



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Date: November 16, 2007

UNCLASSIFIED

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

FROM:  ACTING DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR WADE  
WARREN

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Performance Report for USAID Africa Regional

CONTEXT

This memorandum endorses the FY 2007 Performance Report for the USAID Africa Regional Program. The Performance Report (PR) highlights Agency accomplishments and challenges in advancing USG strategic interests in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The PR builds upon the accomplishments of field mission investments and therefore reflects impacts across the Africa region and the Africa Bureau's broad fiduciary and leadership responsibility in supporting Transformational Diplomacy.

Africa is vital to U.S. interests. Still the world's poorest region with 50% of its 700 million people living in poverty, Africa is increasingly linked to global markets, holds vast natural resources, and will soon provide 25% of U.S. oil imports. Life expectancy has dropped over the last two decades, in large part due to HIV/AIDS. Regional conditions range from conflict and rebuilding countries to those demonstrating economic growth, democratic resilience, and internal capacity as strategic U.S. partners. While crises persist, there is a greater awareness of the complexity of the continent and its many success stories; a recognition of our growing use of its natural resources and the competition for them; and a better knowledge of the threat of terrorism emanating from chronically unstable parts of the continent.

USG foreign assistance to Africa has nearly quadrupled during this Administration and key Presidential initiatives for HIV/AIDS, malaria, education, trade and

Regional Program is devoted to Investing in People (IIP) and Economic Growth (EG). During FY2007, EG achievements included sponsorship of the sixth annual African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum in Accra, Ghana and the generation of \$10 million in additional new textile orders from small and medium African enterprises. There were also significant achievements in agriculture, public-private partnership strengthening, and expanding the use of new agricultural production technology. Likewise, Agency health sector investments also witnessed a significant expansion of country coverage and new local partners under the President's Malaria Initiative with new grants to faith-based organizations in Angola, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda.

Agency investments in Africa are responsive to African needs, and there is continued good reason for optimism. Real GDP growth in SSA has met or exceeded 5 percent since 2005 - the strongest performance in decades. Several long-standing conflicts have abated, and Democracy, though still fragile in some countries, is spreading in places like Liberia, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The continued success of Agency efforts to support these advances, however, is undermined by significant imbalances in overall program resources and persistent shortages in experienced Foreign Service personnel.

Significant Bureau resources flow to the Investing in People (IIP) objective. This is a reflection of the vital and large role of Presidential Initiatives, led by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and Africa Education Initiative (AEI). The scourges of HIV/AIDS and malaria, and the low level of health and education indicators in much of Africa, justify this assistance. While these funds are necessary, they do not address many key constraints in the other priority areas of the Strategic Framework for Foreign Assistance – Peace and Security (PS), Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) and Economic Growth (EG) – that restrict countries' movement along the development continuum. Overall country progress in PS, GJD and EG is fragile. True accomplishment of transformational change requires that greater resources be applied to these critical areas.

USAID missions in Africa face serious staffing problems. This includes a shortage of experienced Foreign Service Officers exacerbated by a disproportionate reliance on a new generation of outstanding – but inexperienced – officers. Similarly, the global demand for skilled workers and a shortage of good mid-level USDH supervisors complicates AFR recruitment and retention efforts as well as the performance of our talented Foreign Service National staff. This dilemma is further complicated by the fact that many posts in Africa are high-cost platforms where it

is difficult to rapidly deploy or increase overall USDH personnel. Thus, as our commitment and program management responsibilities increase, we are required to work ever more creatively to address these challenges.

The PR is the result of extensive teamwork, not only within AFR, but in collaboration with other USAID and State bureaus, including the staff at F. This collaboration will continue as we move forward with preparation of our FY 2008 Operational Plan (OP).

The Africa Bureau is fully committed to supporting Transformational Diplomacy and helping our African partners achieve a better future. This could not be done without the exceptional team of policy and technical experts that we have in the Bureau for Africa – all of whom are critical in the success of Agency development efforts throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

Drafted: R.Rhodes, 11/16/07  
Cleared: W.Warren, 11/16/07

# Acronyms

AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
ACILS	American Center for International Labor Standards
ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AEI	Africa Education Initiative
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AFR	USAID Bureau for Africa
AFRO	African Regional Office, World Health Organization
AGCI	African Global Competitiveness Initiative
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AGSP	Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program
AH 2010	Africa's Health in 2010
AI	Avian Influenza
ANE	USAID Bureau for Asia and Near East
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AU	African Union
BATS	Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support
BCN	Better Care Network
BEA	Bureau Environmental Advisor
BEO	Bureau Environmental Officer
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CAPP	Central Africa Power Pool
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resources Management
CCA	Corporate Council on Africa
CD	Community of Democracies
CEEAC	Communauté économique des états de l'Afrique centrale (Economic Community of Central African States)
CESAG	Centre Africain d'Etude Supérieur
CIB	Coordinated Informed Buying
CLEAA	Capacity Development and Linkages for Environmental Assessment in Africa
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CTBC	Community Tuberculosis Care
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA/DG	USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Democracy and Governance
DHRF	Democracy and Human Rights Fund
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Strategy (internationally recommended strategy for TB control)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTP3	Three doses of the diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis combination vaccine
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	East African Community
EA-ESDM	ENCAP Africa Regional Course in Environmental Assessment and Environmentally Sound Design Management for Small-Scale Activities
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSA	Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa Health Community
EDD	Environmental Due Diligence
EFA	Education for All
EG	Economic Growth
EGAT	USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
EGEA	Economic Growth, Environment, and Agriculture
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

ENCAP	Environmental Assessment Capacity Building Program
EPIQ	Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening
ESDM	Environmentally Sound Design and Management
F	Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FIRST	Facts on International Relations and Security Trends (integrated database system)
FP	Family Planning
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GH	USAID Bureau for Global Health
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease Syndrome
HRD	Human Resources Development
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IEC/BCC	Information Education Communication/Behavior Change Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEHA	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFESH	International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IT	Information Technology
KSA	Knowledge Sharing and Analysis
LAC	USAID Bureau for Latin America
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MSI	Minority Serving Institution
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHA	National Health Accounts
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSC	National Security Council
OGAC	Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator
OU	Operating Unit
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PASA	Participating Agencies Service Agreement
PD	Professional Development
PEAA	Partnership for Environmental Assessment in Africa
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
QI	Quality Improvement
RATES	Regional Agriculture Trade Expansion Support
REC	Regional Economic Community
S&T	Science and Technology
SD	USAID Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SRO	Sub-regional Organization

SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSG	Small-scale Guidelines
STCP	Sustainable Tree Crops Program
STOP	Stop TB Partnership
TB	Tuberculosis
TB CAP	Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TLMP	Textbooks and Learning Materials Program
TMG	The Mitchell Group
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USTDA	United States Trade and Development Agency
USTR	United States Trade Representative
VOT	Victims of Torture
WADA	Water and Development Alliance (Coca-Cola and USAID)
WAHO	West Africa Health Organization
WASA	West Africa Seed Alliance
WAWI	West Africa Water Initiative
WHO	World Health Organization
WVF	War Victims Fund

# **Africa Regional - USAID 2007 Performance Report**

## **Operating Unit Performance Summary**

Africa is vital to the U.S. Still the world's poorest region with 50% of its 700 million people living in poverty, Africa is increasingly linked to global markets, holds vast natural resources, and will soon provide 25% of U.S. oil imports. Regional conditions range from conflict and rebuilding countries to those demonstrating economic and democratic resilience and internal capacity as strategic U.S. partners

USAID Africa Regional Program, based in Washington, provides policy, planning, budget, and technical support to operating units (OUs) across Africa. Bureau policy and technical experts work closely with field OUs to ensure effective design and evaluation of activities, sharing of best practices, and USAID engagement with interagency partners and donors. This strengthens USG efforts to help African countries define and implement policies effectively and sustain economic development toward Transformational Diplomacy goals.

Over 85% of the \$145 million Africa Regional Program is devoted to Investing in People (IIP) and Economic Growth (EG). The OU leads management of Presidential Initiatives on education, hunger, malaria, and trade and Congressional interests including biodiversity and improved water supply. During FY2007, EG achievements included sponsorship of the sixth annual African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum in Accra, Ghana supporting the Administration's promotion of economic development and trade with sub-Saharan Africa; subsequent regional workshops and trade shows generated new orders for African enterprises exceeding \$10 million. In Agriculture, the OU supported creation of 22 local public-private partnerships promoting use of tested, profitable technologies; provided agricultural training to 16,562 farmers; strengthened marketing and trade skills of 33 African producer organizations; and increased area under new cocoa production technology by 20,300 hectares. In Health, the OU led country assessments and development of Malaria Operational Plans for five of 15 countries targeted by the President's Malaria Initiative and played a role in awarding first-round grants to non-governmental and faith-based organizations under the Malaria Communities Program in Angola, Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda. HIV/AIDS investments continued to strengthen African institutional capacity to prevent infection and improve community-based services. Education investments exceeded targets, producing over 5 million textbooks and training 11,000 teachers.

### **Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.1 Counter-Terrorism**

USAID Africa Regional supported USAID programs to counter extremism and terrorism as part of a whole of government approach. USAID Africa Regional served as the technical hub for counterterrorism activities in Africa and coordinates agency activity and approaches with the relevant Africa-based regional and bilateral missions as well as other USAID bureaus.

In coordination with USAID/West Africa, USAID Africa Regional technical staff ensured implementation of a program designed to deny support and sanctuary through strategically targeted development assistance and the promotion of good governance. These efforts complemented ongoing Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of State (DOS) programs. Key products were an interagency program design for a new Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program in Mauritania, field review of pilot

programming in Niger and Chad and training and orientation of new staff in the USAID/West Africa mission, Niger and Chad.

In FY 2007, USAID Africa Regional served as the designated interagency point of contact for TSCTP to foster coordination between USAID, DOS and DOD, including DOD European Command (EUCOM), Special Operations Command (SOCOM), Special Operations Command Europe (SOCEUR), and numerous offices within the DOS. Key products were development of several templates and processes to make interagency coordination more efficient and effective. The processes include: joint briefings on TSCTP provided by USAID, DOD and DOS for all new staff prior to deployment to the field; development - in conjunction with DOD - of a web-based portal to exchange information virtually; and establishment of bi-monthly Secure Video Teleconferences between the agencies. A template for joint tracking of TSCTP activities was piloted in Niger. USAID Africa Regional also provided integral technical contributions to developing indicators or metrics for counterterrorism programs in conjunction with DOD and DOS.

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

Countries across sub-Saharan Africa suffer from the absence of rule of law, lack of security, and widespread conflict. Coupled with an abundance of natural resources, these challenges have created a fertile environment in Africa for transnational crime. Furthermore, extreme poverty, sexual discrimination, and persistent low-level conflict, contribute to a continent rife with people who are vulnerable to trafficking - and organized crime groups ready to exploit them. USAID Africa Regional support under this area is focused on addressing the growing problem of trafficking in persons across the continent.

The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Fund was designed by USAID Africa Regional to create the political will and to strengthen the legal and institutional capacity needed to mitigate trafficking. USAID TIP Fund activities include programs that are aimed at the prevention of trafficking, the protection of trafficked victims, and the prosecution of traffickers. During FY 2007, USAID Africa Bureau distributed \$2,000,000 in OYB transfers to four field missions with active TIP programs: Democratic Republic of Congo (\$520,000), Nigeria (\$730,000), South Africa (\$250,000), and Uganda (\$500,000). These four missions, as well as USAID/Guinea and USAID/West Africa, all managed TIP programs during FY 2007 using past-year funding.

Additional funds in this program area are related to program support. Throughout FY 2007, USAID Africa Regional technical staff provided technical support to Missions engaged in anti-trafficking programs and represented the Bureau and Agency on trafficking in persons related matters. Technical leadership and guidance was provided on the impact of and reporting requirements for the 2007 Trafficking in Persons Report and on TIP programming guidelines.

### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime \ 1.5.3 Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling**

Poverty, sexism, and a lack of a security in Africa have led to an epidemic of human trafficking throughout the continent. In FY 2007, USAID Africa Regional funded trafficking in persons (TIP) programs, implemented by bilateral and subregional missions, that aimed to create the political will and to strengthen the legal and institutional capacity needed to mitigate trafficking. Activities include programs aimed at the prevention of trafficking, the protection of trafficked victims, and the prosecution of human traffickers.

In April of 2007, USAID's Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID) commissioned a review of USAID anti-trafficking programs in Africa. USAID Africa Regional based its allocation of FY 2007 TIP funding on the study's recommendations about where these funds could achieve the maximum impact. Examples of achievements include:

USAID's TIP project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) provided trafficked victims with psychosocial rehabilitation, economic assistance, medical care, and education. Such assistance assures victims are less vulnerable to re-trafficking or future gender-based violence or abductions. The project also trained local partners on all aspects of the program to ensure sustainability. In particular, the project created a reintegration center, which is now run by local partners and will continue after the project ends.

The USAID/West Africa program accurately depicted the local culture in a radio drama on trafficking. The project conducted research to understand the lives of the radio listeners and portray the drama and its characters within the cultural context of Ivory Coast, Mali, and Burkina Faso and regularly conducted evaluations of effectiveness using assessments of listener feedback.

USAID/Nigeria's program, focused on expanding the cooperation among the police, immigration department, and the National Center for the Prevention of TIP (NAPTIP), began developing an internal communication system that will allow for sharing of information among the central headquarters of the police and NAPTIP and their respective regional offices. This database will enhance prosecution of traffickers and have a long lasting impact on combating trafficking in Nigeria.

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

Throughout FY 2007, USAID Africa Regional technical staff provided support to Missions engaged in anti-trafficking programs and represented the Bureau and Agency on trafficking in persons related matters. Technical leadership and guidance was provided on the impact of and reporting requirements for the 2007 Trafficking in Persons Report and on TIP programming guidelines. Technical input was also provided on GAO Report on USG Trafficking in Persons Programs and S/G-TIP Technical Review Panels. Furthermore, USAID Africa Regional engaged in inter-agency coordination efforts to ensure efficient and effective use of US Government funds to support anti-trafficking efforts through out sub-Saharan Africa.

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

Previous assistance on the part of USAID Africa Regional in this program area included the management of a Conflict Fund, with annual funding ranging from \$6 million to \$10 million, which was deployed against particular conflict challenges in various African countries. With the advent of the Foreign Assistance Framework, USAID field missions have rightly taken on many of the funding and programming responsibilities formerly carried out by USAID Africa Regional. Consequently, FY 2007 represents somewhat of a transitional moment as the technical experts in USAID Africa Regional increasingly concentrate efforts on the provision of expertise to field missions in analytical and programmatic areas related to conflict and counter terrorism. Region-wide technical guidance has included assessments, country studies, and activity designs, as well as briefing papers and formal presentations for interagency and multi-donor coordination efforts.

USAID Africa Regional is also providing funding to specific activities in support of continent-wide, and

regional initiatives in peacebuilding and conflict response. In particular, USAID Africa Regional has recently assigned a Foreign Service Officer to support the US Mission to the African Union and some of its FY 2007 funds are to be programmed in support of peacebuilding activities of the African Union. Support for subregional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is also anticipated.

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

These indicators are being discarded because they refer to personnel actions rather than programs. Please see the \"additional/custom indicators\" page for details on the indicators being added for 1.6.1, 1.6.2, and 1.6.3.

