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

FROM: AMBASSADOR JAMES D. MCGEE

SUBJECT: Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for Zimbabwe

The U.S. Mission to Zimbabwe is pleased to submit its FY 2007 Performance Report. Our primary foreign policy objective in Zimbabwe is to foster effective democracy and responsible sovereignty. To this end, the U.S. strategy seeks to maintain pressure on the regime and to support pro-democracy forces and human rights defenders. The U.S. also seeks to meet the needs of suffering Zimbabweans by working to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic and providing humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of those left vulnerable by the Government of Zimbabwe's (GOZ) poor governance. Our assistance programs are essential for achieving success in all these areas.

Noteworthy Accomplishments in FY 2007

As noted above, the Mission's strategy focuses resources on DG, humanitarian, and HIV/AIDS interventions. In the area of DG, in FY 2007 the Mission supported pro-democracy groups that hold the government accountable for its poor policies and press for meaningful reforms. USG funding provided a critical safety net of legal and medical services to opposition members, trade unionists, civil society activists, human rights defenders, and journalists targeted by the regime. With our support, key opposition, civil society and labor leaders traveled to international and regional fora, including the Africa Union Summit and the SADC negotiations, to continue to draw attention to the Zimbabwean crisis. Additionally, the Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), an umbrella organization of election monitors and observers, received funding to enhance its capacity to draft an impartial framework for elections, conduct voter education and election monitoring, and undertake Parallel Vote Tabulation and an audit of the voter rolls. We also strengthened opposition parties through training to enhance their ability to contest the upcoming elections. Another key accomplishment was our support for independent media, including the expansion of community newsletters. USG-funded civil society groups continued to challenge the GOZ's repression of freedom of the press while VOA expanded its broadcasts and coverage to counter jamming efforts.

The USG continued to be among the largest contributors to food aid and HIV/AIDS programs in Zimbabwe. Since the onset of the fast-track land reform program in 2000, which devastated the country's commercial farming sector, Zimbabwe has recorded increasingly acute food shortages, and international donors now estimate that more than a third of the population (4.1 million)

requires emergency food assistance. Making matters worse, the GOZ earlier this year launched a populist program to control prices which had the unintended (but predictable) consequence of causing widespread shortages of basic commodities. Our expanded food aid program provided approximately \$170 million in commodities in FY 2007, playing an essential role in combating the growing problems of hunger and malnutrition. Our non-food humanitarian assistance increased to include support for those affected by drought as well as increased attention to the plight of urban population made vulnerable by GOZ policies and mismanagement.

Although this operational plan only covers the family planning portion of the USG's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zimbabwe, the Mission team, comprised of USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Public Affairs Section, and the Department of Defense, also collaborated to provide coordinated assistance that contributed to the reduction of the HIV prevalence rate to 15.6 percent from nearly 26 percent in 2003. Our efforts have filled critical gaps in HIV systems and services and helped ensure the stability of HIV service delivery in Zimbabwe's fragile economic environment. To this end, the USG has begun a program to provide anti-retroviral (ARV) drug treatment to 40,000 individuals and has started to roll out provider-initiated counseling and testing. USG funding also supported training of counselors and the development of national guidelines and protocols related to family planning/reproductive (FP/RH) health to improve access to and delivery of FP/RH services.

Working closely with like-minded governments, we continued diplomatic efforts to maintain pressure on the GOZ and to remind the regime that fundamental change (including free and fair elections and meaningful economic reforms) are a prerequisite to reengagement with the international community. Additionally, the Mission sponsored and participated in public events that highlighted the country's need for immediate reforms and countered the GOZ's feeble excuses for deteriorating conditions. We effectively used Self Help grants to support local communities while performing public outreach. Democracy and Human Rights Fund grants were targeted toward civil society groups addressing youth leadership development, women's issues, and local governance capacity building.

Outlook for FY 2008 – Zimbabwe at a Crossroads

Zimbabweans head to the polls in 2008 for general elections in a climate characterized by rapid decline in socio-economic conditions. Most Zimbabweans agree that change is desperately needed, but the 84-year-old Mugabe shows no intention to relinquish power any time soon. Although intra-party rivalries scuttled plans to extend his current term to 2010, Mugabe has all but officially secured the ZANU-PF presidential nomination for 2008. Ruling party supporters – including war veterans and youth militia – are stepping up their tried and true tactics of using political violence and manipulation of food aid to assure a ZANU-PF victory. Meanwhile, civil society groups working on civic education and election programs report grave doubts over the reliability of the voter rolls and the voter registration process. All these factors suggest that Mugabe is well-positioned to secure another five year term.

Deeper trends, however, are undermining the regime's resistance to change. Worsening conditions are increasing the number of vulnerable persons as the government's ability to care for its citizens diminishes. In March, the SADC heads of state forced ZANU-PF into talks with the opposition MDC in an effort to establish conditions for free and fair elections. The continued

campaign of violence and intimidation against opposition and pro-democracy groups reinforces skepticism that Mugabe will concede to any meaningful reforms that could threaten his near three-decade grip on power. However, if the talks do result in positive agreements, the key will be implementation and the creation of a political atmosphere that permits the opposition to organize and campaign.

At this critical juncture, it is essential we continue to channel U.S. assistance toward supporting democratic forces that can respond to the increasingly repressive political environment and work to put Zimbabwe back on the path toward good governance. In this respect, the Mission is already using the additional \$4 million in FY 2007 funding provided to support elections and transition planning as part of a multi-agency and multi-donor effort. A near 20 percent reduction in the FY 2008 Democracy and Governance (DG) budget, however, jeopardizes our ability to meet the full range of needs. If DG funding is not restored, key programs such as the Voice of America (VOA) Studio 7 radio program, the most popular independent news program in Zimbabwe, will need to be scaled back and opposition and civil society strengthening activities will have to be reduced at a time when they are needed most. In addition, given the probability of Zimbabwe's continued economic and social service deterioration, additional humanitarian resources likely will be required.

Critical Issues

The difficult and worsening operating environment forced the Mission and our partners to creatively adjust programs to realize continued success. Zimbabwe's hyper-inflationary conditions and controlled foreign exchange regime are our largest operational challenges. The costs for locally-procured goods and services continue to increase dramatically. At the same time, we are required to convert funds using an artificially low exchange rate instead of the parallel market exchange rate on which the prices of products and services are actually based.

