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

FROM: CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SAMUEL BROCK

SUBJECT: Submission of Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for the Democratic Republic of Congo

CONTEXT

The U.S. Mission in Kinshasa is pleased to transmit the annual performance report for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) assistance program for Fiscal Year 2007.

With the conclusion of successful Presidential and Parliamentary elections in FY 2007, the DRC completed the transition process set out in the Global and Inclusive Accord of 2002. The completion of the political transition, however, does not alone ensure that the DRC is firmly on the path to becoming a stable, democratic nation that provides for the basic needs of citizens and is not a threat to its neighbors. Many challenges remain before the Congolese people begin to see a positive change in the role of government and in their own quality of life. The role of U.S. foreign assistance to the DRC is to support the newly elected government in its own efforts to ensure that the Congolese people benefit from the very promising gains of the democratic process. This assistance requires action in a number of coordinated areas, such as the challenge of reforming the security sector and demobilizing ex-combatants, expanding access to basic services and ensuring protection of vulnerable groups, stimulating rural growth to revitalize the economy, and supporting the development of appropriate checks and balances to allow a fledgling democracy to function.

The U.S. foreign assistance program to the DRC achieved impressive results during FY 2007, demonstrating that it is possible to build on a successful democratic process and expand these gains across all sectors. Increasingly, staff

managing our foreign assistance program had reliable, competent counterparts in relevant government agencies with which they could engage. This strengthened engagement with the new government provides the opportunity for donor programs to achieve sustained impact and avoid becoming the de facto service providers for the Congolese people. Increasingly, and despite ongoing conflict in North Kivu, the DRC is becoming a place where the United States can focus limited foreign assistance resources on development priorities that will show sustained impacts. While the DRC is not out of crisis yet, as shown by the resurgence of violence and an ongoing epidemic of sexual and gender-based violence in the Eastern Congo, there is an opportunity to go beyond responding to crises and focus on strategic support to priority areas.

The results contained in the attached performance report show that the U.S. Mission is making progress on all fronts in the Program Areas receiving resources. There were particularly noteworthy successes in the areas of Education, as well as for Agriculture, Social Protection, and military training, despite the limited funding available. Programs in the areas of Health and Governing Justly and Democratically faced challenges but managed to sustain, and then expand support to key areas. Successful programs managed by the Post in several areas were not, however, included in this report, which is a weakness of the Operational Plan reporting process. In many cases, funds made available to, obligated, and managed by the Mission remain in the performance report of another Operating Unit, or are divided according to funding level or other criteria between separate performance reports. In the future, funds obligated and managed by an operating unit should be covered by that unit's performance report, which can provide a single, accurate record of program achievements. This would allow for a more complete picture of the U.S. Mission's foreign assistance including such critical activities as Humanitarian Assistance, Food Aid and HIV/AIDS programs.

The Foreign Assistance Reform process has not yet significantly changed the scope or nature of assistance to the DRC. Likewise, the DRC's elevation to 'priority' status in this process in FY 2007 did not result in an increase in foreign assistance resources, which, only through supplemental funding, arrived at levels comparable to FY 2006. Therefore, a fundamental concern regarding this process, and in particular this performance report, is to what degree it is connected to funding decisions made regarding the DRC. Likewise, in order for funding to accurately reflect the priorities on the ground, Post needs to be more actively engaged in the development of the coming-year budget. While there have been increased efforts to solicit input from the field, these tend to come after the fact, when any proposed change would require high-level approval. To that end and in anticipation of

forthcoming guidance on Country Assistance Strategies, Post plans to begin a strategy development process early in CY 2008 which will articulate the foreign assistance needs and priorities for the DRC. This strategy will be reflected and captured in the coming Mission Strategic Plan. These documents should be the basis, to the degree possible given various earmarks and objectives, for development of future budgets for the DRC.

As shown by the performance report, foreign assistance to the DRC continues to achieve results, and under the foreign assistance process these results are being measured against standardized indicators and mission-developed targets. The Operational Plan process, which requires that targets be set before a program has been developed, will always mean that there can be large differences in actual performance against initial targets. Overall, the U.S. foreign assistance program to the DRC is on track and meeting the targets established for the year. It is important to note, however, that a large percentage of FY 2007 funding was not obligated during the fiscal year due to the late arrival of funds. These funds, carried over to FY 2008, will allow for more progress in the current year.

In order for our foreign assistance program to contribute to real change in the DRC, resources for critical activities must be included in the budget. For example, the Mission was pleased that the FY 2008 CBJ includes assistance for security sector reform – an area of urgent need. However, there are still no resources available in the area of conflict mitigation and reconciliation, which is one of the most fundamental challenges facing the DRC. Likewise, while increased support for agriculture is welcome, the needs for stimulating broad-based, rural economic growth through agricultural productivity argue for significantly increased funding in the Economic Growth objective. Other priority concerns include health (child survival, malaria and HIV/AIDS) and social protection (including responses to gender-based violence).

As Chief of Mission, I endorse the attached performance report for FY 2007. The performance data included have been evaluated for quality and completeness, and are approved for submission. As we move forward with continued foreign assistance programming during the current year, experience with the first complete Operational Plan preparation and reporting cycle will allow us to do an even better job on future submissions.

Drafted: JBRYAN

Cleared: SHAYKIN

Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

Building on the completion of successful, democratic elections, USAID/DRC supported a range of programs in FY 2007 designed to promote the emergence of a stable Congo that provides services to its citizens and is not a source of regional conflict. The most serious concern during the year, however, was the continuing problem of ungoverned space, particularly in North Kivu. This, coupled with an increase in the number of cases of gender-based violence throughout the Eastern Congo, makes it clear that the DRC is not out of crisis and that targeted support for vulnerable groups remains a priority.

Among notable achievements in FY 2007, USAID supported primary health care services for 10.6 million Congolese in 82 health zones, including malaria, TB treatment, and family planning programs. In education, 996,000 books and other materials were distributed to primary school students and 935,000 students were enrolled in supported schools. 25 new schools were constructed, and another 40 were rehabilitated or enhanced, and students in schools that received interactive radio instruction demonstrated a 35% improvement in test performance. USAID supported training for 1,100 of 1,200 national and regional parliamentarians and provided technical training and operating costs for two key National Assembly committees. USAID also assisted in drafting the Judicial Independence law and three other laws to establish an independent judiciary, and funded two mobile courts which extend these judicial services to rural areas. The cumulative number of ex-combatants receiving reintegration support topped 15,000 in FY 2007, more than any other single donor. Through USAID programs, 1,113 children were reunited with their families, 17,600 victims of rape received one or more rehabilitation services, and 1,505 handicapped children received medical care and rehabilitation. 24,900 households received disease resistant cassava stems and/or adopted improved farming management practices, producing a total of 960,000 daily food rations, while 12,645 new producer associations and 719 agro-processing firms benefited from institutional strengthening.

Gender is integrated into USAID/DRC programming at all levels and sectors; by targeting the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, USAID addresses gender issues in the provision of access to health, education and micro-credit services. USAID/DRC is in full compliance with 22 CFR 216 environmental determinations.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Conflict in the DRC has been marked by a weak national army unable to secure control of large areas of Congolese territory. As a result, various militias have seized on this lack of physical protection as a reason to justify their operation. Other armed groups have coopted the army itself, as is the case with the mixed brigades under the control of dissident General Nkunda. Mission efforts in FY 2007 focused on professionalization of the armed forces and on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) in order to increase the Congolese Army's (FARDC) ability to control territory effectively, and to encourage and consolidate the return to civilian life. \$250K in International Military Educational and Training (IMET) funds were used to provide a diverse range of individualized trainings in the United States for 7 Congolese officers. Trainings covered logistics management, medical services, leadership and management, and language instructor training. These areas are crucial, because, aside from language training, these are all

areas where the FARDC is directly supported by the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC). In order to ensure control and stability across the DRC after MONUC leaves, there must be this capacity within the FARDC. Two individuals received English language training, further building the capacity for more effective military to military skills transfer. At the same time, USAID managed a community reintegration and DDR portfolio that in 2007 successfully reintegrated more than 2,500 ex-combatants (of which 1200 are attributable to Mission funding), and facilitated the demobilization of 1,800 more. Mission funds helped to build the capacity of the Congolese agency for DDR to administer programs, both directly in terms of support for the National DDR database, essential to both the National Plan and others, and in terms of partners collaborating with that agency. More than 101,000 civilians also received assistance in reconciliation and conflict management, and in economic reintegration in order to consolidate these gains at the community level under the Mission-managed programs. The Mission also manages but does not fund several conflict mitigation programs that contribute directly to stabilization, such as the Woodrow Wilson International Center's Cohesive Leadership Program, under which stakeholders on all sides of the conflict are directly engaged together to find common ground and peaceful solutions.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.2 Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)

The DRC continues its efforts in DDR in an effort to advance the peace and transition process through managing conflict by strengthening local capacity for planning and conflict mediation, facilitating the reintegration of ex-combatants, and improving physical access to essential services. In FY 2007 USAID supported two formal DDR programs through an agreement with IFESH. While there were five other USAID-supported DDR/reintegration programs in 2007, only this agreement was both funded from Mission OYB and had reached maturity such that participants have completed the program during FY 2007. 1200 ex-combatants and 700 each community members received a reintegration package of a livelihood reinsertion kit, which consisted of two months of training in life skills, conflict resolution and project management, and intensive professional/vocational training for 6-9 months. Each participant had the opportunity to work on a community infrastructure project approved by community committees. Twenty-three community-based reconciliation projects were completed in 2007, involving 2500 people in 30 communities. While these results are on target for the project as a whole, it is important to recognize that the program was slated to end in 2006, and was extended into 2007 essentially because of lengthy implementation delays on the part of the National DDR Agency, known as CONADER (and now UEPN-DDR). IFESH was working with ex-combatant caseload assigned by CONADER, which helped implement the National DDR Plan while at the same time helped build the capacity of that agency through close collaboration. In 2007, the efforts of Mission staff in this element helped to ensure that the reintegration component of the DDR Phase III project implemented by the UNDP in Ituri District was funded, thereby contributing to the enrollment of approximately 1800 demobilized in the reintegration phase of that project, which is not yet complete. The success of the programs is dependent on maintaining a certain level of security in areas of operation and elsewhere. Should the GDRC fail to pacify the remaining militia in Ituri, or avoid renewed conflict elsewhere conditions may no longer permit reintegration activities. Of those assisted by IFESH, or enrolled by UNDP, 835, or more than 27% are women, a level of success that is unprecedented in the DRC and is a testament to the attention paid to gender.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

International Military Educational and Training (IMET) funds were applied to the professionalization of the

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security sector. This is a key component of security sector reform, one which has fundamental links to reintegration of ex-combatants, the extension of central government control over Congolese territory, and good governance. The effort under IMET was two-pronged: professionalization of the officers' corps, and the development of English language skills within the Congolese military. In FY 2007, seven Congolese military officers received officers' training in the US, meeting the target set under the "number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels". The target set under "number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity" was not met. The goal was to procure a language laboratory and train 40 individuals in English language skills within 2007. The laboratory procurement was planned for late 2007, and has not yet concluded. The students could not be accommodated at other in-country labs because of concurrent difficulties in assuring that the students could attend the course during duty hours. The two students who were trained were permitted to attend sponsored language courses in the United States.

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

The DRC has long suffered from a dysfunctional, unequipped, often corrupt judicial system. Currently under the oversight of the President, the 2006 Constitution calls for establishing an independent judiciary. Many of the seated magistrates and court personnel are near retirement age, and there are difficulties in finding qualified replacements. Human rights violations are exacerbated by active conflict in the East, cultural norms, laws that are not in accordance with international standards on protection of womens, childrens, and minorities rights, and the lack of discipline and training for the police and military.