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

USAID Africa Regional support for the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), managed by the Department of State, assists indigenous African nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that carry out targeted activities related to the promotion and protection of human rights. During FY 2007, 93 human rights organizations in 34 African countries conducted activities using DHRF resources. Examples of program achievements include:

- Local NGOs and churches in Ghana conducted radio dramas and skits to educate thousands of youth and parents on the dangers of child prostitution, denial of girls' education, child labor, and human rights abuses in response to allegations of witchcraft.
- Jesuit priests in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) operated a center for homeless boys with the goal of eventually reuniting them with relatives and integrating them back into Congolese society. The center provided food, shelter, schooling, and training on basic carpentry skills, as well as education on basic human rights and democratic principles. DHRF funds made it possible for these children to stay off the streets and receive civic education and livelihood skills rarely provided in DRC public schools.
- The Ethiopian Human Rights Council provided basic human rights education in 19 locations around Ethiopia for an estimated 2,000 citizens per branch - a total of 38,000 citizens who received training through this DHRF-funded program.
- The Girl Guides Association of Burundi taught girls and young women victims of sexual violence about their rights, assisting them to raise their self esteem and self confidence; they in turn advocate for their own rights. Members of the communities learned about the need to fight sexual abuse towards women and girls and the stigmatism associated with the victims. Four seminars took place in Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, with more than 150 women and girls attending.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.4 Human Rights**

This indicator relates to the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), which provided small grants to human rights and other civil society organizations during FY 2007. The target number of human rights groups was not met because embassies and USAID missions that received DHRF funds made more grants to civic advocacy groups (measured in 2.4.1) as opposed to the subset of human rights groups being measured in 2.1.4. Overall, the total number of organizations assisted (93 human rights groups + 121 civic advocacy groups = 214) exceeded the total targets (100 human rights groups + 100 civic advocacy groups = 200).

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

Good governance programs aim to make institutions and processes more accountable, transparent and responsive to the citizens they serve, as well as strengthening local and national governments in Africa. The quality of governance is an increasingly critical factor for determining donor allocations and movement along the transformational development continuum. Weak governance institutions and insufficient checks on executive power are key challenges in many African countries.

USAID Africa Regional programs trained African civil society representatives, mid-career government officials, USAID implementing partners, and USAID mission staff in anti-corruption techniques. Because of the elusive and pervasive nature of corruption across Africa, regional training activities drew successful examples from all over the continent and involve participants from multiple countries to encourage information sharing and comparative approaches. These training programs complemented anti-corruption activities taking place bilaterally, for example, by involving USAID mission staff and implementers involved in Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Country Programs.

In Washington, USAID Africa Regional technical staff participated in proposal reviews for the State Department's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) Human Rights and Democracy Fund grants to support good governance in Africa, as well as reviewing and providing technical support related to MCC Threshold Country Plans aimed at fighting corruption in African countries.

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

USAID Africa Regional supported the Les Aspin Center for Government, a Washington, DC-based leadership training institute of Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in conducting international visitors' programs to the United States for 29 young African leaders in government, civil society, and the media. Program participants from Mali, Ghana, and Nigeria met in Accra for a week-long orientation, and then traveled to Washington and Milwaukee for the training. Participants from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya met in Nairobi for their orientation before traveling to the United States the following month. For both delegations, the participants learned how American traditions and systems of accountability function effectively, as well as how leadership, professional responsibility, compliance and enforcement standards are implemented in the U.S. context.

A Kenyan woman who participated in the 2007 program described it as "invaluable," noting, "One of the most striking features of U.S. political life is its openness. This has inspired me to use more citizen participation narratives especially as a journalist working to promote human rights. Another concept I have carried home is the knowledge and practice of democratic principles; although politics may divide Americans, democratic ideals hold them together. Democracy requires both government and citizens to be aware of and respect the constraints upon their political activities. I belong to a coalition that is advocating for accountable political financing, especially at this time when my country goes to the polls for the tenth time. Having learnt a lot on accountability in elections processes, the U.S. culture and the enforcement of accountability in governance, I am fully empowered to participate in this initiative."

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

## **Program Support (Governance)**

In FY 2007, USAID Africa Regional provided training and technical assistance to three USAID missions in Africa and their implementing partners on how to mainstream anti-corruption best practices in all development assistance activities. A total of 78 participants received the training in Rwanda, Uganda, and Mozambique. Program evaluations confirmed that the training provided useful ideas in how to increase accountability and transparency to protect the integrity of USAID's investments across the missions' portfolios of activities.

In addition, USAID Africa Regional supported the Embassy of Mali in Washington in its role as the chair of the Convening Group for the Community of Democracies (CD), an intergovernmental movement aimed at improving collaboration among developing and established democracies. The Convening Group serves as the steering committee for the movement. During FY 2007, USAID Africa Regional provided a professional conference planner, an administrative assistant, funds for travel, website development, translation, and other professional services to bolster the Embassy of Mali's capacity to host the Convening Group meetings and prepare for the CD ministerial conference in Bamako, Mali. The Mali Ambassador to the U.S. has called USAID's assistance "essential to the success of Mali's chairmanship fo the CD."

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

These indicators relate to the Anti-Corruption Capacity Building international exchange program implemented by Marquette University's Les Aspin Center (LAC). 2007 targets assumed a total of 36 participants, split equally among men, women, government and non-government representatives from six countries (Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda). Three selected participants were unable to travel to the United States due to last-minute visa issues. Among the 29 that did participate, the estimated balance among subgroups was skewed slightly toward men and government officials. Nevertheless, LAC and USAID are committed to equal gender representation from diverse professional backgrounds for this program. The 2008 targets have been revised from 0 to 16 (split evenly among the sexes) with the understanding that this DCHA/DG-managed program will remain in the USAID Africa Regional Operational Plan.

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

The "Number of people trained in M&E" indicator is being discarded and replaced with "Number of people trained in operational research," since the definition for that indicator is a better fit for the program (a series of anti-corruption mainstreaming workshops conducted for USAID missions in Africa and their implementing partners). Under that indicator, the results information recorded on the "additional/custom indicators" page is as follows: FY 2007 target = 60; actual = 78; FY 2008 original target = 120, no revised target. For the "number of monitoring plans" indicator, the fiscal year 2007 funds related to this program have yet to be obligated. Therefore, there are no additional program achievements to report at this time.

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

Despite notable recent electoral successes in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia, many African

Page 06

countries still face enormous challenges in implementing and consolidating peaceful and legitimate transfers of power. Political competition, expressed in part by the conduct of free and fair elections, is a critical factor in ensuring stability, economic growth, and movement along the transformational development continuum. Over the long term, African regional organizations are likely to play an increasingly important role in setting standards for member states and monitoring democratic performance.

In January 2007, the African Union's Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, which formally established a role for the AU in democracy promotion on the continent. The adoption of the Charter opened a window of opportunity to support the AU's efforts to provide technical leadership and expertise to member states to improve the conduct of elections in Africa. The installation of a new U.S. embassy to the AU during FY 2007 created a strong diplomatic and political platform for expanding U.S. cooperation with this important regional organization, including USAID Africa Regional support for building the capacity of key AU institutions such as the newly created Elections Assistance Unit.

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

In FY 2006, USAID Africa Regional launched a program, implemented by IFES, to support the creation of an Election Assistance Unit in the Political Affairs Directorate of the African Union (AU). During FY 2007, the program experienced obstacles to implementation that significantly delayed the actual start-up of program activities. The delays stemmed from two principal factors: the need to obtain clearance from the Government of Ethiopia (the AU host government) for IFES to operate, and capacity problems within the AU that caused delays in hiring appropriate staff for the new Election Assistance Unit. Fortunately, the arrival and accreditation of a new U.S. Ambassador to the AU provides the political and diplomatic impetus for the program to move forward. Nevertheless, AFR has readjusted its performance targets to account for the delays in starting up this program.

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

There are no results to report under the \"number of elected officials trained\" indicator because of the late start-up of this program. The delays are a result of the need to obtain clearance from the Government of Ethiopia (the African Union (AU) host government) for the chosen implementer to operate, and to allow the AU to hire appropriate staff for the new Election Assistance Unit. Given these delays, the targets are being adjusted back by one year. In addition, the other two indicators under this element are being discarded because progress in these long-term goals by the end of FY 2008 cannot be guaranteed.

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

The vigorous engagement of local civil society organizations (CSOs) and independent local media is a factor common to all African countries that have made progress in rebuilding from conflict and achieving sustainable development. In countries such as South Africa, Mali, and Kenya, CSOs and media in Africa have been capable of monitoring government actions and organizing powerful advocacy networks that successfully demanded economic and political reforms, as well as improving the delivery of social services. However, several African countries, including Zimbabwe, Rwanda, and Ethiopia, maintain severe

restrictions on CSOs and the media, preventing them from realizing their full potential as voices for reform. Moreover, in many rebuilding countries, such as Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, civil society lacks sufficient capacity after years of war. Journalists in these countries often face enormous challenges in overcoming legacies of propaganda and manipulation that distorted media from a source of unbiased information into an instrument of hate.

USAID Africa Regional support in the Civil Society program area demonstrates the importance of regional civil society networks that connect activists across national boundaries, as well as at the community level. Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) programs work to build the capacity of grassroots-based civil society organizations, including community radio stations and media programs, that simultaneously demonstrate U.S. commitment to development and democracy in Africa. Support to labor federations and a network of public opinion think tanks creates strong constituencies for reform in several key African countries, giving voice to workers and other ordinary citizens about their demands and preferences. USAID Africa Regional staff and implementing partners work to ensure that groups representing women, youth, and other marginalized groups are prominent among the programs receiving support.

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

USAID Africa Regional support for the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), managed by the Department of State, focused on building the capacity of indigenous African nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to advocate for citizens' interests and channel demands for transparency and accountability in government. During FY 2007, 121 human rights organizations in 36 African countries conducted activities using DHRF resources.

In addition, USAID Africa Regional supports the Afrobarometer, a network of U.S. and African academic institutions, NGOs, and small businesses that conduct public opinion survey research in 18 African countries. In early 2007, the Afrobarometer network trained 32 participants from 14 African civil society organizations and small businesses in how to conduct specialized survey research, based on best practices on collecting, cleaning, analyzing, and reporting on public opinion trends and findings. Local partner organizations in Senegal, Benin, Uganda, South Africa, Ghana, and Nigeria have capitalized on the training and practical experience gained through Afrobarometer by conducting specialized public opinion surveys for other international donors and NGOs, government ministries, and African and international media.

USAID also supported the American Center for International Labor Solidarity's support to 12 subregional and national-level trade unions and union confederations to train union members on collective bargaining and workers' rights issues.

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

The "Improve Internal Organizational Capacity" indicator relates to the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), which provided small grants to 121 African civic organizations during FY 2007; and the Afrobarometer network, which includes 14 African partner organizations across Africa. The target was exceeded because embassies and USAID missions made more DHRF grants than the target of 100, and more of those grants went to civic groups as opposed to the subset of human rights groups being measured in 2.1.4. Overall, the total number of organizations assisted (93 human rights groups + 121 civic advocacy

groups = 214) exceeded the total targets (100 human rights groups + 100 civic advocacy groups = 200). For the trade union indicator, USAID met its target by supporting the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) in its capacity building programs with 12 subregional and national-level trade unions and union confederations. For the "Promote Political Participation" indicator, the FY 2007 funds have not yet been obligated, and no previous-year funds were spent on relevant program activities, thus there is nothing to report.

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

The USAID Africa Regional program made significant progress towards its objective of strengthening the capacity of African institutions to increase access to and quality of health services. The program addresses the most prominent health problems in Africa, problems that seriously impact on the ability of African nations to develop and prosper. With support to the World Health Organization/African Regional Office (AFRO) and partners, DTP3 coverage has increased in the region to 82% up from 73% a year ago. Although polio is not yet eradicated, this year has seen the fewest wild poliovirus cases since surveillance became reliable, 246 in five countries. Africa is home to the majority of epidemic prone infectious diseases. Africa Regional, with AFRO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has expanded African capacity to generate real time information for effectively controlling epidemics. Thirty of 46 countries are now implementing the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) strategy and 30 of 46 countries are producing timely monthly IDSR reports. The Regional Rapid Response network effectively responded to the Marburg Fever outbreak in Uganda and the Ebola epidemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world with continuing high fertility and high population growth. Supporting four regional institutions, Africa Regional has helped 49 countries address family planning (FP) program challenges. The coordinated, informed buying of contraceptives in West Africa has raised \$7.5 million for contraceptives. With Africa Regional support, AFRO developed an advocacy toolkit for country officials launched in Nigeria and Benin. Support for 120 articles and radio programs resulted in Uganda and Malawi Health Ministers demanding more funds for FP programs. Africa Regional staff engagement in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) led to the development and approval of malaria operational plans in five countries. The OU led the preparation of a guide on Quality Improvement for Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs. After testing in Tanzania and Namibia, the guide was shared with 13 countries. Activities to improve pediatric AIDS diagnosis and treatment included technical assistance to four countries. To stem the spread of tuberculosis (TB), 10 new countries implemented the Community TB Care Strategy with support from AFRO, joining 20 other countries.

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

Thirty years after the first cases of HIV/AIDS (Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease) were reported, Africa is still the epicenter for the global pandemic. In FY07, the USAID Africa Regional program supported programs that changed policies and improved community-based services for AIDS. Work with African organizations has strengthened their capacity to partner in work to prevent infections and provide care. In Liberia, Search for Common Ground helped 53 youth groups and 75 initiatives to work with Government on a national youth policy. An initiative for Quality Improvement (QI) methods for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) services produced a guide for writing standards and a trainer's manual. FHI and Pact supported workshops in Namibia, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe to test these products and produce program-level service standards now being applied. An Africa-wide training equipped OVC stakeholders from 17 countries to apply QI methods. Demand by local partners for technical assistance in QI vastly outpaced allocated resources. The Better Care Network (BCN) worked to shape policies and

advocate for global action for children. BCN now reaches 1,100 members and is a strong voice on the global Inter-Agency Task Team, Pediatric HIV working group. Pilot community-based service models launched in three countries (Malawi, Mozambique and Ethiopia) improved OVC practices. Sensitization activities reached 71 organizations. In Mali and Tanzania, Village Savings schemes to improve funds management by families caring for OVC were tested and evaluated. Africa Regional support also allowed partners to refine approaches to diagnose AIDS and provide clinical care, including a study in four countries to validate a diagnostic tool for clinics without virology and technical assistance to five local organizations in Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland and Tanzania to improve pediatric HIV policies and clinical approaches to diagnostic counseling and treatment. Assistance to World Health Organization (WHO) supported the review and adaptation of guidelines to include pediatric AIDS management and treatment. Workers in Uganda, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zambia and Ghana were trained in the use of these new protocols. University of North Carolina conducted a data use survey and developed Geographic Information System maps for 12 countries, an analytical activity that improved the way USAID missions look at complex data.

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

At a time when Africa faces daunting public health challenges, it is gratifying to report significant performance by USAID supported partners in the area of tuberculosis (TB) control and prevention. The USAID Africa Regional program supports the World Health Organization/African Regional Office (WHO/AFRO), the leading African Institution for the development of health norms and guidelines for Africa and the first source of country-level support, and the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program (TB CAP). Africa Regional support to WHO/AFRO augmented the availability of skilled and committed technical resource persons for the adoption and scale up of community TB care (CTBC) and TB/HIV collaborative activities from 20 countries in FY06 to 30 in FY07. In FY07, Malawi and Uganda reached country-wide coverage. One positive impact of this development is a significant reduction in the proportion of TB patients defaulting from treatment compared to pre CTBC years. Similarly, the number of countries implementing collaborative TB/HIV activities in at least one district increased from 15 in 2006 to 34 in 2007; resulting in about 10% of all TB patients being tested for HIV, 92% of all detected cases treated with co-trimoxazole prophylaxis, and 33% put on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART). The data available show that training was provided for at least 3,480 health workers and volunteers providing Directly-Observed Therapy, Short Course (DOTS). One single country reported training 1,009 volunteers and 778 health care workers in TB/HIV. WHO is an effective advocate and is fostering a solid base of political will across Africa. A major constraint is that of a limited pool of trained providers. Africa Regional support to TB CAP has been instrumental in building up the African Regions capacity in TB specific human resources development (HRD) and national reference laboratory management. HRD TB focal points from ten African countries attended the regional training to develop or revise their national HRD plans. In addition, eight participating countries developed national strategic plans for the TB lab network including developing a better understanding of the TB multi-drug and extreme drug resistance.

