association of banks on expanding lending to creditworthy small farms as part of an effort to address the post-tsunami economic downturn. These activities promise to help recipient country institutions better manage financial markets, increase credit to the private sector, shrink interest rate spreads, and allocate capital more efficiently.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment**

In FY07, EGAT's financial sector enabling environment programs impacted over 30 countries across the globe. A grant to the International Real Property Foundation (IRPF) supported viable, private real estate markets in nine developing countries. EGAT exceeded the annual targets of four material improvements in infrastructure institutions and two on-site examinations. Major accomplishments included: establishment of a certification program for professional realtors in Ukraine; completion of a strategic planning audit of the National Association of Real Estate Agents (NAREA) in South Africa; formation of an appraisal association and adoption of a financial sector code of conduct in Vietnam; and establishment of a certification council in Georgia. In addition, on-site examinations in four countries improved host country real estate organizations' ability to develop and support growth of the profession.

EGAT funding for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) contributed to legal and regulatory training and technical assistance for financial market development of counterpart securities and exchange commissions. Building on prior year technical assistance and training programs in eleven countries, the program provided training for an estimated 500 capital markets officials from 117 countries and foreign jurisdictions, greatly exceeding the 150 target for FY07. As an example, Capital Market Development and Oversight Training in East Africa brought together 43 delegates from security authorities, stock exchanges, and central banks from 12 sub-Saharan African countries to improve their capacity to investigate market misconduct, including insider trading. The program also assisted Vietnam, Kuwait and Iraq to develop new securities laws. Regional training initiatives under the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) as well as the International Organization of Securities Commission Organizations (IOSCO) focused on risk reduction and enforcement training.

Finally, EGAT assistance enhanced and upgraded off-site surveillance systems in the central banks of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. EGAT provided virtual training on the new systems to all off-site examination staff in those four central banks, as well as central bank staff in Rwanda.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.2 Financial Services**

In FY07, EGAT assistance in this element increased the capacity of host country public and private financial sector institutions to adopt modern management practices, strengthen their professionalism and improve their systems. EGAT provided a wide-range of financial sector training to 104 financial sector professionals in Indonesia, Uganda, South Africa, and Algeria through its support to the Financial Services Volunteer

Corps (FSVC). With EGAT support, FSVC and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) hosted a capital markets regulation conference in Uganda for twelve African states that focused on creating more investment-friendly regulatory environments. The Bureau sponsored a study tour for Moroccan central bank and commercial bank staff that addressed expanding financial service provision to low-income groups. In Algeria, EGAT funded a conference on small and medium enterprise lending and risk management for central bank and commercial bank staff. To improve agricultural lending in Aceh, Indonesia, EGAT sponsored training for representatives from both a state-owned regional development bank and an association of banks. The training focused on expanding lending to creditworthy small farms as part of an effort to address the post-tsunami economic downturn.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.3 Program Support (Financial Sector)**

In FY07, EGAT Financial Sector Program Support activities (1) assisted with field mission implementation of financial sector activities; (2) created and managed contract instruments to reduce the workload of field missions; (3) advanced USG interagency work in the financial sector; and (4) recruited and developed personnel to meet the Agency's Economic Growth objective.

EGAT supported mission financial sector programs by monitoring and evaluating activities and providing advice to missions on the design and implementation of financial sector programs. EGAT's management of the Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) Financial Sector IQC provided a vehicle for three mission task orders for \$11.8 million, including a \$5.6 million financial sector activity in South Africa and a \$6.1 million regulatory reform program in Azerbaijan.

EGAT provided financial sector training to 40 USAID staff to advance their ability to conceptualize, design and implement financial sector activities in the countries they work. This will lead to higher-quality USG foreign assistance programs that provide greater benefit to recipient countries worldwide.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment**

Indicator #1 :

EGAT greatly exceeded its target of 150 trainees in FY07. EGAT funds unexpectedly leveraged additional funding from SEC to train more than 500 supervisors, as estimated by SEC. A similar leveraging effect is anticipated in FY08 and has prompted an adjustment of the FY08 target from 150 to 700.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.2 Financial Services**

Indicator #1:

Scheduling problems for the training in Ecuador set back the global training timetable and suppressed the overall training number for FY07.

Indicator #2: The result represents four significant improvements. The standard indicator definition does not define what constitutes a unit of improvement and since the four activities described above were very complex, these four improvements may actually constitute several times the number of improvements reported.

## **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.3 Program Support (Financial Sector)**

### Indicator Narratives:

1) The implementing mechanism that was expected to produce the results for indicator #3 in FY07 will not be procured until early FY08. As such, this target was not met. The FY07 target has been added to the FY08 target accounting for the increase of the target from one to three.

2) While monitoring and evaluation are important elements of the training activity, the training also includes instruction on program design and implementation. Financial Sector is one of several subject areas covered in the Economic Growth Overview course.

3) The implementing mechanism that was expected to produce the one special study in FY07 will not be procured until early FY08. As such, this target was not met. The study has been added to the FY08 target accounting for the increase of the target from two to three.

## **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure**

EGAT provided technical leadership and field support to USAID missions by improving access to infrastructure services; supporting the implementation of policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks; forming public-private partnerships; introducing innovative technologies; expediting and evaluating engineering and construction projects; and helping the USG better incorporate infrastructure into development plans.

As a result of EGAT support, 26,000 developing country residents received increased access to modern energy services, more than 23 million kWh of energy was saved through equipment retrofits and operational improvements in Indian and Mexican municipal facilities, and more than 4,000 energy professionals and institutions received essential energy policy, technical and business training. More than 160 energy enterprises improved business operations, and slum electrification pilots were implemented. These achievements led to improvements in sector governance, enabling environments, legal and regulatory frameworks and operational performance.

In cooperation with the private sector, EGAT assisted Nigeria with mobile banking; Croatia, Macedonia and Montenegro with e-banking; and India, Serbia and Macedonia with enterprise development and agriculture. The Bureau also helped recipient countries construct pro-rural and pro-poor, efficiently priced, transparent, and WTO-compliant ICT infrastructure and regulations. EGAT public-private partnerships delivered e-government and rural access courses to build knowledge capacity in countries pursuing sector reform. An entrepreneurial franchise was implemented for ICT delivery and adopted by host countries to attract investment to innovative ICT technologies.

EGAT supported projects such as electricity reform programs in Honduras and Nicaragua, rural electrification in Southern Sudan, the West Africa Power Pool, the Central American Electricity Market, and infrastructure projects in Afghanistan, Liberia and other countries suffering from man-made and natural disasters and from infrastructure deterioration. EGAT improvements to USAID programs in Sudan helped rehabilitate thousands of kilometers of gravel roads, foster community capacity building, and develop operations and maintenance programs, road corridors, and road and bridge maintenance systems. EGAT also prepared the foundation for two new Engineering Indefinite Quantity Contracts (IQCs) that will support EGAT and mission transport activities in FY 2008.

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

During FY07, EGAT improved energy access, efficiency, enabling environments, legal and regulatory frameworks, operational performance and governance in developing countries. EGAT also developed linkages with other sectors, enhanced donor collaboration, and supported capacity building and information sharing to strengthen developing country energy programs.

On access, EGAT implemented a slum electrification pilot under a global development alliance (GDA) in Brazil to provide legal electricity to over 13,000 consumers. Through a new public-private credit guarantee, small and medium enterprises financed household and community energy projects, leveraging over \$2.5 million. EGAT support for EPA's Partnership for Clean Indoor Air resulted in 42,000 people with reduced exposure to indoor smoke and 700,000 households educated about indoor air pollution in FY07.

EGAT worked with 33 water utilities in Mexico and India to save almost 14 million kWh of energy through water and energy (Watergy) savings programs. It supported more than 70 Mexican cities to procure energy-efficient products, saving over 8 million kWh and leveraging \$18 million. In addition, the Bureau initiated two regulatory exchanges, numerous training events and provided technical assistance to the Bangladesh regulator to adopt two important energy regulations. Energy work also included a sector governance toolkit to support greater transparency and public participation, which was disseminated at the 15th Session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD-15).

EGAT established a new GDA with the U.S. Energy Association, which conducted five executive utility exchanges, including a South-South exchange between Angola and Brazil. EGAT also leveraged \$6 million from the North American Development Bank for Watergy in Mexico, \$500,000 from the Global Environment Facility for improved cookstoves in Rwanda, \$1.5 million from the World Bank for a slum electrification project in India, and \$30 million from international donors for the Global Village Energy Partnership.

Other EGAT FY07 achievements in this program element include linking energy programs with water and health efforts, such as Watergy and PEPFAR, the latter to advise PEPFAR staff on health clinic energy needs and options. Also, EGAT supported capacity building and information sharing through three learning centers at CSD-15, and developed a technical brief on biofuels for USAID mission staff.

## **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.2 Communications Services**

In FY 2007, the final phase of the Last Mile Initiative (LMI) in Vietnam leveraged \$55 million, surging the "Total Public and private dollars leveraged by EGAT for communication infrastructure projects" to \$110 million. LMIs also continued in Rwanda, Colombia, Paraguay, and Sri Lanka.

In support of field missions, EGAT reviewed operational plans for Philippines, East Africa Regional, and Jordan. In Haiti, Congo, and El Salvador EGAT provided project support by advising of appropriate technical solutions for information management objectives, and by reviewing and evaluating information system configurations to address the optimal use of current technology. In India, EGAT consulted on the Growth Oriented Micro-Enterprise Development project. EGAT also evaluated Montenegro's regulatory

environment and drafted appropriate reforms.

EGAT managed public-private partnerships (PPPs) with Intel and Cisco. Among the activities under the Intel PPP, EGAT cooperated with United States Telecommunications Training Institute to deliver e-government and rural access courses to build knowledge capacity in countries pursuing sector reform.

EGAT's knowledge brokering activities included leading intra-agency training on beneficial ICT uses. Team members presented research at USTTI courses, the Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) Roundtable, and workshops on economic growth and infrastructure.

EGAT worked with the Global Development Alliance Office in an interagency process to prepare a Department of Defense presentation. The Bureau collaborated with the Department of State and Digital Freedom Initiative private sector partners on the Telecommunications Leadership Program (TLP). TLP focused on reducing interstate call charges and improving regional capacity, cooperation, infrastructure, regulation, and private sector investment. The Bureau also helped recipient countries construct pro-rural and pro-poor, efficiently priced, transparent, and WTO-compliant ICT infrastructure and regulations.

EGAT, in cooperation with private sector partners, provided ICT support in electronic banking, governance, enterprise development, and agriculture in missions in Croatia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Nigeria, Montenegro, Thailand, India, and Kosovo.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)**

EGAT provided extensive program support to 42 USAID field Missions and development partners in all infrastructure sectors (ICT, energy, and transport). Support to USAID/Sudan included: revising and updating its rural electrification program; advising on the structure of electric distribution companies; preparing an SOW to construct a new bridge over the Wunrock River; and writing design guidelines for United Nations Office for Project Services.

USAID/Pakistan work included: completing an energy sector assessment and program design, and completing an Architecture and Engineering services RFP. Support to USAID/Afghanistan included: researching incentive-based business options for electricity distribution operating contracts and designing a cost-recovery program; facilitating the Central Asian Republics/South Asia Energy Corridor Initiative and implementing the bilateral energy program; and incorporating local capacity building into the roads program.

EGAT drafted a white paper on USAID energy programs in Honduras and Nicaragua; assessed the energy sector in Bangladesh; and defined energy needs and options for PEPFAR in Guyana. Support for STATE/OES at the Commission for Sustainable Development included leading three Learning Centers and participating in key Presidential Initiatives and policy dialogues. EGAT prepared a biofuels Mission briefer, PEPFAR energy brochure, and a Brazil energy-efficient refrigerator analysis.