Pernicious economic policy has resulted in a decline in GDP of 5.7 percent over the last year. The official rate of inflation surpasses 7,000 percent, though private firms estimate prices are increasing at a rate of 66,000 percent per year. Years of economic decline have produced an increasing number of vulnerable persons, burgeoning poverty, continued brain drain of professionals and skilled laborers, increased food insecurity, declining nutritional status, reduced school enrollment rates, and weakened ability of the GOZ to provide social services and essential drugs. All have an impact on our programming. As the economy deteriorates, reliance on donor assistance and the time required to reverse negative trends exponentially increase.

Bilateral relations between the USG and the GOZ remained poor as repression of opposition and pro-democracy groups increased. During the year, security forces arbitrarily arrested and tortured scores of opposition and civil society leaders and supporters in an effort to intimidate them and dismantle MDC and civil society structures ahead of elections. Inadequate pressure from the region on the regime to clean up its human rights record is a constant concern.

Thank you for your continued support for restoring democracy in Zimbabwe.

Operational Plan – Zimbabwe Acronym List

ARVs	Anti-retrovirals
CHRA	Combined Harare Residents Association
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSU	Counseling Services Unit
DG	Democracy and Governance
FAA	Foreign Assistance Framework
FH	Freedom House
FP	Family Planning
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FY	Fiscal Year
GOZ	Government of Zimbabwe
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IRI	International Republican Institute
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
MOHCW	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OVT	Organized Violence and Torture
PEPFAR	President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTC	Post Test Counseling
PVT	Parallel Vote Tabulation
RAU	Research and Advocacy Unit
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SUNY	State University of New York
T&C	Testing and Counseling
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VOA	Voice of America
WFP	World Food Program
WOZA	Women of Zimbabwe Arise
YIDEZ	Youth Initiative for Democracy in Zimbabwe
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZESN	Zimbabwe Election Support Network
ZINASU	Zimbabwe National Students Union
ZLHR	Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
ZTVP	Zimbabwe Torture Victims Project

Zimbabwe 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

Despite economic and political difficulties of operating in Zimbabwe, the Mission realized a number of significant achievements, which directly supported the foreign assistance goal for a restrictive country of "empowering civil society to demand for a more effective democracy, respectful of human dignity, accountable to its citizens, and responsible towards its neighbors." USG assistance supported democratic elements in Zimbabwe to realize improved governance and democratic practices, including rule of law and respect for human rights. The USG strengthened CSO capacity and assisted partners to mobilize constituents around important issues, thereby enabling them to effectively pressure the regime to reform and to play an active role in regional fora, political negotiations, and electoral processes. In lead up to elections, the USG has strengthened internal management capacity of the MDC, educated voters, trained monitors, and brought issues to the forefront of national dialogue, resulting in measures to even the electoral playing field. FP/RH achievements, which complement our HIV/AIDS program, include improved services for HIV positive women and a greater number of women able to make informed choices about childbearing. On the humanitarian front, the Mission ramped up assistance, with improved coordination and timing, to provide a safety net for individuals most affected by the country's economic collapse, through primarily food and livelihoods support. All Mission activities are in full compliance with their 22 CFR 216 determinations, and address gender disparities.

The reporting period was characterized by increasing fragility in the operating environment. GOZ repression of political opposition groups and civil society intensified as a means to paralyze dissent. Continued mismanagement of the economy and corruption have created an economic crisis, with the official rate of inflation surpassing 7,000% and GDP growth registering -5.7%. This manifested itself in increased poverty and vulnerability, continued brain drain, weakened social service delivery systems, and increased food insecurity. The above factors posed daily challenges to implementation, leading the Mission and its partners to creatively adjust programs to realize continued success. Given the impact of the socio-economic crisis, there is potential within Zimbabwe for growing instability and conflict, particularly if elections do not install a more forward leaning government.

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

Pro-democracy forces faced numerous challenges during the year as the Zimbabwe government engaged in the pervasive and systematic abuse of human rights. During the year, unlawful killings and politically-motivated abductions occurred while state-sanctioned use of excessive force and torture increased, and security forces tortured members of the opposition, student leaders, and civil society activists. In addition, security forces arbitrarily arrested and detained journalists, demonstrators, and religious leaders. The regime's violence reached a paroxysm on March 11, when more than 1,000 security forces in Harare prevented a prayer rally organized by the Save Zimbabwe Campaign, a broad coalition of church and civil society organizations and political opposition groups, from taking place, and arrested more than 50 opposition members and civil society activists. During ongoing clashes with opposition supporters throughout the day, police shot and killed one activist and tortured many of the detainees while in custody, including MDC leaders. The USG's support of organizations providing legal, medical, and psycho-social

care for victims of political violence and torture continued to provide a safety net for those affected on March 11th and beyond. The USG supported CSU and ZLHR, each of which experienced dramatic increases in caseloads, with a total of 3,463 persons assisted with medical and psycho-social services and 684 persons assisted with legal services, respectively. Additionally, ZVTP provided medical services to 131 Zimbabwean victims in South Africa. The USG also supported RAU through a grant to IDASA. RAU, in concert with CSU, ZLHR, and others engaged in advocacy work to draw the world's attention to the Zimbabwe situation and to document instances of human rights abuses both in Zimbabwe and with the U.N.'s Special Rapporteur on Torture. Many analysts credit civil society's organization of the March 11th prayer meeting (and in particular international reaction to the regime's brutal suppression of it) with forcing the hand of South African President Thabo Mbeki and SADC to insist on talks between the ruling party and the MDC to search for a way out of the crisis. It is doubtful that pro-democracy forces would have had the wherewithal to continue to organize opposition to the regime in the face of such a brutal assault in the absence of the medical and legal safety net provided by USG funding.