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

Malaria continues to be a leading cause of mortality in children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa, and the USAID Africa Regional program supports several mechanisms to improve delivery of proven interventions to reduce malaria mortality. Africa Regional malaria activities are closely coordinated with the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), now concluding its second year. These activities have been instrumental in broadening the focus of PMI beyond the distribution of drugs, nets and spraying equipment. Through the Africa's Health in 2010 (AH 2010) project, Africa Regional completed a comprehensive

literature review on the effectiveness of malaria-focused Information Education Communication/Behavior Change Communication (IEC/BCC) campaigns that is now the basis for a manual currently under development to guide in-country PMI staff. Africa Regional worked with PMI to develop strategies for engaging community health workers and other community-based private providers to improve case management of malaria at the community level. Africa Regional and AH 2010 worked with the many partners in the Measles & Malaria Partnership to develop a tool kit that will be tested and applied in FY 08 for integrated child health campaigns. More concretely, Africa Regional led or participated in the country assessments and development of Fiscal Year 2008 Malaria Operational Plans for five of the 15 PMI countries, Benin, Liberia, Madagascar, Rwanda and Zambia. Africa Regional played a central role in awarding the first round of grants to be implemented in FY 08 to non-government and faith-based organizations under the Malaria Communities Program in Angola, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda. To improve the accuracy and timeliness of monitoring and evaluation data, Africa Regional supported AFRO and AH 2010 to strengthen in-country capacity for monitoring, evaluation and strategic information management, training 346 people including nine national program managers. Hands on training was also given through workshops on databases and data management in six countries, the conduct of malaria indicator surveys in Botswana and bed net distribution post-campaign surveys in Kenya and Niger. With increased international funding in malaria, particularly through the PMI, the need for sound information to guide programming decisions is more important than ever.

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

Sub-Saharan Africa is home to the majority of epidemic prone infectious diseases. In FY 07, the USAID Africa Regional Program supported the World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Africa's Health in 2010 to strengthen African national capacity for generating real-time epidemiological information for effectively controlling epidemics. To this end, 43 of the 46 countries of the WHO/African Region are implementing the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) strategy, which aims to build sustainable capacity in African countries for timely identification and response to epidemic-prone diseases. At the end of FY 07, 30 of the 46 countries were producing timely monthly integrated disease surveillance reports. In FY 07, five additional countries developed local capacity for surveillance and response at the district level bringing the total number of countries implementing district-level training to 41. The introduction of IDSR training in five undergraduate training institutions and public health postgraduate training programs, bringing the total to 14 institutions, serves as a solution for addressing the high attrition of trained personnel. Six countries received direct support to train data managers, enabling countries to produce and monitor trends of priority diseases. The Regional Rapid Response Network members participated in the effective response to the Marburg Fever epidemic in Uganda and the Ebola epidemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. WHO/AFRO provided technical support to 13 countries to respond to major outbreaks. All major outbreaks were laboratory confirmed. The achievements were accomplished while dealing with the major constraints of limited funding, staff shortages at the WHO/AFRO and country level, and the devotion of staff time to the response to epidemics slowing the continued development and expansion of the system to the community level.

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

Because of the very high rates of child and maternal mortality and weak implementation capacity in many countries, the USAID Africa Regional Program aims to strengthen the capacity of African private and public sector organizations to design, manage and implement quality Maternal and Child Health services. In this

regard, Africa Regional exceeded its targets focused on the number of people trained in maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition. Of particular note is the momentum achieved in moving forward the agenda for expanding maternal and newborn care services in Africa. Support to the World Health Organization/African Regional Office (AFRO) for training and technical assistance in collaboration with two USAID projects, Africa 2010 and ACCESS, led to 37 countries with approved “Road Maps” that set out plans to expand maternal and newborn services with a focus on skilled care attendance. To support country implementation of these plans, 70 tutors were trained in basic emergency obstetric and newborn care in four targeted countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi and Tanzania). A new tool was developed and tested in Tanzania and Zambia to help countries document maternal and newborn health practices at the community level to be used for informing and strengthening programming. With continued support to AFRO, 27 countries have expanded Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) to over half of their districts. Eighty health schools in 23 countries have included IMCI training in their pre-service curricula. Progress in immunization shows increased host country commitment to improved coverage and quality of immunization services. With USAID support to AFRO, DTP 3 coverage has increased to 82% up from 73% a year ago. Although polio is yet to be eradicated, this year has seen the fewest wild poliovirus cases, 246 in five countries, since surveillance became reliable. In nutrition, USAID with Africa 2010 has catalyzed coordinated partner actions. AFRO and Africa 2010 have all worked together to train over 5,500 health workers in infant feeding counseling resulting in improved capacity in 27 countries. In all of these areas major constraints include lack of funding and manpower. To address these issues, Africa Regional will support global and regional advocacy to mobilize resources and promote innovative approaches to increase financial and workforce sustainability in countries.

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

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world with continuing high fertility and high population growth rates. A large number of closely spaced children per woman is the major cause of extremely high maternal mortality. The high rate of population growth has not only reduced the doubling time of many countries' populations, but has led to a high proportion of youth that contributes to conditions for conflict and unrest. In 2007, the USAID Africa Regional Program addressed several key challenges including generating political commitment, addressing contraceptive shortages and strengthening the processes of rational allocation of financial and manpower resources. Africa Regional has helped strengthen four key regional institutions to address these issues: Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (ECSA) health community, West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), Centre Africain d'Etude Supérieur (CESAG) and WHO's Africa Office (WHO/AFRO). Through these institutions Africa Regional has helped 34 countries address key family planning program challenges as against the anticipated number of 12 and the achievements on all Operational Plan indicators far exceeded the targets. Major achievements included: preparing country officials for strong advocacy for family planning through the development of a toolkit in collaboration with WHO/AFRO with its application starting in Nigeria and Benin; publication and broadcast of 120 articles and radio programs on family planning and analysis of the family planning impact on Millennium Development Goals resulting in Uganda and Malawi Health Ministers making a stronger case for increased funding; achieving contraceptive security in West Africa through the implementation of a system of coordinated informed buying (CIB) by six countries and thus mobilizing additional funding of \$7.5 million; the establishment of a computerized system for CIB in West Africa and strengthening of contraceptive logistics in Niger and Sierra Leone; improving the allocation and utilization of resources through strengthening the capacity of regional institutions to conduct National Health Accounts (NHA) and reproductive health sub-account and their institutionalization in Malawi, Kenya and Rwanda; the introduction of a performance-

based financing system in nine countries and its adoption in Ghana and Liberia resulting in leveraging World Bank resources; and the introduction of innovative approaches to reduce manpower shortages in 25 countries.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation**

The Africa Regional program during FY 2007 supported three regional public private partnerships with FY 2006 funding, all of which focused on increasing access to improved water supply and sanitation facilities in primarily rural Africa, and all of which provided substantial matching private funding. These included the PlayPumps Global Development Alliance with PlayPumps International and other private and government partners (\$2 million), the West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) with the Hilton Foundation and several more private partners (\$2.5 million), and the Water and Development for Africa Alliance (WADA) with the Coca Cola Company (\$2 million).

WAWI (did the following...) WADA provided (X) grants which (did the following...) PlayPumps had understandable startup delays due to the significant growth they are managing, and only began mobilizing USAID funding toward the end of the fiscal year. Nonetheless, the program began installing USG-funded pumps in Zambia, and expects to rapidly utilize USG funding in most of the 10 PlayPumps countries during FY2007.

In addition, the program funded two contracts under this element. The Blue Revolution Task Order (BRI -- \$539K) provides strategic planning support and technical assistance for the Africa Bureau's expanding water supply and sanitation program. BRI was awarded mid-year during FY 2007, so the bulk of the FY 2006 resources will be expended during FY 2007. The Hygiene Improvement Project (\$1 million) (HIP) aims to reduce diarrheal disease prevalence in children under five through the promotion of key hygiene practices. HIP worked through other existing programs in Madagascar, Uganda, and Ethiopia, achieving remarkable results in each country. In Madagascar, for instance, this included implementing a national handwashing campaign, training over 6000 teachers and community health workers, conducting a baseline survey on hygiene improvement in four regions, and helping the Ministries of Education and Health to adopt national policy regarding water supply and sanitation access in schools and health centers.

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

The element target \"number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV - related policy development\" was exceeded because of the highly positive response to the introduction of quality improvement (QI) methodologies in countries supporting programs for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). The very strong, positive response of national counterparts and the resultant strong demand for participation from local NGOs exceeded expectations. This target for FY08 is being revised upward to 200 to reflect anticipated activity levels and a new element indicator added to capture the work being done that directly influences Governments and policy makers grappling with the fast pace of change in diagnostics and therapeutics which necessitate policy change for HIV/AIDS.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis**

The targets for both element level indicators for Tuberculosis (TB) were met, and one indicator \"number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding\" was greatly exceeded, owing to accelerated training by the

World Health Organization/ African Regional office. The USG, through the Africa Bureau, provide support to organizations participating in the Stop TB partnership (STOP), and works in close collaboration with other donors such as the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria, and the Gates Foundation. The indicators reflect USAID's unique niche is what has become a vibrant, well funded, and productive global collaboration. Work to assure that African expertise is well prepared to provide leadership and support for Government and NGO staff struggling to stay abreast of fast paced advances is vital. Additionally, funds to support special studies fill a critical gap and enable partners to respond to field level observations and concerns. Disaggregating data by gender is essential and will help to ensure that gender consideration do not negatively influence participation in treatment programs. Disaggregated data will be available by the next reporting period.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria**

In Fiscal Year 2007 (FY 07), USAID significantly exceeded its target in training people in malaria monitoring and evaluation. This has contributed to the USAID objective to improve national level systems to monitor, evaluate and sustain efforts to reduce the impact and burden of malaria in Africa. With support to the World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (AFRO) and to the Africa's Health in 2010 (AH 2010), 346 people were trained in total. AFRO trained 337 people from 6 countries with funds from USAID and other donors in part through workshops and in part during applications of various survey techniques. AH 2010 trained nine national program managers to improve their capacity in monitoring and evaluation as part of the Roll Back Malaria Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group. There was no activity to report for a second indicator, number of people trained in other information management. Delays in the completion of subcontracts from AH 2010 to African partner institutions postponed work in this area. These contracts are now in place and activities will begin in FY 2008. The indicator target for training in monitoring and evaluation will be increased to 100 for FY 2008. There are no remaining major constraints to achieving the indicator targets.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats**

The target for Fiscal year 2007 (FY 07) was achieved. The target for FY 08 is changed from a cumulative total to annual target in accordance with guidance. The number of new institutions for FY 08 will be retained as five, bringing the total number of countries implementing IDSR to 35 of the 46 countries. The indicator is a complex one and includes the support USAID has provided to the implementing partners for the development of quality laboratory systems, use of the set of eight core standardized indicators that measure the quality of the system and updating of training materials to include newly emerging diseases such as Avian Influenza.

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

Targets regarding the numbers of people trained were greatly exceeded, largely due to the large numbers of workshops and training sessions conducted with resources pooled from multiple donors by our Public International Organization partners. Without USAID funding, these training sessions would not have been held; other donors join in to increase the number of participants once they learn of the plans to hold the workshop. Similarly, the number of improvements to laws, etc. is higher than anticipated as a result of the positive response by many countries to the work shops devoted to technical updates and planning. Targets have been raised for FY 2008 recognizing the leverage gained by making USG funds available. Not all implementing agencies were able to report by gender. Efforts are underway to establish gender reporting for

next year.

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

The number of persons trained exceeded the target due to large demand for training for different programs ranging from media, communication, gender based violence and other emerging techniques by the local organizations. The policies and guidelines exceeded the target due to the need for policies and guidelines for quality improvements. Similarly, there are new approaches that are being developed rapidly to deal with current and emerging issues and they are tested and applied in various countries. The new targets for FY08 anticipate these new approaches. Data came from the monitoring system of each organization.

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

The 9/30/2007 targets were to be achieved through the PlayPumps Global Development Alliance using FY 2006 funding, and those for 9/30/2008 represent activities planned under a number of mechanisms using FY 2007 funding. The 9/30/2007 target for access to improved drinking water supply is being reduced and the 9/30/2008 target increased by the same amount because of lengthy funding delays sustained while PlayPumps International, the relatively new organization implementing the activity, underwent a financial and management audit to permit it to receive USG funding. The indicator and 9/30/2007 target for number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities is to be removed because, while improved sanitation is likely to result at PlayPump sites, the activity does not address sanitation service provision directly.

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

The USAID Africa Regional Program made progress towards its objective of improving access to quality basic education, exceeding its FY 2007 targets. Demand for USAID education programs is increasing as African leaders and citizens recognize basic education as indispensable to their efforts to improve public health, engage and grow economically, participate in political processes, and promote stability across the continent. Most countries are working to meet the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Education for All (EFA) goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015. In partnership with host governments and other donors, including the World Bank-hosted EFA Fast Track Initiative, Africa Regional is making progress in improving access: since 1999, overall enrollment rose 27% in sub-Saharan Africa and girls' enrollment rose by 30%. Throughout FY 2007, Africa Regional provided guidance to 17 field missions in support of USAID's Education Sector Support approach, which emphasizes host country ownership of sector reform efforts, institutional capacity building, and donor coordination to improve learning opportunities for African children and adults. Africa Regional also provided guidance for the Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI), implementing the scholarship and learning materials components of the AEI, and exceeded FY 2007 targets. Africa Regional supported regional activities in FY 2007. Through support to the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) for African ministerial development of effective education policies, Africa Regional focused on peer education sector analysis for Gabon and Nigeria. At the UNESCO regional literacy conference in Mali in September 2007, Africa Regional provided training for 50 education specialists in literacy program design. To support education for displaced populations, Africa Regional funded UNHCR education support programs for refugee children in camps in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Togo and Uganda. AEI targets are to produce 15 million textbooks, award 550,000 scholarships and train 920,000 teachers and administrators by FY 2011. In FY 2007, Africa Regional exceeded the year's targets, producing 5.5 million textbooks;

providing scholarships and mentoring to 95,000 children in 39 countries; and training 11,000 teachers and educators through centrally-managed regional programs.

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

Sub-Saharan Africa has half of the world's out-of-school children, with 38 of the world's 77 million, with a majority being girls. In 2007, the USAID Africa Regional Program supported Program Element 3.1 Equitable Access to Quality Education, and focused principally on Sub-Elements of Primary Education and Education Systems. Throughout FY 2007, Africa Regional provided guidance to 17 field missions in support of its Education Sector Support approach and the complementary Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI). Africa Regional supported regional activities and implemented the scholarship and learning materials components of the AEI, and exceeded FY 2007 targets. Africa Regional provided operational guidance of the Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI) and implemented two components: the Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP) and the Textbooks and Learning Materials Program (TLMP). AEI targets through FY 2011 are to produce 15 million textbooks, award 550,000 scholarships and train 920,000 teachers and administrators. Africa Regional exceeded FY 2007 targets. Under the AGSP, 100 local non-governmental organizations in 39 countries were trained and supported to provide 95,000 children, mostly girls, with scholarships and mentoring support that included HIV/AIDS information. Under the TLMP, through partnerships with four American minority-serving institutions (MSIs) and Ministries of Education in Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal and South Africa, over 3.1 million textbooks were designed and produced. Two other MSI partners are working with the governments of Tanzania and Zambia to provide learning materials in FY 2008. An additional 2.4 million textbooks were provided through innovative programming such as Alfalit, an adult literacy program focusing primarily on girls and women. Through the International Foundation for Education and Self Help (IFESH) Teachers for Africa Program, Africa Regional sent a diverse cadre of American educators to seven countries - Benin, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi and Namibia - to build the capacity of over 10,000 teachers and senior education administrators. With ADEA, UNESCO and UNHCR, Africa Regional supported regional activities to strengthen education systems and policy reform. Africa Regional coordinates closely with PEPFAR for education programming for HIV/AIDS-affected children and the Department of Labor education initiative for child laborers and demobilized child soldiers.