USAID takes a two-pronged approach - assisting the development of and advocacy for a legal framework to establish new justice sector institutions and rights protections; and facilitating immediate access to legal services for disadvantaged populations. Having supported in 2006 the drafting of a deputy-led law on the High Magistrate's Council - one of four key laws to legislate an independent judiciary, USAID spent 2007 ensuring it was among the Government's priorities for Parliament. A motion to change the Constitution to place the President at its head presented new challenges. USAID supported an Executive law-making agency to draft the other three laws for new courts, and is one of only a few donors engaged in judicial reform from the drafting through promulgation of reforms within Parliament. Bringing justice sector stakeholders together to debate the framework for and build consensus for a new judiciary has been a long process. Creating buy-in is a critical first step that will help with future legal reform and ensure that there is political will to create new institutions. Building the capacity of new courts will take a generation, so USAID funds mobile courts and legal resource centers to reach populations who otherwise have severely limited access to justice. Planned program expansion is hampered by the fact that there are not enough seated magistrates in provincial capitals to go on circuit. USAID is addressing this and other issues through a multi-donor coordination group with the Ministry of Justice. In 2006, USAID support was essential to the passage of a seminal law against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). In 2007, the Mission worked to ensure people were aware of this law and that local organizations and legal professionals applied this law properly.

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

Judicial independence is prescribed in the 2006 Constitution. However, creating an independent judiciary requires a legal framework, including four seminal laws to establish the Appeals Court, Administrative

Oversight Body, Constitutional Court, and the High Council of Magistrates (CSM). The first three laws are government initiatives, while a Parliamentary deputy initiated the fourth. These laws are highly controversial, as they would abolish the current Supreme Court and remove the President's authority over the judiciary. In 2006, USAID assistance resulted in the draft law for the High Council of Magistrates (CSM). This draft was introduced in the Transitional Parliament in late 2006, but was deferred to the newly elected National Assembly in 2007. Before it could be considered, though, a motion was introduced by a party allied with the President to amend the Constitution to place him at the head of the CSM. The motion itself is unconstitutional, as there are provisions against amendment within the first two years of promulgation. Moreover, there is an explicit article protecting the concept of judicial independence. Nevertheless it is under consideration by Parliament in FY 2008, which has once again delayed adoption of the four laws on the judiciary. Against this backdrop, USAID in 2007 supported the drafting, consultative and legislative process for these critical laws. Assistance targeted the Government's Permanent Commission for the Reform of Congolese Law (CPRDC) with the provision of technical experts and operational support to draft the three government-initiated laws, ensuring the consideration of international standards and case studies in their revision. USAID also brought together lawyers, judges, court personnel, civil society groups and union representatives in justice sector stakeholder fora and strategic groups in eight provinces to encourage inclusive debate on the draft laws and advocate for their entry into the current legislative calendar and adoption. USAID is the only donor supporting the legislative process for all four laws. Donor and Government programs for institution-building of the resultant courts hinge on the successful adoption of this framework. USAID continues to work with the Political, Judicial and Administrative Commission of the National Assembly, the CPRDC, and various stakeholder groups to encourage open debate on the future judiciary.

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

The 2006 Constitution calls for the establishment of a new justice system, with four courts and oversight agencies replacing the current Supreme Court. The legal framework to create these institutions was slated for adoption in 2007, but was deferred to FY 2008 due to an overcharged legislative calendar and political debates over the structure of an independent judiciary. This legal framework is an essential first step towards an effective judicial system, but the new institutions also require a budget and the political will for implementation. Recognizing that judicial reform will take a generation to effect, USAID developed programs in 2007 to boost immediate access to justice for the most vulnerable populations and to update the skills of current court personnel - in line with the 2005 "S.O.S. Justice" evaluation. Whereas the bulk of donor assistance will target the larger institution-building needs over a five-year horizon, USAID's program uses existing legal personnel and local associations to bring legal services and courts to remote populations in Maniema and Equateur provinces. These populations would otherwise travel for days to even register their case, much less obtain a decision. Moreover, corruption is rife in the judiciary, eroding confidence and distorting the notion of equal access and treatment before the law. The mobile court program trains local associations in court monitoring and human rights to increase transparency and accountability. Women's participation remains low in large part because Congolese law requires the permission of a male head of household for a woman to submit a claim. USAID's human rights program works to amend such provisions in favor of women's rights. Support to court personnel did not occur this year and will be phased out of the operational plan. This year's planned activities were delayed due to regional insecurity and postponement of new laws, which also delayed the completion of our institution-building assessment until May. The implementer then had trouble hiring a justice expert. The Department of Defense military justice assessment team, which would complement USAID magistrate training activities, was also delayed until August. There

is a multi-donor, five-year platform for justice reform which now includes magistrate training. USAID has decided to phase out such assistance in 2008 and focus on immediate access to justice, an area with a potentially larger short-term impact.

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

Human rights assistance is a critical component of the US Mission's justice portfolio. The DRC ranks among the worst countries in terms of human rights violations and impunity. USAID addresses both areas, working to promote the reform of key human rights laws in accordance with international standards to better protect citizens and promote and prosecute violations. USAID also supports the training of justice sector personnel to increase the chance that cases will be tried in accordance with these laws, as well as raising awareness of human rights among the general public. In 2005, a USAID-funded evaluation titled "S.O.S. Justice" identified critical needs for human rights reform, and USAID assistance follows these recommendations. In 2006 USAID supported the drafting and passage of the Law Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV); however, its passage holds little meaning without additional assistance to ensure it is known and applied to actual cases. In 2007 USAID supported outreach campaigns - through posters, implementation handbooks for legal professionals, justice sector stakeholder meetings and other events to increase awareness of this law and to promote a more receptive environment for prosecution. Many of the provisions run counter to customary practice and will require future legal reform in order to bring other laws and codes into compliance. This year USAID began research into reform of the Family Code to better protect women and children's rights, for example to help communities consider whether to raise the age of marriage to conform with now higher age of consent in the SGBV law. Another key provision under consideration addresses the requirement for women to gain permission from a male head of household in order to be involved in legal proceedings. Human rights violations are increasing due to ongoing conflict in Eastern DRC, and a great many cases perpetrated by the military go unpunished. Unless these issues are addressed, the number of cases will be significantly lower than actual violations. In 2008, USAID plans field-based research to more accurately determine: the prevalence of human rights violations in communities; the profile of victims and perpetrators and their treatment; and the availability of psycho-social, medical and legal services. This data will help design a more culturally-sensitive program to deter such crimes.

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

Program support for the Rule of Law includes staff contracts for two FSN democracy & governance specialists, one TCN junior program officer, and one FSN administrative assistant. Contract expenses cover travel for site visits to monitor programs in the field. Additional funds underwrite short-term technical assistance from USAID/Washington and contracted assessments and evaluations. In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for one FSN DG specialist to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building. USAID also funded two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG (in July) and USAID/AFR/SD (in September) personnel to USAID/DRC to help with strategic planning and procurement. USAID did not meet the target of an additional activity due to the unexpected leave plans of the two FSN DG specialists for extended periods of time - one from October-November 2006 and the other from December 2006-July 2007. Both were unexpectedly lengthened, making it difficult to obtain coverage. Both then terminated their service for personal reasons in August 2007. USAID is now soliciting applications for their replacements and have increased one of the positions to an FSN-11 level, reflecting the

need for increased experience and skills to manage the expected growth and current complexity of the portfolio. In June 2007 USAID hired a program officer to improve monitoring and evaluation, as well as to develop outreach materials for the portfolio. This officer took over activity management for the rule of law and human rights programs at the end of the fiscal year. This year USAID also started planning for a Democracy & Governance Assessment, the first since 1999, when the political landscape was very different. The assessment will take place November 2007-February 2008 and offer critical insight into future program planning.

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

In September 2006 an elected National Assembly was installed, followed by the election and inauguration of the President, new Provincial Assemblies, Governors, and Senators by January 2007. These were the first such elections in over 40 years and launched a dynamic governance reform process. There were violent protests and no-confidence motions for several Governors; some provincial assemblies started with improvised meeting spaces, without buildings, furniture or equipment. Citizens were eager to hold newly elected officials accountable and to see increased services. However authorities had no budget, the majority were new to public office and in some cases were in positions without clear lines of authority. USAID's long-term mission is 1) to help these nascent institutions become transparent, effective and accountable; 2) to create linkages between citizens and government and increase access to information for improved decision-making; and 3) to support interactions and the definition of powers between the three branches of government. In 2007 the DRC began a long reform process with the introduction of a controversial decentralization draft law by the Ministry of Interior. This process started this Spring without any public consultations, not even with provincial governments which then protested to be included. USAID quickly mobilized networks of civil society organizations through six provincial Democracy Resource Centers, holding discussion fora with provincial authorities and community leaders on the draft law and key governance concepts. These activities catalyzed other donor support for similar sessions in the remaining five provinces. USAID engaged two highly ranked former GDRC officials as technical experts to draft background papers and provide on-going assistance in preparation for the National Decentralization Forum in September. To strengthen newly elected legislatures, USAID supported basic training for deputies, funded meeting space, and provided technical support for key committees on Politics, Justice & Administration and Economics & Finance as they review laws on fundamental governance structures. USAID's grassroots anti-corruption program evolved to include more linkages between local committees and provincial authorities for human rights and governance reform at the local level. Finally, USAID also worked through local action networks and parliamentary watchdog groups for increased monitoring of new institutions.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

This is the first time in over 40 years that the DRC has a bicameral legislature with a directly elected National Assembly and an indirectly elected Senate. There are 500 national deputies, 690 provincial deputies, and 108 Senators. Fewer than 10% of deputies are women, and the vast majority are new to public office; the Senate is more experienced with several former Ministers and deputies. The National Assembly was installed in office in September 2006, with provincial counterparts seated in late December and Senators in January 2008. All three institutions need support for office space, logistics and technical training. Some Provincial Assemblies, for example, had no initial meeting space; others rent buildings from private landlords, do not have basic office furniture and are in danger of eviction because there is no provincial

budget yet. USAID provided a range of assistance to the newly elected National Assembly in 2007, reaching almost all of the 500 elected deputies with multiple trainings and other assistance. This assistance enabled them to function at a basic level and exercise their powers by drafting and adopting laws, as well as holding public officials accountable through hearings. USAID was the only donor able to mobilize resources quickly for immediate assistance. This flexibility is prized in an environment with an overburdened legislative agenda and with no pre-set, prioritized calendar. USAID has provided technical and operational support for several years to the Political, Administrative and Judicial Affairs (PAJ) Committee, which is in charge of most laws relating to governance and one of only two committees headed by the opposition. In 2007 USAID started operational support to the Economics and Finance Committee since it performs the key function of budget review. In addition to these targeted committees, USAID contributed to a multi-donor training program on basic skills and responsibilities for the full National Assembly and all Provincial Assemblies. Several planned workshops for the PAJ on key draft laws - the law for a permanent elections commission, decentralization, and judicial independence - were postponed due to last minute changes in the legislative calendar. Additional requests for provincial assembly assistance were postponed until 2008 in order to build consensus among donors for a basic support package.

