



# USAID | EAST AFRICA

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

FROM: <sup>AM</sup> Cheryl L. Anderson, USAID/East Africa Regional Director  
<sub>for</sub>

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Performance Report for USAID/East Africa

On behalf of USAID/East Africa, I am pleased to submit the USAID/East Africa Performance Report for Fiscal Year 2007. The report highlights some of the notable results that were achieved during the Fiscal Year. It also highlights some of the political, developmental, security and other challenges that are faced in the region that have impacted our ability to achieve intended results.

USAID/East Africa performs three distinct mandates supporting 16 USAID country programs in Eastern and Central Africa. USAID/East Africa's three mandates are to:

- Provide core and technical support in areas of procurement, legal, financial management, food aid management, health/HIV, conflict and governance, trade and agriculture, communication technology and strategy development;
- Manage regional programs in Economic Growth, Investing in People (principally health) Peace, and Security, and Governing Justly and Democratically.
- Manage USAID's programs in limited presence countries (Somalia, Djibouti, Burundi, and the Comoros).

While the region continues to face great challenges that do not respect individual country borders, the USAID/East Africa program has accomplished significant and important achievements with a multiplier effect across East Africa.

### **Economic Growth**

The USAID/East Africa trade portfolio supports the USG commitment to double aid-for-trade by 2010 and the framework goal to promote economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries by removing barriers to trade and competitiveness in the region. In FY 2007, USAID/East Africa contributed to a significant increase in regional economic integration corresponding to a dramatic growth of trade within the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which has increased by 58% since 2003.

Support to regional trade associations has contributed to a 187% increase in the value of intra-regional exports in specialty coffee, cotton, dairy and grain - measured against a 2002 baseline - and a 90% increase in international trade. Finally, with USAID/East Africa assistance, East African firms have yielded \$5 million dollars in AGOA-related trade as a direct result of their participation in U.S. trade shows in 2007, and \$18 million since 2003.

The region is plagued by diverse trading rules and requirements and firms waste a considerable amount of time and money meeting these demands. USAID/East Africa helped to streamline these rules and requirements by: 1) implementing a framework for liberalized trade in services, first in the region and then internationally; 2) disseminating Rules of Origin requirements, a key step towards full implementation of the COMESA Free Trade Agreement, 3) a new common external tariff for COMESA member-states, dramatically simplifying the tariff structure for traded goods, 4) achieving significant progress towards implementation of a simplified trade regime, expediting clearance for selected goods and simplifying requirements for small-scale traders; and 5) circulation of harmonized standards for the trade of dairy and maize in COMESA and the East Africa Community, likely to be fully implemented in FY 2008.

USAID/East Africa's regional program in agriculture, closely coordinated with major interventions in trade and investment, made good progress this year in building institutional partnerships and implementing activities to transform smallholder agriculture and regional trade. Significant outputs were achieved in all areas supported: regionally coordinated research, dissemination of improved technologies and knowledge through partnerships; improved response to regional threats, support to business and trade organizations to build market and trade capacity, support to private firms to strengthen selected value chains, forging of public-private partnerships, and training.

Significant outputs were achieved in all areas supported: regionally coordinated research, dissemination of improved technologies and knowledge through partnerships; improved response to regional threats, support to business and trade organizations to build market and trade capacity, support to private firms to strengthen selected value chains, forging of public-private partnerships, and training. USAID/East Africa is taking a lead role in bringing regional scale to the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA).

### **Investing in People**

The EA region is faced with health problems that are similar across borders and undermine the well-being and productivity of the region's populations. The USAID/East Africa program complements bilateral efforts by building regional technical capacity to improve services, training on key issues and sharing new approaches across borders. FY 07 targets were exceeded in HIV/AIDS, TB and Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH). Major achievements include increased capacity building of two major regional institutions and two Africa-wide networks, by diversifying funding, enhancing managerial and technical staff, increasing system efficiencies and increasing their visibility in the policy arena. Under HIV/AIDS, beneficiaries doubled to reach 20% of the total population in project sites and 14 of 22 targets were achieved. So successful was the program that bilateral missions increased support to \$8.1 million. TB training targets were exceeded in both treatment and case management.

## **Peace and Security**

Significant progress in the Conflict Mitigation program area has been achieved with the advancement of early warning and response systems in the Horn of Africa. Quick impact initiatives such as opening roads and de-silting water pans are improving living conditions and beginning to address the underlying causes of conflict in targeted conflict zones.

USAID/East Africa contributed significantly to conflict mitigation in the Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia border zone by supporting the implementation of Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and response (CPMR) activities such as peace dividends that provided quick impact solutions to some of the proximate causes of conflicts in target areas. With support from USAID/East Africa and other donors the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) continued to be a source of objective data collection and analysis on the incidence of conflicts in the region. CEWARN data in 2007 specifically tracked armed conflict resulting from the forceful disarmament of pastoralist communities by the Uganda Government. A successful response to IGAD's early warning data resulted in a conference on "disarmament of Pastoralist Communities" that brought military, civilian and non-governmental actors together from five IGAD countries to review best practices and make policy recommendations to improve security in pastoralist communities.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Official corruption in the customs sector is a major area of concern, as it negatively impacts regional trade and cooperation and denies the region vital revenue required to ensure transformational development.

USAID/East Africa met its 2007 targets in Anti-Corruption Reform. Achievements included: strengthening public-private partnerships for increasing transparency and accountability along the northern corridor by reducing opportunities for corrupt practices; provision of excellent, timely technical support to USAID missions and other USG agencies; supporting COMESA's survey on the incidence of border corruption; strengthening COMESA's capacity to participate in and coordinate research on "trade for peace" a collaborative project with DFID, USAID/East Africa and COMESA; strengthening national freight forwarding associations and their umbrella organization, the Federation of East African Freight Forwarders Associations. The anti-corruption program also worked with Revenue Authorities in East Africa to automate and establish cross-border linkage of the clearing and forwarding industry.