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

The USAID Africa Regional Program exceeded four Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 targets in Investing in People Education Area. The Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings was higher than the FY 2007 target due to the increased demand for secondary support under the Ambassadors Girls' Scholarship Program. The Number of administrators and officials trained and the Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support was higher than the FY 2007 targets owing to unexpected results of the International Foundation for Education and Self Help (IFESH), which finalized development of training materials early in the FY; this enabled IFESH to improve the efficiency of their technical delivery approach and helped them respond effectively to increased demand for assistance from host government partners. The Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials target for FY 2007 was exceeded by the minority-serving institution partners under the Textbooks and Learning Materials Program (TLMP), who developed innovative partnership agreements with host governments which reduced publication costs and allowed them to increase production.

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

## **for Vulnerable Populations**

Social and Economic Services and Protection programs bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and standard, non-emergency development assistance. To address the most extreme cases of vulnerability, USAID Africa Regional provided targeted support, via the Leahy War Victims Fund and Victims of Torture fund, to individuals suffering the impacts of conflicts and human rights violations. In addition, through the Special Self-Help (SSH) program, AFR offered support to community-based organizations that seek to create better lives for economically vulnerable populations by combining small grants with collective action for change. SSH programs not only deliver incremental improvements in the lives of hundreds of thousands of Africans; they also provide U.S. ambassadors with important public affairs opportunities to demonstrate the American people's commitment to African development.

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

The indicators \"Number of service providers trained\" and \"Number of USG-assisted organizations...\" are being discarded and will not be reported on in the future. For the \"Number of people benefiting\" indicator, results related to Ambassadors Special Self-Help funds are being awaited from State colleagues. It remains unclear whether the reporting obligation for the War Victims Fund and Victims of Torture funds falls to USAID Africa Regional or to the recipient missions.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations \ 3.3.3 Social Assistance**

Results reporting is delayed until April 2008 to allow State coordinators of Special Self-Help Funds to send in their annual reports, due 12/31/07.

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

The trade and investment portfolio promotes export competitiveness and growth of African enterprises in advancing economic growth. Accomplishments were: 1) the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum and two regional workshops on AGOA where attendance averaged 150 people per workshop; 2) strategic analysis on national AGOA export strategies; 3) technical assistance at the firm-level and 4) trade links through the sponsorship of attendance at U.S. trade shows.

The broad-based USG implementation of assistance in support of both the AGOA legislation and the Executive Branch's African Growth and Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) make the Forum the Administration's premier platform to articulate and advance its trade and economic policy agenda toward sub-Saharan Africa. Two regional AGOA workshops were also held, one each in Central and Southern Africa. Each of these workshops led to expanded business linkages between African entrepreneurs and American buyers. A growing percentage of entrepreneurs are women. The large turnout of 1500 participants at the AGOA Forum and the workshops reflect increasing host country commitment to strengthening trade capacity. Several new orders were also placed as a result of these workshops. Attendance by over 25 small-and-medium enterprises to the Material World Show on textiles and garments led to new orders for garments in excess of \$10,000,000 by firms represented. There was Attendance by over 25 African producers and/or manufacturers to the Fancy Food Show in New York City, NY for products not previously sold in the USA.

A local point-of-contact for trade information is now available in 36 of the 39 AGOA eligible countries through AGOA Resource Centers. Performance monitoring plans, three (3) have been established with each Regional Mission for their consolidated reporting. Three special studies have been drafted for work with Missions seeking to benefit from the lessons-learned from successful activities. These address trade capacity building, public-private partnerships and donor coordination. Four knowledge management information gathering activities are underway, one with each of the four AGCI Hubs, in Senegal (enterprise development), Ghana (infrastructure), Botswana (enabling environment) and Kenya (financial sector) to be shared as best-practices with African stakeholders.

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

Trade and investment are supported under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), a Presidential Initiative. Achievements include the 30 African civil society and private sector participants to the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum where policy issues related to improving the trade and investment environment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) were discussed. As a USG supported training event for improving the trade and investment environment, the integration of private sector and civil society participation occurred at the 2007 AGOA Forum's plenaries and break-out sessions, in contrast to earlier years. Two sector specific Regional AGOA workshops were held in partnership with USTR by USAID/Southern Africa, in October 2006 and by USAID/West Africa in Duala, Cameroon, for Central Africa in February 2007.

The workshops led to a greater awareness to the importance of policy reform. Approximately 300 people were trained, of whom a hundred were women entrepreneurs.

Kenya, a regional top 10 reformer in Africa, launched an ambitious licensing reform program. So far the program has eliminated need for 110 business licenses and simplified eight others. The changes have streamlined business start-up time and cut both the time and cost of getting building permits. The program will eventually eliminate or simplify at least 900 more of the country's 1,300 licenses. Property registration has improved now, thanks to the introduction of competition among land assessors. And the country's private credit bureau now collects a wider range of data. Ghana, a top 10 reformer in Africa for the second year running, continues to increase the efficiency of its public services. It cut bottlenecks in property registration, reducing delays from six months to one. Greater efficiency at the company registry and the environment agency cut the time for business start-up to 42 days. Changes in the port authority's operations sped up imports. New civil procedure rules and mandatory arbitration and mediation reduced the time it takes to enforce contracts.

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

Achievements are in four broad programmatic initiatives: 1) Training (direct training of private and public sectors on AGOA legislation and the opportunities for export to the United States under the preference program); 2) Strategic Analysis (the development of National AGOA Export Strategies in key countries in the region that analyze competitive/comparative advantages on a sector basis, recommend policy initiatives necessary to overcome obstacles, and provide an action plan for capitalizing on AGOA opportunities); 3) Technical Assistance for trade capacity building (firm-level support in key sectors to assist companies to

effectively export to the U.S. under AGOA including, but not limited to, marketing, packaging, labelling, pricing, market positioning, and buyer negotiations); and 4) Trade Links (support through the provision of sponsorship to attend U.S. trade shows including the critical U.S. component of assistance to companies through the use of Sector Experts and U.S.-based staff. Of paramount importance is the interface between the four Hub's trade links and technical assistance programs. Every firm that attends a U.S. trade show receives several layers of specialized technical assistance support, both before and after, that companies are provided a full range of services to ensure the best possible chance for success in the U.S. market.).

Attendance by over 25 small-and-medium enterprises to the Material World Show on textiles and garments led to new orders for garments in excess of \$10,000,000 by firms represented. Attendance by over 25 African producers and/or manufactures to the Fancy Food Show in New York City led to at least three large new orders for products not previously sold in the USA received by USAID-sponsored participants.

As a result of having been introduced to trade capacity building events by USAID's building activities, African businesses are now paying their own way to attend U.S. trade shows. There is local ownership of AGOA by African trade organizations, chambers of commerce, and governments. A local point-of-contact for trade information is now available in all 39 AGOA-eligible countries through a self-identified AGOA Resource Center.

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

The African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) activities are implemented through three USAID Regional Missions in East, West, and Southern Africa and their four Global Competitive Hubs, selected bilateral missions, and through other USG agencies for the benefit of African stakeholders. While predominantly regional in nature, the interventions span some 39 African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)-eligible countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

Key Achievements under this element are the results obtained by the new Knowledge Sharing and Analysis component (KSA) of the AGCI. This three-year \$7,249,989 knowledge management and performance reporting contract, has fully met all performance results indicators as follows. Common performance indicators have been established for each of AGCI's four components—Enabling Environment, Enterprise Development, Financial Sector, and Infrastructure Facilitation—and match those on the Foreign Assistance and Coordination Tracking (FACTS) system. These performance monitoring plans have been established, one with each Regional Mission, for the consolidated reporting of AGCI activities. Three special studies have been drafted for work with Missions seeking to benefit from the lessons-learned from successful AGCI activities in SSA. These address trade capacity building, public-private partnerships, and donor coordination. Knowledge management information gathering activities are underway in each of the four AGCI Hubs, in Senegal (enterprise development), Ghana (infrastructure), Botswana (enabling environment), and Kenya (financial sector) to be shared as best-practices with African stakeholders.

The initial impact of these results is a great level of interaction between and among all AGCI stakeholders on best practices and lessons learned on trade and investment related issues under AGCI.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.1 Trade and**

## **Investment Enabling Environment**

The FY 07 reporting period is the first full-year of implementation of AGCI. As such, only one indicator for 4.2.1 was targeted (1 training event) and it was exceeded. The Sixth Annual AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) Forum was hosted by the Government of Ghana in Accra and attended by representatives from all 39 AGOA eligible countries. Approximately 1,000 participants from the public sector, private and civil society sectors contributed to this public-private dialogue on trade led economic growth. This includes 30 African civil society participants. Two regional AGOA workshops were also conducted, one for Southern Africa and another for the Central Africa region. These events provide a greater awareness to the importance of policy reform to the development process of globalization, and a national commitment by SSA-countries to advance their national, regional and global efforts for trade led job creation. The FY 08 target for trade and investment environment diagnostics has been revised downwards to reflect an emphasis on performance monitoring and evaluation.

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

This measure has an increasing value over the life of AGCI and for this period exceeded its target by 5-times (300/50). This was due to earlier projections focused only on USAID funding for civil society actors at the annual AGOA Forum. However attendees at the two regional AGOA workshops for Central, and Southern Africa where there was an unexpected increase in support. Attendance averaged 150 persons at each workshop and disaggregated by gender reflects a growing but unspecified percentage of women entrepreneurs. Support for training events met its target. Increased attendance at international trade show also impacted this indicator as noted below. Attendance by over 25 small-and-medium enterprise to the Material World Show on textiles and garments leading to new orders for garments in excess of \$10,000,000 by firms represented. Attendance by over 25 African producers and/or manufacturers to the Fancy Food Show in New York City, NY where at least new orders for products not previously sold in the USA were received by USAID sponsored participants. The FY 08 target for women participation in trade capacity training has been revised upwards to reflect an aggressive effort to recruit women participants.

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

Although the Knowledge Sharing and Analysis (KSA-AGCI) component of AGCI was started late in the fiscal year, all Program Support indicators were met. Common performance indicators have been established for each of AGCI four components: Enabling Environment, Enterprise Development, Financial Sector, and Infrastructure Facilitation and match those on the Foreign Assistance and Coordination Tracking (FACTS) system. Performance monitoring plans (3) have been established with each Regional Mission for the consolidated reporting of AGCI activities. Three special studies have been drafted for work with Missions seeking to benefit from the lessons learned from successful AGCI activities. These address trade capacity building, public-private partnerships and donor coordination. Four knowledge management information gathering activities are underway, one with each of the four AGCI Hubs, in Senegal (enterprise development), Ghana (infrastructure), Botswana (enabling environment) and Kenya (financial sector) to be shared as best-practices with African stakeholders.

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

FY 07 was a start-up year for this element. Financial Services target building the capacity of the financial system to support expansion of trade. Initially this is through reducing market risks through legal and regulatory reforms, building the capacity of market regulators and harmonizing practices across the region to enable economies of scale and facilitate cross border trade in goods and financial services. Changes made to improve the environment for lending and financial services in general will be followed by efforts to accelerate market response through training and information dissemination.

Initial efforts to develop an enhanced pan-African risk management training program focussed on Zambia, which initiated a risk management training program for lenders with AGCI 06 funding, leveraging material developed for USAID in the Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union while adapting it to African lending conditions - training 50 participants in '07. This program will provide a base for pan-African use. Similar efforts are being identified - e.g. the University of Michigan is supporting banker training development in Rwanda - so that these efforts can be linked and leveraged.

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

This is a start-up year for this element. Studies, research, and monitoring plans are underway, the results of which will be reported on at the end of FY 2008. These research activities are designed to foster harmonization of financial sector practices across AGOA countries. By linking the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) into the Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa (based in the African Development Bank in Tunis), targeted research on harmonization will be conducted with USAID funding for this pan-African think tank. Results should be evident in 2008.

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

Financial Sector component of AGCI had \$1.23 million in '06 funding available in '07. Given that this is a start up program and '07 funding was expected to be delayed, indicator targets were deliberately kept conservative. We have taken these as a floor, not a ceiling, and have worked on jump starting the AGCI Financial Services program through leveraging existing resources and mechanisms. We have also linked in with training provided by the SEC and FDIC, so actual results substantially exceed target, and 08 targets have been raised accordingly.

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

Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa developed through the G8 process with active USG support. This will enhance the productivity of USG and other donor assistance in conformity with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and will act as a catalyst for accelerated improvements in infrastructure institutions in 08.

USAID/Zambia initiated a risk management training program for lenders with AGCI '06 funding, leveraging material developed for USAID in the NIS while adapting it to African lending conditions - training 50 participants in '07. This program will provide a base for pan-African use.

These two factors have enabled us to exceed targets for '07, and the '08 target remains appropriate.

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

Studies, research, and monitoring plans are underway, the results of which will be reported on at the end of FY 2008. The FY 2008 targets are appropriate.

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

The African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) promotes export competitiveness and growth of African enterprises to expand trade with the United States, other international trading partners, and within Africa. Energy supply and improved communications are critical to trade growth. Shortages and rising energy costs severely limit the production and value of goods available for export and lead to increased costs of export products. Similarly access to a global communications infrastructure is limited, and prices are high for users in SSA. Furthermore governance of the communications sector needs strengthening. USAID's Modern Energy Services 2006-2007 Program Element addresses shortages and rising energy costs by establishing a regional electricity market and a capable organization to operate that market. USAID assistance also contributes to energy supply by leveraging large loans for increased power generation. The future results are likely to be the availability of lower cost and environmentally sustainable energy throughout Central Africa that will promote the competitiveness of goods for trade. Though USAID fell short of its target to connect five public institutions to the internet, new internet services have opened up in three places in Madagascar, Rwanda, and Ethiopia reaching 150,000 people. The Nigerian Communications Commission expanded telecom services to underserved areas by creating a special review and award process, reflecting host country engagement and commitment.

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

In 2006-2007, USAID achievements were: 1) assisted Central Africa Power Pool (CAPP) to prepare an Action Plan with activities and a timeline for regional electricity market creation; the Action Plan was adopted by the Region's Council of Energy Ministers; 2) assisted in developing a Management and Accounting System, consisting of a software package and Procedures Manual and computer network improvements for carrying out CAPP's operating responsibilities and which has been adopted; 3) developed a plan for installation of communications and database systems to facilitate future operations; and 4) prepared a draft Protocol for adoption by the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) Presidents to enable Central Africa to attract private capital for energy infrastructure. Counterpart participation and co-funding of USAID's CAPP development program has exceeded expectations and matched 46% of USAID-provided 2006 funding. USAID assistance to CAPP in the past three years and planned for the future is an essential factor in the development of CAPP's expertise and institutional capacity. USAID's assistance has leveraged approximately \$547 million in donor loans for electricity infrastructure in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cameroon. World Bank and Africa Development Bank confirmed that USAID program efforts contributed to their Central Africa electric infrastructure investment decisions. Funds have also been obligated to the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) to study the economic and/or technical feasibility of two hydro projects totaling 37 Megawatts that represent a potential \$75 million investment, a petroleum products pipeline that will transport 10,000 gallons per hour of product when constructed, and two capacity building projects for electricity and aviation safety regulators, which could result in future U.S. exports to two African countries in an amount up to \$800 million. CAPP and other Host Country

commitment has facilitated program efforts, though at times the pace has been slow.