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

Provincial deputies and Governors in the DRC were elected for the first time in over 40 years in FY 2007, setting the stage for a new area of USAID support. The deputies were elected directly by popular vote, while the governors were indirectly elected by the deputies. While the Constitution delineates some of their authorities, it is vague on others and leaves some to be shared between various government institutions. Moreover, local government barely has the basic tools to function, such as office space or equipment, much less the necessary knowledge and skills for their new positions. What little budget support exists for these new institutions comes from the provinces with corrupt and ineffective tax collection systems and minimal budget support. Half of this year was consumed with installation of newly elected representatives. The other half was spent in dialogue about decentralization planning. In 2007 the Minister of Interior introduced a controversial draft law on decentralization, which would have created parallel systems of unelected commissioners at the local level directly accountable to the Ministry. The Council of Ministers later revised this, but the draft was created without the input of citizen's groups or provincial representatives. With USAID and other donor support, a National Decentralization Forum was organized in September. Recognizing an urgent need to include the provinces in this process, USAID organized six fora with civil society, local parliamentarians, Governors' Offices, and community leaders on the draft law. Each forum included a tutorial on key concepts, an overview of the draft law, and intense discussions, resulting in provincial level recommendations for revisions. These recommendations were carried forward to the National Decentralization Forum by the provincial participants, and will be combined with the Forum conclusions for Parliament as it considers the draft law in 2008. Additional activities this year focused on linking civil society with newly elected officials in seven provinces through Democracy Resource Centers, grassroots anti-corruption committees, Local Action Networks and Parliamentary Watchdog Groups to advocate for and monitor reforms. Institutional assistance was based on an implementer-led assessment completed in May. There were very few women elected to office this year - less than 10% overall. USAID makes every effort to promote women's participation in each of its activities.

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

The DRC ranked 168 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index. Petty and grand corruption are rampant, affecting every sector at every level. A newly elected government came to power in 2006-2007; confidence in former leaders was low, and voters expected new officials to increase services to their communities. Reducing corruption not only represents an improvement in ethics, it is a way to bring back social and economic justice to revitalize trust in state institutions and the newly introduced democratic process. In 2007 USAID programs addressed corruption in trade, human rights and the rule of law, political competition, and local government. USAID also completed a four-year grassroots anti-corruption program to reduce illegal taxes on the Congo and Kasai Rivers, where harassment from local authorities and militias discouraged rural producers from bringing goods to market, reinforcing the vicious circle of corruption leading to poverty. USAID empowered local anti-corruption committees (CLATs) with legal and civic education, negotiation skills, communications equipment, and small grants. What started as a poverty reduction program, blossomed into a governance program. During the last year CLATs were grouped into hierarchies, clustering neighboring groups at the village level and then aggregating them up to provincial CLATs in capital cities, which in turn advocated for reform with provincial and national authorities. Activities targeted key areas such as taxation and port management, public finance, human rights, decentralization, conflict mitigation and elections. At the end of the program, 144 CLATs had been created in four provinces with 2107 active members, of whom 388 were women; each CLAT member is conservatively estimated to have reached an additional six people in his/her community, resulting in over 12,000 indirect beneficiaries, not counting the number of citizens benefiting from successful reforms. CLAT activities often led to the arrest of corruption perpetrators and human rights violators, and significantly reduced the amount of petty corruption around key trade routes.

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

Program support for Governance includes staff contracts for two FSN democracy & governance specialists, one TCN program officer, and one FSN administrative assistant. Contract expenses cover travel for site visits to monitor programs in the field. Additional funds underwrite short-term technical assistance from USAID/Washington and contracted assessments and evaluations. In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for one FSN DG specialist to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building. USAID further funded two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG (in July) and USAID/AFR/SD (in September) personnel to USAID/DR Congo to help with strategic planning and procurement. Ongoing program support was complicated by the unexpected leave plans of the two FSN DG specialists for extended periods of time - one from October-November 2006 and the other from December 2006-July 2007. Both were unexpectedly lengthened, making it difficult to obtain coverage. Both then terminated their service for personal reasons in August 2007. USAID is now soliciting applications for their replacements and have increased one of the positions to an FSN-11 level, reflecting the need for increased experience and skills to manage the expected growth and current complexity of the portfolio. In June 2007 USAID hired a new program officer to improve monitoring and evaluation, as well as to develop outreach materials for the portfolio. Due to staffing shortages in the DG Office, the anti-corruption program was managed by the Program Office's Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist as of December 2006. This year USAID also began planning for a Democracy & Governance Assessment - the first since 1999 when the political landscape was completely different. The assessment will take place November 2007-February 2008 and offer critical insight into future program planning, particularly in the new programming areas of decentralization and local government.

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

Consensus-Building

This was a busy year for Political Competition and Consensus-Building with elections in October-December for President (run-off), Provincial Assemblies, Governors, Senators and Traditional Chief representatives for the Provincial Assemblies, all following July 2006 elections for President and National Assembly. This was the largest elections operation worldwide, requiring extensive logistic and technical support in a country slightly smaller than eastern half of the U.S. with minimal infrastructure. These were supported with a multi-donor UN-managed budget of over \$500 million (not including bilateral assistance). Having financed the largest voter education campaign nationwide, political party pollwatcher training, domestic observation, and technical and commodity assistance to the Independent Elections Commission (IEC) for the July elections, the Mission was prepared to extend assistance for subsequent rounds. Two million in supplemental USAID/DCHA/DG Office Elections & Political Processes Funds enabled these activities, which are reported under the DG Office's Performance Report. These funds boosted on-going Mission-funded awards totalling \$5,267,980 for rapid response, institutional strengthening, elections & political processes. The combined resources supported the re-design of training manuals for poll-workers and political party pollwatchers, incorporating key lessons learned from the first round to improve elections administration and accountability for subsequent rounds. Moreover, it enabled USAID to close gaps in the UN's basket fund for the indirect Governor, Senator and traditional Chief elections, which had dropped off of most donors' radar screen after the push for the more prominent direct elections. USAID helped devise candidate registration and election procedures, as well as supplied equipment to IEC to print ballots for these indirect elections. USAID funded consultative groups at the provincial level to promote dialogue around contentious elections issues, reaching over 600,000 people directly through community-based voter education programs, and millions more with radio and television programs. Post-elections, USAID helped political parties use lessons learned during the elections to improve cadre development, membership recruitment, communications and political party financing. Finally, USAID provided research and held workshops on draft laws on the Role of the Opposition and Political Party Financing.

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

FY 2006 was an intense election year for the DRC with direct, popular Presidential and National Assembly elections for the first time in over 40 years. In 2007, the election cycle continued with Presidential run-off, provincial assembly, traditional chief, Governor and Senator elections. USAID supported political party pollwatcher training, quick reference materials for election dispute procedures, domestic observer reporting, provincial level consultative groups, and voter education to clarify procedures for increased transparency and participation. Technical experts worked with the Independent Elections Commission (IEC) on procedures to identify and register possible candidates from among thousands of traditional chiefs, as well as to develop indirect election procedures for chiefs, Senators and Governors. Between election rounds, we funded poll-worker training to improve their knowledge of electoral administration. USAID placed technical experts within the IEC to assist with database development for candidate registration and voter registries, financial management, and media outreach. After the elections, USAID funded the development of a draft law to establish a permanent elections management agency. These activities were funded through \$2 million in supplemental Elections & Political Processes Funds through the USAID/DCHA/DG Office's OYB. These funds boosted existing USAID/DRC mission-funded awards for rapid response and institutional strengthening, political party, elections management and civic education. They provided a critical bridge between the first round elections in July 2006 and the five subsequent elections, enabling the Mission to redesign key training modules, procedural manuals and other tools according to lessons learned.

USAID targeted women and youth in its voter education programs, the training of political party poll-watchers, and recruitment of local experts for the IEC. USAID does not have figures for voter turnout by gender, but overall it was 66% for the provincial assembly elections, down slightly from 70% for the Presidential elections. USAID-funded voter outreach and support for election procedures ensured a high level of voter retention and noticeable improvements in the application of election day, compilation and registration procedures. Assistance to the IEC was delivered with the goal of increasing long-term capacity for election management, paving the way for planned local elections in early 2009.

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

In 2007 USAID assisted political parties, both for organizational development and for caucus-building in the newly elected National Assembly. There are over 270 registered political parties, a phenomenon stemming from the first democratic elections in more than 40 years in 2006-2007. While candidates could run as independents, most represented political parties. These organizations continue to be personality based, with leaders using their personal wealth to sustain the party. Some have significant representation in the provinces, but only the President's party had formal national coverage prior to elections. The majority of parties re-aligned themselves for the Presidential run-off into the Alliance for the Presidential Majority and the United Nation coalitions. Since the elections there have been adjustments in political configurations through the formation of 12 National Assembly caucuses. Party popularity changes between provinces as well, so USAID designed a program to work with a range of parties in six targeted provinces, while focusing at the national level on the more established parties with larger representation in Parliament. This also ensured that USAID mitigated against the very volatile conflict dynamic between the opposition and majority. General assistance was offered through six Democracy Resource Centers, with targeted trainings focusing on communications, cadre development, internal organization, and political party financing. While broader political party strengthening is needed, in 2008 USAID will focus on cross-party caucuses as part of a larger legislative strengthening program. The emphasis is more on keeping a space open for healthy political competition in newly elected institutions and between these institutions and citizens. Should there be supplemental funding for local elections planned in the Summer 2008, then the Mission will consider additional assistance to political parties.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.4 Program Support (Political Competition)

Program support for Political Competition includes staff contracts for two FSN democracy & governance specialists, one TCN program officer, and one FSN administrative assistant. Contract expenses cover travel for site visits to monitor programs in the field. Additional funds underwrite short-term technical assistance from USAID/Washington and contracted assessments and evaluations. In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for one FSN DG specialist to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building. USAID further funded two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG (in July) and USAID/AFR/SD (in September) personnel to USAID/DR Congo to help with strategic planning and procurement. A significant focus for the latter trip was the intense close-out process of the four-year Elections & Political Processes program. Another information-gathering activity pertained to elections, as the Mission monitored field programs for voter education, Elections Commission support, and elections administration, as well as observing the Presidential run-off and Provincial Assembly elections. USAID did not meet our target of an additional four activities due to the unexpected leave plans of the two FSN DG specialists for extended periods of time - one from October-November 2006 and the other from December

2006-July 2007. Both absences were unexpectedly lengthened, making it difficult to obtain coverage. Both then terminated their service for personal reasons in August 2007. USAID is now soliciting applications for their replacements and have increased one of the positions to an FSN-11 level, reflecting the need for increased experience and skills to manage the expected growth and current complexity of the portfolio. In June 2007 the Mission hired a new program officer to improve monitoring and evaluation, as well as to develop outreach materials for the portfolio. This year USAID also started planning for a Democracy & Governance Assessment - the last such assessment was in 1999, when the political landscape was completely different. The assessment will take place November 2007-February 2008 and offer critical insight into future program planning, particularly around local elections slated for late FY 2008 - early FY 2009.

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

Many civil society organizations remain personality based, with little emphasis on membership development and sustainability beyond isolated projects. There is a long history of tension between political party and civil society development in the DRC, dating back at least to the peace process when participants were positioned as representatives of one or the other group. Many groups now base their legitimacy on their role in that peace process. In addition, many politicians have their own civil society organizations and own media outlets. In the absence of reliable public goods and services, many religious and civil society organizations provide these for the community. As the DRC shapes its new government and plans for decentralization, one critical question will be the role of civil society and the media in this process. USAID civil society assistance in 2007 focused on voter education for elections, civic education on post-elections institutions, awareness-raising on key governance issues, and advocacy for reforms. USAID increasingly focuses on networks, bringing together multiple groups for like-minded programs such as civic education, human rights or anti-corruption. Small grants are designed around an event or particular training to increase accountability and to more closely monitor implementation. This year USAID worked through multiple networks, including a 300-member civil society umbrella group present throughout the country, justice sector stakeholder groups in seven provinces, and grassroots anti-corruption committees linked by two-way radio in four provinces. The centerpiece of these programs is the presence of regional Democracy Resource Centers - in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi, Goma, Kikwit, and Kinshasa, providing information services, trainings and meeting space to local political parties and civil society members. These centers are unique in that they are permanently located in six provinces and offer on-going services rather than one-off trainings.