Support for the World Bank involved: planning and drafting architectural, environmental and engineering designs and construction bidding documents for a transportation terminal; assessing household energy options for Rwanda; and building a Sub-Saharan utility distribution diagnostic tool to assist the World Bank in targeting its assistance.

EGAT completed five special studies, including examining Cuba's infrastructure (transport, water, and energy) sectors for reform and modernization planning in coordination with STATE/CRS. Baseline/feasibility studies included: Uganda bioenergy-generated electricity; Brazil and India slum electrification programs; and rural Indian community energy schemes. USAID program evaluations included: the impact of Last Mile projects in Vietnam and Peru; ICT program reviews in India, Montenegro, and Macedonia; the Georgia energy advisory program; and the performance of the OFDA cook stove program in Uganda.

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

Targets differed from actual results mainly due to the fact that the FY07 OP only included mechanisms for which FY07 funding would be provided. In fact, EGAT had 6 mechanisms that reported results in FY07 which were not included in the original OP targets, which accounts for almost all of the indicators exceeded, such as energy savings and people trained. Additionally, some major projects experienced unforeseen delays, such as the start-up of the West Africa Gas Pipeline until 2008 and a slum electrification project in India with the World Bank's Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid, which caused a lower number of people with increased access to modern energy services to be achieved. Both projects are expected to meet their FY07 targets in FY08. Also, in FY07, a large EGAT-sponsored DCA in Central America was unexpectedly cancelled, which resulted in the capacity constructed target not being met. However, the funds have since been redirected to a smaller, global clean energy DCA which should report strong results in FY08

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.2 Communications Services**

Raw data from country offices was not available to produce exact measurements for the indicators contained herein. These numbers represent best estimates for 2007 based upon outside population and penetration rate data and reasoned outcome estimates. The numbers supplied during this reporting period will be updated via FACTS when precise data becomes available. These results compliment those of other bureaus (e.g., AFR) which worked with EGAT to develop ICT infrastructure

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)**

The reasons for significant differences in FY07 actuals in comparison to FY07 targets are explained as follows: 1) the FY07 OP only included mechanisms for which FY07 funding would be provided. EGAT had a number of mechanisms that reported results in FY07 which were not included in the original targets; 2) Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation and Number of people trained in other strategic information management: Students in the USTTI E-Government course had monitoring and evaluation and strategic information management training as part of their coursework. Though many students from developing countries enrolled in USTTI's program this year, based upon our records the number of students who actually took these courses was only 16 and 30 respectively. It was originally anticipated that more students would take these courses in FY07. However, the number of students that elect to take any particular USTTI course can vary greatly from year to year and is dependent upon student preferences; 3) Number of people trained in operational research: there are no current plans to fund operational research training so this indicator should be removed from the Infrastructure program and 4) some of the targets were incorrect due to possible data entry errors.

## **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture**

EGAT's agriculture program supports global research to provide improved technologies, products, and management practices to developing country partners; to consolidate and disseminate best practices; to pilot new approaches; and to build human capacity. Investments in the area span staple food systems for enhanced food security (e.g. drought tolerance, disease resistance and nutritional quality); higher value and specialized commodities that increase incomes through improved market access; maintenance and regeneration of agricultural and natural assets for sustainable productivity; and policy and institutional reforms to support agricultural-led growth.

Program accomplishments in FY 2007 include some 50 varieties of drought-tolerant maize developed through EGAT's global partnerships, planted on more than 1 million hectares in Africa and providing a 20% increase in yields to smallholders.

A participatory disease surveillance best practices tool kit to combat the emerging Avian Influenza epidemic in Africa and Southeast Asia was developed and delivered to USAID field missions and partners. The kit provides a wide range of information and communication tools to report disease incidence, reduce livelihood losses, and slow disease spread.

Through EGAT technical leadership and USAID mission support for agricultural research and regulatory development, Uganda is conducting its first field trial of a bioengineered crop, a disease-resistant banana, making Uganda one of four African countries conducting bioengineered crop trials.

EGAT also supported the successful development of drought-tolerant bean varieties that produce roughly double the yield of traditional Latin American varieties. These new varieties are being field tested in East Africa where poor household bean consumption is the world's highest.

The Bureau consolidated lessons learned from a five-year research project on sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards (SPS) that identifies the challenges to all suppliers, including smallholders, to meeting emerging private and public standards, and the appropriate development responses.

EGAT policy and technology investments spurred a pilot public-private seed system partnership in West Africa that supports the harmonization of national seed standards and commercialization of seed markets. The goal is to increase the flow of improved technologies to producers in the region.

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

In FY 2007 EGAT supported innovative research to address policy, institutional and legal framework constraints to strengthening the enabling environment in the areas of agricultural resources, food security, and market and agricultural investment.

During FY 2007, a comprehensive biotechnology regulatory bill was introduced to parliament in Kenya that paves the way for new technology applications and commodity trade facilitation. In Malawi, the government implemented a new policy to permit field trials of biotech cotton.

EGAT funds supported institutional capacity building of African regional economic communities and the private sector through training to improve policies that stimulate private sector supply. A workshop on Payment for Environmental Services (PES) policies disseminated best practices/lessons learned to 150 policy makers, practitioners and donor representatives from 16 countries. These policies and lessons learned are being used to train in-country partners.

A pilot activity to increase food security by linking agriculture and food and nutrition policies resulted in the growth of small women-owned enterprises that produce vitamin-enriched foods that raise nutrition levels among children, mitigate the onset of HIV/AIDS in adults, and increase household incomes.

Another pilot activity provided long and short term training in East Africa. Twelve faculty members from Edgerton College (Kenya), Sokoine University (Tanzania) and Makerere University (Uganda) received their M.S. degrees from Michigan State and Ohio State Universities. Additionally, U.S faculty from these universities strengthened institutional capacity at the host country universities by providing short-term training to the staff to update their skills and develop links between agriculture and agribusinesses. Seven students from Mali obtained their M.S. degrees from U.S. universities to prepare them to set up and staff a technology generation incubator in Mali which will commercialize agricultural technologies.

Sixty-four policy reforms were analyzed and 16 presented for legislation/decreed; 112 institutions/organizations underwent capacity/competency assessment and 178 made significant improvements. A total of 15,999 received short-term training and 116 were in long-term training programs.

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

EGAT mobilized the capacities of the U.S. university community and the international agriculture research centers through its Title XII programs to undertake applied research in the areas of staple food systems; value-added agriculture and food chains; and asset and resource management.

Key accomplishments include field testing in Eastern Africa and Mongolia of a cutting edge technology package that combines satellite imagery, advanced computer modeling, weather forecasting, and on the ground monitoring to deliver forage availability and drought forecasting information to herders and government officials. The Bureau also supported piloting of the construction and marketing of a bio-sand water filtration system that delivers sanitary drinking water to rural households through local enterprises; identifying the invasive weed, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, in Eastern and Southern Africa and modeling its spread; and facilitating the transfer of a biotech eggplant that can greatly reduce the use of pesticides from India to the Philippines. Other success include disseminating aflatoxin testing kits and promoting improved post-harvest practices that enabled producers to meet food safety trade standards and export their groundnuts from Malawi; and piloting innovative research approaches that resulted in hardier barley varieties for Middle Eastern producers facing recurrent drought.

Through the Farmer-to-Farmer Volunteer Program, which draws upon the expertise of U.S. agriculturalists and entrepreneurs, technology and best resource management and business practices were disseminated to 44,982 households, 245 producer organizations, and 222 agro-enterprises in thirty-nine countries. Assistance ranged from assisting dairy farms and processing companies to increase food safety and sanitation to strengthening business development services and facilitating access to credit and finance.

During FY 2007, 431 technologies and management practices were under research; 304 were being field tested; and 270 were made available for transfers. A total of 37,806 hectares were under new technology or management practices. Roughly 91,130 individuals from developing countries participated in a wide range of training workshops on cropping systems, livestock, applications of research tools and technologies, household food security monitoring and impact monitoring. Lastly, 289 men and 195 women were in long-term training programs.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)**

EGAT provided agricultural program support through consolidation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned from its field support mechanisms. The Bureau also provided Agency staff with training on program design in emerging technical areas.

During FY 2007, a practical guide of best practices and lessons-learned was produced to help missions design, implement, and assess policy reforms and strengthen organizations engaged in policy work. An internal Training Workshop on Agricultural Sector Recovery was held to improve USAID/Washington's capacity to support missions in Rebuilding and Developing countries in the implementation of their agricultural sector recovery programs.

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

EGAT met or exceeded all its agricultural enabling environment targets. A number of activities were conservative in setting targets since they had not received monies in this area in the past. In actuality, significant work has been undertaken in policy reform assessments and institutional strengthening through both short and long term training and competency assessments. EGAT contributions to the multilateral Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system are also captured here. The support of USAID and 62 other donors contributes to achievements in building agricultural enabling environment capacity through policy studies and institutional capacity building. FY 2006 and earlier CGIAR investments provided short-term training to 440 individuals. EGAT is undertaking an effort to define attribution of this multilateral effort and perform a data quality assessment to capture future enabling environment investments. FY 2008 targets do not capture biotechnology program investments

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

EGAT contributes to the multilateral Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system. The support of USAID and 62 other donors contributes to achievements in developing and disseminating new technologies and providing short-term training to scientists, students, agriculturalists and agribusiness. Because it is difficult to attribute the outcomes of this type of multilateral cooperation to USAID alone, no FY07 targets were set for technologies and training under this element. An indication of the level of outcomes from the entire multilateral investment is included in the performance narratives (42,167 individuals receiving short-term training, 84 technologies under research, 72 technologies made available for transfer). EGAT is undertaking an effort to define attribution of this multilateral effort and perform a data quality assessment before data is reported at the end of the year. A custom indicator, yield

per hectare of cereal crops, had been used for a number of years to indicate the progress in crop productivity brought about by the multilateral investment in agricultural research. This indicator came from a third party source, FAO, which no longer reports on this indicator. FY 2008 indicator targets do not capture CGIAR or biotechnology program investments.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)**

EGAT agriculture program design and learning investment targets were met in most instances. In FY 2008 two new indicators are being added to report on for one year - number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and number of people trained in research. The FY 2008 targets are 250 people training in M&E and 5 trained in research

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

In FY 2007, EGAT supported efforts to promote business environment reforms by working to reduce regulatory burdens, reform microeconomic policies that hinder private sector competitiveness, improve firm-level productivity and increase the effectiveness of business associations. The Bureau also provided technical leadership through the development and piloting of new approaches and the consolidation and dissemination of best practices.

EGAT assisted more than 20 countries with improving their business enabling environments and 30 municipalities with regulatory and administrative simplification. The Bureau conducted formal assessments of the enabling environments in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Indonesia and Tanzania, and provided direct technical assistance to improve business conditions in Kenya and Central America. EGAT partnered with USAID missions in Ecuador, Nepal, Mali, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to facilitate public-private dialogue on removing needless barriers to enterprise operations, and with missions in Brazil, Colombia, Egypt and Morocco to benchmark the municipal-level environment for doing business.

EGAT's management of the Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) IQCs provided a vehicle for more than \$100 million in mission private sector assistance activities. The bureau also provided training to 71 USAID staff, advancing their abilities to design and implement effective private sector promotion. Under the Business Growth Initiative, EGAT collected and disseminated best practices for enterprise development through technical assistance, research, evaluation, training and a new knowledge management website.

EGAT provided further program support to developing countries through its cooperative agreement with the Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance. Over the past four years, the agreement helped provide free volunteer technical support from the private sector to more than 20 countries, including nine in FY 2007.

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

In FY07 EGAT provided assistance to host countries and USAID missions for the development of policies, laws, and implementing institutions that: secure property rights; encourage entrepreneurship and competition; facilitate commercial transactions; and promote competitiveness through better governance.