## **Challenges**

Despite the many significant results that were achieved during the year, USAID/East Africa's ability to respond to its mandates and the ability to address a broad range of regional development issues is constrained by insecurity in both the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes. The continued success of our Peace and Security programs in the Horn of Africa and new effort in the Great Lakes to sustainably prevent and mitigate conflict, and leverage resources and political will to that end are crucial. Also necessary for USAID/East Africa to continue to achieve the broad array of results and address emerging needs and opportunities is a level of budget resources that is higher than those currently proposed for FY 2008.

## ACRONYMS

### USAID/EA/REGI - Acronyms

ACTIF	Achieving Technological Innovation in Flood Frecasting
AFCCE	African Fine Coffee Conference and Exhibition
AGOA	African Growth Opportunities Act
ASARECA	Association for Support to Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa
ASYCUDA++	Uganda Revenue Authority Automated System for Customs Data
C3P	The Crops Crisis Control Project
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere,
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agroforestry Research
CLEAA	Capacity and Linkages in Environmental Assessment in Africa
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CQI	Coffee Quality Institute
EAARNET	East African Root Crops Network
EAC	East Africa Community
ECABREN	East and Central Africa Been Network
ECAPAPA	East and Central African Program for Agricultural Policy Analysis
EDD	Environmental Due Diligence
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENCAP	Environmental Assessment and Mangement Capacity Building Program
EPA	European Partnership Agreement
FFP	Food For Peace
FIU	Florida International University
FOODNET	Post Harvest Network
FSN	Foreign Service Nationals
GDA	Global Development Alliance
IEE	Initial Environmental Examinations
IEHA	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
PEAA	Partnership for Environmental Assessment in Africa
PERSUAPs	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plans
PRAPACE	Potato and Sweet Potato Research Network in East and Central Africa
PRAPACE	Potato and Sweet Potato Research Network in East and Central Africa
RADDEx	Revenue Authorities Digital Data Exchange
RATES	Regional Agricultural Trade Expansion Support
RCTG	Regional Customs Transit Guarantee
REGI	Regional Economic Growth and Integration
RELPA	Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastrol Areas
ROO	Rules of Origin
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
STEP	The Sudan Transition Environment Program
STR	Simplified Trade Regime

TTCA	Transist Transport Coordinating Authority of the Northern Corridor
TWB-MRB	Transboundary Water for Diversity and Human Health in the Mara Basins
UN-ECA	United Nations Economic Commision on Africa
US SPS	United States Sanitary and Phyto Sanitation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/EA	United States Agency for International Development East Africa
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
USPSC	United States Personal Service Contractor
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminals
WASA	West Africa Seed Alliance
WG-CPL	Working Group on Customs Procedures and Legislation Procedures
WWF-EARPO	World Wide Fund for Nature's East African Regional Programs Office

# **East Africa Regional 2007 Performance Report**

## **Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation**

Capacity building for non-governmental constituents was carried out through the PEACE I activity which ends in November 2007. Not all activities earmarked for the last part of the year were implemented due to the need to commence close-out procedures. Hence the target shortfall by 2. EA has developed custom indicators to monitor the development of the supported Early Warning and Early Response mechanism in the region. During the FY 2007 the mechanism met most of its custom indicator targets. The number of events facilitating understanding of mitigating conflicts between groups was exceeded due to increased capacity to mitigate conflicts by the peace structures. With the increased networking and partnerships among the CPMR actors as advocated by IGAD/CEWARN, and increased support to CEWARN by other donors the region is expected to witness more conflict mitigation activities.

## **Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes**

FY 2007 target for the number of community-based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance was 2. This was however omitted in the OP. This target was exceeded due to reconciliation activities by the peace committees (with increased CPMR capacity) in the Karamoja cluster following conflicts attributed to the forceful disarmament by the Uganda Patriotic Defence Forces (UPDF). On the number of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance both the FY 2006 and FY 2007 targets were erroneously entered as 12 and 6 respectively as opposed to 24 and 24 in both cases. The PEACE I activity endeavored to strengthen the capacities of the 24 existing peace committees without increasing them. In FY 2008 both the PEACE II activity and the CEWARN mechanism will work with the existing 24 peace committees and add 6 more in the two clusters and the added Area of Reporting (Djibouti-Eritrea)

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

The Anti-corruption program identified four distinct measures to implement. These included the strengthening of regional networks and constituent associations; facilitating consensus on restructuring and regionalization of curriculum and/or accreditation; promoting the application of best practices in customs clearances and/or freight logistics and improving policy advocacy to increase efficiency and integrity in regional goods transit and trade. In FY 2007 the program continued to implement these four measures and met its targets. In FY 2008 it is anticipated that the new design program will continue to implement and strengthen these measures. The situation may however change with the implementation of more or less measures depending on the outcome of the new design.

## **Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector**

Activities in this program element were not implemented in FY 2007 due to late approval and award of the PEACE II activity. Part of this delay was due to late FY 07 funding allowances. In FY 2008 the PEACE II

activity will take advantage of the increased networking and partnerships among the state and non-state actors to implement activities included in this program element in partnership with IGAD/CEWARN.

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

Activities in these program elements were not implemented in FY 2007 due to late approval and award of PEACE II new activity. Part of this delay was due to late FY 07 funding allowances. The COMESA peace and security program was supported through FY 2006 funds to identify credible civil society organizations to partner in the implementation of its activities. Some of these organizations will be considered in the new design of anti-corruption phase II activity to carry out advocacy and oversight activities.

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

The EA region is plagued by health problems that are similar across borders and undermine the well-being and productivity of the region's populations. The EA program complements bilateral efforts by building regional technical capacity to improve services, training on key issues and sharing new approaches across borders.