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

Communications services are essential for enabling economic growth, trade, and human development. USG interventions to expand these vital services in FY 2007 focused on technical assistance, building university capacity, policy assistance, and small enterprise development. These activities were designed to benefit men and women equally, and support host country programs with active host government involvement and commitment.

In FY 2007, new community Internet enterprises opened in three communities in Madagascar, one in Rwanda, and one in Ethiopia as a result of USAID assistance. The total number of people who have internet service as a result of USG assistance is estimated at around 150,000 in the target communities.

With USAID technical assistance, the Nigerian Communications Commission created a technical review and award process for the Rural Telecommunications Program, which expanded telecommunications infrastructure and services into under-served areas of the country. The resulting expansion of telecommunications services benefited at least 150,000 people in FY 2007.

The Nigerian Communications Commission and the World Bank implemented a USAID-funded technical design for equipping the information technology college, the Digital Bridge Institute. The total amount of public and private monies leveraged over 2006 and 2007 is around \$2 million.

The program did not meet its target of connecting five public institutions to the Internet in 2007 due to contracting delays and processing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the alliance partner Sun Microsystems. These issues have been resolved and an award was issued in September 2007, with a period of performance of six months to deploy and install servers in six public universities.

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

Legal separation of generation and transmission is an in-country activity and is not feasible with power pooling. This indicator is not relevant and will be dropped. Dollars leveraged is appropriate. The FY 2007 target was based on the assumption that progress would be slow. The \$547 million investment made with USAID assistance was not expected. The FY 2007 actuals are based on World Bank Loans approved to Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon. The FY 2008 target was revised based on what is known how USAID funds may leverage possible loans by other donors and where investments may be lumpy.

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

The program did not meet its target of connecting 5 public institutions to the Internet in 2007, due to contracting delays and processing of an MOU with Sun Microsystems. An award was issued with six months to deploy and install servers in 6 public universities. An alliance of 12 universities and one more to join is fewer than expected for FY 2008. The revised 2008 target for public and private dollars leveraged reflects the expected impact of DCA loan guarantees for telecom projects. In FY 2007 new community Internet enterprises opened in Madagascar, Rwanda, and Ethiopia as a result of USAID assistance. The number of people reached as a result of USG assistance is estimated at 150,000 in the target communities. In

Nigeria, in 2006 and 2007, the Nigerian Communications Commission and the World Bank implemented a USAID-funded technical design for equipping the information technology college named the Digital Bridge Institute. The of public and private monies leveraged is around \$2,000,000.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.3 Transport Services**

These indicators were deleted when funds were reprogrammed to energy programs.

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

The indicators mentioned reflect only Modern Energy Services element. Transportation assessments were deleted when funds were transferred to the energy sector.

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

Increasing agriculture growth is a high priority for the USG, donors and African leaders as reflected by the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), G8 commitments, agriculture's centrality in the World Trade Organization negotiations, and the USG announcement at the 2005 United Nations General Assembly to align the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) to support CAADP objectives.

In 2007, USG assistance played a lead role in promoting agricultural development in Africa. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness was advanced at the continent level through the creation of the CAADP Partner Platform to facilitate peer review and donor harmonization and a new multi-donor CAADP Support Trust Fund to expedite support for CAADP implementation was established. At the regional and national level, strategic public investment was advanced through the establishment of strategic analysis centers to support evidence-based planning and decision-making by governments and donors. Eight countries and three regional organizations made significant progress toward implementing integrated investment plans to achieve the CAADP objective of 6% agricultural growth per annum. Rwanda successfully completed its roundtable process and signed a CAADP Compact that will align donor investments with the country's strategic priorities and puts in place a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress by all investors. Identification of targeted investments to improve productivity through increased food security and agricultural markets and trade were furthered through support for the preparation of a continent-wide 1) Framework for African Food Security by African technical and political leaders (CAADP Pillar Three) and 2) Framework for Agricultural Trade, Agribusiness Development, and Infrastructure (CAADP Pillar Two). The latter is headed for ratification by heads of state and government in March 2008.

The Africa Regional Program, in cooperation with USAID/EA, led the formation of a broad-based public-private partnership to tackle the thorny challenge of developing a regional food staples market and trade system in East and Southern Africa. This has set the stage for significant progress in 2008 on one of the most important challenges to economic transformation in East and Southern Africa.

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

To stimulate growth and investment in the sector, the African agriculture enabling environment—policies,  
Page 024

incentives, institutions, and investment plans—requires improvement. In 2007, the Bureau assisted African organizations and African private sector groups to increase the level and effectiveness of public and private investments through the establishment of a continent-wide and three regional strategic analysis centers that now help these groups identify strategic policy and investment options to achieve the CAADP growth target. Continent-wide performance trend analyses and parallel regional- and country-level analyses defined the priorities, investment options and gender implications to achieving the growth targets in East, West, and Southern Africa that are being used by AU/NEPAD, APF, other donors, regional economic communities (RECs), other sub-regional organizations (SROs), countries, and USAID. Special studies and budget tracking systems were launched in eight countries to examine the levels and uses of agricultural budgets. These analyses benchmark current efforts, identify policy and financing milestones, and are the first step in increasing African governments' agriculture investments.

All output targets were exceeded in 2007: 74 individuals received short-term training, 31 policy studies and analyses were initiated, five African organizations underwent review. Particularly significant contributions were made in advancing resource and investment policies in Africa. Specifically, AFR efforts in partnership with USAID/EA, EGAT, and field Missions have advanced seed policy in West Africa by creating the new West Africa Seed Alliance that builds the policy and capacity for commercial seed systems to flourish. Five West African countries worked together to examine and revise cocoa sector strategies and policies to more effectively align with and support the CAADP growth objectives. Animal health and livestock policy was greatly advanced through the collective efforts of RATES, the establishment of a new AFR Bureau program framework for avian influenza, and the establishment of new pastoral policy efforts in East Africa. A comprehensive review of cotton sector institutional and technical innovations was completed that will inform West Africa policy options and incentives.

Two continent-wide investment strategies for CAADP were developed.

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

Significant continental and subregional strides were made to improve the support for the CAADP agricultural productivity agenda. The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), on behalf of the AU and NEPAD, led the coordination of CAADP agricultural science and technology (S&T) efforts. With USAID assistance, FARA and key East and West Africa subregional organizations completed revisions of their strategies and operational plans to align with the CAADP Framework for African Agricultural Productivity. The reforms define the priorities for agricultural S&T and the alliances needed to generate the gender-specific innovations required to achieve the CAADP objective of 6% per annum agricultural growth. These landmark advances also improved donor alignment and coordination to support a common African S&T agenda.

USAID/AFR continued to play a strategic role in advancing private sector engagement. Major milestones include the Oslo Conference for African Green Revolution; the AGOA Sanitary-phytosanitary (SPS) program; initiation of the West Africa Seed partnership; growth of the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AFTF); a renewed and expanded Sustainable Tree Crops Program partnership; expansion of the East African Grains Council; and initiation of the African Agribusiness Alliance with the Corporate Council for Africa. The Oslo conference, organized, financed, and led by the international agribusiness community, mobilized some of the largest global and African agribusiness interests to align with and support CAADP

and the AGOA SPS program expedited U.S. market access for six African commodities.

In 2007, AFR met or exceeded its output targets. Specific achievements include establishment of 22 Public Private Partnerships in Africa to advance the use of tested and profitable technology; 16,583 men and women received short-term agricultural productivity training; 33 producer organizations were assisted to improve their collective marketing and trade skills; and eight new technologies were made available for transfer. In turn, over 20,000 hectares of land are using new technology for cocoa systems in West Africa. Gross margins (profits) of assisted producers was \$245 per hectare and exports increased by 4,900 tons. The AFTF, jointly supported by AFR and EGAT, moved striga resistant sorghum, the first genetically modified organism technology outside South Africa, to commercialization in East, Africa and created 13 new public private partnerships.

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

In 2007, AFR program design and learning investments strengthened inter-Agency coordination on the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), aligned IEHA programs with the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), and integrated IEHA reporting with the State/F Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Accomplishments included the 2006 IEHA Performance Report; updating the IEHA monitoring and evaluation system to streamline data collection and reporting; convening the annual IEHA meeting with field Missions and central Bureaus to coordinate alignment of IEHA programs with CAADP; IEHA program evaluations for East Africa, EGAT, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Uganda, West Africa, and Zambia; and a special study to integrate the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) program into the agriculture portfolio.

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

The 2007 actuals reported reflect outcomes of 2006 funding. The 2008 targets reflect the proposed outcomes from 2007 funding. Targets were exceeded for a number of policy reforms analyzed due to increased activity in support of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

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

The 2007 actuals reported reflect outcomes 2006 funding. The 2008 targets reflect the proposed outcomes from 2007 funding. Targets were not met for 2007 in numbers of individuals receiving short-term agricultural productivity training due to late start up of Avian Influenza activities. The increase in targets for 2008 reflects expansion of program in animal health.

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

The African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) promotes export competitiveness and growth of African enterprises to expand trade. The Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) is designed to increase agricultural growth and incomes. These two Presidential Initiatives are linchpins to Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) increased competitiveness and trade growth. Increasing private sector competitiveness and investment in Africa is a key component for growing trade and stimulating agricultural growth. The two elements that

contribute to Program Area achievements--Business Enabling Environment and Private Sector Productivity-- are just getting under way with the award of two instruments in May and September 2007.

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

This element promotes export competitiveness under the Africa Growth and Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) and the growth of African enterprises to expand trade. It is designed to capture the experience and knowledge that AGCI generates. The knowledge includes success stories, performance reports, and lessons learned applicable to promoting a sound enabling environment. There are no results to report for this component of this element, as the implementing mechanism was signed only in May 2007.

Similarly an award for Michigan State University (MSU) was signed on September 30, 2007 to support the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa's (COMESA) efforts to implement agricultural markets and trade activities at regional and country levels. MSU will assist COMESA with targeted analysis focused on improving the enabling environment for African businesses. Since implementation of this aspect has just started, there are no results to report.

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

The activity supported under this program element is intended to stimulate growth and transformation in African private enterprises that face chronic constraints to competitiveness, particularly in the agriculture processing and business sector. The lack of access to capital, limited market linkages, and barriers to trade within and between African countries are some of the most important barriers to private sector expansion. This new program will provide technical services to analyze, design, and implement innovative approaches aimed at getting markets to work for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This program has not yet started.

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

There are no results to report for this element as the implementing mechanisms were signed in May and September 2007.

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

There are no results to report owing to the award of two separate instruments in May and September 2007 respectively

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

The Africa Global Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum with its plenaries and workshops provided ample opportunities for private and public sector participants to engage on trade issues for two days in mid-July 2007 in Accra, Ghana.

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

There are no results to report since two implementing mechanisms were signed in May and September 2007 respectively.

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

USAID Africa Regional program provides support to the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA), a forum comprising representatives of donor agencies and African government Ministers of Finance and line ministries that focuses on issues of aid effectiveness. SPA members analyze aid strategies and disseminate best practice to increase effectiveness of actions by donor institutions and African partners through information, workshops, seminars, and peer pressure. Activities included designing and conducting a study on economic growth that examines how donors provide support to particular sectors, how African countries are strengthening their economic growth strategies in the context of their broader Poverty Reduction Strategies, and how donors might shift resources to support the most productive sectors that might help speed the rate of economic growth and poverty reduction. Initial plans were made with SPA members for a separate study on the generation and allocation of resources supporting vertical links within a public service sector (e.g., health services) connecting national, provincial, and local institutions. The results of such research and related SPA dissemination and training events will be finalized in FY 2008 and will serve as input for the Third High-Level Forum for Aid Effectiveness to be held in Accra, Ghana in September 2008.

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

USAID Africa Regional Program provides assistance with Program Design and Learning through its support to the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA). Activities in FY 2007 included surveying Finance and line ministry staff members in three countries toward analysis of national and regional economic performance and trends in donor assistance supporting productive sectors contributing to economic growth in those countries. Data analysis and determination of findings are in process and will be finalized early in FY 2008. Initial findings were the subject of presentations and debates at SPA meetings during the year and contributed to ongoing regional dialogue and efforts toward policy coordination among SPA member organizations. This iterative process helped build the research and analytical capacity of participating SPA members and strengthened the related institutional capacity of affiliated host governments engaged in SPA activities. Such fledgling capacity presents both a challenge to the sustained progress of this activity and the purpose for its continuation, since greater regional analytical and program management skills are built through this support. Conclusions and recommendations of currently ongoing research will be disseminated to host governments and other donor organizations at future SPA meetings and workshops in FY 2008 to further explore the strategic relationship between foreign assistance and the expansion of productive sectors in support of economic growth. Results will serve as input for the Third High-Level Forum for Aid Effectiveness to be held in Accra, Ghana in September 2008.

**Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.7 Economic Opportunity \ 4.7.5 Program Support (Econ Opportunity)**

Work supported through the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) is intended to lead to two studies

examining aid effectiveness in relation to (1) durable economic growth anchored by the principal productive sectors and (2) efficient health services delivery driven by effective vertical resource streams linking national, provincial, and local health service institutions. Given the aim of this Program Support element to build the capacity of participating SPA institutions and the challenges posed by existing skills at initial stages of the activity, the plan to complete one study in FY 2007 proved too ambitious. Mid-term research findings for the first "growth" study were presented and discussed midway through the year, leading to refinement of the agenda and methods for completing the study. Most background research and Finance Ministry input for the three countries included in the study was completed by the end of FY 2007. Data analysis and report writing are continuing, with the final report to be presented and discussed at SPA workshops in FY 2008. The second "vertical funds" study is in the initial design stage and will be conducted during FY 2008. Thus the actual number of special studies for FY 2007 is zero, with both studies now targeted for completion in FY 2008.

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

Through the Environmental Assessment Capacity Building (ENCAP) program USAID assures that all its efforts are at least environmentally benign if not positive. This includes proper care of medical wastes, use of pesticides and genetically-modified organisms in agriculture, use of insecticides in malaria-control programs, road building, and building construction. ENCAP builds African public and private sector capacity in environmental protection through strong enabling legislation, responsible business practices, and an active civil society.

Through the Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) activity, USAID is providing the information, tools, and technical support necessary for Operating Units across Africa to protect biodiversity and manage tropical forests while implementing their assistance portfolio. The activity focuses efforts on emerging aspects of foreign assistance such as public-private partnerships with extractive industries including the sectors of oil and gas, mining, forestry, and fisheries and management of natural resources in fragile states before, during, and after conflict.

Technical staff provides institutional representation for environmental considerations within the Bureau, between Bureaus within USAID, and with partners, other Federal agencies, elected officials, and the general public. The Africa Regional Program works with African partners to empower them to achieve environmentally-sound development by strengthening their capacity to gather and synthesize information, form professional networks and mobilize for effective and efficient action.

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

Major Africa Regional results in Natural Resources and Biodiversity occur are through the Biodiversity and Technical Support (BATS) activity and the Mozambique Global Development Alliance (GDA).

FY 07 BATS accomplishments include: Draft analytic paper on "Twenty Years of Biodiversity in Africa" was prepared based on documentation and interviews, comments were solicited, and revision is in process. Draft sections on 1) Mining 2) Oil and Gas 3) Fisheries, and 4) Forestry were written for a Guidebook on Extractive Industries and Biodiversity. Technical assistance was provided to USAID/Sierra Leone in managing the diamond industry to reduce environmental impact. A draft folder packet (Introduction, 6 topical papers, and references) for biodiversity conservation for states vulnerable to/recovering from crisis

has been prepared. A Biodiversity and Tropical Forest assessment Training Workshop was held for U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) A Forest Service employees, which included 11 modules and three case study-based exercises. Five 118/119 Biodiversity and Tropical Forest assessments were completed (Burkina Faso, Benin, Lesotho, Mauritania, and Sierra Leone) and an additional seven are in the planning and implementation stages.