EGAT FY07 results for this element greatly exceeded targets. EGAT assisted more than 20 countries to improve the business enabling environment by recommending changes to laws and regulatory policies, thereby reducing the barriers to doing business in those countries. EGAT also assisted local municipalities with regulatory and administrative simplification. EGAT assistance was critical in supporting ongoing commercial law reform in Ethiopia.

During FY07 EGAT conducted assessments in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Indonesia, and Tanzania to identify strategic areas for reforming the business enabling environment. Assessment activities conducted by EGAT in FY06 began to yield results in terms of improved business environments and increased business formation. In Ethiopia, EGAT helped to leverage over \$1 million in other donor funds to address the Bureau's reform recommendations. This included donor commitments to improve customs operations, intellectual property protection, and competition law and policy. EGAT also improved the business environment by providing direct technical assistance relating to infrastructure in Kenya and relating to secured transactions in Central America.

EGAT partnered with the World Economic Forum and USAID missions in Ecuador, Nepal, Mali, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine to facilitate dialogue between the private sector and public officials in host countries. Similar public-private dialogue events are being planned for Georgia, Madagascar, and Peru to raise the profile and facilitate resolution of impediments to doing business.

To promote business enabling environment reform at the municipal government level, EGAT also worked with several USAID missions to measure regional differences in the business enabling environment within individual countries. EGAT partnered with USAID missions in Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Ukraine, and Morocco, and helped approximately 40 municipalities to assess the local business enabling environments. Other collaborations underway include municipal benchmarking in Central Asia and South-East Europe that will provide assistance to approximately 20 additional municipalities.

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

In FY07, EGAT did not engage in Private Sector Productivity activities. At the time the FY07 Operational Plan was submitted, EGAT anticipated that two mechanisms would do work under this Program Element. However, it was later determined that the work of these two activities should be classified instead under Program Element 4.6.4 Private Sector Competitiveness Program Support. Results were reported under that Program Element.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)**

In FY07, EGAT assisted with field mission implementation of private sector development activities and managed contract instruments to reduce the workload of field missions. The Bureau also advanced USG interagency work in the financial sector, and it recruited and developed personnel to meet the Agency's Economic Growth objective.

EGAT supported mission private sector development programs by monitoring and evaluating activities and providing advice to missions on the design and implementation of private sector development programs. EGAT's management of the Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) private sector

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IQCs provided a vehicle for more than \$100 million of mission private sector assistance activities, including a \$7.5 million business regulation program in Moldova and a \$16 million activity in the Central Asia Republics to improve economic competitiveness. EGAT provided enterprise development training to 71 USAID staff, advancing their ability to conceptualize, design and implement activities that promote expansion of the private sector in USAID-assisted countries worldwide.

In FY07, EGAT shared private sector competitiveness best practices with missions by creating a website that serves as a substantial resource for designing and implementing activities. To collect data on best practices, EGAT conducted an evaluation of enterprise development projects in Montenegro, a special study of the ICT sector in Kosovo, and four information gathering and research activities in Washington. Additional knowledge-sharing activities included: (1) research and workshops on buyer-seller relationships and the impact of economic reforms on exports from Chile, and (2) research on best practices in business centers and business incubators. Collectively, these endeavors promise to improve understanding of enterprise development issues and strengthen the quality of USAID private sector programs worldwide.

EGAT provided additional program support to developing countries through its collaboration with the Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA). Over the past four years, the agreement has provided volunteer technical support for the private sector to more than 20 countries, including nine in FY07.

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

Indicator Narrative #2: This indicator has been eliminated for FY08 as it is not appropriate for EGAT's indirect role in the legislative process in foreign countries. Results for this indicator are best reported by USAID Missions. EGAT assistance will continue to indirectly support such reforms, as in Ethiopia.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)**

Indicator #1: While monitoring and evaluation were important elements of the training activity, the training also included instruction on program design and implementation.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity**

In FY 2007, EGAT programs helped expand access to economic opportunity among poor households and other disadvantaged groups, both directly and through support for the efforts of USAID missions.

The great majority of EGAT's direct impacts in this area were achieved through support for expanded access to sustainable financial services to microenterprises and poor households. EGAT-supported microfinance institutions (MFIs) provided financial services to 230,253 clients, 64% of them women. The same MFIs mobilized over \$56 million in savings from their clients.

EGAT-funded market research helped MFIs develop financial products for at-risk youth, for households recovering from the Pakistan earthquake, and for rural agricultural producers. EGAT funding helped an MFI in Malawi extend banking services to clients using innovative card-based technology. EGAT also supported the development of remittance-linked products in Guatemala and the financing of productive water systems for Peruvian farmers, while helping build the capacity of MFIs to assess their social performance and

strengthen their financial management and transparency. EGAT has taken the lead in establishing and maintaining USAID's role as a technical leader in microenterprise development.

To help missions adopt a value chain approach to microenterprise development, EGAT sponsored regional workshops, attended by missions from 40 countries. EGAT investments have targeted women, including those in conservative Muslim societies, to help them gain access to growing markets through value chains. In post-conflict environments, EGAT has supported investments in value chains that have helped link isolated populations to market opportunities and helped mitigate conflict. Finally, EGAT helped develop and disseminate innovative and sustainable approaches to value chain development globally. EGAT funding and technical assistance helped more than 109,000 microenterprises in USG-assisted value chains. All are reported as results by USAID missions, and so are not included in the totals reported here.

EGAT contributed to the submission of 108 policy reform proposals to the governments of Albania, Tanzania, and Mexico, covering the formalization of urban and rural property, formalization of businesses, and other policies affecting poor households and microenterprises. EGAT also began developing a rapid assessment tool for the enabling environment facing micro- and small enterprises.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.2 Policy Environment for Micro and Small Enterprises**

In FY 2007, EGAT began to develop a rapid enabling environment assessment tool in collaboration with USAID/Brazil. This tool will provide Missions with a cost-effective means to identify enabling environment constraints before initiating enterprise development activities. As a result, Missions will be able to better integrate enabling environment and enterprise development activities, and avoid the negative impact of unanticipated constraints.

Through EGAT's FIELD Support mechanism, a program was initiated to develop guidelines for institutional reform and strengthening the enabling environment for microenterprise development in fragile states. Sustainable development requires institutions that support entrepreneurship, risk-taking, investment, and accountability. A key question this program attempts to answer is how to develop these institutions in fragile states, where settled institutions have been degraded or destroyed, and where instability and uncertainty rule. The guidelines, which will be completed in FY 2008, will be based on analysis of the institutions and enabling environments in three countries: Mozambique, Angola and Nepal.

In FY 2007, EGAT supported a National Conference on Microfinance in Angola. Attended by over 100 key decision makers from the banking, public and private sectors, the conference had the objective of further developing the microfinance sector in Angola. This included an analysis of constraints for the national expansion of the sector; exchange of experiences by practitioners to promote best practices; consideration of the need for regulating microfinance institutions; identification of the need for a microfinance forum that brings together all the major actors in the sector; and encouragement of strategic public/private sector alliances. The Microfinance Forum would involve microenterprise development and microfinance associations, banks, the Central Bank, key government ministries, companies, and NGOs. Currently microfinance services respond to less than 10 percent of the estimated current demand from 500,000 micro and small Angolan entrepreneurs.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity**

Increasing numbers of USAID missions have used a value chain approach to enterprise development to foster economic growth that reduces poverty. In FY 2007 EGAT organized regional workshops in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East to offer knowledge and technical assistance in best practices in value chain development. Missions from 40 countries attended these workshops and received ongoing support. Support to missions has included technical assistance, program design, and evaluations, which led to new value chain programs in 10 countries, impact assessments of projects in 7 countries, and improved performance monitoring plans. Together these impacts have produced better designed projects with monitoring and evaluation systems that permit measurement of outcomes and impacts as a result of USAID investments. EGAT also helped to ensure that USAID investments have targeted women, including assisting women in conservative Muslim societies (rural Pakistan) to gain access to growing markets through value chains.

In post-conflict environments, EGAT assisted in the development and implementation of USAID value chain efforts in Sri Lanka, Northern Uganda and Rwanda that link traditionally isolated populations to markets and populations in less isolated and more central areas. These linkages not only offered market opportunities, but also contributed to conflict mitigation.

In FY 2007 EGAT exceeded its targets under this element. As a result of EGAT-supported knowledge dissemination efforts, technical assistance and investments, an estimated 125,000 microenterprises participated in USG-assisted value chains and an estimated 70,000 microenterprises in USG-assisted value chains received business development services. Finally, innovative and sustainable approaches to value chain development have been developed and disseminated globally. In Sri Lanka, EGAT helped to design a new value chain project to link traditionally isolated and economically deprived populations to growth opportunities and growth areas. This activity was also designed to mitigate conflict between linked parties. In Cambodia, the value chain project facilitated training of poor producers by input suppliers, thereby ensuring the sustainability of these services to assist the poor in improving their productivity. In the Philippines, EGAT assisted with the design of an innovative project aimed at helping more than 25,000 farmers access external markets.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.4 Inclusive Economic Law and Property Rights**

Through its sole grantee under this element, the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), EGAT contributed in FY 2007 to the submission of 108 reform proposals for approval by the governments of three countries. The countries were Albania (12 proposals), Tanzania (45), and Mexico (51). The grantee cautions that these numbers do not imply that these proposals have been approved or implemented. Moreover, the reforms proposed extend considerably beyond the boundaries of this Program Element, with no clear way to identify which proposals specifically related to the formalization of urban and rural property. Additional policy areas include registration or formalization of businesses; policies encouraging the more productive use of assets; and incentives to remain formal.

In addition to those reform proposals, the grantee reported that several laws inspired by ILD's ideas were passed in countries such as Egypt, the Philippines, Honduras, El Salvador, Albania, and Tanzania. No further details were provided as to the specific nature of those laws, and no claims were made that ILD was solely responsible for the development and passage of those laws.

## **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.5 Program Support (Econ Opportunity)**

EGAT met or exceeded its targets under this element in FY 2007. In total, EGAT produced over 90 evaluations, assessments, special reports, case studies, seminars, and related research activities. Examples include: \" A Review of DCA Credit Guarantees for MFI Access to Commercial Credit in Uganda\" and \"Impact Assessment of the Growth Oriented Microenterprise Development (GMED) Program in India\".

In FY 2007, EGAT's state-of-the-art microenterprise knowledge management program and website, [www.microLINKS.org](http://www.microLINKS.org), received an award from the e-Gov Institute for "KM Initiative Delivering High Value to Broad User Community/Supporting Agency Mission". MicroLINKS connects practitioners to each other and with the latest learning in microenterprise development. It facilitates collaboration and peer assistance to identify promising innovations, refines and disseminates lessons learned and best practices, and adapts them for application in the field. The website houses a state-of-the-art library of more than 1,000 reports, briefs, case studies, curricula and interactive learning tools. An e-newsletter is distributed monthly to 5,800 practitioners in 90 countries connecting microenterprise development specialists working in the field with information and resources to which they would otherwise not have access. A Speaker's Corner hosts on-line discussions that are led by subject matter experts. In 2007 on-line discussions included \"Disability and Economic Opportunities\" and \"Mainstreaming Social Performance\". MicroLINKS had 5,829,032 individual hits in FY 2007.