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

In FY 2007, \$1,500,000 was awarded to PACT (\$1,000,000) and CSU (\$500,000) for activities under this program element. The past year was one of the most violent in Zimbabwe as the regime carried out a systematic plan to cripple pro-democracy forces in the country through a combination of harassment, abductions, arbitrary arrests, detentions, beatings, torture, and a blanket crackdown on all protest activities. Caseloads of torture victims at CSU skyrocketed during the year as a result of this ratcheting up by the regime of targeted violent attacks against democratic opposition members and activists. There was also a dramatic increase in the severity of injuries (including gunshot wounds). In another trend, victims also reported encountering a significantly greater number of GOZ-imposed obstacles when trying to access legal and medical assistance. These obstacles included threats of violence, surveillance, and harassment. Despite these challenges to seeking assistance, a total of 3,463 victims of state-sponsored political violence and torture, consisting of 1,914 past clients and 1,549 new clients, were provided with medical and psycho-social care by CSU in FY 2007. This compares with 1,185 the previous year and represents nearly a tripling in the numbers of victims of political violence and torture treated this year compared to last. While a number of other donors contribute to funding administrative and other functioning costs of CSU, the medical costs for treatment of victims were entirely funded by the USG. All clients were referred to Human Rights NGO Forum or ZLHR, and, through USG funding, medico-legal affidavits were prepared for every victim in order to document each case. Caseloads for human rights lawyers at ZLHR also increased (by 20%), from 567 in FY 2006 to 684 in FY 2007. This caseload includes documentation for two deaths. USG assistance through ZVTP enabled medical and psycho-social treatment and assistance to be provided in South Africa to 131 Zimbabwean victims of torture. In a collaborative CSU-ZLHR effort with RAU, funded through USG assistance to IDASA, 811 submissions were made during the year to the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture. In addition, USG funding allowed CSU to provide 162 people with psychosocial and referral training related to victim support. USG assistance for victims of torture gives civil society the bravado to continue pressing the regime for reform.

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

The USG has maintained an active presence in the area of good governance over the past six years through a parliamentary strengthening program, consisting of technical assistance provided by SUNY. Following the GOZ leadership's unilateral decision to terminate the MOU between Parliament and SUNY in April 2007,

USAID and SUNY rapidly repositioned the program so that parliamentary strengthening objectives are still met by reversing the equation and assisting democratic CSOs to bring the Parliament into debate. By enhancing the capacity of local CSOs to demand accountability and transparency from members of Parliament and to advocate for full and open debate on key legislative proposals, SUNY has continued to contribute to the foreign policy objective of “fostering effective democracy and responsible sovereignty” by increasing avenues for meaningful public participation in legislative processes. CSO oversight has provided a check against attempts to impose repressive legislation and anti-democratic constitutional amendments. While only 6 of a planned 12 public fora were undertaken within Parliament itself, per the original intent of the program, SUNY initiated a new public discussion series (hosting such events in Harare, Bulawayo, and Gweru in September 2007) to bring members of Parliament, civil society, and the public together, at a community-level. The new approach has already played a pivotal role in inciting increased public debate on a number of pieces of legislation brought before Parliament during the past quarter, including Constitutional Amendment 18 (which increases the chances that ZANU-PF remains in power) and the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Bill (which requires 51% indigenous ownership of companies). Furthermore, in spite of the interruption of the program of direct assistance to Parliament, SUNY was able to complete training for 337 members of Parliament, only slightly short of its target of 376. As an indication of parliamentarian satisfaction with USG training, many have asked for continued support on an informal basis. In the long-term, the newly-retooled program is increasing the involvement of Zimbabweans in legislative processes and thereby bringing more transparency and greater public participation to policy-making. Although the Executive Branch remains powerfully dominant, USG assistance is laying important groundwork for the future.

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

In FY 2007, SUNY was awarded \$400,000 for activities under this program element. In April, the GOZ unilaterally terminated the MOU between Parliament and SUNY in what was clearly a reaction to the release of the State Department human rights report, which was critical of the regime. In response, SUNY showed great agility and creativity in rapidly devising an alternative strategy for effecting positive and constructive change in Parliament by working through CSOs. The new thrust of the program has allowed SUNY to refocus its energies by making CSOs the focal point for advocacy to Parliament. Already, in the last three months of the fiscal year, the new strategy has had an important impact on Parliament and the legislative process. Through a series of public meetings held in Harare, Bulawayo, and Mutare, organized by civil society with facilitation by SUNY, several critical pieces of legislation, including a proposal to “indiginize” all companies and the proposed constitutional Amendment 18, which would increase chances that ZANU-PF remains in power, became the subject of wide ranging, and sometimes heated, discussion and debate. Members of Parliament were invited and attended these events, which turned out to be virtually the sole venue where Parliamentarians were challenged by CSOs and members of the public with regard to the proposed legislation. Because of the GOZ’s termination of the MOU, SUNY did not achieve indicator targets. SUNY had planned to conduct training workshops for all 12 portfolio committees of Parliament on the new system of results-based management but only four committees were able to benefit before termination of the MOU. Twelve public fora resulting from USG assistance in which national legislators and members of the public interacted were planned during the fiscal year but only six were held. The termination of the MOU combined with concerted efforts by the Executive to weaken portfolio committees saw several committees develop cold feet in exercising their oversight function. Out of a target of 15, Parliament only undertook five oversight actions. Nevertheless, the new programmatic course laid out by SUNY has attracted numerous adherents among both members and staff of Parliament (both from the

opposition and the ruling party) and among members of civil society, and have successfully led to new opportunities for public discussion and debate on issues before the legislature.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Across the board, Good Governance targets were underachieved in FY 07 due to the termination of the Mission's parliamentary program by the GOZ halfway through the fiscal year. As a result of this and efforts by the Executive to weaken portfolio committees, the number of oversight actions conducted was only 1/3 of the target. The number of oversight actions conducted was further reduced by GOZ budget constraints, resulting in both houses sitting in session less than normal, thereby hampering the ability of legislators to exercise their responsibilities. Furthermore, only 4 of 12 portfolio committees benefited from training programs before the program ceased. Nonetheless, the number of legislative staff trained nearly met the target and would have far exceeded expectations if the program had not ended. The number of public fora held in which national legislators and members of the public interacted fell short by half due to a combination of GOZ budget constraints and the cessation of the program. Such events included public hearings and debates related to budget issues and proposed legislation. The parliamentary program now targets CSOs that can effectively pressure Parliament. Therefore, FY 08 targets for the program have been amended to relate principally to civic participation. Only the Good Governance indicator related to public fora remains; all others have been eliminated.