FY 2007 targets were exceeded in AIDS, TB and Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH). Major achievements include increased capacity building of two major regional institutions and two Africa-wide networks, by diversifying funding, enhancing managerial and technical staff, increasing system efficiencies and increasing their visibility in the policy arena. Under AIDS, beneficiaries doubled to reach 20% of the total population in project sites and 14 of 22 targets were achieved. So successful was the program that bilateral missions increased support to \$8.1 million. Under TB, training targets were exceeded in both the quality improvement of DOTS and in the case management of MDR-TB. In MCH, significant advances in regional food fortification as well as the development of key recommendations in the active management of the third stage of labor were realized. In FP/RH, EA led the global discussion on integrating human rights in development and humanitarian programming. Also, prevention and treatment of GBV was integrated into pre-service medical education in 12 countries. USAID/EA REGI office is managing a new component of Water Supply and Sanitation with FY 2008 funding from the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. Results will be reported for FY 2008.

Challenges include the fact that the success of AIDS efforts not being captured in the current system; when EA subtracts achievements funded by bilateral missions, the sum total of EA accomplishments is diminished. Other challenges include turnover of key staff in African partner institutions, standard indicators not capturing regional activities (especially capacity building initiatives), and critical reduction in overall funding. Improved personnel policies and compensation plans as well as stronger inter-organizational links should decrease staffing issues. The correction of reported indicators in this performance report, inclusion of custom indicators, and increased dialogue with PPC on standard regional indicators should resolve reporting issues.

Current activities, though under-funded, continue to build sustainable African expertise and leadership, harmonize policies and state-of

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

EA funds activities which partner with bilateral Missions, regional organizations, and businesses in nine countries to reach high-risk mobile and community populations that represent a large portion of the region's new HIV infections. It also supports pediatric AIDS and strategic communication interventions regionally. The ROADS Project achieved rapid scale-up in its first two years. In FY07, funded by EA and bilateral missions, ROADS worked in 26 transport corridor communities (SafeTStops) with over 500 community, faith, business, health, social service, and local government groups to extend prevention, care and support for 393,000 people, more than 20 percent of the population in these sites. This doubled the beneficiaries over FY06 and has resulted in a dramatic service uptake, particularly in counseling and testing funded by bilateral programs. To ensure better coordination with bilateral partners, staff will be increased in FY08 if adequate funding is received. Bilateral mission funding significantly increased in FY07 and will further increase in FY08.

Based on revisions made in July to avoid double-counting, EA funded activities met or exceeded 14 of the 22 targets. ROADS reached over 35,000 youth with abstinence messages, over 121,000 received abstinence and fidelity messages, and nearly 100,000 were reached with condom and other prevention messages; and over 6,000 OVC received services. These targets were met or exceeded due to the improved capacity of local CBO and FBO partners and rapid scale-up of community mobilization/outreach. Almost 300 local organizations received technical assistance for HIV-related capacity building, many for the first time. They also developed robust financial and management systems. The local organizations are now more cohesive and have capacity to effectively manage and have strong leadership and governance structures in place. Eight targets were not met primarily due to staff shortages in partner institutions and overestimation of training needs.

FY08 targets are in line with current OP guidance and reflect only EA-funded results. However, this guidance does not capture the full scope and impact of EA managed activities in the region.

FY08 funding decrease will oblige a sharp reduction in direct results reported by EA as well as achievements in the state-of-the-art cross-cutting activities listed in the Key Issues Section. Bilateral missions will have to pick up staffing and management costs in FY08.

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

Africa has only 11% of the world population, but 25% of the global tuberculosis (TB) burden. TB mortality rate has increased due to the prevalence of TB/HIV co-infection. The EA mission led the dialogue on TB as a reemerging threat to the continent. It was instrumental in getting the African Ministries of Health to declare the escalating rates of TB an emergency and they resolved to jointly improve staff quality, case detection, treatment success rates and scale up interventions to better manage TB/HIV. Additionally, the attention drawn by this mission to the outbreak of MDR/XDR- TB in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa got the sub-region to wake up to the very real threat of drug resistant TB.

In FY 2007, USAID/EA focused on achieving results under sub-elements: DOTS Expansion and Enhancement, Multi Drug Resistant TB, and Personnel. MDR-TB in East and Central Africa is still nascent and needs to be tackled immediately before it becomes widespread. Training conducted by USAID/EA-supported regional African partners is focused on improving the quality of DOTS expansion, ensuring that patients are on appropriate drugs, adhering to the full TB regimen and decreasing defaulter rates. This focus will dramatically lessen the numbers of people with MDR-TB.

USAID/EA provided TB technical assistance to Djibouti, Ethiopia, DR Congo and southern Sudan at the bilateral missions' request. In 2007, the TB training target was exceeded by 78% , as 255 participants were trained in DOTS expansion, case management of MDR-TB and integration of TB into focused antenatal care (ANC) clinics. USAID/EA also met our targets on the number of policies/guidelines drafted with USG support by work with implementing partner organizations on the following: a) guidelines delineating how to measure the quality of TB services from the patient's perspective; and b) guidelines and training package developed outlining how to integrate tuberculosis into focused ANC clinics.

FY08 funding is significantly less than prior years. A modest increased investment in focused training on improving the quality of the TB programs, along with effective case management of MDR- TB, would yield enormous results. At current funding levels, USAID/EA cannot expand the integration of TB into focused ANC clinics, must drop support for the regional laboratory component required in combating MDR, and will be forced to decrease the FY 08 training targets by 20% due to lack of resources.

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

The EA mission has worked tirelessly to scale up proven interventions in child survival and maternal health in response to the region's high morbidity and mortality. FY 07 MCH achievements included the co-opting of non traditional players in the introduction of new approaches. For example, Girl Guides, who interact more readily with young women and mothers in community settings, were trained as community champions in the prevention and management of anemia in pregnancy in 3 countries.

Under Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services, major strides were taken in the understanding and treatment of post partum hemorrhage. The Uganda Study on the Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor (AMSTL) added to the body of knowledge provided by the Ethiopian and Tanzanian studies, leading to the standardization of AMTSL protocols and initiation of community-level preventive measures. Also, 216 health workers were trained in maternal nutrition.