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

USAID supported CSO advocacy campaigns in a number of key sectors in 2007, working through a number of networks to bring community leaders, local officials, and civil society groups together for reform. Civil society organizations are active in the DRC, but they are often personality based and have a limited scope of advocacy tools at their disposal. Many organizations are known for government criticism, but constructive advocacy is less well-known, which is reinforced by a history of tension between civil society and political parties. This tension was evident following elections, as some candidates who campaigned on a civil society platform succeeded and those that did not found themselves in the middle of heated debates about whether to readmit them into the fold of civil society. From the Government side, the internal rules of procedures for newly elected assemblies at both the national and provincial levels did not include many provisions for input by the general public such as hearings. USAID programs in 2007 worked to introduce new options for civic

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engagement and advocacy to civil society. In the long term this should boost accountability and transparency and pave the way for more inclusive debate on key policy reforms for decentralization and human rights. To promote justice sector reforms, USAID supported campaigns on judicial independence and against sexual and gender-based violence, as part of a series of actions identified through a 2005-2006 study "S.O.S. Justice" examining critical priorities for judicial reform. Local action networks operated in six provinces to raise a spectrum of community concerns to elected deputies. Decentralization fora in six provinces linked provincial action to the national policy dialogue. All of these actions responded to emergent democracy and governance issues – whether the passage of new laws or the installation of newly elected provincial governments. Each campaign was part of larger civic participation, governance, or justice sector programs which worked for broader reforms. Each was also designed to boost the advocacy and organization skills of local NGO partners working under more established implementing partners.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

Program support for Civil Society includes staff contracts for two FSN democracy & governance specialists, one TCN program officer, and one FSN administrative assistant. Contract expenses cover travel for site visits to monitor programs in the field. Additional funds underwrite short-term technical assistance from USAID/Washington and contracted assessments and evaluations. In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for one FSN DG specialist to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building. USAID further funded two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG (in July) and USAID/AFR/SD (in September) personnel to USAID/DR Congo to help with strategic planning and procurement. A significant focus for the latter trip was the intense close-out process of the four-year Elections & Political Processes program, which included the bulk of Mission activities for civil society support and civic education. Another information-gathering activity pertained to civic education about new governance institutions. USAID did not meet our target of an additional four activities due to the unexpected leave plans of the two FSN DG specialists for extended periods of time - one from October-November 2006 and the other from December 2006-July 2007. Both absences were unexpectedly lengthened, making it difficult to obtain coverage. Both then terminated their service for personal reasons in August 2007. The Mission is now soliciting applications for their replacements and have increased one of the positions to an FSN-11 level, reflecting the need for increased experience and skills to manage the expected growth and current complexity of the portfolio. In June, 2007 USAID hired a new program officer to improve monitoring and evaluation, as well as to develop outreach materials for the portfolio. This year USAID also started planning for a Democracy & Governance Assessment - the last such assessment was conducted in 1999, when the political landscape was very different. The assessment will take place from November 2007 to February 2008 and offer critical insight into future program planning, particularly for civic education to educate citizens about new governance institutions and basic democratic principles.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

The USAID/DRC health portfolio reports on 38 indicators through nine implementing mechanisms, not including HIV which is reported in the Mini-Country Operating Plan. The health program reaches approximately 8.5 million people in 82 of 515 health zones and through the national Malaria and TB programs. Some of the major achievements for FY 2007 include 75% coverage of the population by Directly Observed Therapy Short-Course in the TB program; 88% of antenatal care visits provided by skilled providers from USAID-assisted facilities; and 113% of the target met for couple-years of protection. South Kivu province benefited from free distribution of 400,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets through

the USG supported multi-antigen campaign targeting children under 5. Field work was completed for the first ever Demographic Health Survey (DHS) with the preliminary results expected on December 7th 2007 – providing the first comprehensive picture of the health status of the Congolese population in decades.

These achievements have not been met without challenges. For example, one implementing mechanism that covers 70% of USAID-assisted health zones did not reach its target for several reasons. The program is operating in an area new to development assistance and to the implementing partner, and implementation has been delayed and has begun in only 40 of the 57 targeted health zones. In addition, several strikes at the port and/or customs office delayed the delivery of commodities, and a worldwide stock-out of medicine occurred when several countries, including the DRC, adopted a new policy requiring a new drug. Unrest continued in Eastern DRC where the program is implementing activities, and there was no access to several health zones due to lack of air services. With the start of year two of the activities, along with a new Minister of Health in place, USAID is well poised to achieve all FY 2008 targets and move one step further to increasing access to and improving the quality and range of key services.

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

The DRC ranks 11th among the world's 22 high-burden tuberculosis countries. TB is one of the leading causes of death in the country. Provisional data from the World Health Organization indicate that the DRC had an estimated incidence rate of 354 cases per 100,000 people in 2005 (WHO 2007). Case notifications have been steadily raising since the early 1990s, a result of the combined effects of improved case finding and the spread of HIV/AIDS. FY07 USAID resources were used to support the expansion of Directly Observed Therapy Short-Course (DOTS) coverage, to increase detection of and provide curative services for TB cases, to improve laboratory capacity to diagnose TB, and to ensure quality control at the national referral laboratory. Funds were also used for rehabilitation of and purchase of equipment for the national referral laboratory and the integration of HIV-TB co-infection activities in three existing voluntary counseling centers supported by the USG. In FY 2007, 75% of the national population was covered by DOTS. The case detection rate, which represents the percentage of cases accurately identified in screening tests, was 70% - maintained at this national standard from FY 2006. The case notification rate for new sputum smear positive was 104 per 100,000 people. Some targets were not met due to the weak capacity to use and limited availability of appropriate microscopes, as well as the lack of full integration of HIV-TB co-infection activities into all supported TB detection health centers. Building on a strong partnership with international NGOs, the donor community and USG technical assistance through Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program (TB CAP) the DRC is scaling up and expanding TB control activities. 40 out of 82 USG-supported health zones have integrated DOTS strategy in their minimum package of basic health care services, and all the 82 health zones will be covered in 2008. The National TB Program has developed its five-year strategic plan which emphasizes increasing TB/HIV integrated activities, managing Multi-Drug Resistant TB and DOTS Plus, and engaging the private sector in TB detection and cure. Key remaining issues to be addressed include the implementation of DOTS Plus, improving drug resistance data, engaging the private sector, and strengthening the capacity of TB detection centers to integrate HIV activities and ensure regular provision of necessary drugs, including Antiretrovirals.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria

Malaria is reported to be the principal cause of morbidity and mortality in the DRC. The greatest burden of morbidity and mortality is in pregnant women and children under the age of five, with up to ten episodes of

malaria per year per child. The predominant species of malaria parasite in DRC (*Plasmodium falciparum*) has become resistant to chloroquine. In March 2005, the Ministry of Health changed its first-line treatment for uncomplicated malaria from Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) to amodiaquine plus artesunate (AQ+AS). Oral quinine is used as the second-line drug. USAID's main achievements in FY 07 include strengthening antenatal care (ANC) interventions against malaria by using a synergistic approach combining intermittent presumptive treatment (IPT) with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) in 65 out of 82 USG supported health zones, which average 120,000 persons per zone nationally. In addition, there has been uninterrupted availability of second-line drugs and malaria testing reagents for laboratories, and 1,644 health professionals have been trained in prevention and case management of malaria. Challenges that prevented USAID from reaching targets included reported stock-outs of new first-line drugs due lack of availability as a result of several countries' adoption of the drugs at the same time. Manufacture and delivery delays also prevented USAID partners from reaching the distribution target of insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs). Partners were not yet fully operational, so data do not yet exist for the entire population covered by the program. Collaboration among traditional malaria actors in DRC, the Global Fund against AIDS, TB, and Malaria, and the World Bank is an important partnership in coordinating malaria activities. This coordination has been key to strengthening the capacity of the National Malaria Control Program to implement national malaria policies, promote the use of ITNs, increasing the use of (IPT) and artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs), and establishing the surveillance site for malaria drugs. Remaining key issues to be addressed include the availability and management of malaria drugs, including the ACTs, and the delay in the delivery of bednets due to tariffs and taxes.

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

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is known as one of the countries with a high level of morbidity and mortality due to outbreaks of Ebola, yellow fever, measles, cholera and other public health threats or neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), such as soil-transmitted helminthes, filariosis, and trypanosomiasis. Control of these diseases is one of the Ministry of Health's five year strategic objectives.

Due to the recent outbreak of Cholera and Ebola in July 2007 the USG used FY07 resources to build sustainable capacity of health professionals for timely identification and response to epidemic prone diseases and to improve prevention and case management of other public health threats. Support contributed to the development of guidelines, policies, training materials and tools for field and laboratory investigations of outbreaks. As a result of USAID interventions, 541 health professionals from the 40 health zones were trained for rapid response, and 16,000 packets of PUR--a water purification product--were purchased and distributed in response to an outbreak of cholera in South Kivu province. Each packet treats 10 liters, which provides enough clean drinking water for a family of 4 for one day (160,000 liters total). Other drugs and vaccines were made available to respond to the measles outbreaks in South Kivu (2,700 cases) and in Katanga (120 cases) Provinces.

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

USAID/DRC's work in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) aims to improve the country's high infant and maternal mortality rates through increasing the availability of and access to key interventions addressing major killers of newborns, children and mothers. The overall USAID MCH activities did not reach their targets set at the beginning of the period under review, since the initial targets were developed when the program was in pre-award and before fully reliable baseline data in 60 health zones was available. In addition, 10 health zones were dropped, while 7 new health zones were added to the program. Finally, data

was only received for 70 health zones out of 82, due to delays in implementation. USAID's implementing partner that covers 70% of USG-assisted health zones was at the implementation stage during this performance period and operating in a post-conflict, hard to access geographic area with limited or no previous development partners working there. Due to logistical challenges, supplies and equipment (especially medicines) have not yet been fully distributed to all health zones, delaying effective service utilization. In addition, new programmatic components (AMSTL and newborn) were added this year, necessitating material development and staff training. However, there were notable successes in the year, in particular 216,000 children under 12 months old being fully immunized against all childhood diseases (exceeding targets by 22%), using DPT3 vaccination as the indicator. In addition, the target for the number of deliveries by a skilled birth attendant was exceeded by 24%, for a total of 183,419.

These constraints and challenges are being addressed in an effort to meet the FY 2008 targets. Currently, supply and equipment distribution is currently on target, and staff is trained in the new components. More accurate baseline data have become available, and initial FY 2008 targets have been revised to correspond to anticipated results. All planned activities will be fully implemented in the 82 health zones during FY 2008. Donor coordination in MCH has been strengthened by the commitment of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee (ICC) chaired by the Ministry of Health and composed of other donors and partners. The ICC oversees the MCH activities countrywide with all other partners in the field.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

The 5-year goal of the USG Education Program is to increase equitable access to and improve quality of schooling. Funding for education in the FY 2007 OP was \$2,960,000. A plus-up of \$9.250 million increased the total level of funding to more than \$12 million. Due to late release of funds relative to the school year, these funds were carried over to FY 2008. Given the start-up time for a new project, an award made at the end of the fiscal year is not operating until the school year is half complete. Awards for FY 2008 will be completed in time for partners to establish offices and begin teacher training activities during the summer break. There were 2 other activities being conducted in FY 2007 that were not included in the FY 2007 OP. Both projects are fully funded through Congressional earmarks and focus on reducing of school fees at the primary level. The pilot project looks at possible interventions that may reduce the burden of school fees on families, while the follow-up project works more at the national level, assisting the GDRC to develop a responsible strategy for reducing school fees. The pilot program is located in 2 provinces, and has introduced such innovative interventions as interactive radio instruction and school-community credit associations that manage income-generating activities. The national project is supported by the international donor community, including UNICEF, the World Bank, DFID and others. In addition to increasing access, this project focuses on improving quality of education through rehabilitation of schools, adding numbers to this indicator for the first time in several years. Studies and reports have also increased as a result of project objectives that specifically seek to impact upon government educational policy through analyses and recommendations. As a result of these interventions impacting on access and quality, all targets set were greatly exceeded by actuals: the enrollment of students was targeted at 150,000, while actuals were 953,000; target number of teachers trained was 13,000, while actuals were more than 52,000; and textbooks and learning materials, targeted at 72,000, actually exceeded 996,000. Thus, these 2 projects, although not included in the FY 2007 OP since they were funded in FY 2005 and FY 2006, implemented activities that greatly impacted upon the actual indicators presented. Because these activities will continue through FY 2008, targets are revised to be more realistic.