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

The overriding focus of the USG in FY 2007, as it will be in FY 2008, was on assisting democratic forces to prepare for the scheduled March 2008 elections. Under this program area, the USG provided technical assistance to democratic political parties (i.e., the Movement for Democratic Change or MDC), and much needed elections-related assistance to democratic civil society groups. Several key initiatives contributed to more effective action by the democratic opposition, and greater oversight of the evolving democratic process by civil society. Following the bloody onslaught of the Mugabe regime against the MDC and civil society during the past year, USG assistance helped rebuild the party's battered structure and better position it to participate in the upcoming elections. The USG also assisted the MDC to effectively identify, research, and articulate policy positions and ideas within Zimbabwe, in the region, and beyond. In particular, USG technical assistance was pivotal in supporting MDC's formulation and communication of a comprehensive policy platform, which demonstrates the party's preparedness to take over the reins of government in 2008. On the other hand, civil society was capacitated to play a crucial watchdog role with regard to the SADC-mediated talks between ZANU-PF and the MDC. Technical assistance to the Save Zimbabwe Campaign, Bulawayo Agenda, and ZESN, among others, contributed to preparing civil society to effectively advocate to the South African mediation team for increased transparency and the adoption of benchmarks to measure progress towards the goal of creating the environment for free and fair elections. Furthermore, USG funding allowed civil society leaders to participate in two meetings with South African mediators in Johannesburg. Support to ZESN also enhanced that group's ability to review the existing electoral law and to advocate for improved electoral systems. Through USG funding, ZESN has now begun to develop an impartial framework for elections. Additionally, with USG technical assistance and training, ZESN received the skills to undertake a sample-based audit of the voters' roll, to conduct an election day "quick count" known as parallel vote tabulation, and to provide long-term and short-term election observation. By assisting to bring about free and fair elections, the USG is, in the long-term, advancing Zimbabwe's transition to a more

democratic society.

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

In FY 2007, NDI was awarded \$150,000 to pursue activities under this program element. USG assistance enabled critical pre-election activities to commence. Among the achievements was long- and short-term election observation training for 13 domestic election observers employed by ZESN, including three delegates who traveled to Bangladesh to serve as long-term observers, six delegates who traveled to Lesotho to observe the activities of NDI's local domestic partner in advance and during Lesotho's parliamentary elections, and four delegates who traveled to Sierra Leone to observe the deployment of observers and the use of SMS technology in the monitoring and reporting of incidents and results. Overall, NDI trained a total of 39 election observers. This figure falls short of the target figure of 250. Given revisions to the electoral timetable, the difference is attributed to a decision to postpone long-term observer training until FY 2008 in order to allow more time for planning and implementation of the initiative. In rolling out the training, NDI plans to use a training of trainers approach to step up training of election observers, with the goal of preparing 1,000 individuals to effectively monitor the upcoming general elections. Aside from election observer training, the focus of NDI's work with ZESN was on developing a strategic plan to inform activities in FY 2008. In particular, NDI organized a number of leadership meetings with ZESN's management to assist the organization to identify a strategy for improving its capacity to coordinate and implement election-related activities. USG assistance also enabled ZESN to conduct a review of the electoral law, advocate for changes to the electoral framework, and begin the process of drafting an impartial framework for elections. Most recently, NDI introduced ZESN to the concepts of Parallel Vote Tabulation and Voter Registry Audit; in FY 2008, more in-depth training will take place in these areas. USG election assistance also helped the MDC to identify, research, and articulate policy positions and ideas, and develop and communicate a policy platform. Additionally, USG funding supported civil society's participation in mediation talks to reinforce transparency and the adoption of benchmarks to measure progress towards free and fair elections. USG funding has laid the groundwork to capacitate ZESN to conduct effective monitoring of the elections and for MDC to fully participate as a viable party.

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

In FY 2007, IRI was awarded \$150,000 to pursue activities under this program element. During the past year, the regime has carried out a meticulously calculated and ruthlessly executed program to destroy the principal opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), prior to elections. USG assistance has been used to assist the MDC to rebuild its battered structures from Harare to the provincial and district level. The USG provided technical assistance to the MDC (Morgan Tsvangirai faction) to enable it to conduct regular strategic planning meetings to establish goals, identify key objectives, prioritize activities, and determine performance benchmarks. IRI also reached out to the breakaway MDC faction led by Arthur Mutambara with an offer for technical assistance but was rebuffed. As a result, only one political party was assisted versus the target of two. However, the target for number of individuals receiving political party training was exceeded (60 versus 40) due to more concerted efforts in this area in light of the upcoming elections. The technical assistance to the MDC enabled the party to develop a list of strategic areas of concern and/or opportunity for discussion in meetings of the national executive or party congress, as necessary. Through USG funding, IRI facilitated technical trainings to help the MDC evaluate party performance. Furthermore, with IRI technical assistance, the MDC agreed and began to streamline the

organization's financial and planning departments. USG assistance also enabled the MDC to develop a contingency plan in the event that key leadership figures are detained by Zimbabwean security forces. Such a plan will ensure that the party is able to maintain contact and continue to work with CSOs in the event of a Government crackdown on pro-democratic forces. Most impressively, and perhaps of greatest potential strategic impact, has been the work that the USG has undertaken to assist the MDC in finalizing its comprehensive policy platform. IRI held a workshop for Tsvangirai's shadow government at which each shadow minister presented and defended his/her policy positions. A panel of technical experts grilled presenters on the technical content of their policies. USG support is critical to building the capacity of Zimbabwe's democratic political parties to operate effectively and to enable them to contend in the upcoming Presidential and Parliamentary elections, and to be prepared to govern.

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

During FY 07, with USG funding, 39 domestic election observers received both long- and short-term observation training in partnership with the Zimbabwe Elections Support Network (ZESN). Thirteen of the beneficiaries participated in international elections observation, including delegates that traveled to Lesotho (6), Bangladesh (3), and Sierra Leone (4). Due to the revised schedule for general elections, the target of 250 was not reached because a decision was made to postpone training until FY 08 to enable more time for planning and implementation of the activity. During FY 08, NDI will assist ZESN to recruit, train, and deploy approximately 120 long-term observers to monitor voter registration and other pre-election activities and 880 short-term observers to monitor election day events. Gender is a high priority in election observer training.