In addition, EGAT supported a number of analyses aimed at developing and propagating a clearer understanding of the impact of trade reform on gender issues, including a value chain analysis of artichokes in Peru, an assessment of the ready-made garment sector in Bangladesh, and a study on production, trade, and employment in the Free Trade Zones in the Dominican Republic. Special studies included: a legal and regulatory analysis and a general equilibrium model of trade liberalization and gender in Bangladesh; an examination of employment in the textile sector in the Dominican Republic; a study on ICTs, Micro- and Small Enterprises, and Gender in Peru; an examination of the gender dimensions of the Albanian labor market; and an assessment of micro- and small entrepreneurs' financial skills, attitudes, and behaviors in Albania.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets**

The indicator results are based primarily on activities funded under the Implementation Grant Program (IGP). FY 07 results for all but one of the indicators are below target because most of the grantees were at the start-up stage of project implementation, and were not actively lending and mobilizing savings until the last quarter of the fiscal year. The percentage of poverty loans is also below target but does show an improvement over the previous reporting period. It is anticipated that the upward trend will continue as projects accelerate their lending in the coming year.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.2 Policy Environment for Micro and Small Enterprises**

EGAT has begun developing a rapid enabling environment assessment tool in collaboration with USAID/Brazil. This tool will provide Missions with a cost-effective means to identify enabling

environment constraints before initiating enterprise development activities. As a result, Missions will be able to better integrate enabling environment and enterprise development activities, and avoid the negative impact of unanticipated binding constraints. EGAT supported a National Conference on Microfinance in Angola. Attended by over 100 key decision makers from the banking, public and private sectors, the conference had the objective of further developing the microfinance sector in Angola. Regarding an approach on microfinance law and policy, the recommendation was that legislation is a priority issue for the sustainable growth of the sector

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity**

As a result of USAID knowledge dissemination efforts, technical assistance and investments, targets for number of microenterprises in USG-assisted value chains set at more than 109,000 in FY 07 has been exceeded. Moreover, the target of 57,000 for the number of microenterprises in USG-assisted value chains which have received BDS has been exceeded. Finally, innovative and sustainable approaches to value chain development have been developed and disseminated globally and so it is anticipated that the upward trend will continue.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.4 Inclusive Economic Law and Property Rights**

Through its sole grantee under this element – the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), EGAT contributed in FY 2007 to the submission of 108 reform proposals for approval by the governments of three countries. The countries were Albania (12 proposals), Tanzania (45), and Mexico (51). The grantee cautions that these numbers do not imply that these proposals have been approved or implemented. Moreover, the reforms proposed extend considerably beyond the boundaries of this Program Element, with no clear way to identify which proposals specifically related to the formalization of urban and rural property. Additional policy areas include registration or formalization of businesses; policies encouraging the more productive use of assets; and incentives to remain formal.

In addition to those reform proposals, the grantee reported that several laws inspired in ILD's ideas were passed in countries such as Egypt, The Philippines, Honduras, El Salvador, Albania, and Tanzania. No further details were provided as to the specific nature of those laws, and no claims were made that ILD was solely responsible for the development and passage of those laws.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment**

EGAT improved management of 32 million hectares of habitat important for biodiversity conservation, with 16 percent in marine ecosystems. Some 2.5 million hectares showed demonstrable conservation impacts. Global research and information tools supported improved coastal zone management, improved forest policies and technologies. One hundred thousand people received economic benefits from sustainable natural resources, with women representing half of the beneficiaries. Fifty four thousand people were trained in forest management, natural products development, and protected area management.

Working with U.S. universities and international partners, EGAT research and databases integrated biodiversity and sustainable use objectives in ways that protected the environment and sustained the livelihoods of fishing communities. Worldfish Center worked in the Mekong Delta to promote knowledge

generation to support sustainable inland fisheries management practices. EGAT supported research on tropical forests that generated policies and technologies that helped partners add value to forests and woodlands. EGAT's work in Brazil on non-timber forest products (NTFP) led to it being considered a world leader in NTFP certification.

A leading-edge Climate Change Adaptation Guidance Manual was completed and disseminated to over forty USAID field missions. In addition, a list service for climate change issues reached thousands of personnel from governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, businesses, and academia. As a result, the Manual is being used in two new Bureau projects and by several non-USG organizations. The Bureau supported training for Central Americans in SERVIR, an innovative earth observation and visualization system, resulting in improved weather forecasts to their populations. EGAT also worked to expand SERVIR from Central America to other regions, developing tools for climate projections and assessing adaptation options. This is expected to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of other developing countries and regions.

EGAT conducted three evaluations on its primary biodiversity program, a natural resources website, and a public-private water partnership operating in West Africa. EGAT also provided vital core funding to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research – a network of 15 agricultural and natural resource management research centers – which conducted evaluations of six centers.

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

EGAT ensures sustainable management and conservation of globally important ecosystems through support for effective governance structures and approaches that enable economic, social and ecological benefits to flow to the world's poorest people. EGAT improved management of 32 million hectares of habitat important for biodiversity conservation, with 16 percent in marine ecosystems. Some 2.5 million hectares showed demonstrable conservation impacts. These included the Cerrado region of Brazil, the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala and the Menabe forests of Madagascar where rates of forest loss slowed over the past year. Global research and information tools supported improved coastal zone management, forest policies, and technologies. One hundred thousand people received economic benefits from sustainable natural resources, with women representing half of the beneficiaries. Fifty four thousand people were trained in forest management, natural products development, and protected area management.

During FY07, EGAT developed and replicated best practices in mariculture livelihoods for coastal residents in East Africa and Latin America. Indonesia designated six areas as Marine Protected Areas, covering an area of 654,000 hectares, that will provide economic benefits to the people by conserving their natural resources and promoting improved fisheries management.

EGAT also funded global research and information tools that provided the knowledge base for coastal conservation/management by Missions. Working with U.S. universities and international partners, research integrated biodiversity and sustainable use objectives in ways that protect the environment and sustain the livelihoods of fishing communities.

An EGAT-managed public-private partnership in sustainable tourism has brought private sector resources in development priorities, leveraging \$2.6 million in FY07 from international tourism interests. EGAT efforts have also been instrumental to land policy reform in such key countries as Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Uganda.

EGAT support for research on tropical forests generated policies and technologies that helped partners add value to forests and woodlands through diversified products, participatory management and improved understanding of environmental services. An initiative on tropical forests relating carbon sequestration and conservation and utilization of biological diversity involves partners in Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America.

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

Major achievements in FY07 supported the implementation of practical methods to analyze climate vulnerabilities and increase the resilience of climate-sensitive sectors and populations. In addition, all indicator targets were either met or exceeded. This was a result of a number of FY06 funded activities that were not captured in FACTS, and thus were not factored into the FY07 overall targets.

In FY07, a leading edge Adaptation Guidance Manual was completed and disseminated to over forty USAID field missions, as well as to thousands of readers from governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, business, and academia via a list service for climate change issues. As a result, the Manual is being used in two new USAID projects: a protected areas project with USAID/Madagascar, building on projects with Conservation International and World Wildlife Fund to learn how the residents near national parks/protected area have responded, and may in the future respond, to climate variability; and a joint GCC and water team project to develop guidance and best practices for coastal management. The manual has been requested by researchers and practitioners in Nigeria, South Africa, and Sri Lanka, and is also being used by the Asian Development Bank, which is developing its own climate adaptation guidance.

The Bureau supported efforts to extend SERVIR, an innovative earth observation and visualization system, from Central America globally to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of developing countries. Tools specific to regional issues and data needs are being developed, such as for climate projections and assessing adaptation options.

In Ghana, 100 farmers from multiple villages were trained to manage climate risk on-the-ground, providing them with practical tools to incorporate climate information into farm business decisions. As a result, they are better prepared to plan future farming activities in light of climatic changes.

Finally, through field studies in the US and Mexico, head-to-head comparisons of three emerging technologies for measuring soil carbon were completed, indicating that two of them may be viable, lower cost alternatives to conventional methods, provided further testing is conducted in developing countries.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)**

An important factor influencing economic development in Central America is the climate. An improved ability to analyze climate variability, predict extreme events, and advise vulnerable populations is critical. EGAT provided training to Central American host country officials and the private sector to use the SERVIR system, which combines satellite data with ground-based map information and intuitive tools for improved decision-support. Following storms and floods in Panama in November, 2006, CATHALAC, a Hydrometeorological research center in Panama, that received EGAT training on SERVIR, provided

forecasts for the President of Panama who issued evacuation notices to hard-hit areas, resulting in fewer lives lost and more efficient recovery efforts.

Building on previous USAID-supported work on carbon accounting, EGAT supported the development of tools to calculate carbon emissions avoided or sequestered in the forest and land use sector.

Accomplishments included collecting information on deforestation rates and carbon biomass for all countries where USAID works and designing a simple user interface. Currently, a geographic information system (GIS) component is being added to ensure the tools are flexible enough to use inputs from the latest monitoring technologies as they are adopted by USAID and its partners.

EGAT also continued work on the Soil Carbon Accounting Tool, completing the programming of the web-based application and successfully validating and calibrating it with data from soil samples in Brazil and Mali.

EGAT launched an improved web portal to facilitate international climate technology cooperation activities for mitigation and adaptation. The site provides information on USG funded activities and responds to USG commitments under the UNFCCC.

EGAT developed a reliable and cost-effective approach for estimating greenhouse gases and criteria pollutant emissions from transport interventions and road tested it in three cities in Mexico, Vietnam, and Brazil.

In FY07, EGAT conducted three evaluations - for EGAT's primary biodiversity program, an assessment of a natural resources website, and an evaluation of an EGAT-managed public-private water partnership operating in West Africa. Furthermore, EGAT provides vital core funding to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research – a network of 15 agricultural and natural resource management research centers – which conducted evaluations of 6 centers on FY07.

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

Results for one indicator were substantially different from the predicted results because one EGAT's partners did not understand the indicator fully when the target was originally set. Once this was corrected, the actual number of hectares reported was significantly less than the originally predicted result, which caused the overall results of this indicator to be much less than originally predicted. Another indicator has FY07 results far in excess of predicted results due to an error in FACTS that left a zero off of the predicted result. Consequently, the FY07 actual result for this indicator is about ten times larger than the predicted result. Additionally, two other indicators had actual results higher than anticipated results largely due to conservative estimates made initially. Another indicator that had a target of zero in FY07 ended up having a target of seven as a result of results achieved by an older EGAT activity that did not receive any FY07 funding, and, therefore, was not part of the FY07 Operating Plan. New custom indicators are being developed to capture EGAT research investments in forests, sustainable agriculture, and land and water management. Trainee numbers from multilateral R&D investments are included in the above trainee levels, leading to higher than expected levels.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)**

The FY07 actual result for the ‘Number of information gathering or research activities’ indicator is substantially less than what was anticipated in the EGAT FY07 Operational Plan as a result of one CTO realizing that the EGAT-funded portion of his program does not contribute to this indicator while Mission buy-ins to this program do contribute. (The CTO originally forecast results based on the total program rather than the portion that was EGAT-funded). As such, the reduction of results to this indicator to zero meant that the overall results were substantially lower than anticipated. The ‘Number of people trained in strategic information management’ indicator was zero as the one implementing mechanism that attributes results to this indicator was not contracted in FY07 but will be contracted in FY08. The ‘Number of sector assessments’ indicator was lower than expected as the one mechanism contributing to this indicator in FY07 had a shift in activity focus in FY07 and only produced one assessment. The ‘Number of special studies’ indicator had actual results higher than projected ones due to results coming from three activities that received no FY07 funding and were not part of EGAT’s FY07 Operating Plan.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Reducing gender based violence and exploitation**

The detrimental impact of gender-based violence on developmental progress is manifested in higher health care expenditures; increased demands on courts, police and schools; and losses in educational achievement and productivity.

EGAT has contributed to reducing gender-based violence through interventions in human rights and education. With support from the Women’s Legal Rights Initiative, the Albanian Parliament enacted Albania’s first law against domestic violence and the Mozambican Council of Ministers approved the first law against Human Trafficking. The Women’s Legal Rights Initiative provided the on-going support required for the local advocacy and drafting of the respective laws over a three-year period prior to these achievements in both Albania and Mozambique. In Ghana and Malawi the Safe Schools Program has reached 30,000 students who began receiving instruction from the 848 teachers trained by the program on how to protect themselves from sexual, physical and psychological abuse. New codes of conduct that provide guidelines for teacher interaction with students and create a reporting system for code violations is currently being tested in 60 schools (30 in Malawi and 30 in Ghana).