The Mozambique 5F Program: Forests, Finance, Food, Fuel, and Future, a Global Development Alliance with support from Africa Regional Programs, is implemented by the USDA Forest Service Office of International Programs. FY 07 accomplishments included 1) professional and technical management training of Chikweti staff and support to a Forestry Graduate Internship Program; 2) completion of a draft Environmental Impact Assessment of the activity; 3) establishment of environmental protection guidelines for each of the activity components; 4) planting of 22 hectares (ha) with endangered tree species; 5) land-use mapping of 100,000 ha, including software and training, and 6) baseline study completed to clearly establish current agricultural farming system, stresses and challenges and analyze possible impact of plantation forestry.

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

Activities are implemented under a contract with International Resources Group in collaboration with the Cadmus Group (Cadmus) and other partner organizations called, “Environmentally Sound Design and Management Support for Africa.” This contract provides short-term technical assistance, training, and analytical support to strengthen the Bureau for Africa’s ability to implement the Agency’s environmental regulations, to help plan and improve the Bureau’s natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, and other environment sector activities, and to promote African capacity to assure environmentally sound and sustainable development.

FY 07 accomplishments include the development of regional guidance materials and fact sheets, including model language for environmental compliance in USAID contracts and grants. In addition, ENCAP developed a methodology for USAID missions to self-implement a thorough “Best Practice Review” of their compliance success and of their capacity to oversee partners’ implementation of environmental conditions, as well as a web-based “Mission Environmental Officer’s Handbook.”

The ENCAP program also planned and/or implemented four, week-long regional training events for USAID partners, implemented a small grants program, and furnished targeted environmental assessment support across the region. The Bureau’s Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Activities in Africa (EGSSAA) were revised and updated, including drafting of new chapters addressing School Construction and Health Post Construction and translation of several chapters into French.

The program also provided small grants in support of the regional, African-led, multi-donor effort, Capacity Development and Linkages for Environmental Assessment in Africa (CLEAA). These grants supported: 1) the CLEAA Professional Development (PD) Program, and 2) a joint UN Economic Commission for Africa–CLEAA African Expert’s Workshop on the Effectiveness of EIA Systems, a major milestone for CLEAA. These and previous years’ grants to CLEAA formed the foundation for the development this year by the World Bank of the Partnership for Environmental Assessment in Africa (PEAA), a collaboration between donors to “promote the harmonization, scaling-up and visibility of a range of EA capacity-building initiatives.

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

The element (4.8.3 Program Support) helps assure the achievement of activities undertaken by Program Elements 4.8.1 and 4.8.2, which together promote the conservation of African wildlife and other natural resources, and the protection of human and ecosystem health from the potential negative impacts of human development in the region.

There are no common indicators for the Program sub-element on Personnel. Element Success is indicated by the level of success of activities under 4.8.1 and 4.8.2.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) through a Participating Agencies Service Agreement (PASA) provided professional expertise, program management, and field support to the Bureau for Africa and indirectly to USAID Operating Units in Africa.

This long- and short-term assistance ensured availability of expertise to assess technical challenges and, working with USAID staff, determined how best to render development assistance. The Bureau Environmental Advisor (BEA) provided 1) leadership for tropical forestry and biological diversity conservation policy, technical support, and oversight and 2) backstopping the Bureau Environmental Officer to assure effective environmental compliance across the Bureau development and humanitarian assistance portfolio.

Technical staff also provided institutional representation for environmental considerations within the Bureau, between Bureaus within USAID, and with partners, other Federal agencies, elected officials, and the general public. USAID works with African partners to empower them to achieve environmentally-sound development through liaison, representation, advocacy, compilation, and reporting.

The Mitchell Group (TMG) provided the following services to the Environment (4.8) Sector: information systems support, information management, document editing, publishing and translation services, and conference support.

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

During FY07 Operational Plan preparation, at least one standard indicator was decided and hence the above measure for a planned “Species Conservation Grant Program”. In the After-action review it was recognized that standard indicators were generally appropriate for country-specific Operating Units but inappropriate as a measure of activity by central and regional operating units. Additionally the proposed program was not approved.

The “Species Conservation Grant Program” became a 632a transfer of \$2.5 million to the US DOI Fish and Wildlife Service Great Apes Conservation Fund and \$270,000 to the USDA Forest Service. “Number of hectares ... under improved management” is now an inappropriate indicator and new 08 common indicator will be “Number of information gathering or research activities conducted by the USG” with the FY 06 baseline at 0, FY 07 accomplishment at 10 and planned 9/30/2008 Target at 20.

## **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment**

Targets are annual and not cumulative. Number of people trained has been an output indicator for several years. We re-programmed effort away from country-level and pan-African workshops to a diversified outreach and communications strategy to empower Regional Environmental Advisors, Mission Environmental Officers and a professional cadre of African individuals capable in environmental impact analysis, monitoring and remediation. As a result, the actual number of people directly trained was less than planned. In the After-action review it was recognized that standard indicators were most appropriate for country-specific Operating Units and inappropriate as a measure of activity by central and regional operating units. An illustrative indicator of element success would be the Common Indicator “Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information purposes.

In five years, this effort will significantly increase the local human and institutional capacity to assure environmentally sound development in Africa.

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

USAID Africa Regional used Family Planning and HIV/AIDS funds to support a training program at the Center for African Family Studies that led to the design of a curriculum on reducing gender-based violence and subsequently trained 50 members of the non-governmental organization African Humanitarian Action (AHA) who work in refugee camps in East Africa. Funds to AHA also supported follow-up site visits in the refugee camps that revealed tangible results in reducing gender-based violence in the camps where AHA works. Funding was also used to analyze Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data in modules concerning gender-based violence in six countries, the synthesis of which is in the process of being published. Africa Regional staff members routinely participated in the Agency-wide working group on gender-based violence coordinated by the Office of Women in Development and in the Interagency Gender Working Group coordinated by colleagues in the Global Health Bureau, both of which work to develop strategies and identify best practice in the reduction of such violence. Staff members also participated in periodic interagency consultations on the design and implementation of the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative, which aims to combat sexual violence and abuse against women in four African countries. Working with State colleagues, Africa Regional helped allocate and manage Trafficking in Persons funds for the African region.

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

USAID Africa Regional Program builds the capacity of key African institutions to become sustainable partners in meeting mutual objectives. In FY 2007, Africa Regional activities helped the African Union develop its Electoral Assistance Unit and build the capacity to effectively support regional, national, and sub-national institutions in promoting and monitoring adherence to electoral process standards. Other activities helped increase the capacity of African universities and think tanks to conduct public polling and use the data for policy making; conduct telecommunications infrastructure feasibility studies; and provide in-service training to health officers throughout the continent. Programs also built the capacity of regional organizations to systematically improve and scale up the provision of quality health care at national and sub-national levels, including scaling up community Tuberculosis care programs in 30 countries; supporting infant and young child feeding strategies in 26 countries; and broadening family planning programs to address reproductive health and HIV/AIDS in 12 countries. The Africa Regional Program assisted the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in support of its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture

Development Program (CAADP) to strengthen regional capacity to monitor and improve incentives for investment in agriculture and build national capacity to boost agricultural growth and raise rural incomes to alleviate poverty and reduce hunger.

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

Countries across sub-Saharan Africa suffer from the absence of rule of law, lack of security, and widespread conflict. Furthermore, extreme poverty, sexual discrimination, and persistent low-level conflict, contribute to a continent rife with people who are vulnerable to trafficking and organized crime groups ready to exploit them. There are also many “pull” factors influencing trafficking. Victims are trafficked for commercial sexual and labor exploitation, and as child soldiers.

USAID Africa Regional Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Fund was designed to help create the political will and to strengthen the legal and institutional capacity needed to mitigate trafficking. USAID TIP Fund activities include programs aimed at the prevention of trafficking, the protection of trafficked victims, and the prosecution of traffickers. During FY 2007, USAID Africa Bureau distributed \$2,000,000 to four field missions with active TIP programs: Democratic Republic of Congo (\$520,000), Nigeria (\$730,000), South Africa (\$250,000), and Uganda (\$500,000). These four missions, as well as USAID/Guinea and USAID/West Africa, all managed TIP programs during FY 2007 using past-year funding. Based on guidance from F, these operating units are responsible for reporting on their activities and achievements during the reporting period. Additionally, in FY 2007 USAID Africa Regional provided technical support to missions and intra- and inter-agency coordination on TIP programs.

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

Corruption undermines the economic and political foundations of modern states and hinders the growth of trade and investment needed for development. To counter the pervasive effects of corruption in all development sectors, USAID’s 2005 Anti-Corruption Strategy recommended mainstreaming anti-corruption best practices across mission portfolios, as well as positioning development assistance to take advantage of windows of opportunity for improving accountability and transparency in government.

USAID Africa Regional adopted these approaches in FY 2007, providing training for mission staff and implementers in three Africa missions on anti-corruption mainstreaming, with plans to involve up to five additional missions in FY 2008. USAID Africa Regional technical staff also review and design Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Country Plans that focus on corruption, taking advantage of the political will for reform that the Threshold Program has created in countries like Tanzania and Uganda. MCC programs in both countries expanded pre-existing anti-corruption programs that USAID Africa Regional resources had helped to pioneer. The regional program also supported anti-corruption technical training for emerging African leaders in government, civil society, and the media.

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

Micro enterprises and small businesses play a critical role in realizing broad-based economic growth and development, and their success can be a critical factor for consolidating progress and ensuring sustainability. As a result, micro-enterprise development activities cut across US Government development assistance programs.

Activities promoting micro-enterprise development were carried out in FY 2007 under 4.4.2 (Communications Services, \$200,000), 4.4.4 (Infrastructure Program Support, \$100,000), and 3.1.8 (Water Supply and Sanitation, \$75,000).

Under Communications Services and Infrastructure Program Support activities, five new Internet and telecommunications service centers were opened in rural or unserved communities in Madagascar (3), Rwanda (1), and Ethiopia (1). These centers offer Internet access and training, business services, and (except in Ethiopia) telephony services. As the centers move towards greater profitability (all but one have positive cash flow) they will serve as a model for replicating them within the target countries.

As part of its social marketing efforts, the Water Supply and Sanitation program has engaged micro-entrepreneurs in Madagascar, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

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

AGCI improved the trade and investment environment in Liberia, Ghana, and Kenya. USAID's measures and the World Bank's show Ghana (#3) and Kenya (#8) among the world's top ten reformers for 2007 in doing business. AGCI also assisted Liberia to become eligible for trade under AGOA. AGCI's Knowledge Sharing contract will provide consolidated reporting across three regional missions.

USAID is creating a regional electricity market and capable organizations to address energy shortages. Energy supply and transmission projects and regulatory improvements can encourage US exports to Africa estimated at \$800 million. In FY 2007 five Internet enterprises got started in agricultural communities, ten cooperatives gained Internet access, and technical assistance to the Nigerian Communications Commission expanded telecom to rural areas. The number of people connected to regional and global markets as a result is estimated at least 300,000 in the target communities.

In West Africa, USAID assisted with a framework for agricultural trade, finance and agribusiness systems. East Africa trade organizations were strengthened for cotton, cocoa, dairy, grains and cotton. In West Africa the capacity of national and regional trade organizations were improved for cotton and cocoa. In Ghana, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Liberia quality and standards rose, marketing margins came down, and profits for small holders rose while gaining access to global markets.

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

Congress requires USAID effort in clean energy and other climate change policies and programs in developing countries that directly promote and deploy energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable and clean energy technologies,

Under the Modern Energy Services Program Element, Central African Power Pool (CAPP) receives assistance on the development and application of environmental impact and mitigation procedures applicable to infrastructure that the Pool develops or manages. A special "Environment Committee" will be created in the Pool's governance structure and will be trained to perform necessary studies to properly protect the environment. The CAPP assistance leveraged approximately \$.5 billion investment in hydro power development in central Africa. Assistance to energy supply or other projects will also fully evaluate and train counterparts to evaluate and mitigate any environmental effect from such projects.

Under the Environmentally Sound Design and Management Capacity Building project (ENCAP), the chapter on “Energy Sources for Small-Scale Development” in the Environmental Guidelines Manual was updated, as were training materials for the cleaner production course, and model language and guidance on environmentally conscious procurement were developed. French translation of the course and reference materials completed.

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

Environmental impact and mitigation are an important component of all USAID technical assistance and an issue of Congressional interest. Assistance to energy supply or other projects evaluate and train counterparts to evaluate and mitigate any environmental effect, including global climate change, from such projects,

The Central African Power Pool (CAPP) received assistance on the development and application of environmental impact and mitigation procedures applicable to infrastructure that the Pool develops or manages. A special “Environment Committee” was created in the Pool’s governance structure and trained to perform necessary studies to properly protect the environment. The CAPP assistance leveraged approximately \$.5 billion investment in hydro power development in central Africa.

In support of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Biodiversity and Technical Support (BATS) team contributed to the Regional Forum on the Role of Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Combating Desertification via a Policy Brief: Integrating CBNRM into UNCCD Strategies and Action Plans in Southern Africa.

Under program support to the environment, USAID provided technical support for the programming, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting on the Agency’s efforts to address global climate change across sub-Saharan Africa.

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

In FY2007, USAID/Africa Regional Program provided \$2.5 million in the agriculture program area for applied research. Achievements included the production of a report on agriculture sector wide performance trends and priorities for agricultural growth for East, West and Southern Africa; a peer reviewed analysis of the sources of vulnerability in African agricultural systems and options to address vulnerability; the development of a public expenditure (budget) tracking system for African agriculture; the field testing of biological control methods of black pod for cocoa in West Africa; and the testing of tree system diversification options in West Africa. Africa Regional also provided \$1 million for applied research in the environment program area. An assessment of developmental and conservation impacts from 25 years of USAID-supported biodiversity conservation activities in Africa was completed in review draft.

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

Community mobilization and participation are hallmarks of durable development outcomes and assistance aligned with host-country priorities. Africa Regional program’s activities in HIV/AIDS, Maternal and Child Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, and Communications Services fostered inclusive community commitment and involvement in aspects of program planning, resource mobilization, and policy dialogue. In Malawi and Zambia, participatory processes to create local ownership of programs supporting HIV/AIDS orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) mobilized communities to take responsibility for those children and

design responsive services. In Mali, community-based radio broadcasters developed skills to promote maternal and neo-natal health interventions, with 11 radio stations in two regions airing pre-recorded spots on the importance of antenatal and post-natal consultation. Community interventions in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene through the PlayPumps® program, West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) and Coca-Cola/USAID Water and Development Alliance (WADA) involved community and women's groups in planning, resource mobilization, infrastructure management, and hygiene promotion to enhance health outcomes in 15 countries. In Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Rwanda, community groups such as smallholder farmer organizations were engaged in development of five community Internet service centers.

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

Public-Private Partnerships are a key component of Africa Regional activities, bringing together the non-profit and commercial sectors with U.S. government resources to achieve shared objectives.

In the agricultural program area, this includes the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), the West Africa Seed Alliance (WASA) and expansion of the East African Grains Council, the Agribusiness Alliance for Africa with the Corporate Council on Africa (CCA), and the Oslo Conference for African Green Revolution. The STCP is a development alliance with the global chocolate industry. The CCA alliance is leading regional economic communities in Africa to put in place frameworks, instruments, and business links. The Oslo conference, which was organized, financed, and led by the international agribusiness community, has helped to mobilize some of the largest agribusiness interests in the World and in Africa to align with and support Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

In water supply and sanitation, Bureau alliances include the PlayPumps Alliance, the West Africa Water Initiative supported by the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, and the Community-Watersheds Partnership Program joint with the Coca-Cola Company.