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

The USAID Education program has greatly exceeded all 2007 targets, mainly due to the fact that of two fully-funded Congressional earmarked activities that began in 2005 and 2006 were not included in the OP targets. Student enrollment at primary schools, targeted at 150,000 actually reached 953,040 in 2007. Almost 50 percent of these students are girls. Quality of education is measured by teacher training in innovative teaching methods, construction or rehabilitation of schools and classrooms and provision of textbooks and learning materials. The total number of teachers trained in 2007 was 52,995, more than 4 times the targeted number of 13,000. These teachers are now using active pedagogy, didactic materials, and in the case of first graders, interactive radio instruction (IRI). Other indications of improvement in school quality have been more tangible: FY 2007 funding was used to provide 996,444 textbooks and learning materials to teachers and students, and 40 schools were rehabilitated. Although the Program Element Indicator states classrooms repaired, this figure is not easily obtained, since most of the repairs have been to the entire school, such as repair of the roof, latrines, or administrative offices. An additional factor in increasing education access and quality is the involvement and participation of communities in the management of schools. Through income-generating activities, school fees in one province have been reduced by two-thirds. Also, 4,273 parents and community members have received training in financial and administrative management and income generating techniques, and are actively involved in the management of schools. This high level of community participation, while not a standard indicator, is significant since studies have shown that parental and community involvement in school management and performance positively impacts both access to and quality of basic education. Final indicators demonstrate the increase of monitoring systems: 7 studies, 3 evaluations and 3 monitoring plans were submitted in 2007. These indicators have also increased from the targets, which were zero, with the exception of one planned evaluation.

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

Years of war and violence in Congo have involved widespread rape, sexual violence, separation of children from their families, and neglect of and lack of services for disabled children. The continued problem of ungoverned space in Eastern DRC, coupled with the ongoing conflict fueled by armed militias, an undisciplined national army and other negative forces, perpetuates the cycle of violence against women and children. In an environment where rape is used as a weapon against local populations by illegal armed groups, and an absence of the rule of law that permits the Congolese army and police to act with impunity, women and children continue to be the most vulnerable. All age groups are affected by Gender-Based Violence, with the youngest recorded victim at six months old and the oldest at 92. USAID estimates that a minimum of 80,000-100,000 rapes and/or mutilations have taken place in DRC since 1996. Separation and abandonment of children, also often linked to years of conflict and its disastrous economic aftermath, is rife throughout the country. A census conducted by UNICEF in September 2006 indicated there are an estimated 13,800 street children in Kinshasa alone and likely thousands more in cities and towns across Congo. Protection for these vulnerable populations is the focus of USAID assistance in Social Services since a secure and stable environment is critical to the country's reconstruction and chance at lasting stability. To address the immediate needs of the population and assist the country to achieve sustainable improvements, USAID/DRC's Social Services programming continued to focus on responding to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), reducing the Separation and Abandonment of Children (SAC), and preventing future acts of violence and abandonment. USAID's approach focuses on providing care and treatment for victims, strengthening the justice sector's capacity to protect the rights of individuals, and advocacy for the protection of vulnerable populations, particularly women and children. In FY 2007, 1,113 children were

reunited with their families, and 17,687 GBV victims received counseling support, and thousands of others received medical assistance and socio-economic assistance. 728,780 community leaders, religious leaders, parents, and children and GBV victims participated in community sensitization activities to promote the rights of vulnerable people with the goal of changing perceptions and behavior to prevent future abuses.

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

USAID social assistance programming focused on responding to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), addressing the needs of Separated and Abandoned Children, and providing services for disabled children. USAID supported 3 partners--IRC, COOPI, and UNICEF--to address GBV in the Eastern provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, and Ituri District. A total of 692,089 individuals, including victims, family members, community leaders, and other targeted individuals, participated in community sensitization and advocacy activities to change perceptions and increase the capacity of individuals to respond to and prevent GBV. Other critical interventions to respond to GBV included providing medical assistance (13,033 individuals assisted), including fistula repair, psychosocial support (17,687 individuals assisted), and socio-reintegration services to victims. Partners also promoted judicial support and referral, when victims desired it, as well as the Law Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, passed in August 2006. Activities focused on referral and cooperation between implementing partners, local partners, and agencies to ensure all services are available in targeted areas. USAID supported Save the Children UK to address the needs of separated and abandoned children in 3 cities--Kinshasa, Mbuji-Mayi, and Bukavu. Through work with local NGOs and government agencies, SC-UK reunited 1,113 children with their families. In FY 2007, 36,691 individuals, including 11,213 vulnerable children, as well as community members, religious leaders, and parents, participated in sensitization activities, including awareness talks and popular theater, that promoted the rights of children and the need to protect them. Activities focused on family mediation, reunification, and follow-up mechanisms, as well as developing a system of alternative care when family reunification is not possible. In addition to reunification and community sensitization, children also received medical care when necessary, and 350 children were released from prisons. SC-UK worked with 19 local NGOs and 5 government organizations to carry out this work and build sustainability in the targeted communities. USAID also supported the International Polio Victims Response Committee, which provides rehabilitative services, including braces, to disabled children in residential treatment centers in Kinshasa and Bunia. In FY 2007, 1,505 disabled children received assistance which includes new braces.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

The goal of this Program Area is to build and help sustain a democratic and well-governed state by rapidly generating a high rate of economic growth based upon the nation's well-endowed but severely battered agricultural sector. USAID and private sector-supported GDA activities were well underway in FY 2007, targeting an increase in the rate of economic growth and reduction of poverty in the DRC by increasing food production and rural incomes. Annual targets in agriculture have for the most part been achieved for the year. Constraints yet to be overcome include: the rebuilding of key internal infrastructure; the recovery of market systems (following years of disinvestment in rural areas); and the renewal and revitalization of local political institutions. Investments in agriculture are in line with a change in the focus of USG assistance from supporting the political transition to a legitimate government and provision of emergency humanitarian assistance towards rebuilding an equitable economy upon which these accomplishments can be institutionalized. Activities supporting food production and increased rural incomes are intended to achieve pre-conflict levels in each area while increasing food security and renewed community-based assets. The

three-year, \$5 million cassava recovery program ensures the availability of 960,000 daily food rations annually, at a cost of 35 cents per ration; no other food assistance program is known to achieve this cost efficiency in the DRC. USAID activities support the economic and financial viability of small and medium sized farm households; FY 2007 resources increased the number of farms and farm households producing, disseminating and planting disease-resistant varieties of basic foods, with over 24,000 rural households benefitting directly. This support, in addition to assisting individual families, also promotes expenditure patterns that stimulate the local economy. Pro-poor growth of the economy is also supported through the creation of opportunities for farmers to link skills, capital, and input and output markets to respond to direct and indirect farm production opportunities, with over 700 agriculture-related groups receiving assistance. This activity specifically targets village-level, micro/small/medium producer enterprises largely owned and operated by women, as well as developing and disseminating additional surveillance and control mechanisms to reduce biological and environmental threats.

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

This element builds directly upon the Mission's programmatic objective to increase economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity. The program is founded in the historical context of conflict and famine in the DRC. Cassava mosaic disease was the single most important cause of the drastic decline in rural sector incomes in the mid-1990's, resulting in a national scarcity of basic food products, skyrocketing prices for these heavily consumed products, and widespread malnutrition and famine. The activity is designed to permanently recover food security and increase income-generating capacities in and around traditional cassava producing communities by increasing the productivity of this food staple consumed by over 70% of the Congolese population. During the program's initial 9 months following a three month mobilization or start-up period, 4,299 new additional hectares of disease resistant cassava were placed into production, (corresponding to approximately 232 hectares or 5.7 million meters) of disease resistant planting material that was grown by IITA and SECID, harvested and disseminated during the first six months of the project. Community participative on-farm research to improve resistant varieties, surveillance and control systems (e.g. to eliminate non-conforming plants) and improved management practices resulted in the dissemination of six new systems during FY 2007. A total of 24,911 additional new households received and planted disease-resistant cassava stems and/or adopted improved management practices during the program's initial 9 months during FY2007, which corresponds to one-tenth of a hectare per household. Congolese households number on average between 5 to 6 persons, although the adoption of entire homeless families during conflict is quite culturally common throughout the country. To ensure broad-based sustainable economic growth, the activity emphasizes community participation; strengthening voluntary, women-led producer organizations, and micro/small/medium-enterprises. A total of 1,645 additional new producer organizations were supported, as well as 719 agricultural-related firms. Short-term agricultural sector productivity training was provided to farm families, as well as micro/small/medium agribusiness and producer organizations through the farmer's field schools. During FY2007, the program has documented the provision of training to 29,516 individuals of which 12,378 people, of which 42% were women.

Key Issue Performance \ Reducing gender based violence and exploitation

Gender-Based Violence continues to be a threat to stability and affects the most vulnerable populations—women and children—in Eastern Congo. With the use of resources provided under the Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund, the Victims of Torture Fund, Trafficking in Persons funding, and the fistula earmark, USAID supported interventions to respond to Gender-Based Violence through care and treatment for

survivors and awareness and prevention activities. USAID-supported activities addressed the immediate, medium, and longer-term consequences of sexual violence for victims, their families, and communities. Community mobilization activities, including legal advocacy, aimed at preventing new acts of GBV. In FY 07, USAID/DRC had four grants that focused on care and treatment for GBV survivors and awareness, advocacy, and prevention efforts. Through local partners in North and South Kivu, International Rescue Committee provided medical care, psychosocial support, socio-economic reintegration, and legal referral when desired to GBV survivors. COOPI supported psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of GBV victims in Ituri District of Orientale Province and Maniema Province. UNICEF helped ensure the safe reintegration of abducted girls and boys and other GBV survivors to their communities in Ituri District. Global Rights conducted public advocacy campaigns on the Law Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and provided assistance to legal NGOs that assist GBV victims.

Key Issue Performance \ Trafficking in Persons

Armed conflict, widespread sexual violence, and socio-economic collapse have created an environment conducive to trafficking in persons in the DRC. Over the past years rebel forces and militias have abducted Congolese men, women and children as porters, combatants, and sex slaves. Unless the special needs of abducted girls are addressed, they risk remaining trafficking victims who are forced to either turn to prostitution or continue to live with armed groups who abducted them in order to survive. In FY 2007, USAID continued to provide support to UNICEF through TIP funding for a program to ensure the safe reintegration of girls and boys, most of whom are trafficking victims, to their communities in Ituri District in Oriental Province and to prevent further abduction, trafficking and sexual violence. Activities carried out by UNICEF's implementing partner COOPI included identification of victims, provision of transit care, family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and community reintegration of children released from armed groups and forces, girl victims of sexual violence, their dependents, and other vulnerable girls and boys in the community. From December 2003 to September 2007, UNICEF (with its partner COOPI) has assisted 3,698 children formerly associated with armed groups and victims of sexual violence in two transit centers in Ituri. Of these children assisted, 1,240 are girls, with 471 babies born as a result of rape.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

The DRC ranked 168 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index. Petty and grand corruption are rampant, affecting every sector at every level. A newly elected government came to power in 2006-2007; confidence in former leaders was low, and expect new officials to increase services to their communities. USAID programs targeted trade, improved human rights and the rule of law, political competition, and local government, addressing the issue of corruption in each activity and improving public perception of the transparency of the new government. USAID also completed a four-year program to revive trade by reducing illegal taxes on river trade routes, where harassment from local authorities and militias prevented poor producers from bringing goods to market. USAID empowered local anti-corruption committees (CLATs) with legal and civic education, negotiation skills, communications equipment, and small grants. Activities targeted key areas such as taxation and port management, public finance, human rights, decentralization, conflict mitigation and elections. At the end of the program, 144 CLATs had been created in four provinces with 2,107 active members, of whom 388 were women; each CLAT member is conservatively estimated to have reached an additional six people in his/her community, resulting in over 12,000 people benefitting from anti-corruption activities to allow for improved ability to participate in the local economy.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

Through a Global Development Alliance supported by the Economic Growth / Livelihoods office USAID is working in the area of small-medium business development. To date, over 50 small businesses have been supported with start-up loans through a GDA partnership in Katanga province, including brick-making operations and other construction-related products needed by the mining industry. The repayment rate for loans so far is 100 percent. In 2008, USAID will draw on this experience to expand microenterprise opportunities by creating a development credit authority (DCA) facility. The planned DCA will greatly expand the availability of loans to start small enterprises supporting the mining sector. As the engine of economic growth for the region, mining provides the opportunity to support a great number of small businesses, but today companies are still forced to import supplies and labor that is not available on the local market. USAID will leverage the presence of industrial mining companies to focus on creating off-mine employment, expanding the benefits of industrial mining to the local population.