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

The number of individuals who received political party training was above target due to more concerted efforts in this area as a result of the upcoming March 2008 Presidential elections. The number of individuals expected to receive political party training in FY 08 has increased dramatically given a change in training approach. Trainings will produce a cadre of 10-15 mid-level political actors that will then provide follow-on trainings to party members at the sub-national (provincial, district, and ward) level. Gender parity is a high priority in political party training. Only one political party, the Tsvangirai faction of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), was provided assistance to strengthen its internal management capacity versus the target of two. The target was not met because the Mutambara faction of the MDC rebuffed USG technical assistance. The Mission is hopeful that it will be able to engage the Mutambara faction in FY 08 and thus the out-year target remains unchanged. For the same reason, the USG only assisted one political party to expand the number of candidates and members that represent women, youth, and marginalized groups.

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

USG civil society activities in FY 2007 contributed to the U.S. foreign policy objective of "fostering effective democracy and responsible sovereignty" by creating demand for accountability and adoption of democratic processes. The program is specifically centered around creating a more robust civil society capable of playing an effective role in the restoration of democracy in Zimbabwe. Through its two primary implementing partners, Freedom House and PACT, the USG has been the undisputed leader among the

donor community in providing assistance to civil society. Together, USG implementing partners have provided technical assistance and small grants to 29 CSOs (and perhaps double that number, if one considers the individual member CSOs of several umbrella organizations) to improve their internal management capacity, including strategic planning, communication, proposal writing, platform development, etc. USG support for legal and medical assistance to victims of political violence and torture has had an inestimable positive impact on CSOs' ability to do their work. In addition, USG support for independent media via VOA's dedicated radio program and community-based township newsletters provide Zimbabweans with two rare alternatives to the regime's propaganda machine. Through these platforms, the USG is able to inform Zimbabweans about issues important to them. To a limited degree, the community newspapers have had a mobilizing effect, resulting in improved service delivery by local authorities. Operational challenges are numerous, not least of which is increasing repression and intimidation tactics on the part of the GOZ. Nonetheless, CSOs continue to operate fearlessly, and, with USG assistance, push the reform agenda in Zimbabwe. USG impact in this program area is helping to bring about dialogue on issues of national interest, consensus-building, a more active role for civil society in democratic processes, and demand for greater accountability. In the long-term, the USG program will help pave the way for Zimbabwe's political transition.

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

In FY 2007, \$1,835,000 was awarded to Freedom House (\$500,000) and PACT (\$1,335,000) for activities under this program element. USG funding to democratic civil society, during a year that was marked by a dramatic upsurge in state-sponsored violence, enabled democratic forces, the object of this repression, to continue to keep pressure on the regime and to organize and lobby peacefully for political change. With USG funding, CSOs executed 26 advocacy campaigns in areas ranging from freedom of press and the need for improved service delivery to demands for constitutional reform and the repeal of repressive legislation. Of particular note were regional solidarity demonstrations, exchanges, and advocacy visits funded by the USG in the sub-region and beyond. These included sponsorship of CSOs to travel to both the AU Summit and the African Commission on Human and People's rights in Accra, where they provided testimony with regard to state-sponsored violence and torture, and assistance for union activists to travel to Geneva and Addis Ababa to plead the case of the suffering Zimbabwean worker at international labor assemblies. USG funding also facilitated human rights training and peaceful action by two important unions to enable workers to pressure employers to uphold universal standards. It is remarkable that even given drastically increased levels of intimidation, repression, and violence that CSOs fell only slightly short of their advocacy targets. CSO trainings focused on imparting skills related to corporate governance; strategic planning; financial, project, and campaign management; and proposal writing. Workshops challenged CSOs to think beyond the sole objective of 'mass' demonstrations and toward the incorporation of alternative low-risk, innovative tactics. Targets related to improved organizational capacity and political participation of CSOs were slightly underachieved due to the repressive political environment. The target relating to participation and inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups was exceeded considerably due to a concerted effort to mobilize select communities. There was a phenomenal overachievement in the number of individuals participating in civic education programs as a result of efforts to impart such learning on staff of all CSOs assisted. Enabling legislation was not facilitated due to the continued heavy-handedness of the GOZ.

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

In FY 2007, a total of \$750,000 in ESF funding (and \$455,000 in FY 06 carry-over funds for anti-jamming efforts) was awarded to Voice of America for activities under this program element. The USG has been supporting Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts (known as Studio 7 for Zimbabwe) into Zimbabwe since 2002. The program consisted of English, Shona, and Ndebele broadcasts for an hour and a half per day, five days per week, until July 2007, when broadcasts were expanded to seven days a week. Studio 7 is the most popular independent news program with an estimated audience of just over one million daily listeners (75% rural and 25% urban). The VOA program is having a significant impact in getting alternative, democratic views and opinions to a wide Zimbabwean audience. Beginning in June 2006, the GOZ started jamming VOA broadcasting to the country on the medium wave frequency. Since most rural listeners rely on shortwave transmissions, this interference mainly affects transmission to urban audiences in and around Harare (25% of the total listening public). The rest of the audience continues to enjoy relatively unaffected broadcasts, and urban listeners can also tune in on shortwave (and, for those with access, on the Internet). To combat jamming, the USG increased funding to expand broadcast time and days of the week, add alternative means of delivery, increase the shortwave audience, and increase marketing efforts. In addition to adding weekend broadcasts, transmissions on three additional shortwave frequencies were added. Publicity campaigns to inform the public of these changes were undertaken via the distribution of calendars and pens, advertising in the print media, and a text messaging campaign. Studio 7 continues to fulfill its mandate by producing high-quality targeted programs, as Zimbabwe experiences its worst political and economic crisis since independence. The project provides a forum for debate among participants, including the political opposition, exile groups, democracy activists, and human rights proponents whose voices the Government tries to stifle. Such an approach has made Studio 7 a clear alternative to the tightly-controlled Zimbabwean news media. In addition to Studio 7, the USG supports the development and distribution of newsletters that provide unbiased information about issues relevant to local communities as a means of mobilizing action. In FY 2007, USG funding supported such newsletters in five townships.