A new multi-year alliance with Sun Microsystems began in 2007. Sun will contribute equipment, technical assistance, and software licenses to a network of software development centers located at 12 African universities.

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

The 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness calls on USAID and other development assistance agencies to pursue direct support through host-country governments and civil society organizations (CSOs) wherever possible. To meet the non-governmental side of this declaration, USAID Africa Regional technical staff have sought opportunities to partner with regional CSO networks and local CSOs to encourage African ownership and base development decisions on local needs and priorities. Often, the biggest challenge for regional programs is working with international networks of civil society organizations with more limited capacity than the grassroots-based local organizations that are common bilateral partners.

Building the capacity of African civil society umbrella networks – for example, labor federations – is important in an era of globalized communications, since successes in one country context may provide new approaches for network partners elsewhere in Africa. Linkages among Africa-based think tanks, such as the Afrobarometer public opinion survey network, allow Africans to develop their own, region-specific mechanisms for gauging democratic progress and backsliding. In the near future, the growing importance of regional government-to-government organizations, such as the African Union, may create opportunities for

international CSO networks to pursue advocacy and offer inputs at the regional level in the near future.

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

Gender equity is a cornerstone of sustainable development outcomes and underlies USAID Africa Regional's design and management support to activities across all sectors. With Family Planning and HIV/AIDS funds, the operating unit (OU) supported a training program to reduce gender-based violence that reached 50 staff members of a humanitarian non-governmental organization working in refugee camps in East Africa. The program provided women with the confidence and tools needed to promote gender equity at home and in the community. The Africa Education Initiative helped promote girls' education through its component supporting scholarships for girls. The West Africa Water Initiative and Coca-Cola/USAID Water Development Alliance supported community interventions in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene involving community organizations and women's groups. This participation promoted women's status in their communities and increased gender equity through more inclusive planning and provision of services. Members of Africa Regional participated extensively with USAID and State colleagues during the year to establish appropriate standard indicators associated with gender issues as part of the new standardized program structure for foreign assistance. The Africa Regional gender advisor maintained exchanges with mission gender contacts throughout the year and developed an action strategy for integrating gender in program portfolios, to be piloted in selected missions in FY2008.

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

In FY2007, USAID Africa Regional Program provided \$1.45 million in the agriculture program area to support development research. Completed strategic analysis and modeling included a review of agricultural sector performance and priorities for agricultural growth in East, West and Southern Africa; a review of agricultural options and lessons for value chain financing for agriculture in Africa; and a review of option to reduce chronic food vulnerability in Africa. Further, development research was completed through the Sustainable Tree Crops Program that has identified options to control black pod, techniques and strategies for tree systems diversification, and technical options for improving marketing efficiency of cocoa in West Africa. USAID Africa Regional provided \$1.5 million in the environment program area. Tools and guides were developed for management of environmental impacts related to extractive industries associated with oil and gas, mining, fisheries and timber.

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

In 2007, the AFR regional program provided an estimated \$8.06 million to address food security challenges in Africa. These efforts are designed to improve the agricultural enabling environment for food policy, public investment policy, and strengthening regional institutions in Africa. Specific achievements include the development of a draft African food security framework to assist with the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) Pillar Three implementation; design of a food security framework for the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support CAADP implementation in the region; a strategic analysis of agricultural policy and productivity options to reduce chronic vulnerability in Africa; strengthening of strategic analysis and knowledge support systems in East, West, and Southern Africa to provide evidence-based public investment planning and monitoring; the establishment of a framework to facilitate structured trade of regional food staples in East and Southern Africa with the East Africa Grains Council; and assistance to strengthen the capacity of COMESA and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to lead and manage CAADP implementation in

their regions.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Counter Terrorism**

Interagency coordination is a fundamental characteristic of USG counter-terrorism efforts. The interagency components are military, counterterrorism, development assistance and public diplomacy. USAID Africa Regional focuses on denying support and sanctuary through strategically targeted development assistance and promoting good governance in areas of Africa vulnerable to terrorist influence.

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), which addresses counterterrorism and extremism in West and North Africa, is supported by the Departments of State (DOS), Department of Defense (DOD), and USAID and program approaches have been jointly formulated by DoD, DOS, and USAID through a series of assessments, TSCTP conferences, and ongoing consultations and coordination carried out by the USAID TSCTP Coordinator and multiple other inter-agency actors.

The comprehensive nature of this program entails exchanges and knowledge transfers with non-traditional partners, such as Diplomatic Security, and Pol/Mil who implement components of this program. Technical support to field based staff enables them to communicate more effectively and better understand the interrelationship between individual projects.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity**

Congress requires USAID support for biodiversity, including forests, in developing countries. Specifically mentioned in Appropriations language are support for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service program for the protection of great apes in Central Africa

Africa Regional conservation of biodiversity accomplishments are in four areas. Under the Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) activity, Africa Regional has supported a review of 25 years of USAID/AFR experience in the sector; has drafted extractive industry guidelines for conserving biodiversity in the areas of mining, oil and gas, forestry and fisheries; and has developed an information packet on conserving biodiversity before, during, and after conflict.

With the USDA Forest Service, USAID supported the Mozambique “5F” Forests, Finance, Food, Fuel, and Future program, where an Environmental Impact Assessment has been completed, reforestation with endangered species is underway, and environmental protection guidelines have been established.

Under the Great Apes Conservation Program, the Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, from USAID resources, in FY 07 granted \$2,5 million in 29 grants to 11 institutions.

Finally, the Bureau Environmental Advisor provides budgetary and programmatic analysis and reporting and technical assistance to the Bureau for Africa’s biodiversity portfolio.

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

Sub-Saharan Africa has 10 per cent of the world’s population but almost half the world’s out-of-school children. Constraints to access to quality basic education are multi-faceted but include limited financial

resources, availability of teaching and learning materials and qualified teachers. To address some of these constraints, President Bush launched the Africa Education Initiative (AEI). The USAID Africa Regional Program is responsible for executing AEI, linking it directly to its ongoing programs of support to USAID missions in the improvement of quality basic education. Africa Regional is responsible for operational guidance of AEI and implementation of two of its components. AEI targets are to produce 15 million textbooks, award 550,000 scholarships and train 920,000 teachers and administrators by FY 2011. In FY 2007, AFR exceeded the year's targets, producing 5.5 million textbooks; providing scholarships and mentoring to 95,000 children in 39 countries; and training 11,000 teachers and education officials through centrally-managed regional programs. The AEI teacher and administrator training component is primarily implemented by USAID field missions.

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

With a rebounding global economy, improved Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) macroeconomic management, and the resolution of regional conflicts, many African countries can now attract new investment in export and domestic sectors. The AGCI is a \$200 million, five-year Presidential Initiative (FY2006-FY2010) designed to expand African trade and promote the export competitiveness of SSA enterprises. The AGCI responds to the African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) and builds on Presidential Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative. Despite containing 13% of the world's population, SSA generates just 2% of the world's economic output. Regional Missions led implementation of the TRADE Initiative and are responsible for the establishment of AGCI in Accra, Ghana; Gaborone, Botswana; and Nairobi, Kenya and established. Under the management of the USAID Regional Missions, the Competitiveness Hubs will continue to be a focal point under the AGCI.

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

This is a Presidential Initiative designed to increase agriculture production and reduce poverty. In 2007, Africa regional funding provided approximately \$10 million in support of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA). Achievements of the AFR regional component include the maintenance of an integrated knowledge support system that has enabled the Africa Bureau to effectively monitor and coordinate the initiative and prepare an annual performance report. Results also include the establishment of four strategic alliances with the private sector to increase foreign and domestic direct investment in African agriculture; the establishment of four alliances with other partners to build the capacity of African institutions, and the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). IEHA also strengthened African policy systems through the African Agricultural Technology Foundation to develop and use new biotechnology tools and products and completed 31 analyses and policy options to improve food and public investment policy in Africa. Additional results show significant growth, poverty reduction, and international agriculture trade valued at over \$800 million. IEHA interventions also assisted nearly 10 million people and helped 520,000 farmers on 850,000 hectares to adopt new technology to increase productivity.

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

Under the Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) activity, one component is support for selective country-level biodiversity assessments across Africa, included in the review are consideration of invasive species threats to biodiversity. Four assessments have been completed and seven are in process for FY 2008 completion.

Avian influenza and other wildlife-livestock-human interface diseases such as Ebola, Marburg fever, Rift Valley Fever, rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease are included in the invasive species USAID is trying to prevent or manage. With changing climatic conditions and changes in land use practice, the potential for outbreak increases.

BATS support to strategic planning for future USAID programming in biodiversity conservation will include addressing the prevention, extirpation, mitigation, and management of invasive species that might have negative impacts on development, human activities, and the ecosystem.

# 1 Peace & Security - Africa Regional - USAID

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

### Number of monitoring plans

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

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

### Number of special studies

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

**221  
chars**

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

These indicators are being discarded because they refer to personnel actions rather than programs. Please see the "additional/custom indicators" page for details on the indicators being added for 1.6.1, 1.6.2, and 1.6.3.

## 2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Africa Regional - USAID

### 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.4 Human Rights

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
100	100	93	100	100

**618**  
chars

#### 2.1.4 Human Rights narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

This indicator relates to the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), which provided small grants to human rights and other civil society organizations during FY 2007. The target number of human rights groups was not met because embassies and USAID missions that received DHRF funds made more grants to civic advocacy groups (measured in 2.4.1) as opposed to the subset of human rights groups being measured in 2.1.4. Overall, the total number of organizations assisted (93 human rights groups + 121 civic advocacy groups = 214) exceeded the total targets (100 human rights groups + 100 civic advocacy groups = 200).

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
16	16	18	-	16	-	-	7	-	8	-	-	11	-	8

### 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
16	16	11	-	16	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	7	-	8

**918**  
chars

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

These indicators relate to the Anti-Corruption Capacity Building international exchange program implemented by Marquette University's Les Aspin Center (LAC). 2007 targets assumed a total of 36 participants, split equally among men, women, government and non-government representatives from six countries (Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda). Three selected participants were unable to travel to the United States due to last-minute visa issues. Among the 29 that did participate, the estimated balance among subgroups was skewed slightly toward men and government officials. Nevertheless, LAC and USAID are committed to equal gender representation from diverse professional backgrounds for this program. The 2008 targets have been revised from 0 to 16 (split evenly among the sexes) with the understanding that this DCHA/DG-managed program will remain in the USAID Africa Regional Operational Plan.

**2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)**

**Number of monitoring plans**

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

**2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)**

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	7	NA	21	NA

**740  
chars**

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

The "Number of people trained in M&E" indicator is being discarded and replaced with "Number of people trained in operational research," since the definition for that indicator is a better fit for the program (a series of anti-corruption mainstreaming workshops conducted for USAID missions in Africa and their implementing partners). Under that indicator, the results information recorded on the "additional/custom indicators" page is as follows: FY 2007 target = 60; actual = 78; FY 2008 original target = 120, no revised target. For the "number of monitoring plans" indicator, the fiscal year 2007 funds related to this program have yet to be obligated. Therefore, there are no additional program achievements to report at this time.

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

**Number of Election Officials Trained with USG Assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men					
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
-	7	-	120	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5

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
-	-	NA	2	NA

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

**Number of Laws or Amendments to Ensure Credible Elections Drafted with USG Technical Assistance**

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

**620  
chars**

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

There are no results to report under the "number of elected officials trained" indicator because of the late start-up of this program. The delays are a result of the need to obtain clearance from the Government of Ethiopia (the African Union (AU) host government) for the chosen implementer to operate, and to allow the AU to hire appropriate staff for the new Election Assistance Unit. Given these delays, the targets are being adjusted back by one year. In addition, the other two indicators under this element are being discarded because progress in these long-term goals by the end of FY 2008 cannot be guaranteed.

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
114	114	135	114	114

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
70	100	NA	100	NA

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
8	12	12	12	12

**1158  
chars**

**2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

The "Improve Internal Organizational Capacity" indicator relates to the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), which provided small grants to 121 African civic organizations during FY 2007; and the Afrobarometer network, which includes 14 African partner organizations across Africa. The target was exceeded because embassies and USAID missions made more DHRF grants than the target of 100, and more of those grants went to civic groups as opposed to the subset of human rights groups being measured in 2.1.4. Overall, the total number of organizations assisted (93 human rights groups + 121 civic advocacy groups = 214) exceeded the total targets (100 human rights groups + 100 civic advocacy groups = 200). For the trade union indicator, USAID met its target by supporting the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) in its capacity building programs with 12 subregional and national-level trade unions and union confederations. For the "Promote Political Participation" indicator, the FY 2007 funds have not yet been obligated, and no previous-year funds were spent on relevant program activities, thus there is nothing to report.

### 3 Investing in People - Africa Regional - USAID

#### 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	20	127	60	200

793  
chars

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

The element target "number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV - related policy development" was exceeded because of the highly positive response to the introduction of quality improvement (QI) methodologies in countries supporting programs for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). The very strong, positive response of national counterparts and the resultant strong demand for participation from local NGOs exceeded expectations. This target for FY08 is being revised upward to 200 to reflect anticipated activity levels and a new element indicator added to capture the work being done that directly influences Governments and policy makers grappling with the fast pace of change in diagnostics and therapeutics which necessitate policy change for HIV/AIDS.

#### 3.1 Health3.1.2 Tuberculosis

##### Number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	55	3,480	120			18		30			42		90	

#### 3.1 Health3.1.2 Tuberculosis

##### Number of special studies

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

1175

##### 3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The targets for both element level indicators for Tuberculosis (TB) were met, and one indicator "number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding" was greatly exceeded, owing to accelerated training by the World Health Organization/ African Regional office. The USG, through the Africa Bureau, provide support to organizations participating in the Stop TB partnership (STOP), and works in close collaboration with other donors such as the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria, and the Gates Foundation. The indicators reflect USAID's unique niche is what has become a vibrant, well funded, and productive global collaboration. Work to assure that African expertise is well prepared to provide leadership and support for Government and NGO staff struggling to stay abreast of fast paced advances is vital. Additionally, funds to support special studies fill a critical gap and enable partners to respond to field level observations and concerns. Disaggregating data by gender is essential and will help to ensure that gender consideration do not negatively influence participation in treatment programs. Disaggregated data will be available by the next reporting period.

#### 3.1 Health3.1.3 Malaria

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	20	346	60	100

#### 3.1 Health3.1.3 Malaria

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	30		65	

1278

chars

##### 3.1.3 Malaria narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In Fiscal Year 2007 (FY 07), USAID significantly exceeded its target in training people in malaria monitoring and evaluation. This has contributed to the USAID objective to improve national level systems to monitor, evaluate and sustain efforts to reduce the impact and burden of malaria in Africa. With support to the World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (AFRO) and to the Africa's Health in 2010 (AH 2010), 346 people were trained in total. AFRO trained 337 people from 6 countries with funds from USAID and other donors in part through workshops and in part during applications of various survey techniques. AH 2010 trained nine national program managers to improve their capacity in monitoring and evaluation as part of the Roll Back Malaria Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group. There was no activity to report for a second indicator, number of people trained in other information management. Delays in the completion of subcontracts from AH 2010 to African partner institutions postponed work in this area. These contracts are now in place and activities will begin in FY 2008. The indicator target for training in monitoring and evaluation will be increased to 100 for FY 2008. There are no remaining major c

#### 3.1 Health3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

**Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG Assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
22	30	30	35	5

651

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

chars

The target for Fiscal year 2007 (FY 07) was achieved. The target for FY 08 is changed from a cumulative total to annual target in accordance with guidance. The number of new institutions for FY 08 will be retained as five, bringing the total number of countries implementing IDSR to 35 of the 46 countries. The indicator is a complex one and includes the support USAID has provided to the implementing partners for the development of quality laboratory systems, use of the set of eight core standardized indicators that measure the quality of the system and updating of training materials to include newly emerging diseases such as Avian Influenza.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	7	31	10	15

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		number of women					number of men				
			Original Target	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	5,345	600	1,000	-	150		300	500		150		300	500

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		number of women					number of men				
			Original Target	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
50	100	722	200	1,000	20	50		100	500					500

853

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

chars

Targets regarding the numbers of people trained were greatly exceeded, largely due to the large numbers of workshops and training sessions conducted with resources pooled from multiple donors by our Public International Organization partners. Without USAID funding, these training sessions would not have been held; other donors join in to increase the number of participants once they learn of the plans to hold the workshop. Similarly, the number of improvements to laws, etc. is higher than anticipated as a result of the positive response by many countries to the work shops devoted to technical updates and planning. Targets have been raised for FY 2008 recognizing the leverage gained by making USG funds available. Not all implementing agencies were able to report by gender. Efforts are underway to establish gender reporting for next year.