Key Issue Performance \ Applied Research

In a post-conflict setting like the DRC, the mobilization of science and improved technology is critical to the long-term objective of agricultural sector growth. Likewise, it is important to strengthen agricultural training, education, outreach and adaptive research. Nevertheless, productive capacity must first be restored, thus the Mission's early efforts are to get arable land back into production and to increase the number of locally produced daily food rations available to as many persons as quickly as possible. The national disease resistant manioc cassava replication-multiplication-dissemination program, designed to achieve this goal, is dependent upon the timely availability of locally adapted disease resistant varieties, developed expressly to combat the cassava mosaic virus which has reduced manioc harvests to one-fourth of their former productivity. A biological rule of thumb is that pathogens and pests will evolve and overcome the scientifically engineered resistance of new varieties within three years. Thus, the development of newer resistant varieties must be continuous in order to provide sequential generations of disease resistant plants. During FY2007, Mission support for applied research has enabled the breeding and dissemination of 3 new varieties and the development of 5 new "reserve" varieties incorporating upgraded resistance.

Key Issue Performance \ Inclusive Development: Participation of People with Disabilities

Following extended periods of poor governance, the DRC went nearly three decades without providing routine and complete coverage for polio vaccinations. The result is a society exhibiting a disproportionate number of polio-affected disabled persons. In addition, a great many people continue to live with unnecessarily demobilising disabilities that could be easily corrected or whose impact on their lives could be greatly diminished with the appropriate treatment and support. With medical treatment in DRC provided on a pay-up-front basis, however, interviews suggest that only around 10% of families with disabled children take their children to the various functioning centres to be examined, and only 2% find the means to pay the fees and follow through with treatment, leaving the majority of disabled children without any form of assistance. In response, USAID provided assistance for 1,505 children by providing free corrective treatment, locally-crafted leg braces, and accompanying rehabilitative services to children disabled by polio or with similar disabilities such as club feet or leg paralysis resulting from anti-malarial quinine injections. This assistance allows each child to be mainstreamed into school and social life, giving them an opportunity to become productive citizens and avoid being marginalized or separated from their families.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

USAID mobilized 44 remote communities along key trading routes on the Congo and Kasai rivers, forming grass-roots anti-corruption committees to facilitate trade and decrease abuses of power. Committees gained skills in conflict mitigation, legal education, and made use of a radio network to communicate information about corruption and deter authorities from imposing false taxes. USAID supported a training of trainers campaign in six provinces to support the development of new governance structures following elections. The campaign reached 160,000 people directly, and an estimated 25 million through television and radio. Local action committees also raised advocacy issues at the local level in the same provinces. Democracy Resource Centers in six provinces included "open door" days to allow access for political party representatives and members of civil society, providing research space, consultations, internet access, and training. Through a public-private partnership with mining companies in Katanga, 58 communities received support to develop community development committees. The committees allow each community to develop an action plan for local development, tying local perspectives to resources arriving from the presence of extractive industries in the area. USAID supported public campaigns to sensitize people on the problem and causes of child separation and gender-based violence, as well as activities to increase community involvement in basic education.

Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships

USAID/DRC actively seeks opportunities for public-private partnerships in all sectors. The Mission has three GDAs, with a total of 4.35 million dollars of FY 2006 and FY 2007 funding leveraging more than 16 million dollars in other funds. The Extractive Industries Alliance links USAID funding for social development programs in Katanga province with funding from three international copper mining companies, coordinating investments in health, agriculture, education, local governance, and small-medium enterprise development in 58 communities. This GDA has also assisted one mining company in Ituri with a social development strategy. The Safe Blood GDA provides blood safety services in 57 rural health zones, linking USAID funding with partners Safe Blood for Africa, the One Million Life Initiative, and Global Med. The Reintegration, Conservation and Community Recovery Project (Re-commit) is focused on recovering production of cash crops like rubber, cocoa and coffee, disease resistant cassava, and implementing community-based biodiversity conservation, education and management programs. Partners include several dozen local producer associations and their communities, a U.S. university consortium, 2 environmental NGOs, a large commercial agricultural trade and processing firm, and an offshore European import firm. Additional GDA opportunities in the extractive industries, health, and economic growth areas are currently under exploration for new activities in FY 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

Civil society organizations are active in the DRC, but they are often personality-based and have a limited scope of advocacy tools at their disposal. Many organizations are known for government criticism, but constructive advocacy is less well-known. This is reinforced by a history of tension between civil society and political parties in the DRC. USAID programs in 2007 worked to introduce new options for engagement and advocacy to civil society which will boost accountability and transparency and pave the way for more inclusive debate on key policy reforms such as for decentralization and human rights. Local action networks operated in six (of eleven) provinces to raise a spectrum of community concerns to elected deputies. Decentralization fora in the same six provinces linked provincial action to the national policy dialogue. All of these actions responded to emergent democracy and governance issues – whether the

passage of new laws or the installation of newly elected provincial governments. To promote justice sector reforms, USAID supported public campaigns on judicial independence and against sexual and gender-based violence. Each campaign was part of larger civic participation, governance, or justice sector programs which worked for broader reforms. Each was also designed to boost the advocacy and organization skills of local NGO partners working under more established implementing partners.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

Mission programming FY 2007 sought to reduce gender inequity in several sectors. In Education, the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program provided scholarships to ** girls in an effort to give them equal access to educational opportunities, since they have traditionally been disadvantaged. In FY 07 with USAID assistance, 447,368 girls were enrolled in primary school. The Social Protection portfolio provided critical services to tens of thousands of vulnerable women and girls who have been victimized by sexual violence and rape. One partner actively focused on providing support to girl child ex-combatants, who have been traditionally neglected in the DDR process, and who have been forced to work as soldiers and sex slaves in various armed militias in Eastern Congo. In 2006, USAID GJD assistance was critical to the drafting and passage of the Law Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). In 2007 USAID supported outreach campaigns to increase awareness of this law and to promote a more receptive environment for prosecution. Many of the Law's provisions require future legal reform to bring other existing laws and codes into compliance, and USAID supported efforts to reform the Family Code to better protect women and children's rights. In EG, USAID supported sustainable economic growth through activities that strengthened women-led producer organizations and micro/small/medium-enterprises, and 12,378 women received training.

Key Issue Performance \ Development Research

To build and sustain faith in a democratically-elected government, key internal infrastructure must be rebuilt, market systems recovered, and local institutions renewed and revitalized. Food production and rural incomes must achieve their pre-conflict levels as soon as possible. Pro-poor growth of the economy will occur through creating opportunities for farmers to link skills, capital, and input and output markets. Massive international evidence shows that in low income countries, it is only agricultural growth that reduces poverty - including urban poverty. Small farmers spend the bulk of any additional income in the non-farm sector, so the key to poverty reduction is to raise incomes of small commercial farmers. If small farmers can be more productive, they have a far greater impact on growth in income and GDP and in poverty reduction than large farms. World Bank-led research completed in the DRC in April 2006 strongly recommended an economic growth program based on increasing agricultural productivity. Of the five corridors with high agricultural potential, high market access and high population density, cassava production is ranked first or second in four axes. During FY 2007, the Mission completed additional research to confirm the bank's findings, and to recommend to USAID the most cost-effective set of growth-oriented activities not already undertaken by other donors. A second analysis of 'follow-on' activities is scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

In post-conflict nations, a key long term objective is to reduce dependence on donated food and other relief services. In the short term, the objective is saving lives by preventing starvation and hunger trumps the longer term objective of restoring farmers' livelihoods by promoting local food production and marketing.

As the focus of USG assistance has shifted from the short term creation and stabilization of a legitimate government and emergency humanitarian assistance towards rebuilding an equitable economy upon which the short term accomplishments can be institutionalized, food production and rural incomes are being increased to achieve their pre-conflict levels while providing food security and renewed community-based assets, as per the US policy goals embodied in transformational diplomacy. The three-year, \$5 million cassava recovery program ensures the availability of 960,000 daily food rations annually, at a cost of 35 cents per ration; no other food assistance program is known to achieve this cost efficiency in the DRC.

Key Issue Performance \ Africa Education Initiative (AEI)

In FY 2007, the DRC Education program received \$2,579,000 in funding through the African Education Initiative (AEI). The goals of the AEI are to increase access to quality schooling, especially for girls, to provide training for teachers, and to ensure HIV/AIDS mitigation and prevention. In the DRC, AEI funding supported teacher training activities for the Integrated Strategies for an Equitable, Quality Education (SIEEQ) program. A total of 1,260 teachers and administrators participated in training programs focusing on active pedagogy, use of didactic materials, and gender equity. The Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP), which provided a total of 16,172 scholarships to girls in FY 2007, also receives AEI funding through the Africa Bureau.

1 Peace & Security - Democratic Republic of the Congo

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	40	2	80	148

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9	7	7	-	1

**1071
chars**

1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Original 2007 and 2008 targets under "Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity" reflected the number of Congolese military staff to be trained using a language laboratory that is not yet in place. Two trainees were permitted to go to the US for language training. The target for 2008 has been adjusted upward because the types of sponsored training planned, and numbers trained are being expanded to reflect the new program goal of facilitating the implementation of a Congolese rapid reaction force. The 2007 target under "Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels" was met. This indicator was used to capture the number receiving officer's training in the US. The 2008 target is lower because the training provided to the Congolese military is to change dramatically toward practical, operational training in line with the needs of a rapid reaction force. Only one of the 149 training slots spread out over the ten types of training envisioned is specifically identified as for a commissioned officer.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Democratic Republic of the Congo

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.2 Judicial Independence

Number of laws, regulations and procedures related to judicial independence Supported with USG

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

1365

2.1.2 Judicial Independence narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

In 2007 USAID supported the drafting as well as the consultative and legislative processes for the following 4 seminal laws related judicial independence: the Appeals Court, Constitutional Court, Administrative Oversight Body, and the High Council of Magistrates. The first three were Government initiatives, while the fourth one was initiated by a Parliamentary Deputy. These laws were targeted because they were considered as critical in order to establish new courts and administrative oversight bodies that would play toward ensuring a transparent and accountable judiciary, free from Executive interference. USAID assistance was also given to the Government's Permanent Commission for the Reform of Congolese Law in the form of provision of technical experts and operational support. The mission's action also supported justice sector stakeholder fora and activities of strategic lawyer groups in several cities nationwide to (1) encourage inclusive debate on the abovementioned draft laws; and, (2) advocate for their adoption in accordance with international standards. Now that they have drafted and placed on the legislative calendar for FY 2008, USAID will still continue to work on them in 2008 in order to encourage open and informed debate in Parliament that should be echoed by a wider range of stakeholders both in civil society and Government.

ers both in civil society and Government.