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

Funding in this program element (\$365,000) supported program management costs of the Mission's democracy and governance portfolio. In particular, funding supported staff salaries, travel associated with project monitoring and oversight in Zimbabwe and South Africa, training, and other administrative costs.

Much of the Mission's DG work is implemented through direct staff contact (USAID, POL/ECON, and the Embassy front office) with civil society partners. This contact takes the form of consultation, advice, and guidance. USG technical skill and leadership under this program element are highly regarded not only by Zimbabwean partners but also by the donor community, which relies on the USG to provide strategic direction. In fact, other donors have emulated the USG civil society program, thereby resulting in a leveraging of assistance.

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

The number of CSOs with improved capacity and political participation fell slightly below target due to the fact that the Mission concentrated on the expanded needs of existing partners instead of adding new partners in the current political environment. The FY 08 targets for these indicators were adjusted downward given operational realities. The target for number of CSO advocacy campaigns was not achieved due to GOZ repression that caused CSOs to use more discretion. Nonetheless, the FY 08 target remains unchanged due

to the addition of SUNY's work in this area. As projected, USG funding assisted 2 trade unions to advocate for constituent needs. The target relating to participation and inclusion of marginalized groups was exceeded considerably due to concerted efforts to work with communities to coalesce citizens around common issues and strengthen their ability to engage local authorities. The FY 08 target for this indicator was adjusted to capture the positive results of this tactic. There was also an overachievement in the number of individuals reached through civic education programs, since such training was incorporated into normal programmatic and outreach activities with all USG-supported CSOs. Enabling legislation was not and will not be facilitated due to GOZ unresponsiveness. The target for number of CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions was essentially met; the FY 08 target was increased to account for SUNY's new implementation approach.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

The USG's health program is focused on reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and ameliorating the devastating effects on those infected and affected by the pandemic in Zimbabwe by strengthening systems, both public and private, that deliver prevention, care, and treatment services. The strategy is one of filling critical gaps and building local health system capacity, using innovative models and tools. FP/RH activities form an integral part of the HIV program as the provision of FP services in PMTCT strives to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. USG's assistance to integrate FP information in care and treatment as well as post-test counseling has enabled Zimbabwe to reach at least 96% of all health facilities providing some form of PMTCT service, with 49 sites directly assisted with USG funding in FY 2007. As a result, an increasing number of HIV positive women are receiving counseling, which allows one to make an informed choice about whether or not to have a child. USG assistance has also led to the improvement of counseling services through the development of national protocols and standards and training of health care professionals. These positive and critical results have been achieved despite a very difficult macroeconomic environment, which has seen rapid economic decline and a massive exodus of critical health staff at a time when a much-needed expansion of the country's HIV/AIDS program is required. In this context, USG models will provide a solid foundation for program expansion and retraining of the health professional cadre, as other donor resources are leveraged. In tandem with other donors, the USG has registered significant strides in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS, with the prevalence rate dropping to 15.6%, due to a number of concomitant factors. In the long-term, key elements of USG assistance to strengthen local health system capacity to respond to the HIV pandemic will also address other local health concerns. This multiplier effect will position the USG to engage more fully in restoring Zimbabwe's health sector, when political change permits.

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

Due to the generalized nature of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zimbabwe, the USG HIV/AIDS program is critical to the successful implementation of the entire country assistance portfolio. Given the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS in Zimbabwe (at 15.6% of the population), the disease affects all aspects of society. Post has attempted to create program synergies, whenever possible, to address the cross-sectoral impact of HIV/AIDS. However, funding levels preclude the implementation of major wraparound programs. Through the DG program, the USG has assisted the parliamentary portfolio committee on health to improve its management capacity and has enhanced the capacity of CSOs that engage on HIV/AIDS issues. Program synergies with the humanitarian assistance portfolio include targeted feeding programs for orphans and vulnerable children, HIV infected and affected households, anti-retroviral recipients, and infants benefiting under the PMTCT program. The Mission routinely examines ways to build on these synergies and to create

additional program linkages.

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

In FY 2007, \$1,200,000 was awarded to Abt Associates for activities under this program element. USAID support for FP activities contributed to significant progress in strengthening the provision of FP services in PMTCT, with the overall goal of reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Two major achievements in FY 2007, noteworthy for their contribution to sustainability, include capacity building in FP counseling, specifically training of trainers; and the establishment of guidelines to document practices that improve access to and use of FP/RH services. Another major accomplishment was the integration of FP information into testing and counseling (T&C) and post-test counseling (PTC) services, thus enabling the USG to reach an additional target audience with critical services.

The following specific outputs demonstrate the extent to which USAID assistance in FP is on track in achieving the overall objective of strengthening PMTCT services. Capacity building in FP/RH activities resulted in 420 people being trained against a target of 200. Furthermore, two guidelines, namely the national PMTCT manual and the national FP/RH guidelines, were developed and are improving access to and use of FP/RH services. A total of 262,356 FP/RH clients for counseling were integrated into T&C and PTC services, significantly above the target of 10,000 because FP became a standard component of counseling protocol at the New Start and New Life centers sponsored by the USG. Forty-nine service delivery points against a target of 40 provided FP counseling or other services as part of the PTC protocol. The FP performance results largely reflect strong gender outcomes. For instance, out of the 420 people trained in FP counseling, 317 were female, reflecting the gender composition of people working in FP/PMTCT and the health delivery system. Also, the provision of FP is targeted at both women and couples.

The operating environment and the MOHCW officials' bureaucracy had a negative effect on the outcomes. Macroeconomic mismanagement has caused rapid economic decline resulting in massive exodus of critical health staff, negatively impacting performance. Due to delays by MOHCW officials in finalizing the Communications Strategy, a target of 10,000 people to have seen or heard a specific USG-supported FP/RH message was not attained but will continue to be pursued.

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

The baseline study examined the contraceptive prevalence rate. The number of people who accessed counseling services far exceeded the target due to the incorporation of FP as a standard component of counseling protocol for all clients at New Start and New Life centers. To reflect this, the FY 08 target was adjusted. The number of new approaches exceeded target and included the integration of FP into PMTCT services. FP/RH messaging was postponed in FY 07 due to the GOZ's delay in finalizing the National HIV/AIDS Communications Strategy. The FY 08 target for messaging was increased to include an additional mass media campaign related to PMTCT. The number of people trained in FP/RH exceeded the target due to one-off training for counselors in New Start and New Life centers. Training also included one national and eight provincial TOT workshops. The disparity in terms of males/females trained reflects the gender of counselors. Policy guidelines developed include the PMTCT training manual, the FP/RH guidelines, and the 2006-2010 PMTCT and Pediatric HIV Prevention, Care, and Treatment Strategic Plan.