Anti-trafficking coordination and technical assistance contributed to Agency efforts to reduce gender-based violence, including working with USAID/Zambia to strengthen Zambia’s laws against trafficking in persons.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development**

EGAT contributed to local organization capacity development through activities in the agriculture, education and energy sectors.

In agriculture, EGAT worked with the Tarkwa/Goldfields Farmers Association in Ghana to develop marketing fact sheets, design sample packaging and labeling materials for processed products, and trained field staff on agricultural marketing strategies. Farmer to Farmer volunteers assisted Green Lane NGO (Armenia) to provide agricultural services related to organic agricultural products to local farmers groups.

In education, EGAT supported the organizational capacity strengthening of 154 host-country higher education institutions through 86 active U.S. and developing country higher education partnerships. For example, the Rochester Institute of Technology and American University of Kosovo partnership established

a Center for Energy and Natural Resource Development, focused on workforce development, consulting and research, and expanding and strengthening degree programs and training facilities.

In energy, EGAT helped develop the capabilities of more than 200 energy utilities, enterprises and institutions. EGAT worked with the US Energy Association to conduct five executive utility exchanges, including a South-South exchange between Angola and Brazil, and assisted the Global Regulatory Network to support exchanges of best practices among regulators and other technical assistance, which helped lead to two pivotal energy regulations in Bangladesh.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Trafficking in Persons**

The U.S. Government has made a significant commitment to fighting trafficking in persons in developing countries, and USAID has played an important role in fulfilling that commitment. Most of USAID's anti-trafficking activities are implemented by USAID missions through bilateral programs. EGAT coordinates USAID's work on this issue and provides targeted technical assistance to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of USAID anti-trafficking interventions. Syntheses of USAID experience make lessons learned widely available within the Agency and to all USG agencies that work in anti-trafficking overseas.

EGAT's achievements in 2007 included a synthesis of USAID's anti-trafficking interventions in Africa, 2003-2006; a synthesis of trafficking issues and patterns in five Latin American Countries; an examination of the trafficking issues in Egypt; and, through USAID/Zambia, assistance to the Government of Zambia in drafting new anti-trafficking laws. EGAT's Women's Legal Rights Initiative provided support for drafting and local advocacy of Mozambique's first law against human trafficking, which was approved by the Mozambican Council of Ministers during FY 2007. EGAT worked with USAID missions in Cambodia and Ecuador to implement residential rehabilitation pilot programs that were required by Congress in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption**

Corruption undermines economic growth by misallocating resources, distorting markets, undermining reforms and increasing risks to business (for example, through unduly complex or burdensome business regulations).

In FY07 several EGAT programs addressed these problems. EGAT produced a best-practice guide on public procurement reform and a draft guide on corruption resistant financial management information systems. EGAT business climate and trade facilitation reform projects in Mexico, Brazil, Ukraine, Morocco, the Balkans, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Vietnam and the Philippines simplified business regulations, thus reducing rent seeking opportunities while increasing transparency. EGAT assisted USAID missions in Guyana, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Moldova, Niger, the Philippines, and Ukraine with preparation of anti-corruption MCC threshold projects. These and other reforms removed some of the impediments to sustained economic growth in USAID partner countries in FY07.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise**

In FY 07, EGAT continued funding innovations in financial services, enterprise development, and the enabling environment to strengthen the contribution microenterprises can make to the wellbeing of poor households and to economic growth.

EGAT programs succeeded in providing access to sustainable financial services for 230,253 clients, with US \$56,197,417 in savings mobilized. An estimated 125,000 microenterprises participated in USG-assisted value chains and an estimated 70,000 microenterprises received business development services. Through the Development Credit Authority, \$19 million in private investment in microenterprises was mobilized at a cost to the USG of \$877,250. An EGAT-supported conference on microfinance in Angola, attended by more than 100 decision-makers, made recommendations for strengthening that country's enabling environment. In FY 2007, EGAT's state-of-the art microenterprise website, microLINKS, received more than five million "hits".

### **Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building**

In FY07 EGAT collaborated with missions and partners to provide trade capacity building (TCB) assistance to more than 20 countries.

TCB assistance focused on improvements to the legal, commercial, and institutional environment that enables firms to trade across borders and to succeed in foreign markets. EGAT helped African tea producers to receive patent protection in the U.S. market and helped Cape Verde, Nepal, and Yemen to adopt multilateral trade and customs protocols which improve efficiency and predictability of both imports and exports. EGAT worked with the Southern Africa Development Community to develop harmonized seed standards that enable sustainable regional trade in seeds. In Kenya, EGAT provided advice on biotechnology legislation that will expand trade and technology transfer. EGAT initiated higher education partnerships to address Mexican trade competitiveness and engage the private sector. These and other TCB activities promote economic growth in partner countries.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Clean Energy**

In FY07, EGAT saved over 23M kWh, trained thousands of energy professionals and institutions, improved 160 energy enterprises and leveraged \$24.3M which led to improved policy/legal frameworks and business environments for clean energy (CE) globally. Specific results include: EGAT initiated a DCA to finance CE projects by SMEs for households/communities globally, leveraging over \$2.5M; supported EPA's Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, which resulted in 42,000 people with reduced exposure to indoor smoke; worked with 33 water utilities and 70 cities in Mexico and India to save 22M kWh.

EGAT also established cross-sectoral linkages with water and health, supporting water and energy efficiency programs and helping PEPFAR review CE options to meet health center needs. EGAT collaborated with other donors, leveraging 8:1 and supported capacity building and information sharing through 3 Learning Centers at CSD-15 and development of a technical briefer on biofuels.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Global Climate Change**

Climate change activities support Administration priorities by focusing on innovative programs, including creating, testing, and disseminating specialized tools and methods. A tool to calculate emissions avoided or sequestered in forest programs was developed, along with a new tool for soil carbon accounting, both of which will be used by developing countries.

An Urban Cool Roofs project in India trained 300 people to assess energy savings of cool roofs, while

demonstrating commercial viability and financial savings. The Bureau supported the initial efforts of the ECO-Asia program with a technical publication that identified energy and climate opportunities in Asia.

Finally, an Adaptation Guidance Manual was published, and adaptation methods were tested in Ghana and Central America. With new methodologies and information, these trained individuals will increase their resilience to a changing climate and will be able to assist in incorporating climate change into development planning.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Applied Research**

EGAT's support for applied research is primarily in agriculture, with some research conducted in environment, education, and climate change.

EGAT investments deliver improved technologies and management practices for application by Missions and other partners. In FY07, EGAT supported applied agricultural research on 431 technologies, of which 270 technologies were made available for transfer to farmers and national research programs. The value of these central and longer-term investments at the country level is evidenced by over \$31 million in buy-in from more than 17 Missions and Bureaus to EGAT agricultural mechanisms, spanning the international agricultural research centers, biotechnology, crop, livestock, fertilizer, and natural resources management programs.

The U.S. is a global leader in science and technology and EGAT is best positioned to harness this leadership, through partnerships with U.S. universities, and the U.S. biotechnology and seed industry. Through the CGIAR multilateral research system, EGAT leverages \$400 million of funding from other donors and promotes spill over of technology globally. To sustain the pipeline of new technology, EGAT invests in building S &T capacity through both short-term training, ranging from upgrading the skills of African scientists in the techniques of modern molecular biology, to graduate degree training at U.S. universities. EGAT provided long term training to 484 scientists from developing countries.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Dairy**

Through the Farmer-to-Farmer Program EGAT provided technical assistance to smallholder dairy producers, input suppliers and milk processors to improve farm productivity, processing, and product quality and to link new producers and processors into dairy product value chains. Dairy programs in 15 countries worked with producers, cooperatives, associations, agribusinesses, financial institutions, research institutes and extension services to transfer technology, strengthen organizations, and improve business development and environmental services. Indirect dairy sector support in 24 additional countries was provided through non-dairy programs.

In FY 2007 US dairy farmers and other volunteers assisted processors with market assessments and marketing strategies, dairy product formulation, new packaging design, product quality branding and process improvement to comply with new Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) certification requirements.

Other services included: training on artificial insemination, embryo transplant Avian flu mitigation; improved delivery of veterinary services; strengthened Agro-Information Centers that serve smallholders; assisted US dairy genetics firms with strategies to deliver services and convince herd owners of the benefits

of using frozen semen from US dairy bulls. In Central Asia, 38 participating farms increased dairy sales by over \$1.6 million.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation**

In FY 2007, EGAT supported the mobilization of rural communities in the Philippines to participate in Community Based Forest Management institutions through building the capacity of people and organizations to productively engage in biodiversity conservation, resource management and forest-based enterprises.

SCALE, an EGAT-led program to improve people's livelihoods by helping them to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner, engaged a process of social networking to mobilize more than 100,000 small dairy farmers in Kenya to adopt more productive and environmentally sustainable technologies. The result was a dramatic increase in quality and quantity of fodder for cattle.

An EGAT-produced report on Human Rights and Biodiversity Conservation developed guidelines for including communities in decision-making processes regarding establishment of protected areas on community property.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships**

EGAT's central position facilitates partnerships with U.S. and multinational private sector partners across the economic growth and investing in people objective areas.

EGAT worked with General Electric and USAID India to pilot a new electricity distribution and commercialization model in rural areas. A partnership with the International Copper Association expanded electrical service to 13,095 slum dwellers in San Paolo, Brazil and 20,000 slum dwellers in Mumbai, India. EGAT partnerships with major ICT companies (Cisco Systems, Intel and Microsoft) foster greater access to information technologies by underserved communities, and with private firms such as Nestle and Cadbury to bolster business curriculum development with universities for SME development in Africa.

Growing emphasis on higher value commodities and market access by farmers led to expanded partnerships between local and U.S. producer organizations (American Soybean Assoc.) to support dairy and food processing industries in Guatemala and Kenya. EGAT policy efforts expanded economies of scale for commercial seed investments, attracting both seed companies and donor partners (e.g., Gates Foundation). Similarly, EGAT support to the African Agricultural Technology Foundation, combined with AFR/SD and other donors, resulted in the commercialization of striga-resistance maize in Kenya with both local and multinational seed industry partners.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society**

Much of EGAT's work in civil society involves partnering with and supporting the development of indigenous NGOs and communities. In the natural resources sector, EGAT's development partners are increasingly seen by African parliaments as a source of knowledge, advice, and technical support. In FY07, parliaments from Uganda, Malawi, and Mozambique requested partner support to draft environmental bills, provide testimony, attend public hearings, and make presentations at seminars on environmental law and management.

In the energy sector, EGAT worked to complete a governance toolkit to support greater transparency and public participation by bringing together civil society, regulators, and other electricity sector actors. The toolkit was used in training courses for coalitions of civil society organizations, enabling them to research and analyze governance of the electricity sector and dialog with decision-makers, and was disseminated at several major events.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Water**

In FY07, an EGAT-led task order produced the FY 2006 Report to Congress on Investments in Drinking Water Supply Projects and Related Activities and assisted the State Department in preparing the FY 2007 Report to Congress on implementation of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Strategy.

EGAT technical specialists helped Missions to design water and sanitation reform projects in Afghanistan, Serbia, India and Armenia. EGAT assistance in Armenia contributed to reforms that helped three of Armenia's six water and sewage companies achieve 100 percent operations and maintenance cost recovery. Bureau staff also provided technical assistance to USAID/Bolivia in the management of an industrial clean production activity that introduced new production technologies that resulted in the savings of millions of cubic meters of water. Additionally, EGAT Development Credit experts supported USAID Missions in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Uganda to design partial credit guarantees that will mobilize financing for water and sanitation investments.

EGAT-led freshwater activities resulted in 2.5 million hectares under improved natural resource management. The World Fish Center, under an EGAT-supported research program, undertook analyses of aquaculture development constraints and opportunities in Africa. A set of guidelines for aquaculture development was developed and adopted formally in Cameroon, Zambia and Angola, and are now under discussion in Kenya, Uganda and Ghana.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity**

EGAT has contributed to alleviating constraints that disproportionately affect women and girls through activities in the economic growth, natural resource management and education sectors.