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	200	-	300	-	-	40	-	60	-	-	160	-	240	-

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.3 Justice System

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

					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
-	-	510	1,400	800	-	-	116	500	184	-	-	394	900	616

1497

chars

The indicator on "justice sector training" has been dropped due to: (1) the postponement to the 2008 legislative calendar of the promulgation of 4 critical laws establishing courts; (2) the delayed installation of the new Government in January 2007 that hindered a basic needs assessment for local courts; and, (3) travel restrictions to North Kivu that impeded service delivery. As a result, training that would have boosted basic skills for court personnel and educated magistrates on the 4 new laws were cancelled. In 2007 donors developed a comprehensive reform program with the government over a 5-years period aimed at State institution-building. Such ambitious reforms could take time to develop and implement. USAID plan in FY 2008 is therefore to focus on increase of immediate access to justice and on bridging the gap in legal aid until new institutions can come online. This builds on 2007 support for mobile courts, legal clinics and court monitoring in remote areas. The indicator on the on "legal service centers visits" captures the number of consultations by lawyers through itinerant legal resource center sessions. Downwardly revised 2008 targets reflect the fact that program expansion is contingent on Government will to seat new magistrates in the provinces. Without this, there are not enough to hold court in major cities much less to go on circuit. Women's participi

h to hold court in major cities much less to go on circuit. Women's participation is low, as the Family Code requires the approval of a male family member to appear in court.

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights2.1.4 Human Rights

Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	22	18	22	28

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights2.1.4 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	5	12	5	13

1377

chars

2.1.4 Human Rights narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID did not meet the NGO support target in 2007 because of a strategic choice to focus assistance on a smaller set of better-performing NGOs with longer-term commitments to reform and a more stable organizational structure. In 2007 USAID supported campaigns to monitor national and provincial parliamentary proceedings for attention to human rights issues; as well as awareness-raising (e.g. posters, implementation guides for legal practitioners, and radio programs) for the new law Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), minors rights under the SGBV law, broader human rights and the SGBV law; reform of the Family Law to protect the rights of women and minors; prison reform; and anti-corruption. The increased target for 2008 reflects the addition of a new activity to train local human rights NGOs on human rights law and court procedures to monitor court sessions as part of the mobile court and legal services program. The number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights is calculated by subject area and not by individual initiatives for 2007. This is due to the fact that last year's awards were negotiated prior to the OP, and USAID could not require standardized data collection and indicator definitions in line with the OP. In 2008 USAID plans to track initiatives and not subject areas, building these indicators into new awards at the outset.

ilding these indicators into new awards at the outset.

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

Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	4	7	8

1087
chars

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

In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for the Senior Advisor to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building. USAID further funded two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG and USAID/AFR/SD personnel to USAID/DR Congo to help with strategic planning and procurement. USAID did not meet our target of an additional activity due to the unexpected leave plans of two staff members (one from October-November and the other from January-July), so that planned field trips and information-gathering exercises for new program design were not possible. In 2008 USAID intends to host additional USAID Washington-based staff to the field to help with strategic planning and program design. USAID also intends to hire three new staff members, who will travel to the field to conduct monitoring and evaluation, as well as to assist in program design. USAID will conduct a DG Assessment, work with implementing partners to update last year's institution-building assessment, and research a potential program addressing non-state justice systems.

2.2 Good Governance
2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of National Legislators and National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored training or educational Events

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
-	300	1,872	500	336	-	35	140	50	25	-	265	1,721	450	311

1501
chars

2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Assistance focused on 500 elected National Assembly deputies (36 women), who entered office in September 2006. Some activities targeted the entire National Assembly, while others reached specific groups, such as the Political, Administrative & Judicial and Economic & Finance Committees (each having 5 female members). Activities engaged 101 parliamentarians for drafting judicial sector laws; 32 legislators participated in anti-corruption events. Trainings for female parliamentarians stressed points around their role within the legislature, gender equality and preparations to 2008 elections (140 participants). Other trainings addressed the general responsibilities of deputies, the opposition role, ethics, coalition building, and legislative drafting. Topical trainings helped legislators consider draft laws on decentralization and the opposition statute. USAID exceeded its target by joining forces with other donors to provide basic training to the entire National Assembly. 2007 targets were calculated by person and not by overall attendance. Since the number of legislators is static, for actual results USAID measured overall attendance instead, more accurately capturing the breadth of activities. 2008 targets are revised accordingly and focus on specific initiatives rather than activities for the entire assembly. Awards were negotiated prior to the OP and did not include these indicators, so data was

entire assembly. Awards were negotiated prior to the OP and did not include these indicators, so data was not disaggregated by gender for 2007. At least 140 women were trained.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
756	13	188	1,386	153

1401 chars

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

USAID exceeded its target in 2007. Original calculations did not include a number of mechanisms which emerged in response to needs in the country. These included mechanisms in 9 provinces: 60 local action networks; 48 parliamentary watchdog groups; 6 democracy resource centers; 4 consultative groups and 5 strategic groups for justice sector reform; 10 consultative groups on election administration and dispute resolution; 40 community-based anti-corruption committees; 6 fora to bring together local government and civil society to discuss the draft law on decentralization and make recommendations for the National Decentralization Forum; and 9 town hall meetings/campaigns on anti-corruption, good governance, conflict resolution, tax collection, and human rights protection. The 2006 baseline followed earlier guidance to include all possible Mission-managed activities, even if not funded through the GJD OYB. Moreover, it counted the number of group meetings and not the number of groups. With changed guidance, this should be 0, as no GJD funds were expended in this area for 2006. The 2007 target did not carry forward 2006 data, as it was meant to be additive and not cumulative. 2007 actual data considers one group to be a mechanism, rather than each meeting of each group. The 2008 target is revised downward to reflect this change and more closely meet the

ownward to reflect this change and more closely meet the indicator definition.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12,000	13,050	2,347	13,500	800	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	650

1066 chars

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

Anti-corruption training was given through a network of 40 community-based anti-corruption committees, addressing petty corruption along two vital fluvial trade routes in three provinces. Additional anti-corruption training was delivered to the members of 48 provincial parliamentary watchdog groups. USAID did not meet its 2007 target, because this was calculated by multiplying the number of group members by the number of training events. The actual numbers reflect the total number of members in each group. USAID did not track the participation in each training event, because the OP was completed after awards were negotiated, thus resulting in limited ability to demand these additional changes to performance monitoring plans mid-stream. For 2008 USAID will calculate the number of members of each group to maintain consistency in reporting. Targets decrease because of the closure of two contributing programs in 2007. A new solicitation was issued for governance activities in 2007, but successful applications only tangentially addressed corruption.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	5	8	8

1046

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

chars

In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for the Senior Advisor to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building, as well as two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG and USAID/AFR/SD personnel to USAID/DRC to help with strategic planning and procurement. USAID did not meet its target of an additional activity due to the unexpected leave plans of two staff members (one from October-November and the other from January-July), so that planned field trips and information-gathering exercises for new program design were not possible. In 2008 USAID intends to host additional USAID Washington-based staff to the field to help with strategic planning and program design. USAID also intends to hire three new staff members, who will travel to the field to conduct monitoring and evaluation, as well as to assist in program design. USAID will conduct a DG Assessment, work with implementing partners to update last year's institution-building assessment, and research a new decentralization program.

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

Number of Electoral Administration Procedures and Systems Strengthened with USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
46	24	28	4	6

1179

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

chars

USAID exceeded its targets for elections support in 2007 with 28 activities to improve procedures for Presidential run-off, Provincial Assembly, Gubernatorial, Senate and Traditional Chief representative elections. Activities included training of poll watchers, voter education, an international observer mission, and strengthened electoral administration procedures and systems. All were funded through \$2 million in supplemental elections and political processes funds through the USAID/DCHA/DG Office. These activities were conceived, managed and monitored by USAID/DRC through cost extensions of existing programs for institutional-strengthening, elections and political party support, and international observation. While the supplemental funds leveraged existing activities and programs, they were never entered into the Mission's operating year budget. Therefore, the accomplishments are reported globally through DCHA/DG in their Operational Plan as well. The 2008 target is increased to reflect support to the Independent Elections Commission to help it become a permanent elections management agency and in preparation for local elections scheduled for late 2008.

Number of Individuals who Receive USG-Assisted Political Party Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
34,340	13,600	13,432	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1491
chars

2.3.3 Political Parties narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID provided a range of assistance to political parties in 2007. Organized trainings topics covered best practices for political party development, internal structures, communications, membership and recruitment, and political party financing. Informal "open door" days were offered in six provinces for consultations between local political parties and on-site trainers to dialogue about local needs and build local party capacity. Political party members made use of the six Democracy Resource Centers to access information on pending laws, advocacy initiatives and other subjects. USAID was just under its target for FY 2007. This included training for 10,484 poll watchers funded through \$2 million in elections and political processes supplemental funding through the USAID/DCHA/DG Office. Although these funds are not counted in USAID/DRC's Operating Year Budget, this activity was conceived and managed by USAID/DRC through an extension to an existing program. The accomplishments are reported globally through DCHA/DG in their Operational Plan as well. The target for 2008 is reduced to 0. USAID anticipated political party training in the OP, but did not receive any successful applications to an open solicitation. USAID plans continued outreach to political caucuses under the legislative strengthening program. Data was not disaggregated by gender because aw

ing program. Data was not disaggregated by gender because awards were made prior to the OP, precluding USAID's ability to add indicators to performance monitoring plans.

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

Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	9	5	8	8

1521
chars

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

In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for the Senior Advisor to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building. USAID further funded two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG and USAID/AFR/SD personnel to USAID/DR Congo to help with strategic planning and procurement. USAID did not meet our target of an additional activity due to the unexpected leave plans of two staff members (one from October-November and the other from January-July), so that planned field trips and information-gathering exercises for new program design were not possible. USAID also anticipated local elections planning would have been further advanced within 2007, but election planning has slowed down pending the passage of the decentralization law and the law establishing a permanent elections commission - critical pre-cursors to elections as they will determine the administrative boundaries and offices at the sub-provincial level as well as the structure and powers of the new commission. In 2008 USAID intends to host additional USAID Washington-based staff to the field to help with strategic planning and program design. USAID also intends to hire three new staff members, who will travel to the field to conduct monitoring and evaluation, as well as to assist in program design. USAID will conduct a DG Assessment, work with implementing partners t

USAID will conduct a DG Assessment, work with implementing partners to update last year's institution-building assessment, and explore assistance options for local elections scheduled for late 2008.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of CSO Advocacy Campaigns Supported by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	56	10	26

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of People who Have Completed USG Assisted Civic Education Programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
40,000	1,600,000	1,321,894	40,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	2,400

1508
chars

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Civic education initiatives in 2007 included awareness raising on judicial independence; interactive governance programs broadcast by two-way radio to remote populations, town hall meetings, advocacy campaigns and radio/television broadcasts on the acceptance of election results, the role of the police, tax collection, division of power between provinces and the capital, human rights, and strategies for engagement with provincial deputies; training for local action networks and parliamentary watchdog groups on the functions of provincial institutions and budget oversight. A training of trainers for grassroots civic education reached 163,045 people on the roles and responsibilities of citizens and new governance institutions. Radio and television spots reached an estimated at 26,000,000, based on populations within a proscribed broadcasting range. Exact verification of numbers of listeners is difficult, so this data is not included in the actual totals. USAID also conducted a nationwide voter education campaign with 1,151,386 direct and an estimated 28,800,000 indirect beneficiaries. This was funded by elections supplemental through USAID/DCHA/DG Office, which takes global reporting responsibility for this data. Data was not disaggregated by gender, as awards were made prior to the OP and did not include this indicator. In 2008 USAID is re-tooling the civic education programs, focus

t include this indicator. In 2008 USAID is re-tooling the civic education programs, focusing on thematic areas such as decentralization and key laws, rather than general civic education.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

Number of information gathering or research activities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	9	5	8	8

1061

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

chars

In 2007 USAID funded field site visits for the Senior Advisor to Kisangani and Goma as part of an implementer-led assessment of post-election institution-building, as well as two month-long trips of USAID/DCHA/DG and USAID/AFR/SD personnel to USAID/DR Congo to help with strategic planning and procurement. USAID did not meet its target of an additional activity due to the unexpected leave plans of two staff members (one from October-November and the other from January-July), so that planned field trips and information-gathering exercises for new program design were not possible. In 2008 USAID intends to host additional USAID Washington-based staff to the field to help with strategic planning and program design. USAID also intends to hire three new staff members, who will travel to the field to conduct monitoring and evaluation, as well as to assist in program design. USAID will conduct a DG Assessment, work with implementing partners to update last year's institution-building assessment, and research a new civic education and media programs.