The FY 08 target for policy guidelines was eliminated since the GOZ has not requested such assistance. USG-assisted service delivery sites slightly exceeded target; the FY 08 target was adjusted downward to reflect only New Start and New Life centers and mobile clinics (the original target included offices of physicians who received training with USG-funding).

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

Local organization capacity building is a mainstay of the USG program in Zimbabwe. In FY 2007, PACT, FH, and NDI worked with 29 CSOs in total to build their organizational capacity. Through its programming, PACT exposed a new crop of activists, who have joined in the struggle for democratic governance, to critical advocacy, corporate governance, strategic planning, financial management, proposal writing, and project management skills. FH launched CSO capacity building modules centered around campaign management and project management (skill-sets that had been identified as fundamental for the future development of the human rights and democracy advocates in Zimbabwe). The campaign management module responded to the reality that many Zimbabwean civil society organizations do not have the organizational structures and skills to support their campaigning aspirations. With presidential and parliamentary elections looming in the horizon, this module was particularly well-received. For its part, NDI organized a number of leadership meetings with ZESN's management committee as well as with board members that represent relevant task forces (election monitoring, media, and information dissemination) to help ZESN build upon and improve its capacity to coordinate and implement elections-related activities. Through local organization capacity building, the USG is empowering Zimbabwean civil society to assume a more active role in political processes.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

The corrupt use or politicization of food and other forms of humanitarian assistance has a long history in Zimbabwe. The USG, as the largest donor of food assistance in Zimbabwe, having provided over \$170 million in food to the World Food Program (WFP) and to a consortium of American NGOs during FY 2007, has a responsibility to ensure that food and other humanitarian assistance is reaching the most vulnerable populations. USG partners have procedures and policies in place to target food to the most vulnerable, as well as systems to safeguard against abuses and misuse of food assistance. However, with a foe as skilled and experienced in manipulation of food assistance as the regime in Zimbabwe, politicization is bound to occur even given the best intentions of those distributing. Civil society organizations, because of their grassroots penetration and structures, are uniquely placed to observe, report on, and disseminate information on instances of politicization and abuse of food aid. Several USG-funded CSOs, including the Zimbabwe Peace Project, provide well-documented reports that have assisted the USG and its partners in guarding its food resources against corrupt use by the GOZ. Additionally, prior to the cessation of its parliamentary program, Post addressed corruption via strengthening of portfolio committees to be able to carry out legislative oversight functions, including Executive oversight.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

During the reporting period, FH conducted workshops on community mobilization and citizen participation in political processes, attended by 22 participants from 13 organizations. The workshops provided a solid introduction for those new to the theme while offering depth on subjects such as advanced strategy development for more experienced participants. A major emphasis of the workshops was on understanding and implementing community engagement strategies and tactics, and, in particular, on shifting the emphasis

away from 'mass' demonstrations toward the incorporation of alternative low-risk, innovative tactics. The workshops were followed up with specific technical assistance to key NGOs to help them develop scenario-based action plans. Two such organizations that were assisted through USG grants to FH and PACT, CHRA and MISA, have both implemented significant activities contributing to increased citizen participation and community mobilization. CHRA is on the vanguard of urban-based grassroots community organizing and mobilization work. During the fiscal year, it conducted successful resident-led campaigns in Harare to protest against poor delivery of essential services by the GOZ (provision of water and electricity, waste collection, and primary health care). MISA has contributed to filling the information and media void through the publication of community managed 'township newspapers,' which address a range of issues relevant to poor communities.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

USG-funded programs have facilitated sustainable operations of CSOs in Zimbabwe by working with organizations at nascent stages and developing them into strong and effective entities through capacity building support in areas such as strategy development, financial management, and messaging. In particular, youth organizations like the Zimbabwe National Students' Union (ZINASU) and Youth Initiative for Democracy in Zimbabwe (YIDEZ) are two good examples of program impact. These two CSOs were nurtured through USAID funding from an idea to a level where they are able to stand on their own and attract other funders. Civil society activists from these two organizations are now recognized nationally and regionally for the work they are doing to uphold democracy and protect human rights in the country. Zimbabwe's recent history has seen the Government enacting legislation that circumscribes and criminalizes the activities of key sectors of civil society, especially the humanitarian and human rights CSO representatives. Several government ministers have threatened unspecified harmful action against particular CSOs, and civil society in general, as the 2008 presidential and parliamentary elections loom closer. USG support for CSOs, including the provision of legal, medical, and psycho-social assistance to CSO activists who are victims of state-sponsored violence, has played a key role in ensuring that civil society has the wherewithal and courage to remain active.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

The implementation of the USG's democracy and governance (DG) and health programs demonstrate commitment to increasing gender equity. The majority of DG programs implemented under the reporting period have had gender conscious programming (e.g., through gender parity in election observation training and efforts to enhance women's participation in political parties, awareness of civic responsibilities, and activism on issues relevant to themselves and their families). With regard to the former, the USG continued its assistance to Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA), a community mobilization group, which has succeeded in drawing attention to issues of concern for women and to the victimization of women in Zimbabwe, particularly as related to State-sponsored violence. Furthermore, the Mission began implementation of a new program to provide for the basic needs of the families (mostly wives and children) of those arrested and detained by the Government for their political activism. Discussions with other strategic women's civil society organizations on possible project ideas are at an advanced stage. In the health sector, gender parity is achieved through the provision of FP services to both women and couples. In addition, training of FP counselors is directed at men and women, with more women (317 out of 420) trained due to the greater number of women working in the Zimbabwean health sector. The Mission will continue to explore ways of further addressing gender equity.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Zimbabwe

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of National Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	15	5	20	0

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
342	376	337	413	0	116	128	103	141	0	226	248	234	272	0

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of Public Forums Resulting from USG Assistance in Which National Legislators and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	12	6	14	20