Contributing to Maternal and Young Child Nutrition component, over 85 health workers were trained in child health and nutrition. Malawian health workers provided cascade training (training of trainers) in the roll out of Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) activities, allowing the vulnerable to access much need care. The new approach – zinc in the management of diarrhea in children under five - was introduced in 4 countries. To harmonize regional regulations, standards and food control, officials from four countries were trained in the design and implementation of safe, effective food fortification and strengthened quality control and inspection. Data on national production, availability, accessibility and consumption of food staples in the ECSA countries also resulted in the development of food fortification guidelines, adopted by Kenya and Uganda. Support was also provided to 14 laboratories in 4 countries to form a proficiency testing network for the analysis of the levels of Vitamin A and iron in staple foods.

Under the Health Governance and Finance component, over 30 participants from 9 countries were trained in the new performance based financing approach to increase use of quality essential health interventions.

The MCH program met all FY07 targets, including the revised training targets. Qualified technical personnel have been hired and trained in monitoring and reporting requirements and more technical assistance in FY 08 should see an increase in activities, should this element be funded adequately.

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

## **Reproductive Health**

Only 20% of EA women use family planning (FP) and most have 5-6 children, with at least one unintended pregnancy per woman. EA activities address the three causes of low FP use: poor service quality, high costs, and women's fears about seeking care.

Under the Policy Analysis and Systems Strengthening and Host Country Strategic Information Capacity components, 2 African institutions were funded to improve the quality of care in adolescent reproductive health, family planning, and Gender Based Violence (GBV) awareness. Support also included media education training sessions aimed at improving accurate and positive coverage of reproductive health issues. The EA Nurse Midwives Association was funded to train 50 practitioners in prevention and care of fistula; 530 staff and refugees were trained in FP/RH in 2 refugee camps.

Activities also focused on removing a major barrier to FP - widespread acceptance of violence against women. Abused women are less likely to use FP and more likely to have unintended and adolescent pregnancies. Fifty six faculty members from medical and nursing schools (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) were assisted in integrating prevention and treatment of violence into their RH pre-service curricula. The training courses for improving quality of care for 73 media representatives (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) also discussed the need to address violence to improve use of reproductive health services. Over 175 male and female community gender champions were trained to promote human rights in refugee camps.

Under Health Governance and Finance, USAID supported the development of training materials on reproductive health sub-accounts and social health insurance in consultation with WHO and the Africa Bureau. These materials will be used in the ECSA-HC National Health Accounts RH training in three countries in November 2007. The RH sub accounts will help monitor the flow and effectiveness of funding to RH programs. Social health insurance will help reduce financial barriers to RH and FP services.

All OP targets were met or exceeded. The training results include those from activities started in 2006 but completed in FY 07 with prior year funding. The GBV target was also exceeded due to the expansion of programming in the region. With adequate RH/FP FY08 funding, EA will scale up activities in fistula care, services for populations affected by conflict, integration of FP/RH into AIDS programming, and explore access to long term and permanent methods.

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

Program Element 3.1.8 narrative: Water Supply and Sanitation  
Improved water supply and sanitation is important in the Mara transboundary river basin – it will improve human health and also contribute to better management to the basin's biodiversity. The Water Supply and Sanitation element was added at the end of FY 2007 to the USAID/EA REGI Transboundary Water for Biodiversity and Human Health in the Mara River Basin (TWB-MRB) Activity as a component of the integrated water resources management work being undertaken there. Activities will enable the TBW-MRB program to improve equitable access to safe water and sanitation facilities for selected communities within the basin, associated with the Water Users' Associations being established under the project. This is an important component of the sustainable natural resources management and production, and biodiversity conservation, purposes of the project. The current implementing partners, Florida International University (FIU) and World Wide Fund for Nature's East African Regional Programs Office (WWF-EARPO) will

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work with World Vision Kenya and CARE Tanzania to achieve improved water supply and sanitation in the basin. This program leverages the two partners' resources and expertise in the basin, and will also be linked in the basin to a Water and Development GDA with The Coca Cola Foundation. The targets for FY 2008 have been set and the results will be reported at the end of FY 2008.

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

Based on revisions made in July to avoid double-counting, EA funded activities met or exceeded 14 of the 22 targets. ROADS reached over 35,000 youth with abstinence messages, over 121,000 received abstinence and fidelity messages, and nearly 100,000 were reached with condom and other prevention messages; and over 6,000 OVC received services. These targets were met or exceeded due to the improved capacity of local CBO and FBO partners and rapid scale-up of community mobilization/outreach. Almost 300 local organizations received technical assistance for HIV-related capacity building, many for the first time. They also developed robust financial and management systems. The local organizations are now more cohesive and have capacity to effectively manage and have strong leadership and governance structures in place. Additionally, using a custom indicator, the program measured the successful introduction of five new innovative approaches through the ROADS Project in FY 07. Eight targets were not met primarily due to staff shortages in partner institutions and overestimation of training needs. Four indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions. FY08 targets are in line with current OP guidance and reflect only EA-funded results.

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

Tuberculosis has met or exceeded all targets in FY07. For FY08 we propose to keep two indicators - number of policies/guidelines drafted and number of persons trained in DOTS which explain the essence of the regional focus. Two indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions: number of monitoring plans and number of evaluations which are to be reported at an operating unit level and not at the program level.

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

The MCH program met all its FY07 targets, including its custom indicator: new EA programmatic approaches successfully replicated. In FY 07, four new approaches were introduced in the region. It met the revised training targets. Qualified technical personnel have been trained in USAID's monitoring and reporting requirements. FY 08 targets have been reduced to be in line with reduced funding in FY08. Two indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions: number of information and research activities and number of special studies, indicators which are to be reported at an operating unit level and not at the program level.

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

This program element met or exceeded all OP targets. The training targets were exceeded in FY 07 because this year's data includes results from activities started in 2006 but completed in FY 07 with prior year funding. The target on number of interventions that respond to gender based violence was also exceeded due to the extraordinary expansion of GBV programming in the region. Four indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions: number of information gathering or research activities; number of

monitoring plan; number of baseline and feasibility studies and number of special studies, as these indicators are to be reported at an operating unit level and not at the program level. Custom indicators are included in the custom indicator template to reflect the new activities that were included in the regional program with additive funding in FY07. The program has set targets in FY08 based on FY07 results and expected funding levels in FY08.