In economic growth, the Greater Access to Trade Expansion's value chain study of the shrimp industry in Bangladesh resulted in USAID/Bangladesh initiating training to correct longstanding gender misconceptions and to break down barriers that inhibited women's employment in shrimp fry hatcheries.

In natural resource management, the Know Your Rights Campaigns in Rwanda, Angola and Ethiopia heightened awareness among women of their property rights and resulted in changes in local land laws and policies that increase women's access to property. USAID/Cambodia's Investing in Women (IWID) Fellow initiated new activities in decentralization and local governance, anti-trafficking, economic development, and health all of which aimed to improve the status of women.

In education, 30 African Women in Science Fellows participated in short-term training programs at U.S. universities to upgrade their leadership, management and technical skills. The women returned to their home institutions in Africa and are using these new skills to improve agricultural productivity in their countries.

Additionally, a training guide for integrating gender into education programming was published and distributed to over 180 USAID staff and partners, of which over 85 received hands-on training in its use.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Development Research**

EGAT has contributed to development research through activities in education, natural resources management, and macroeconomics.

In basic education, EGAT developed a tool, piloted in Jamaica, to collect information on school management effectiveness to assist countries with designing more effective management training programs. Another tool measuring capacity gaps to assess education management needs was piloted in Kenya and may be translated by other donors for use. In addition, EGAT created an early grade reading assessment tool aimed at identifying school performance, to be piloted in FY 2008. In higher education, EGAT supported a partnership between Ohio State University and Punjab Agricultural University which leveraged \$3.3M from the Indian government to build and equip a Food Industries Centre for research, research, testing and consulting services to small and medium size food (dairy, livestock, fruits and vegetables) industries.

In natural resources management, TransLinks conducted cross-sectoral research on the connections between natural resources management, biodiversity, rural economic growth, and governance. Topics included are: enterprise-based natural product approaches for poverty alleviation, payments for environmental services, and resource/property rights of indigenous and pastoral peoples.

In addition, preliminary work was completed on the creation of an Economic Policy curriculum to develop economic skills among USAID's host country counterparts.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Food Security**

FY 2007 was a year of modest progress in reducing hunger and food insecurity, as indicated by the new, EGAT-supported Global Hunger Index that tracks progress toward the MDG of reducing hunger by half.

EGAT programs target the root causes of food insecurity by focusing on staple food systems, seed and fertilizer markets and policies aimed at increasing growth and building resilience of rural households. EGAT investments in technology, policy, and markets linked with those of Missions and DCHA to provide major food security improvements in several Initiative to End Hunger in Africa focus countries, including Mozambique and Ghana, as well as Malawi and Niger, both facing major food security challenges. EGAT-supported technologies were central in Famine Fund programming, and increasing food security was noted in Ethiopia and Tanzania.

EGAT programs also assisted South Asia, where four USAID partner countries all made positive gains in food security. EGAT also invested in meeting broader challenges - crop and livestock disease threats (cassava mosaic disease, stem rust in wheat, avian influenza), drought tolerant crops, and resource constraints that negatively impact livelihoods of vulnerable regions and groups.

EGAT partnership with Missions, Regional Bureaus and DCHA helped forge a shared focus on growth, and specific investments in seed and fertilizer commercialization and best practice pilots helped increase access to markets by vulnerable households.

## **Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity**

EGAT ensures sustainable management and conservation of globally important ecosystems through support for effective governance structures and approaches that enable economic, social and ecological benefits to flow to the world's poorest people. In FY07 EGAT improved management of 32 million hectares of habitat important for biodiversity conservation, with 16 percent in marine ecosystems. 2.5 million hectares showed demonstrable conservation impacts. These included the Cerrado region of Brazil, the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala and the Menabe forests of Madagascar where rates of forest loss slowed over the past year.

Global research and information tools supported improved coastal zone management and improved forest policies and technologies. One hundred thousand people received economic benefits from sustainable natural resources, with women representing half of the beneficiaries. Fifty four thousand people were trained in forest management, natural products development, and protected area management.

## **Key Issue Performance \ Africa Education Initiative (AEI)**

EGAT has contributed to increasing access to quality basic education in Africa through activities in the education and poverty reduction sectors.

In education, the Global Learning Portal (GLP) addressed training for teachers and administrators in Zambia by developing a website that will be used by the Government of Zambia (GOZ) to track data and monitor teacher training needs. The website provides a link between teacher needs and pre-service training pipelines, the resources available, and how those resources are being used to address those needs. The program and tools are intended also to assist donor organizations track the use of their resources by the GOZ to meet these needs. It will provide both guidance for, and transparency of the use of the resources provided to meet FTI objectives.

In FY 2007 direct training on gender and gender violence issues was provided to more than 3,300 teachers, administrators and decision-makers and 30,000 students in Africa.

In poverty reduction, 139 people were trained at workshops, such as the "Bottom up Interventions and Economic Growth Workshop in Sub-Saharan Africa" held in Kenya and the "National Treasury Workshop on Poverty Reduction and Social Security" held in South Africa. In total, 55 publications (papers, workshops and books) contribute to AEI objectives. There has been extensive research focus on gender dimensions of poverty and well-being, especially related to health, education and empowerment.

## **Key Issue Performance \ African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI)**

In FY07 EGAT supported the President's African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) to help AGOA-eligible countries of sub-Saharan Africa achieve sustainable economic growth. In South Africa, Angola and Rwanda, EGAT improved the certainty of value of real estate as collateral for term lending. Advancements in off-site financial market surveillance software improved Rwandan regulators' ability to monitor financial intermediaries. EGAT trained telecommunications regulators and policy-makers to establish fair,

transparent, and market-oriented telecommunications policies and improve ICT access.

EGAT also supported energy infrastructure development by providing energy policy training to 262 people from 123 African organizations representing government entities, businesses, consumer advocates and NGOs. In addition, EGAT worked with African agricultural ministries to advance export competitiveness. EGAT will continue to support this important Presidential Initiative.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA)**

EGAT partners with the Africa Bureau to ensure that its Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) research investments and its Partnership for Food Industry Development (PFID) and Farmer-to-Farmer Program technology transfer and capacity building investments are aligned with and support IEHA objectives.

These programs focused on developing and disseminating new agricultural and natural resource management technologies and practices to increase African agricultural sector productivity as well as build producer, local organization, and agri-enterprise capacity to participate in local markets and regional trade.

FY 2007 results include dissemination of an integrated striga management practices package throughout sub-Saharan Africa; 70 tons of improved sorghum seed disseminated in Zambia; training African plant pathologists from eleven East and West African countries in disease survey techniques for potential export crops; and commercialization of a striga-resistant maize in Kenya through a public-private partnership of multinational and Kenyan seed companies and the African Agricultural Technology Foundation.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Invasive Species**

Invasive species adversely impact ecosystems, biodiversity and export opportunities. Information on invasive species is sparse, incomplete, time and space limited, and uncoordinated.

EGAT represents the Agency in sitting on the President's National Invasive Species Council which coordinates US Government invasive species efforts. In addition, EGAT supports a range of activities that address this issue. Some examples are: in FY 2007, EGAT supported the development of an Invasive Species Compendium that will include searchable information relevant to the biology, distribution and management of invasive species. It updates all knowledge on invasive species including risk assessment, geographic information, mitigation and control strategies.

EGAT also supported applied research to control and minimize the impact of invasive plant and insect species. For example, an EGAT-funded Integrated Pest Management activity supported applied research to manage the invasive weed, Parthenium, in East and Southern Africa, using integrated cultural and biological measures. A disease surveillance best practices tool kit, aimed at combating the emerging Avian Influenza epidemic in Africa and Southeast Asia, was developed and delivered to USAID field missions and partners in these regions.

# 1 Peace & Security - Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

## 1.5 Transnational Crime\1.5.5 Program Support (Crime)

### Number of baseline or feasibility studies

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

## 1.5 Transnational Crime\1.5.5 Program Support (Crime)

### Number of evaluations

					process					results					impact				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	2	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 1.5 Transnational Crime\1.5.5 Program Support (Crime)

### Number of sector assessments

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8	4	2	4	2

## 1.5 Transnational Crime\1.5.5 Program Support (Crime)

### Number of special studies

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	2	1	7	5

### 396 chars 1.5.5 Program Support (Crime) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In the first year of foreign affairs reform, the availability of anti-trafficking funding for USAID missions was uncertain. Consequently demand for technical assistance on anti-trafficking activities was lower than had been expected in January 2007 when the target numbers were created. With a more smooth process for FY 2008, the use of anti-trafficking technical assistance should increase.

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict)

**Number of sector assessments**

					conflict				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
11	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict)

**Number of special studies**

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

443

**1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

chars

The lack of clarity on USAID guidance on gender integration, combined with the challenges of assimilating foreign assistance reform, resulted in a drop in USAID mission demand for sector assessments of gender-related issues. The situation in 2008 is expected to improve. The Office of Women in Development will step up outreach efforts to ensure that missions are aware of the services available and their relevance to new operating systems

## 2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.4 Human Rights

**Number of Curricula created or modified to include focus on human rights with USG assistance**

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

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.4 Human Rights

**Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support**

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

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.4 Human Rights

**Number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG**

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

1 chars

2.1.4 Human Rights narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

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

**Number of evaluations**

					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
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

**Number of sector assessments**

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

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	-

1 chars

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

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
86	15	39	10	-

1105  
chars

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

EGAT exceeded the targets set as the number included here reflects all activity in FY07 not the expected results for the FY07 NOA. This number includes on-going activities funded by the Cities Alliance (approximately 30 cities receiving direct assistance) which were sponsored by USAID Missions. USAID is able to sponsor Cities Alliance proposals as a result of EGAT's annual contribution to the Cities Alliance Trust Fund. As the number of Missions supporting urban programs, municipal development or local government/decentralization continues to decline in Latin America, Asia and Africa - the number of new activities funded by the Cities Alliance is expected to decline in future years. This target also represents the nine cities in Afghanistan, Jordan and Ethiopia that were initially visited by EGAT's partner the International City/County Management Association under the Leader with Associates Award Cooperative Agreement. Two new Awards were issued by Missions to support local governance and municipal services programs in FY07, the third is expected to be signed some time early in FY08

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

**Number of baseline or feasibility studies**

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

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

**Number of monitoring plans**

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

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	2	-	-

**chars**

EGAT's technical advisors were in high demand in FY07, providing repeat support visits to five USAID Missions. TDY support by the senior Urban Health advisor and senior Local Government specialist included assessments, program design and modifications. Jointly, the two advisors carried out 10 field support trips which exceeded initial expectations

### 3 Investing in People - Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

##### Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply 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
-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

##### Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities 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
-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

##### Number of special studies

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	-	5	-

#### 127 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation narrative (no more than 1500 characters) chars

Funding for the sole implementing mechanism contributing to this indicator was not made and funds were reprogrammed elsewhere.