1418
chars

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

Across the board, Good Governance targets were underachieved in FY 07 due to the termination of the Mission's parliamentary program by the GOZ halfway through the fiscal year. As a result of this and efforts by the Executive to weaken portfolio committees, the number of oversight actions conducted was only 1/3 of the target. The number of oversight actions conducted was further reduced by GOZ budget constraints, resulting in both houses sitting in session less than normal, thereby hampering the ability of legislators to exercise their responsibilities. Furthermore, only 4 of 12 portfolio committees benefited from training programs before the program ceased. Nonetheless, the number of legislative staff trained nearly met the target and would have far exceeded expectations if the program had not ended. The number of public fora held in which national legislators and members of the public interacted fell short by half due to a combination of GOZ budget constraints and the cessation of the program. Such events included public hearings and debates related to budget issues and proposed legislation. The parliamentary program now targets CSOs that can effectively pressure Parliament. Therefore, FY 08 targets for the program have been amended to relate principally to civic participation. Only the Good Governance indicator related to public fora remains; all others

d Governance indicator related to public fora remains; all others have been eliminated.

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

Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance

Number of women	Number of men
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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
80	250	39	1,000	-	40	125	20	500	-	40	125	19	500	-

862
chars

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

During FY 07, with USG funding, 39 domestic election observers received both long- and short-term observation training in partnership with the Zimbabwe Elections Support Network (ZESN). Thirteen of the beneficiaries participated in international elections observation, including delegates that traveled to Lesotho (6), Bangladesh (3), and Sierra Leone (4). Due to the revised schedule for general elections, the target of 250 was not reached because a decision was made to postpone training until FY 08 to enable more time for planning and implementation of the activity. During FY 08, NDI will assist ZESN to recruit, train, and deploy approximately 120 long-term observers to monitor voter registration and other pre-election activities and 880 short-term observers to monitor election day events. Gender is a high priority in election observer training.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

Number of Individuals who Receive USG-Assisted Political Party Training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
25	40	60	60	1,575	8	15	20	25	628	17	25	40	35	947

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

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

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

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

Number of USG-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of

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

1176
chars

2.3.3 Political Parties narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The number of individuals who received political party training was above target due to more concerted efforts in this area as a result of the upcoming March 2008 Presidential elections. The number of individuals expected to receive political party training in FY 08 has increased dramatically given a change in training approach. Trainings will produce a cadre of 10-15 mid-level political actors that will then provide follow-on trainings to party members at the sub-national (provincial, district, and ward) level. Gender parity is a high priority in political party training. Only one political party, the Tsvangirai faction of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), was provided assistance to strengthen its internal management capacity versus the target of two. The target was not met because the Mutambara faction of the MDC rebuffed USG technical assistance. The Mission is hopeful that it will be able to engage the Mutambara faction in FY 08 and thus the out-year target remains unchanged. For the same reason, the USG only assisted one political party to expand the number of candidates and members that represent women, youth, and marginalized groups.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
23	35	29	33	32

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
31	35	29	33	32

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
12	31	26	33	

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of independent and democratic trade/labor unions supported by USG to promote international

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

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of participants in USG-funded programs supporting participation and inclusion of traditionally marginalized ethnic minority and/or religious minority groups

					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
100	300	673	400	700	50	150	235	200	250	50	150	438	200	450

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of People who Have Completed USG Assisted Civic Education 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
300	600	1,281,884	750	1,285,000	200	400	N/A	500	N/A	100	200	N/A	250	N/A

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society

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

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
26	30	29	27	85

1499
chars

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The number of CSOs with improved capacity and political participation fell slightly below target due to the fact that the Mission concentrated on the expanded needs of existing partners instead of adding new partners in the current political environment. The FY 08 targets for these indicators were adjusted downward given operational realities. The target for number of CSO advocacy campaigns was not achieved due to GOZ repression that caused CSOs to use more discretion. Nonetheless, the FY 08 target remains unchanged due to the addition of SUNY's work in this area. As projected, USG funding assisted 2 trade unions to advocate for constituent needs. The target relating to participation and inclusion of marginalized groups was exceeded considerably due to concerted efforts to work with communities to coalesce citizens around common issues and strengthen their ability to engage local authorities. The FY 08 target for this indicator was adjusted to capture the positive results of this tactic. There was also an overachievement in the number of individuals reached through civic education programs, since such training was incorporated into normal programmatic and outreach activities with all USG-supported CSOs. Enabling legislation was not and will not be facilitated due to GOZ unresponsiveness. The target for number of CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions was

target for number of CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions was essentially met; the FY 08 target was increased to account for SUNY's new implementation approach.

3 Investing in People - Zimbabwe

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of baseline or feasibility studies

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men (do not use, no need to disaggregate)				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10,000	262,356	28,000	300,000	-	10,000	144,296	28,000	165,000	-	-	118,060	-	135,000

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10,000	0	28,000	510,000

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds

number of women	number of men
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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	420	200	-	-	150	317	150	-	-	50	103	50	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	3	3	2	0

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	40	49	90	55

1485
chars

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

The baseline study examined the contraceptive prevalence rate. The number of people who accessed counseling services far exceeded the target due to the incorporation of FP as a standard component of counseling protocol for all clients at New Start and New Life centers. To reflect this, the FY 08 target was adjusted. The number of new approaches exceeded target and included the integration of FP into PMTCT services. FP/RH messaging was postponed in FY 07 due to the GOZ's delay in finalizing the National HIV/AIDS Communications Strategy. The FY 08 target for messaging was increased to include an additional mass media campaign related to PMTCT. The number of people trained in FP/RH exceeded the target due to one-off training for counselors in New Start and New Life centers. Training also included one national and eight provincial TOT workshops. The disparity in terms of males/females trained reflects the gender of counselors. Policy guidelines developed include the PMTCT training manual, the FP/RH guidelines, and the 2006-2010 PMTCT and Pediatric HIV Prevention, Care, and Treatment Strategic Plan. The FY 08 target for policy guidelines was eliminated since the GOZ has not requested such assistance. USG-assisted service delivery sites slightly exceeded target; the FY 08 target was adjusted downward to reflect only New St:

nward to reflect only New Start and New Life centers and mobile clinics (the original target included offices of physicians who received training with USG-funding).