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

In FY 2007, USAID/EA joined with regional African partner organizations (COMESA and EAC) to remove policy, legal and administrative barriers to trade in the East Africa region. USAID/EA was well-positioned to support this partnership because of its regional mandate which has allowed it to bring officials from each country in the region together to achieve the benefits from increased integration and trade. The region is plagued by diverse trading rules and requirements and firms waste a considerable amount of time and money meeting these demands. USAID/EA helped to streamline these rules and requirements by: 1) implementing a framework for liberalized trade in services, first in the region and then internationally; 2) disseminating Rules of Origin requirements, a key step towards full implementation of the COMESA Free Trade Agreement, 3) a new common external tariff for COMESA member-states, dramatically simplifying the tariff structure for traded goods, 4) achieving significant progress towards implementation of a simplified trade regime, expediting clearance for selected goods and simplifying requirements for small-scale traders; and 5) circulation of harmonized standards for the trade of dairy and maize in COMESA and EAC, likely to be fully implemented in FY 2008. USAID/EA trade activities have contributed to the dramatic growth of Intra-COMESA trade, which has increased to over \$6.8 billion in 2006, compared to a \$4.3 billion baseline in 2003. Support to four regional trade associations has resulted in policy changes and increases in competitiveness contributing to a 187% increase in the value of intra-regional exports in specialty coffee, cotton, dairy and grain since 2002 and a 64% increase in international trade.

In FY 2007 USAID/East Africa continued to promote increased US/Africa trade by helping East African firms meet the requirements for trading under AGOA and by bringing East African entrepreneurs to trade shows in Africa and the US. East African firms achieved \$18 million in sales as a direct result since 2003, with \$5 million in sales in 2007 alone. East African firms better understand and comply with international and US sanitary/phytosanitary and other standards. With USAID/East Africa support, Kenyan producers have obtained approval this year to export baby carrots and baby corn to the US. Finally in FY 2007, COMESA, has taken on a regional leadership role.

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

WE HAVE NO \$ IN THIS ELEMENT

The US Government established preferential trade status under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to encourage greater import of African manufactured goods thereby building trade capacity, enterprise growth and job creation for African private sector enterprises. Providing technical assistance to East African exporters to establish and retain US trade linkages and the capacity to meet US market requirements enables greater utilization of the benefits of AGOA to East African economies. Likewise, helping countries to create national strategies to take advantage of the preferential AGOA trading rules helps build local capacity to trade and compete internationally. USAID/EA has assisted several COMESA countries in developing and implementing National AGOA strategies throughout the project period.

Development and implementation of the strategy in Rwanda, for example, as well as technical assistance and support for trade show participation has resulted in large contracts for a woman-owned Rwandan wholesaler of Rwanda Peace Baskets to Macy's, creating thousands of jobs for women throughout Rwanda. Technical assistance and trade fair support has, overall, produced over US \$18 million in incremental export sales for COMESA enterprises.

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

Qualified USAID staff is critical to achieving and monitoring a meaningful development impact. Program support costs include staff salaries and personnel-related expenses, activities that strengthen country and regional institutions to incorporate strategic information into their decision-making processes, and program design and learning costs that ensure informed design and programming of activities, monitor and evaluate programs, ensure data quality of our indicators used for measuring performance results and disseminate best practices and lessons learned. This year, USAID/EA staff achieved several key successes that contributed to increased integration, competitiveness, and trade in East Africa. These successes included increased harmonization of standards and procedures for trading in the region, a reduction in the time and cost of transporting goods along the Northern Corridor and an increase in both the value of intra-COMESA trade and the value of trade in targeted agricultural commodities. USAID/EA also contributed to the development MIS systems that support efforts to remove barriers to trade and competitiveness in the region. These efforts included: an MIS for the new COMESA Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG), a facility that will store information be vital to the smooth functioning of the system; and RADDEx, a software that allows customs information to be communicated from one border post to another.

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

USAID/EA met its target for the number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements because program successes on several fronts have come to fruition this year. The adoption of the Common External Tariff, for example, was a important success that is the result of several years of effort on the part of our programs. Similarly, the circulation of a trade in services framework amongst COMESA's member-states is an important step towards liberalizing one of the fastest growing sectors in the region. Even with our great success this year, we will not raise the target for FY 2008 as this will be a closeout year for our programs and they will be winding down. Also, please note, the original target was a cumulative target of 10 actions in 2007 (we had achieved 7 actions from 2002 to 2006). However, we received new information and now have a target of 3 which represents what we expected to achieve this year. This year we also added a new standard indicator, "Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards as a results of US assistance" and were able to report on 3 successes, circulation of harmonized standards for dairy and maize and the circulation of the simplified trade regime. We expect to meet the same target in 2008 as these harmonized standards are fully implemented.

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

Our indicator in host country strategic information systems was dropped and replaced by a more appropriate indicator when funds were moved to a different sub-element. The new indicator is "Number of Special

Studies conducted by USG operating units” and will be reported on in 2008.

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

USAID/East Africa is diversifying its economic growth program with new interventions to strengthen the East African financial sector – a sector whose limitations pose severe constraints to increasing trade, addressing poverty and alleviating hunger in the region. A weak financial sector limits economic advancement of the region, limits regional integration and incapacitates the ability of the money market to respond to economic adjustments efficiently. Capital markets are currently only partially functional with very few cross listings; regional currencies are unstable and mostly unconvertible. The retail and wholesale payments suffer from quasi-monopolies that lead to higher transaction prices. Access to financial services is poor and credit referencing is very limited, resulting in reduced ability by regional investors to leverage funds. Human capacity to manage financial and business activities professionally is severely limited.

To alleviate these problems, USAID East Africa is developing a dedicated program to strengthen the trade-related financial systems and introduce practical mechanisms upon which economic development of the region will depend. First, programs will identify and seek to identify the building blocks and unique characteristics of finance and trade specific to East Africa. Secondly USAID/EA will identify capacity gaps and develop training requirements for the key financial sector players --regional organizations, government and private sector. And finally USAID will develop and implement training curricular for finance managers in the region, thereby preparing managers to better address the challenges.