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
	6	13	18	20

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in FPRH with USG funds

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008		number of women					number of men				
			Original Target	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
25	85	392	245	400	5	26	191	95	250	20	59	201	150	150

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
	2	9	6	8

620

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

chars

The number of persons trained exceeded the target due to large demand for training for different programs ranging from media, communication, gender based violence and other emerging techniques by the local organizations. The policies and guidelines exceeded the target due to the need for policies and guidelines for quality improvements. Similarly, there are new approaches that are being developed rapidly to deal with current and emerging issues and they are tested and applied in various countries. The new targets for FY08 anticipate these new approaches. Data came from the monitoring system of each organization.

3.1 Health/3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008		number of women					number of men				
			Original Target	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
	75,000	1,200	322,500	396,300										

3.1 Health/3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008		number of women					number of men				
			Original Target	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
	7,000	NA	55,000	NA										

832

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

chars

The 9/30/2007 targets were to be achieved through the PlayPumps Global Development Alliance using FY 2006 funding, and those for 9/30/2008 represent activities planned under a number of mechanisms using FY 2007 funding. The 9/30/2007 target for access to improved drinking water supply is being reduced and the 9/30/2008 target increased by the same amount because of lengthy funding delays sustained while PlayPumps International, the relatively new organization implementing the activity, underwent a financial and management audit to permit it to receive USG funding. The indicator and 9/30/2 target for number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities is to be removed because, while improved sanitation is likely to result at PlayPump sites, the activity does not address sanitation service provision directly.

3.2 Education3.2.1 Basic Education

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

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

3.2 Education3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of administrators and officials trained

					number of men					number of women				
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	1,598		1,500			1,028		750			570		750

3.2 Education3.2.1 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
60,600	85,050	85,656	86,200	86,200			74,916		68,000			10,940		18,200

3.2 Education3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary 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
2,150	4,400	9,567	4,400	4,400			8,502		3,200			1,065		1,200

3.2 Education3.2.1 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
2,200	3,000	9,327	12,500	12,500			5,323		6,150			4,004		6,350

3.2 Education3.2.1 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
	4,100,000	5,516,000	5,100,000	5,100,000

1204

3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The USAID Africa Regional Program exceeded four Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 targets in Investing in People Education Area. The Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings was higher than the FY 2007 target due to the increased demand for secondary support under the Ambassadors Girls' Scholarship Program. The Number of administrators and officials trained and the Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support was higher than the FY 2007 targets owing to unexpected results of the International Foundation for Education and Self Help (IFESH), which finalized development of training materials early in the FY; this enabled IFESH to improve the efficiency of their technical delivery approach and helped them respond effectively to increased demand for assistance from host government partners. The Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials target for FY 2007 was exceeded by the minority-serving institution partners under the Textbooks and Learning Materials Program (TLMP), who developed innovative partnership agreements with host governments which reduced publication costs and allowed them to increase production.

3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations/3.3.2 Social Services

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
391,715	394,230	TBD Phase II	394,230	TBD Phase II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations/3.3.2 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
320	320	NA	320	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations/3.3.2 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
70	70	NA	70	NA

475

3.3.2 Social Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The indicators "Number of service providers trained" and "Number of USG-assisted organizations..." are being discarded and will not be reported on in the future. For the "Number of people benefiting" indicator, results related to Ambassadors Special Self-Help funds are being awaited from State colleagues. It remains unclear whether the reporting obligation for the War Victims Fund and Victims of Torture funds falls to USAID Africa Regional or to the recipient missions.

3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations/3.3.3 Social Assistance

Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming

					number of women					number of men					food insecure					female-headed household					HIV-affected					other targeted vulnerable people				
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
276,000	276,000	TBD Phase II	276,000	TBD Phase II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

148

3.3.3 Social Assistance narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Results reporting is delayed until April 2008 to allow State coordinators of Special Self-Help Funds to send in their annual reports, due 12/31/07.

## 4 Economic Growth - Africa Regional - USAID

### 4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

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

### 4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

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

### 4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	6	3

### 4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	3	15	-

1088  
chars

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

The FY 07 reporting period is the first full-year of implementation of AGCI. As such, only one indicator for 4.2.1 was targeted (1 training event) and it was exceeded. The Sixth Annual AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) Forum was hosted by the Government of Ghana in Accra and attended by representatives from all 39 AGOA eligible countries. Approximately 1,000 participants from the public sector, private and civil society sectors contributed to this public-private dialogue on trade led economic growth. This includes 30 African civil society participants. Two regional AGOA workshops were also conducted, one for Southern Africa and another for the Central Africa region. These events provide a greater awareness to the importance of policy reform to the development process of globalization, and a national commitment by SSA-countries to advance their national, regional and global efforts for trade led job creation. The FY 08 target for trade and investment environment diagnostics has been revised downwards to reflect an emphasis on performance monitoring and evaluation.

#### 4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10	50	300	240	300	-	-	100	-	150	-	-	200	-	150

#### 4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

##### Number of Trade and Investment capacity building diagnostics conducted

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

#### 4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3	3	17	-

1226  
chars

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

This measure has an increasing value over the life of AGCI and for this period exceeded its target by 5-times (300/50). This was due to earlier projections focused only on USAID funding for civil society actors at the annual AGOA Forum. However attendees at the two regional AGOA workshops for Central, and Southern Africa where there was an unexpected increase in support. Attendance averaged 150 persons at each workshop and disaggregated by gender reflects a growing but unspecified percentage of women entrepreneurs. Support for training events met its target. Increased attendance at international trade show also impacted this indicator as noted below. Attendance by over 25 small-and-medium enterprise to the Material World Show on textiles and garments leading to new orders for garments in excess of \$10,000,000 by firms represented. Attendance by over 25 African producers and/or manufacturers to the Fancy Food Show in New York City, NY where at least new orders for products not previously sold in the USA were received by USAID sponsored participants. The FY 08 target for women participation in trade capacity training has been revised upwards to reflect an aggressive effort to recruit women participants.

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)

Number of information gathering or research activities

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

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)

Number of monitoring plans

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3	3	6	6

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)

Number of special studies

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3	3	6	-

1072  
chars

4.2.3 Program Support (Trade) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Although the Knowledge Sharing and Analysis (KSA-AGCI) component of AGCI was started late in the fiscal year, all Program Support indicators were met. Common performance indicators have been established for each of AGCI four components: Enabling Environment, Enterprise Development, Financial Sector, and Infrastructure Facilitation and match those on the Foreign Assistance and Coordination Tracking (FACTS) system. Performance monitoring plans (3) have been established with each Regional Mission for the consolidated reporting of AGCI activities. Three special studies have been drafted for work with Missions seeking to benefit from the lessons learned from successful AGCI activities. These address trade capacity building, public-private partnerships and donor coordination. Four knowledge management information gathering activities are underway, one with each of the four AGCI Hubs, in Senegal (enterprise development), Ghana (infrastructure), Botswana (enabling environment) and Kenya (financial sector) to be shared as best-practices with African stakeholders.

4.3 Financial Sector4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment

Has an automated off-site surveillance system been installed and made operational this year with USG

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

4.3 Financial Sector\4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment

Have any new International Accounting Standards been adopted this year with USG assistance

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

4.3 Financial Sector\4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment

Number of financial professionals certified in compliance with international accounting standards as a result of USG assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	7

4.3 Financial Sector\4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment

Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	60	13	100	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50

555  
chars

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

Financial Sector component of AGCI had \$1.23 million in '06 funding available in '07. Given that this is a start up program and '07 funding was expected to be delayed, indicator targets were deliberately kept conservative. We have taken these as a floor, not a ceiling, and have worked on jump starting the AGCI Financial Services program through leveraging existing resources and mechanisms. We have also linked in with training provided by the SEC and FDIC, so actual results substantially exceed target, and 08 targets have been raised accordingly.

4.3 Financial Sector\4.3.2 Financial Services

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	2	12	-

716

#### 4.3.2 Financial Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa developed through the G8 process with active USG support. This will enhance the productivity of USG and other donor assistance in conformity with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and will act as a catalyst for accelerated improvements in infrastructure institutions in 08.

USAID/Zambia initiated a risk management training program for lenders with AGCI '06 funding, leveraging material developed for USAID in the NIS while adapting it to African lending conditions - training 50 participants in '07. This program will provide a base for pan-African use.

These two factors have enabled us to exceed targets for '07, and the '08 target remains appropriate.

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

##### Number of information gathering or research activities

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

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

##### Number of monitoring plans

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

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

##### Number of special studies

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

154

chars

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

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

**Legal separation of generation, transmission and distribution functions in the electricity sector**

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

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.1 Modern Energy Services

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3,000,000	547,000,000	25,000,000	10,000,000

**601  
chars**

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

Legal separation of generation and transmission is an in-country activity and is not feasible with power pooling. This indicator is not relevant and will be dropped. Dollars leveraged is appropriate. The FY 2007 target was based on the assumption that progress would be slow. The \$547 million investment made with USAID assistance was not expected. The FY 2007 actuals are based on World Bank Loans approved to Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon. The FY 2008 target was revised based on what is known how USAID funds may leverage possible loans by other donors and where investments may be lumpy.

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.2 Communications Services

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
150,000	300,000	300,000	600,000	-

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.2 Communications Services

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
150,000	300,000	300,000	600,000	-

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.2 Communications Services

**Number of public institutions with access to telecommunication services as a result of USG**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	8	3	17	13

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.2 Communications Services

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	7,000,000

**1006  
chars**

**4.4.2 Communications Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

The program did not meet its target of connecting 5 public institutions to the Internet in 2007, due to contracting delays and processing of an MOU with Sun Microsystems. An award was issued with six months to deploy and install servers in 6 public universities. An alliance of 12 universities and one more to join is fewer than expected for FY 2008. The revised 2008 target for public and private dollars leveraged reflects the expected impact of DCA loan guarantees for telecom projects. In FY 2007 new community Internet enterprises opened in Madagascar, Rwanda, and Ethiopia as a result of USAID assistance. The number of people reached as a result of USG assistance is estimated at 150,000 in the target communities. In Nigeria, in 2006 and 2007, the Nigerian Communications Commission and the World Bank implemented a USAID-funded technical design for equipping the information technology college named the Digital Bridge Institute. The of public and private monies leveraged is around \$2,000,000.

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.3 Transport Services

**Number of private institutions benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects**

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



4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

**Number of special studies**

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

160  
chars

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

The indicators mentioned reflect only Modern Energy Services element. Transportation assessments were deleted when funds were transferred to the energy sector.

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
45	70	74	92	-	15	25	22	29	-	30	45	52	63	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

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

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

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

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

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

4.5 Agriculture4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

**Number of policy reforms analyzed with USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	17	31	22	-

**290  
chars**

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

The 2007 actuals reported reflect outcomes of 2006 funding. The 2008 targets reflect the proposed outcomes from 2007 funding. Targets were exceeded for a number of policy reforms analyzed due to increased activity in support of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 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
-	-	-	3	-

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
15,000	30,000	16,583	30,000	-	5,000	10,000	2,577	10,000	-	10,000	20,000	14,006	20,000	-

4.5 Agriculture4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	4	10	13	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	6	8	8	-

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
30	30	33	50	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	6	22	9	-

369

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

chars

The 2007 actuals reported reflect outcomes 2006 funding. The 2008 targets reflect the proposed outcomes from 2007 funding. Targets were not met for 2007 in numbers of individuals receiving short-term agricultural productivity training due to late start up of Avian Influenza activities. The increase in targets for 2008 reflects expansion of program in animal health.

4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment

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

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

116

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

chars

There are no results to report owing to the award of two separate instruments in May and September 2007 respectively

**4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness**  
**4.6.2 Private Sector Productivity**

**Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms  
utilized as a result of USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	1	8	-

223

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

chars

The Africa Global Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum with its plenaries and workshops provided ample opportunities for private and public sector participants to engage on trade issues for two days in mid-July 2007 in Accra, Ghana.

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

**Number of information gathering or research  
activities**

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

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

**Number of monitoring plans**

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

	-	-	-	4	-
--	---	---	---	---	---

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

**Number of special studies**

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

**118  
chars**

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

There are no results to report since two implementing mechanisms were signed in May and September 2007 respectively.

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

**Number of special studies**

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

**1299  
chars**

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

Work supported through the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) is intended to lead to two studies examining aid effectiveness in relation to (1) durable economic growth anchored by the principal productive sectors and (2) efficient health services delivery driven by effective vertical resource streams linking national, provincial, and local health service institutions. Given the aim of this Program Support element to build the capacity of participating SPA institutions and the challenges posed by existing skills at initial stages of the activity, the plan to complete one study in FY 2007 proved too ambitious. Mid-term research findings for the first "growth" study were presented and discussed midway through the year, leading to refinement of the agenda and methods for completing the study. Most background research and Finance Ministry input for the three countries included in the study was completed by the end of FY 2007. Data analysis and report writing are continuing, with the final report to be presented and discussed at SPA workshops in FY 2008. The second "vertical funds" study is in the initial design stage and will be conducted during FY 2008. Thus the actual number of special studies for FY 2007 is zero, with both studies now targeted for completion in FY 2008.

**4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity**

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

terrestrial	marine
-------------	--------

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	22	10,000	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

918

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

chars

During FY07 Operational Plan preparation, at least one standard indicator was decided and hence the above measure for a planned “Species Conservation Grant Program”. In the After-action review it was recognized that standard indicators were generally appropriate for country-specific Operating Units but inappropriate as a measure of activity by central and regional operating units. Additionally the proposed program was not approved.

The “Species Conservation Grant Program” became a 632a transfer of \$2.5 million to the US DOI Fish and Wildlife Service Great Apes Conservation Fund and \$270,000 to the USDA Forest Service. “Number of hectares ... under improved management” is now an inappropriate indicator and new 08 common indicator will be “Number of information gathering or research activities conducted by the USG” with the FY 06 baseline at 0, FY 07 accomplishment at 10 and planned 9/30/2008 Target at 20.

**4.8 Environment/4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment**

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
700	700	580	700	150

1059

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

chars

Targets are annual and not cumulative. Number of people trained has been an output indicator for several years. We re-programmed effort away from country-level and pan-African workshops to a diversified outreach and communications strategy to empower Regional Environmental Advisors, Mission Environmental Officers and a professional cadre of African individuals capable in environmental impact analysis, monitoring and remediation. As a result, the actual number of people directly trained was less than planned. In the After-action review it was recognized that standard indicators were most appropriate for country-specific Operating Units and inappropriate as a measure of activity by central and regional operating units. An illustrative indicator of element success would be the Common Indicator “Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information purposes.

In five years, this effort will significantly increase the local human and institutional capacity to assure environmentally sound development in Africa.