#### 3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

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



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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	32,308	60,000	16,060	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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
-	5	-	10	8

## 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
60	60	120	60	60

## 3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

## Number of sector assessments

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

## 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
15	20	36	21	21



## Number of host-country individuals trained as a result of USG investments involving higher education institutions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
469	564	7,400	987	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 3.2 Education\3.2.2 Higher Education

## Number of host-country institutions with increased management or institutional capacity as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
96	115	63	201	55

## 3.2 Education\3.2.2 Higher Education

## Number of USG-assisted higher education institutions' activities that address regional,

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
90	108	92	189	80

## 3.2 Education\3.2.2 Higher Education

## Number of USG-assisted host-country policy development and reform activities utilizing host-

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7	8	36	14	25

## 3.2 Education\3.2.2 Higher Education

## Number of USG-funded scholarship and exchange programs conducted through higher education

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	12	71	21	62

## 3.2 Education\3.2.2 Higher Education

## Number of USG-supported organizational improvements that strengthen the institutional

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
92	111	154	193	106

All indicators under HED include all activities funded through all agreements between EGAT/ED and ACE, including HNE-A-00-97-00059-00; AEG-A-00-05-0007-00, and associate agreements 523-A-00-06-00009-00; REE-A-00-06-00085-00; EHC-A-00-06-00001099; EHC-A-00-06-00001-00. FY07 Actuals include estimates for 4/07-9/07; actual numbers available mid-November 2007. Number of host-country individuals completing USG-funded exchange programs includes BS, MS, PhD degrees and diploma programs completed. Number of higher education partnerships for FY07 actuals includes new partnerships in FY07 (28 of 86 partnerships) and new partnerships anticipated in FY08 (16 of 75 partnerships). FY07 targets were estimated for only for newly initiated partnerships in FY07. FY07 Actuals reflect all active partnerships in that fiscal year (see 3.2.2: Higher Education for instruments ACE 1 (HNE-A-00-97-00059-00) and ACE 2 (AEG-A-00-05-0007-00). The investment of \$7,000,000 by EGAT/ED leveraged an additional investment from Missions, Bureaus and the Department of State of \$9,272,011

**3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems**

**Number of people trained in operational research**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
371	62	139	-	-

**3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems**

**Number of social protection policy reforms drafted, adopted or implemented with USG support**

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

1 chars

3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

**3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.2 Social Services**

**Number of evaluations**

					process					results					impact					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.2 Social Services**

**Number of sector assessments**

					gender				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
18	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

**3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.2 Social Services**

**Number of special studies**

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

1 chars

3.3.2 Social Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

## 4 Economic Growth - Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

### 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth4.1.1 Fiscal policy

#### Number of key items of revenue policy work product prepared by the Fiscal Policy Unit

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	7	5	12	5

### 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth4.1.1 Fiscal policy

#### Number of key personnel in fiscal policy and fiscal administration trained with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8	21	17	42	NA	-	-	NA	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	NA

#### 1144 4.1.1 Fiscal policy narrative (no more than 1500 characters) chars

Indicator #1: During FY07, EGAT made a decision to increase the depth of analysis of the key items of revenue and expenditure work products – which required that a higher level of effort be devoted to the 'best practice studies' and to the tax benchmarking tool. We think these products will now provide better tools and guidance for USAID field missions and host country governments that elect to design and manage projects in these areas. For the same reason, and in view of declining budget funds, the target number of major work products for FY08 will be reduced to five.

Indicator #2: Concerning people trained, the number of USAID field officers sent by missions (which must provide the travel funds) to the U.S.-based training was slightly less than we had projected – so that total participants in the fiscal course were 17 vs. the target of 21. For FY07 and FY08, the target for people trained in Fiscal Policy is now combined with other EPG/macro training, under Program Element 4.1.3. The mix between fiscal and other macro training will fluctuate annually and will no longer be reported separately under Program Element 4.1.1.

### 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth4.1.3 Program Support (Macro Econ)

#### Number of baseline or feasibility studies

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

### 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth4.1.3 Program Support (Macro Econ)

#### Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	5	7	7

4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth\4.1.3 Program Support (Macro Econ)

**Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	55	71	55	55

4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth\4.1.3 Program Support (Macro Econ)

**Number of special studies**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	8	11	18	15

**183 chars** **4.1.3 Program Support (Macro Econ) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

Indicator #3 Narrative: While monitoring and evaluation were important elements of the training activity, the training also included instruction on program design and implementation.

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	16	20	19	19

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

**Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	2	14	14

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	3	16	16

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

**Number of Trade and Investment Environment diagnostics conducted**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	4	7	4	6

**4.2 Trade and Investment**  
4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	2	14	14

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

**4.2 Trade and Investment**  
4.2.2 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	2

**4.2 Trade and Investment**  
4.2.2 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
-	2	-	12	12

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

EGAT had expected procurement in FY07 of a new mechanism which would work under this Program Element; However, procurement for this mechanism has been delayed until first quarter of FY08. As there were no other mechanisms reported in EGAT's FY07 Operational Plan under this Program Element, there are no results to report at this time.



## Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
200	150	500	150	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 4.3 Financial Sector/4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment

## Number of on-site examinations undertaken this year with USG assistance

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

312  
chars

## 4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Indicator #1 :

EGAT greatly exceeded its target of 150 trainees in FY07. EGAT funds unexpectedly leveraged additional funding from SEC to train more than 500 supervisors, as estimated by SEC. A similar leveraging effect is anticipated in FY08 and has prompted an adjustment of the FY08 target from 150 to 700.

## 4.3 Financial Sector/4.3.2 Financial Services

## Number of financial sector professionals trained on international standards this year with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
200	200	104	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 4.3 Financial Sector/4.3.2 Financial Services

## Number of material improvements in the infrastructure institutions that reduce market risks

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

**481 4.3.2 Financial Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

**chars**

Indicator #1: Scheduling problems for the training in Ecuador set back the global training timetable and suppressed the overall training number for FY07.

Indicator #2: The result represents four significant improvements. The standard indicator definition does not define what constitutes a unit of improvement and since the four activities described above were very complex, these four improvements may actually constitute several times the number of improvements reported.

**4.3 Financial Sector\4.3.3 Program Support (Financial Sector)**

**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	-	1	3

**4.3 Financial Sector\4.3.3 Program Support (Financial Sector)**

**Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
35	35	40	35	80

**4.3 Financial Sector\4.3.3 Program Support (Financial Sector)**

**Number of special studies**

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

**840 4.3.3 Program Support (Financial Sector) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

**chars**

- Indicator Narratives:
- 1) The implementing mechanism that was expected to produce the results for indicator #3 in FY07 will not be procured until early FY08. As such, this target was not met. The FY07 target has been added to the FY08 target accounting for the increase of the target from one to three.
  - 2) While monitoring and evaluation are important elements of the training activity, the training also includes instruction on program design and implementation. Financial Sector is one of several subject areas covered in the Economic Growth Overview course.
  - 3) The implementing mechanism that was expected to produce the one special study in FY07 will not be procured until early FY08. As such, this target was not met. The study has been added to the FY08 target accounting for the increase of the target from two to three.

**4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.1 Modern Energy Services**

**Capacity constructed or rehabilitated as a result of USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	21	-	51	5

## 4.4 Infrastructure4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

## Energy saved as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	4,300,000	23,075,131	10,717,000	10,717,000

## 4.4 Infrastructure4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

## Number of energy enterprises with improved business operations as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
27	87	168	89	87

## 4.4 Infrastructure4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

## Number of people receiving USG supported training in energy related business management systems

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
190	555	539	880	400	38	180	116	245	133	152	375	423	635	267

## 4.4 Infrastructure4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

## Number of people receiving USG supported training in energy related policy and regulatory practices

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
554	1,197	1,578	1,402	1,372	133	368	418	413	403	421	829	1,160	989	969

## 4.4 Infrastructure4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

## Number of people receiving USG supported training in technical energy fields

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
542	1,035	3,859	1,096	1,096	126	225	1,154	337	322	416	795	2,705	774	774

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	48,399	25,897	176,850	68,850

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

**Total public and private dollars leveraged by USG for energy infrastructure projects**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,612,500	27,571,000	24,348,808	20,025,000	20,025,000

**1040 chars 4.4.1 Modern Energy Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

Targets differed from actual results mainly due to the fact that the FY07 OP only included mechanisms for which FY07 funding would be provided. In fact, EGAT had 6 mechanisms that reported results in FY07 which were not included in the original OP targets, which accounts for almost all of the indicators exceeded, such as energy savings and people trained. Additionally, some major projects experienced unforeseen delays, such as the start-up of the West Africa Gas Pipeline until 2008 and a slum electrification project in India with the World Bank's Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid, which caused a lower number of people with increased access to modern energy services to be achieved. Both projects are expected to meet their FY07 targets in FY08. Also, in FY07, a large EGAT-sponsored DCA in Central America was unexpectedly cancelled, which resulted in the capacity constructed target not being met. However, the funds have since been redirected to a smaller, global clean energy DCA which should report strong results in FY08

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.2 Communications Services

**Number of people with access to cellular service as a result of USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2,000,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	5,100,000

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.2 Communications Services

**Number of people with access to internet service as a result of USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.2 Communications Services

**Total Public and private dollars leveraged by USG for communication infrastructure projects**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,345,000	1,747,000	175,000,000	1,747,000	62,000,000

chars

Raw data from country offices was not available to produce exact measurements for the indicators contained herein. These numbers represent best estimates for 2007 based upon outside population and penetration rate data and reasoned outcome estimates. The numbers supplied during this reporting period will be updated via FACTS when precise data becomes available. These results compliment those of other bureaus (e.g., AFR) which worked with EGAT to develop ICT infrastructure

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

Number of baseline or feasibility studies

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

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

Number of evaluations

					process					results					impact					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	3	8	3	5

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

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
6	9	7	8	5

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

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
8	16	8	16	5

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

**Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
26	48	20	48	16

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

**Number of people trained in operational research**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9	14	-	14	-

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

**Number of people trained in other strategic information management**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
40	76	30	76	30

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

**Number of sector assessments**

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

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

**Number of special studies**

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

**1284 chars 4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

The reasons for significant differences in FY07 actuals in comparison to FY07 targets are explained as follows: 1) the FY07 OP only included mechanisms for which FY07 funding would be provided. EGAT had a number of mechanisms that reported results in FY07 which were not included in the original targets; 2) Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation and Number of people trained in other strategic information management: Students in the USTTI E-Government course had monitoring and evaluation and strategic information management training as part of their coursework. Though many students from developing countries enrolled in USTTI's program this year, based upon our records the number of students who actually took these courses was only 16 and 30 respectively. It was originally anticipated that more students would take these courses in FY07. However, the number of students that elect to take any particular USTTI course can vary greatly from year to year and is dependent upon student preferences; 3) Number of people trained in operational research: there are no current plans to fund operational research training so this indicator should be removed from the Infrastructure program and 4) some of the targets were incorrect due to possible data entry errors.