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

A financier should ably impose restrictions on detrimental activities of borrowers that would impair debt service capacity. This should establish “trip wires” that would trigger remedial action to head off default. The legal framework should provide for enforceable remedies in case of default to increase the incentive to honor debt service obligations. Once the risk of default is reduced, financing becomes more likely. However, this risk requires revenue intercepts that limit the potential for diversion of funds. Contract laws, generally in the commercial code, should be enforceable and the courts empowered to adjudicate and enforce contracts. Effective contract enforcement requires well trained professional finance managers to seal fraudulent borrower practices. This activity will train 50 managers for to mitigate these challenges.

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

In 2007, the Revenue Authorities Digital Data Exchange (RADDEx) system was developed and pioneered to interconnect two revenue systems in Africa -- Kenya and Uganda. This contributed to a decrease in transit time for trucks transporting goods at the Malaba border between Kenya and Uganda from three days to three hours. USAID/East Africa’s key partner COMESA successfully piloted a Regional Customs Bond, a measure that could free up to \$300 million in bond guarantees once instituted fully within the region. Use of communication and information technology played a key role in streamlining information transmission among border posts in the region, reducing the time and paperwork at the border posts.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.3 Transport Services**

#### 4.4.3 Program Element Narrative: Infrastructure: Transport Services

In FY 2007, USAID/EA partnered with COMESA and the Transit Transport Coordination Authority and helped the partners to reduce transport costs along the Northern Corridor by promoting seamless transit transport flow. The Northern Corridor is a network of roads that links the Kenya coast with landlocked countries in the interior that cuts across seven countries linking five capitals. The program provided TA support to National Trade and Transport Facilitation Committees in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda to negotiate with state agents. The result was more efficient cross border transit services by customs. USAID/EA worked with COMESA to implement information technology applications that enhanced transit transport efficiency. Implementation of business plans for various activities along the corridor enabled TTCA to leverage \$2.5 million from the AfDB for corridor development. Part of the AfDB funding is to support a regional cargo tracking system that was initially funded by USAID.

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

To achieve meaningful program impact, USAID East Africa deployed its staff to work with regional partners to manage and to monitor program implementation. There was constant interaction with COMESA program managers to review and direct activities. Program support related to activities that strengthen country and regional institutions to incorporate strategic information into their decision-making processes, and program design and learning. This ensured informed design and programming of activities; data quality for measuring performance and disseminate best practices of lessons learned. In FY 2007, in addition to the activities mentioned above, USAID/EA initiated exploratory activities for FY 2008 program design to increase the supply of finance for investment in infrastructure, create enhanced trade capabilities and to harmonize cross border transport requirements along selected corridors. The activity helped to build regional programming capacity and supported the development of information systems and regional networks, and fostered cooperation between USAID and the regional partners. COMESA's capacity to submit timely, written annual results report was improved. Several assessments were initiated that will lead to design and implementation of high impact future program activities.

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

In FY 2007, the program supported: 1) increased interconnectivity between customs units in the region by installing RADDEx software that allows interfacing between Uganda's ASYCUDA++ and Kenya's SIMBA 2005 tracking systems, currently used along the Northern Corridor; 2) Identified spots where Very Small Aperture Satellite Terminals (VSATs) placed in remote posts could enhance trade efficiency and customs data collection; 3) Supported increased cooperation among customs officials to replicate the "one-stop border post" model piloted at Malaba. 4) Installed a management information system for the regional bond guarantee system to reduce the cost of bonding goods regionally by at least one third. Beneficiaries of these activities are Ministries of Trade, Industry, Public Works, and Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo. Other beneficiaries are businesses regional organizations, customs authorities, regional ports in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, clearing and forwarding agents in Kenya (where a cyber shop was set up in Mombasa), Transit Transport Coordination Authorities and COMESA.

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

The program leveraged \$8.5 million mainly for transport services related infrastructure development from

AfDB, EU and World Bank. Transit Transport Coordination Authority of the Northern Corridor has already received \$2.5 million to support institutional development from the African Development Bank. COMESA received Euro 6 million from the European Union. The World Bank has agreed to provide further financial assistance for the establishment of trade and transport facilitation forums in COMESA member States and to increase IT support to the Secretariat. This activity has resulted in: improved transportation related policies and plans; transit hours at Malaba the Kenya - Uganda border post have been adjusted and harmonized so that both sides have the same opening hours; the yellow card insurance scheme for transit vehicles has been implemented to provide cross border coverage for vehicles anywhere in the region; there is a regional standing committee that oversees the cargo off-take from the port of Mombasa that meets weekly.

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

In 2007, the program met its target by providing technical assistance for planning, monitoring and evaluating on-going activities. It also offered training seminars and organized dissemination workshops. Due to decrease in resources for this activity, the target for 2008 has been revised to 24. The indicator “Number of special studies” replaced an earlier indicator “Number of baseline or feasibility studies” because definition was more appropriate. Six special line studies on the use of COMESA transit transport facilitation instruments were initiated and will be completed in 2008.

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

Transformation of the countries of eastern and central Africa will be heavily dependent on their success in increasing the incomes of smallholder farmers and the reduction of poverty. USAID/East Africa’s regional program in agriculture, closely coordinated with major interventions in trade and investment, made good progress this year in building institutional partnerships and implementing activities to transform smallholder agriculture and regional trade. USAID/East Africa is supporting African regional institutions to implement activities that add value to what national programs can achieve with bilateral support. Our major African regional partners are the research association ASARECA and the east and southern Africa trade community COMESA. Their work is enhanced by RATES, which is facilitating trade along selected commodity value chains: staple grains, specialty coffee, dairy products, and cotton. The collaborative efforts have resulted in strengthened private sector collaboration in regional market mechanisms, market information, and progress on policy/regulatory issues. USAID/East Africa is taking a lead role in bringing regional scale to the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA).