3 Investing in People - Democratic Republic of the Congo

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases in USG-supported areas

					number of women (do not use, do not need to disaggregate)				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	114	115	104	120			NA		NA

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Existence of a multi-drug resistance for TB at the national level

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

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

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

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	20	40	33	50			48		50			52		50

1495

3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is 11th among the world's 22 high-burden tuberculosis (TB) countries. TB is one of the leading causes of death in the country, particularly affecting individuals in their most productive years. Case notifications have been steadily raising since the early 1990s, a result of the combined efforts of improved case detection and the spread of HIV/AIDS. The main achievements for the year 2007 are as follows: 75% of the population is covered by Directly Observed Therapy Short-Course (DOTS); the TB case detection rate was 70%; case notification rate for new sputum smear positive was 104 per 100,000 people. As a result of additional identification activities, it was determined that the estimated adult TB- HIV+ co-infection rate is 30% and new multi drug-resistance rate is between 1.7– 2.2 %. These achievements were not gained without some challenges. For example, the indicator named: "case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases", the targets were not met due to the weak capacity to use and limited availability of appropriate microscopes for the diagnosis of TB. Similarly, for "all registered TB patients tested for HIV," targets were not met since HIV/AIDS activities were

TB detection health centers. For FY08 the existence of a multi-drug resistance for TB at the national level rate has been adjusted up due to the expansion of the program.

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of evaluations

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

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	3	2	4	112
				2

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	700,000	750,000	692,484	10,050,000
				1,000,000

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	900	1,320	1,220	1,350
				5,000

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of monitoring plans

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

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of people trained in malaria treatment or prevention with USG funds

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
900	1,320	1,644	3,975	5,000	-	-	494	2,625	1,500	-	-	1,150	2,625	3,500

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	150	439	200	300

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

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

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

1452 chars

3.1.3 Malaria narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The main achievements with FY07 resources are as follows: (1) USAID and its partners have been successful at strengthening antenatal care (ANC) interventions against malaria by using a synergistic approach combining intermittent presumptive treatment (IPT) with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) in 65 out of 82 USG supported health zones; (2) several policies and guidelines were developed; (3) there has been a continuous availability of drugs and reagents for the laboratories and (4) 1,644 health professionals have been trained in prevention and case management of malaria. There were challenges that prevented reaching the targets, namely: (1) 214 USAID service delivery points reported stock-outs of new line drugs due to many countries changing protocols at the same time and drugs not being available; (2) due to manufacturer and delivery delays, partners did not reach the distribution target of ITNs; and (3) partners were not fully operational thus data could not cover the entire period under review. Nevertheless, some targets that were not reached in 2007 have not been adjusted downward for FY 08 due to the fact that partners expect to be operational throughout they year in all health zones thereby covering the entire pro

every problems have been resolved. Note also that one indicator that was incorrectly entered in FY07 has been corrected for FY08.

3.1 Health\3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

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

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

3.1 Health\3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	200	541	250	500

3.1 Health\3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

Number of people who receive medication or other services from USG-funded programs to control and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,869,513	2,000,000	2,820	2,500,000	2,500,000

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

1111

chars

Due to the recent outbreak of Cholera and Ebola in July 2007 USAID used FY07 resources to build sustainable capacity of health professionals for timely identification and response to epidemic prone diseases and to improve prevention and case management of other public health threats. Support contributed to the development of guidelines, policies, training materials and tools for field and laboratory investigations of outbreaks.

Targets for this Element are difficult to establish, as disease outbreaks are difficult to predict. Targets are based on the possibility of conducting a mass distribution of drugs in response to an epidemic. Achievements were: (1) 541 health professionals from the 40 health zones were trained for rapid response; (2) 16,000 packets of PUR (a water purification product) were purchased and distributed in response to the South Kivu cholera outbreak; (3) other drugs and vaccines were made available to respond to the measles outbreaks in South Kivu (2,700 cases) and in Katanga (120 cases) Provinces. FY 07 targets were exceeded due to the cholera outbreak in South Kivu.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	226,996	79,123	259,423	331,446

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	309,539	115,305	353,759	336,446

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	176,868	216,455	206,346	322,490

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	1,179,198	437,707	1,326,598	1,166,283

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children under 5 years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	1,179,798	1,354,321	1,326,598	1,734,337

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	147,390	183,419	176,868	263,777

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	30,067	392	40,089	13,115

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	206,346	37,811	235,824	174,887

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	226,995	1,613	259,423	1,510					500					1,010

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	2,630	1,732	3,380	1,482					492					990

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	117,912	95,016	147,390	231,922

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	117,912	7,095	132,651	174,867

1482 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Yearly beneficiaries of MCH element are an average of 424,246 newborns, over 2.1 millions of both under five children and mothers. The performance to target ratio indicates that: (1) three indicators are over 100%: DPT3, Number of delivery with SBA and Vitamin A supplementation coverage; (2) one indicators are between 79% and 88%: antenatal care visits; (3) three indicators are between 54% and 58%: postpartum/newborn visits, people trained in maternal/newborn health, and people trained in child health/nutrition; (4) six indicators are below 40%: women receiving AMSTL, newborns receiving antibiotic, newborns receiving essential newborn care, child pneumonia, child diarrhea, and child reached by nutrition programs. Overall low performance is explained by several factors including: (1) one implementing mechanism targeting 70% of USG assisted health zones is still at its start-up stage, (2) operating in a post-war hard-to-reach geographic area with limited or no previous development partners working there, (3) new programmatic components (AMSTL and newborn) added this year, (4) supplies and equipment not yet fully distributed, (5) partial (70 out of 82 health zones) reporting at the time of this report, and (6) inaccurate initial target estimates. This last factor partly explains why some indicators substantially exceed targets in FY 07. FY 2008 targets are thus revised to reflect new baseline information and better pop.

stantially exceed targets in FY 07. FY 2008 targets are thus revised to reflect new baseline information and better population coverage in the 82 health zones.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
			50	

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
		40	30	60

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	
		4		2			1					3													

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
75,098	150,000	953,040	170,000	915,720	46,098	65,000		82,000	457,860	29,000	85,000		88,000	457,860

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
		3		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
1		7		3

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,329	13,000	52,995	27,420	51,870	439	4,700		10,880		890	8,300		16,540	

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
46,700	72,000	996,444	85,000	114,020

1369 3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The USAID Education program in DRC has greatly exceeded all 2007 targets, mainly due to the fact that two fully-funded Congressional earmarked activities that began in 2005 and 2006 were not included in these targets. Hence, student enrollment at primary schools that targeted 150,000 actually surpassed 950,000 in 2007, with almost 50% of them being girls. Likewise, the total number of teachers trained in the year under review was 52,995, more than four times the targeted number of 13,000. Another contributing factor toward increasing education access and quality was the involvement of community members in the management of schools. Indeed, through income-generating activities from parents backed by consequent training and capacity-building from the program, school fees in one province were reduced by two-thirds. These numbers should become more significant over time, as more people become vested in the success of schools, long after their children have completed studies. During FY 07, program activities took the form of teachers' training in innovative pedagogic methods such as active pedagogy; rehabilitation of schools and classrooms; provision of textbooks and learning materials and, in the case of first graders, interactive radio instruction (IRI). Activities in the field were conducted through EDC and UNICEF as prime partners.

EDC and UNICEF as prime partners.

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
1	1		1							1														

Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social services

					number of women					number of men					vulnerable children					other targeted vulnerable people					war victims					victims of torture				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
21,551	35,400	20,213	58,000	23,000	-	12,670	-	19,350	-	-	22,730	-	38,650	-	16,901	8,275	2,618	24,100	4,000	4,650	23,125	25,478	30,000	-	675	-	600	-	450	17,687	450	-		

3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations3.3.2 Social Services

Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons

					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
782	1,530	9,834	2,530	10,000	157	310	-	510	-	625	1,220	-	2,020	-

3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations3.3.2 Social Services

Number of USG-assisted organizations and/or service delivery systems strengthened that serve

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
138	220	175	280	225

1493 3.3.2 Social Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

For the # of individuals benefiting from USG-supported social services, actual includes data from 4 USAID partners. The actual includes the # of GBV victims who received psychosocial support (17,687), the # of children reunified (1,113), and # of disabled children rehabilitated (1,505). This Psychosocial Support Indicator is used as a proxy indicator for IRC. Other indicators used by partners include # of GBV victims receiving medical assistance (13,033), # of individuals participating in sensitization activities on GBV and child protection (728,780). Since individuals receive more than one service (medical, psychosocial, economic, legal, training, awareness rising), double counting likely occurred in the past and resulted in high targets. Numbers disaggregated by VOT includes the # of women with psychosocial support for GBV. Vulnerable children includes those reunified by SC-UK (as proxy to avoid double counting) and rehabilitated by IPVRC; however, 2 other partners worked with GBV victims who are minors but did not disaggregate beneficiaries by age. Other targeted vulnerable groups include SC-UK's advocacy activities with communities, parents, and religious leaders. The actual is lower than target because: (1) FY07 r

s due to double counting in the past. For # of service providers trained, the number greatly exceeds the Target because the targets for two partners were in other OPs.

4 Economic Growth - Democratic Republic of the Congo

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
	-	5,540	4,299	11,080	5,261

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of additional surveillance and/or control systems in place for agricultural threats (biological)

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	5	6	10	-

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
	-	188	719	376	1,626

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
	-	271,000	29,516	542,000	108,000	-	217,000	12,378	434,000	32,340	-	-	17,138	-	75,660

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
-	750	1,645	1,500	1,190

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
-	54,400	24,911	108,800	54,010

1409
chars

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

Calculation of targets was modified for FY08/09 based firstly on FY07 experience and secondly on an effort made to eliminate cumulative totals that created upward biases since 2006. In addition, 2007 targets were developed very early in the program design stage and turned out to be estimated too high, based on a calculation of the average number of persons per household - a calculation that turned out, upon additional study to be too high. Additional hectares of production are dependent upon availability of one-half of previous year's seed production (due to 6 month maturation lag), plus one-half of present year's production. Also, one hectare of production requires 0.136 hectare of planting material. The indicator named "Number of additional surveillance and/or control systems" was eliminated as inconsequential. A typical household cultivates approximately 1/10 an hectare of resistant cassava, thus target of households is estimated at number of hectares times 1/10. Each producer organization cultivates approximately 0.6 hectare of planting material. Approximately 3% of participating households will develop into firms that employ additional wage-paid labor. Only one person per organization will receive "formal" training to become a trainer of trainers. The number of women is estimated at only 30% of total persons trained due to fragile status of society in conflict recovery country.

f total persons trained due to fragile status of society in conflict recovery country.