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

## Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural enabling environment training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
55	126	113	130	114	31	50	41	52	47	24	76	72	78	67

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
714	1,998	15,530	3,147	5,738	388	1,087	5,685	1,655	3,058	326	911	9,420	1,492	2,680

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

## Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	121	176	119	108

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

## Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8	42	112	58	71

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

## Number of policy reforms analyzed with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
26	26	64	33	22

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	6	14	7	14

**1016 chars 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

EGAT met or exceeded all its agricultural enabling environment targets. A number of activities were conservative in setting targets since they had not received monies in this area in the past. In actuality, significant work has been undertaken in policy reform assessments and institutional strengthening through both short and long term training and competency assessments. EGAT contributions to the multilateral Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system are also captured here. The support of USAID and 62 other donors contributes to achievements in building agricultural enabling environment capacity through policy studies and institutional capacity building. FY 2006 and earlier CGIAR investments provided short-term training to 440 individuals. EGAT is undertaking an effort to define attribution of this multilateral effort and perform a data quality assessment to capture future enabling environment investments. FY 2008 targets do not capture biotechnology program investments

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 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
62,070	35,900	37,806	39,010	47,010

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
887	478	314	519	753

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
58	95	484	101	320	31	44	195	47	139	27	51	289	54	181

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
91,465	51,571	48,963	58,891	59,658	41,324	25,338	20,125	29,976	30,329	50,141	26,233	28,838	28,915	29,329

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 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
47	81	270	101	132

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of new technologies or management practices under research as a result of USG**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
94	115	431	135	214

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 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
602	352	638	372	482

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 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
3	16	197	17	37

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
90,062	46,795	273,703	236,795	264,635

## 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
3,100	3,100	5,768	3,100	33,040

## 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	15	51	15	37

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

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

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Percent change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
28	25	-	38	38

**1311 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)  
chars**

EGAT contributes to the multilateral Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system. The support of USAID and 62 other donors contributes to achievements in developing and disseminating new technologies and providing short-term training to scientists, students, agriculturalists and agribusiness. Because it is difficult to attribute the outcomes of this type of multilateral cooperation to USAID alone, no FY07 targets were set for technologies and training under this element. An indication of the level of outcomes from the entire multilateral investment is included in the performance narratives (42,167 individuals receiving short-term training, 84 technologies under research, 72 technologies made available for transfer). EGAT is undertaking an effort to define attribution of this multilateral effort and perform a data quality assessment before data is reported at the end of the year. A custom indicator, yield per hectare of cereal crops, had been used for a number of years to indicate the progress in crop productivity brought about by the multilateral investment in agricultural research. This indicator came from a third party source, FAO, which no longer reports on this indicator. FY 2008 indicator targets do not

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

**Number of evaluations**

					process					results					impact					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

**Number of information gathering or research activities**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
22	10	8	13	14

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

**Number of people trained in other strategic information management**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
134	47	47	110	25

**4.5 Agriculture\4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)**

**Number of special studies**

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

**347 chars 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

EGAT agriculture program design and learning investment targets were met in most instances. In FY 2008 two new indicators are being added to report on for one year - number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and number of people trained in research. The FY 2008 targets are 250 people training in M&E and 5 trained in research

**4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment**

**Number of municipalities receiving USG assistance with regulatory/ administrative simplification**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
25	30	40	30	30

**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
-	-	-	3	NA

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

Indicator Narrative #2: This indicator has been eliminated for FY08 as it is not appropriate for EGAT's indirect role in the legislative process in foreign countries. Results for this indicator are best reported by USAID Missions. EGAT assistance will continue to indirectly support such reforms, as in Ethiopia.

**4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)**

**Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
54	55	71	55	55

**4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness/4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)**

**Number of special studies**

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

**175 chars 4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

Indicator #1: While monitoring and evaluation were important elements of the training activity, the training also included instruction on program design and implementation.

**4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets**

**Number of clients at USG-assisted microfinance institutions**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
167,206	268,598	230,253	288,950		111,365	175,091	147,241	203,481		-	55,841	93,827	83,012	85,469	-

**4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets**

**Number of microfinance institutions supported by USG financial or technical assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
19	19	19	12	

**4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets**

**Percent of portfolio outstanding of USG assisted microfinance institutions held as poverty loans**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
30	48	38	50	45

**4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets**

**Percent of USG-assisted microfinance institutions that have reached financial sustainability**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
86	79	42	92	-

4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets

**Percent of USG-assisted microfinance institutions that have reached operational sustainability**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
86	89	89	100	95

4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets

**Total savings deposits held by USG-assisted microfinance institutions**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
37,829,149	69,946,635	56,197,417	50,008,755	-

**584 4.7.1 Inclusive Financial Markets narrative (no more than 1500 characters) chars**

The indicator results are based primarily on activities funded under the Implementation Grant Program (IGP). FY 07 results for all but one of the indicators are below target because most of the grantees were at the start-up stage of project implementation, and were not actively lending and mobilizing savings until the last quarter of the fiscal year. The percentage of poverty loans is also below target but does show an improvement over the previous reporting period. It is anticipated that the upward trend will continue as projects accelerate their lending in the coming year.

4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.2 Policy Environment for Micro and Small Enterprises

**Number of proposed improvements in laws and regulations affecting the operations of micro**

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

**848 4.7.2 Policy Environment for Micro and Small Enterprises narrative (no more than 1500 characters) chars**

EGAT has begun developing a rapid enabling environment assessment tool in collaboration with USAID/Brazil. This tool will provide Missions with a cost-effective means to identify enabling environment constraints before initiating enterprise development activities. As a result, Missions will be able to better integrate enabling environment and enterprise development activities, and avoid the negative impact of unanticipated binding constraints. EGAT supported a National Conference on Microfinance in Angola. Attended by over 100 key decision makers from the banking, public and private sectors, the conference had the objective of further developing the microfinance sector in Angola. Regarding an approach on microfinance law and policy, the recommendation was that legislation is a priority issue for the sustainable growth of the sector

4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity

**Amount of Private Financing Mobilized with a DCA Guarantee**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	100,000

**4.7 Economic Opportunity\4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity**

**Number of micro enterprises participating in USG assisted value chains**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
66,746	109,000	125,000	162,000	175,000

**4.7 Economic Opportunity\4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity**

**Number of micro enterprises receiving business development services from USG assisted sources**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
54,036	57,000	70,000	87,000	100,000

**4.7 Economic Opportunity\4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity**

**Total number of micro enterprises receiving finance from participating firms in a USG assisted**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
15,919	30,000	30,000	50,000	60,000

**535 chars 4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

As a result of USAID knowledge dissemination efforts, technical assistance and investments, targets for number of microenterprises in USG-assisted value chains set at more than 109,000 in FY 07 has been exceeded. Moreover, the target of 57,000 for the number of microenterprises in USG-assisted value chains which have received BDS has been exceeded. Finally, innovative and sustainable approaches to value chain development have been developed and disseminated globally and so it is anticipated that the upward trend will continue.

**4.7 Economic Opportunity\4.7.4 Inclusive Economic Law and Property Rights**

**Number of proposed improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor drafted with USG assistance**

					urban					rural				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2

**1170 chars 4.7.4 Inclusive Economic Law and Property Rights narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

Through its sole grantee under this element – the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), EGAT contributed in FY 2007 to the submission of 108 reform proposals for approval by the governments of three countries. The countries were Albania (12 proposals), Tanzania (45), and Mexico (51). The grantee cautions that these numbers do not imply that these proposals have been approved or implemented. Moreover, the reforms proposed extend considerably beyond the boundaries of this Program Element, with no clear way to identify which proposals specifically related to the formalization of urban and rural property. Additional policy areas include registration or formalization of businesses; policies encouraging the more productive use of assets; and incentives to remain formal.

In addition to those reform proposals, the grantee reported that several laws inspired in ILD's ideas were passed in countries such as Egypt, The Philippines, Honduras, El Salvador, Albania, and Tanzania. No further details were provided as to the specific nature of those laws, and no claims were made that ILD was solely responsible for the development and passage of those laws.

**4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.5 Program Support (Econ Opportunity)**

**Number of evaluations**

					process					results					impact				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	10	11	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

**4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.5 Program Support (Econ Opportunity)**

**Number of sector assessments**

					other					conflict					gender				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	15	15	18	18	-	-	15	-	11	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-

**4.7 Economic Opportunity/4.7.5 Program Support (Econ Opportunity)**

**Number of special studies**

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

**1 chars** **4.7.5 Program Support (Econ Opportunity) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

4.8 Environment/4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions 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
2,558,225	2,700,126	382,993	4,655,956	465,595	1,432,225	1,574,126	382,993	3,529,956	465,595	1,126,000	1,126,000	-	1,126,000	-

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
34,791,689	23,347,620	29,039,953	23,959,020	23,959,020	30,529,309	18,468,490	24,318,485	18,606,710	18,606,710	4,262,380	4,879,130	4,721,468	5,352,310	5,352,310

4.8 Environment/4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
220,000	220,000	2,552,435	260,000	2,600,000

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
302,066	318,037	314,135	2,818,259	281,825

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

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
52,973	28,247	55,499	39,904	39,904	20,129	11,908	-	17,357	-	32,844	16,335	-	22,547	-

**Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation 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				
					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
111,567	32,705	97,211	22,858	90,000	55,669	16,297	49,152	11,374	-	55,898	16,408	48,059	11,484	-

## 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
28	37	39	47	47

## 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

**Number of USG-supported initiatives/mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict**

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

## 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

**Percent of revenue generated from diamonds/timber/oil/gold/cotton transparently**

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

## 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

**Value of revenue generated from diamonds/timber/oil/gold/cotton transparently**

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

**1320 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)  
chars**

Results for one indicator were substantially different from the predicted results because one EGAT's partners did not understand the indicator fully when the target was originally set. Once this was corrected, the actual number of hectares reported was significantly less than the originally predicted result, which caused the overall results of this indicator to be much less than originally predicted. Another indicator h: FY07 results far in excess of predicted results due to an error in FACTS that left a zero off of the predicted result. Consequently, the FY07 actual result for this indicator is about ten times larger than the predicted result. Additionally, two other indicators had actual results higher than anticipated results largely due to conservative estimates made initially. Another indicator that had a target of zero in FY07 ended up having a target of seven as a result of results achieved by an older EGAT activity that did not receive any FY07 funding, and, therefore, was not part of the FY07 Operating Plan. New custom indicators are being developed to capture EGAT research investments in forests, sustainable agriculture, and land and water management. Trainee numbers from multilateral R&D investments are included

4.8 Environment4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

**Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
60	60	184	220	450

4.8 Environment4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

**Number of people with increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100	100	1,030	1,060

1 chars

4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

4.8 Environment4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

**Number of information gathering or research activities**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
40	44	26	52	52

4.8 Environment4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

**Number of people trained in operational research**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	282	282

4.8 Environment4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

**Number of people trained in other strategic information management**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	20	420	350



### FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems	Studies produced with implications for improving social protection policies and programs	55	10
4.1.1 Fiscal policy	Substantial fiscal field support activities involving travel to host country mission	5	5
4.4.3 Transport Services	Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance.	0	500
4.4.3 Transport Services	Total public and private dollars leveraged with USG support for transportation infrastructure projects.	0	1,000,000
4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment	Number of policy studies undertaken as a result of USG assistance	26	43
4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment	Number of policy study findings disseminated as a result of USG assistance	57	67
4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment	Number of partner organizations benefiting from USG assistance	32	26
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Number of partner organizations benefiting from USG assistance	208	153
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Number of technologies and management practices being field tested as a result of USG assistance	304	190
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Developing country crop yield: cassava (kg/ha)	11,466	11,558
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Developing country crop yield: maize (kg/ha)	3,344	3,407
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Developing country crop yield: pulses (dry legumes) (kg/ha)	725	730
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Developing country crop yield: rice paddy (kg/ha)	4,085	4,116
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Developing country crop yield: wheat (kg/ha)	2,701	2,746
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Developing country net food production index (2000 baseline = 100)	121	122
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Per capita food production index (2000 baseline= 100)	111	112

4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)	Number of evaluations	1	2
4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)	Number of information gathering or research activities	4	4
4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)	Number of volunteers placed as a result of USG assistance	54	60
4.7.4 Inclusive Economic Law and Property Rights	Reform proposals to strengthen property rights of poor submitted	108	70
4.7.5 Program Support (Econ Opportunity)	No. of information gathering or research activities conducted by USG	51	90
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Donor coordination exchanges facilitated	2	2
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Dues Paid	1	1
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Initiate and develop global module of Compendium	0	1
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Tropical forest area index (2005 area=100)	98	97
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Vegetative cover intensity index: Indo-Gangetic Plain Agro-ecology (2007=100)	100	102
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Vegetative Cover Anti-Desertification Index (SW Asia, Sahel) (2007=100)	100	101
4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment	Number of technologies/methodologies developed or tested for broad dissemination	7	13
4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment	Number of information gathering or research activities	16	15
4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)	Tools created to assess carbon impacts of USAID activities	0	3
4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)	Number of people receiving USG-support training in global climate change including framework convention on climate change, greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation and adaptation analysis	2	2
4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)	Number of people receiving USG-supported training in environment-related policy and regulatory practices	0	60
4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)	Number of technologies or methodologies developed or tested	0	2
1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes	Number of joint Arab-Israeli projects funded by the Middle East Regional Cooperation Program	38	30

1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation  
Processes (standard indicator)

Number of USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and  
completed with the participation of two or more conflicted parties

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