USAID/East Africa also manages two projects supported by the Famine Prevention Fund which are identifying new approaches to bring the chronically food insecure into the economic development process. The objective of the projects, which are outside the 2007 Operational Plan, is to break chronic cycles of poverty and food insecurity for an unacceptably large proportion of rural households. The Crop Crisis Control Project has successfully developed regionally coordinated approaches to slow the spread and reduce the impact of cassava mosaic virus and banana bacterial wilt; two catastrophic diseases of critically important staple crops, The project success has been achieved in six countries. Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas links innovative interventions in chronically food insecure, drought-prone, semi-arid areas of three countries with regional policy and advocacy processes.

USAID/East Africa is taking the lead in developing an alliance on seed and fertilizer; consulting with donors, regional and national organizations, and the private sector on a framework to align many efforts in the region; and with assistance from AFR/SD is developing a regional program with ILRI and FAO to combat the spread of Avian Influenza, with a focus on animal health.

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

Our partners exceeded their targets on reaching key milestones for improving the policy environment to reduce barriers to regional agricultural development and trade. Progress was made on the development of a common regional policy and regulatory framework for biosafety, following up on the analytical work that led to a positive decision by the COMESA council of Ministers in 2006. A biosafety bill was tabled in the Parliament of Kenya this year. RATES is working with COMESA to get the harmonized standards for maize trade recently adopted by the East African Community (EAC) applied throughout the COMESA region. At a first-ever meeting between COMESA and the EAC to harmonize a specific trade policy, an agreement was reached that will be referred to the council of Ministers. A second joint meeting of the two bodies resulted in an agreement on eight quality standards for dairy products.

Short-term training supported through this element was well above the targets. Training on policy research and advocacy on seed harmonization built the capacity of regional and national groups. Grain traders were trained on rules of trade and how to organize farmers to meet regional standards; and stakeholders in the coffee industry were trained how to reform policies that hold back the sector. Twenty-seven percent of the trainees were women.

Significant progress was made improving the focus and coordination of our regional partners, equivalents of host country institutions, within a complex, multi-level set of institutions and programs. CAADP is proving increasingly valuable as an organizing framework. Through RELPA, COMESA was supported to strengthen the team setting up programs to implement Pillar III, on Food Security and Vulnerable Populations. In 2007 ASARECA launched a process of restructuring to build their capacity to manage an expanded portfolio to implement Pillar IV, on Agricultural Science and Technology, with systems that will meet the requirements of all of donors and partners. This is being supported by USAID as one of a group of donors working within a coordinated framework. Through RATES, the capacity of four regional associations of private sector partners is being systematically strengthened. The Crop Crisis Control project catalyzed COMESA and ASARECA to expand their roles for coordinating responses to regional threats, and has attracted support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to carry the work forward.

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

On training, ASARECA was considerably above target this year, as they pushed to finish the last year of a grant that was started in 2002. Key partners in the policy process were provided with the skills they need. A new grant that started in 2006 is focused on the reorganization of the association through a new Operational Plan of their own. New targets for capacity building will be set this year. The RATES project will phase out before the end of FY '08. A successor activity will set targets for '09. Both ASARECA and COMESA are working to improve their management systems; specific target areas are being discussed and improved methods of analysis are being developed.

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

ASARECA exceeded many of its targets as it completed a five-year grant and worked with its many partners

to help them diffuse the new technologies and knowledge; a new Agreement is supporting a reorganization under its own Operational Plan and the figures will drop back as it develops fewer, larger projects focused more closely on regional goals.

RATES exceeded most of its targets. Intra-regional trade in targeted commodities was 187% over the 2002 baseline; well above the 35% that had been originally projected. Trade with the rest of the world was 90% over the baseline, again well above expectations. Targets for next year are lower, as the program phases out in FY '08. FY '09 targets will be revised next year as new activities come on board. The indicator on the number of additional hectares under improved technologies was removed as it is not a suitable permanent regional indicator.

TWB-MRB engaged 37 Water Users Association and Community Based Organizations in a regional workshop in land and water management best practices critical for stakeholders involvement in sustainable development of the basin.

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

USAID/East Africa's modest Environment Program is focused on a transboundary integrated water resources management program in the Mara River Basin, and on providing broad environmental compliance and quality support to the 15 Missions and their implementing partners in the East & Central Africa Region. The Mara River Basin program was not included in the FY 2007 OP because FY 2007 funds were added in September 2007.

The survival of Mara-Serengeti ecosystem, straddling the Kenya-Tanzania border, is dependent on the flows of river Mara. Riverine areas provide key habitat for the biodiversity in this ecosystem, especially during drought. However, the flow of the Mara River is threatened by growing water scarcity, as upstream water abstraction, poor land-management and waste discharge has continued to grow. USAID/East Africa's support of the Transboundary Water for Biodiversity in the Mara River Basin Activity leveraged other donors' funding as a part of an integrated Mara River Basin Management Initiative. This has facilitated the formation of numerous local Water Users' Associations, and the formation of Transboundary Water Users Forum, a vital governance instrument in the management and maintenance of the minimum flow of water in the Mara River.

The Environmental Compliance team in USAID/EA provides core services to bilateral Missions within 15 of the region's countries. Work is undertaken with the support of tools produced via Environmental Assessment and Management Capacity Building Program (ENCAP) co-funded by USAID/EA and AFR/SD. The funding of ENCAP is has been taken over entirely by AFR/SD in FY 2008 and beyond, so USAID/East Africa will no longer report on ENCAP. In 2007 ENCAP-supported tools and resources ([www.encapafrika.org](http://www.encapafrika.org)) facilitate the preparation of evaluations (Initial Environmental Examinations, Environmental Assessment) and training events to support Missions and their partners in fulfilling their obligations in meeting the statutory responsibilities related to USAID's Environmental Procedures (22 CFR Part 216). ENCAP provided significant input to formulation of a Partnership for Environmental Assessment in Africa (PEAA), which was awarded a World Bank grant in April 2007. ENCAP provided several grants, including to a joint UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)-CLEAA African Experts Workshop on the Effectiveness of EIA. Systems Adaptation to climate variability will be considered in the RELPA.

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

USAID/EA through the Environment Team provides core services to 15 countries in the East and Central African region. The team prepared 40 Environmental Examinations (IEE) and other environmental

compliance and analysis documents in 12 Missions during FY07, 5 fewer than projected, due to a 50% reduced staffing level on the team. USAID/EA co-funded Environmental Assessment and Management Capacity Building Program (ENCAP) with AFR/SD under a Task Order to EPIQ II, Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening IQC which produced critical IEEs and environmental best practices assistance tools. USAID/EA will no longer be reporting on ENCAP and Africa Bureau will take over funding for ENCAP so the target for 2008 was changed to zero.

The environmental team facilitated four Environmentally-sound Design and Management (ESDM) workshops in FY07; Burundi, two in Sudan, and one for USAID Mission Environmental Officers, CTOs, program officers, and activity managers. Assistance was also provided to five Missions on assessments in Pest and Pesticide Management in compliance with Reg. 216. In addition, ENCAP provided grants to support professional development program in Environmental Assessment, which has led to a significant funding by World Bank for Partnership for Environmental Assessment in Africa (PEAA) through the Capacity and Linkages in Environmental Assessment in Africa (CLEAA) network; and African Experts workshop on the effectiveness of EIA systems in April.

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

USAID/EA supported three African institutions/networks to build their organizational and technical capacity for regional health leadership. USAID provided support for critical institutional strengthening work in financial management systems in East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC) and Human Resources manual in the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC); supported the development of both the ECSA-HC Strategic Plan 2008-2012 and its business plan; and initiated development of ECSA monitoring framework to better enable country level monitoring of program activities. The African Network for Strategic Communication in Health and Development (AfriComNet) implemented new curricula to professionalize strategic communications training in four universities in the region. In FY07, ECSA-HC, RCQHC, and AfriComNet leveraged funding from other donors to carry out vital complementary activities in the region. USAID also works with African partners to accomplish regional goals by building technical and human resource capacity in subject areas. For example, over the past three years, RCQHC has strengthened their expertise in tuberculosis and in FY07 they exceeded their targets.

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

Trafficking in East Africa occurs on two levels: 1) the internal trafficking of children and young women and men from rural to urban areas for domestic work and prostitution and 2) the trafficking of women to other African countries, the Middle East and Europe for prostitution and to the Middle East mainly for domestic labor. The combination of poverty, unemployment, and gender inequality result in young adults and families accepting questionable offers. Inadequate legislation and poor law enforcement enables trafficking to thrive. Women in prostitution and those trafficked for prostitution have a high HIV prevalence. Those trafficked for sex and labor suffer physical and mental health problems due to physical assaults and have an elevated risk of suicide. The ROADS project, an AIDS/Reproductive Health program in eight countries along East African's Northern Transport Corridor, is uniquely placed to address trafficking. A high proportion of individuals trafficked to other African nations are moved over this route. With partners on the ground ready to combat trafficking and with complementary programming on alcohol and violence, USAID/EA continues to highlight this missed opportunity to both the State Department and USAID/Washington and requests anti-trafficking funds for the region to address this human rights violation. Currently USAID/EA provides trafficking technical assistance to the US Embassy/Kenya and the Inter-Agency GBV Taskforce.

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

Our partners are implementing various kinds of research. ASARECA organized regional arrangements to bring together and support agricultural scientists from different countries to focus and refine existing technologies on needs that cut across borders. Research on methods and effective partnerships opened up channels for diffusion, ASARECA and RATES carried out research on market chains: sources of supply and potential demand, standards that need to be met, market price information, and policy and regulatory hurdles to be overcome. CAADP and ASARECA, with support from the centrally funded Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS), analyze trends and investment patterns, to orient programs where they will best contribute to development objectives. Impact assessment and knowledge management systematize lessons learned and best practices. Note that we checked Development Research in the OP erroneously.

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

The USAID funded ROADS Project, which works in highly vulnerable communities along regional transport corridors, has developed an innovative “cluster model” to unite small indigenous volunteer groups with similar interests to broaden community participation efforts. In FY07, over 290 FBOs, NGOs and other community self help “cluster” groups, representing an estimated 5,800 members, were trained in the provision of community-based HIV prevention and care services. This model maximizes program reach by expanding participation and collective action and it also opens discussion of long ignored taboos around gender, sexuality, incest and substance abuse. Several communities have adopted the cluster model to organize around such non-health issues as the environment and local corruption and WHO will adopt the model for malaria programming scale up in Kenya.

To address social safety nets and access to health care the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC) has introduced innovative community based health care financing schemes such as insurance for reproductive services as well as emergency obstetric care. ECSA-HC and Regional Center for Quality of Health Care have collaboratively assessed community responses to post partum hemorrhage (PPH) and are developing a training to maximize community response to the management of PPH. In refugee camps 179 individuals were trained as gender champions to reduce rape and domestic violence in the refugee camps.

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

USAID/EA promotes gender equitable programming. For example, providing TB diagnostic and treatment services to communities (CB-DOTS) so that women have better access to care. The ROADS Project and regional businesses have partnered to create an innovative job creation program to increase the capacity of women and older orphans for healthy decision making. In FY07, ROADS launched its first private company employing almost 50 vulnerable women and older orphans under its “job creation as an HIV prevention and AIDS support strategy”; two more companies will be launched in FY08 that will employ over 500. ROADS also encourages discussion of cultural norms around gender equity issues through its unique community “cluster model”, which unites over 600 local CBO/FBO along the transport corridors. Other health programs, such MCH and reproductive health address both men and women’s health needs so that they are strong and able to effectively care for themselves and their families.

## **Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity**

The survival of Mara-Serengeti ecosystem, straddling the Kenya Tanzania border, is dependent on the flows of river Mara, which provide biodiversity in an ecosystem that contains riverine habitats which often serve as refuges during drought. The flow of the Mara river is threatened by growing water scarcity, as upstream water abstraction has continued to grow. In addition, water pollution has been worsened by poor land-management practices upstream and discharge of untreated, raw waste into the river. Transboundary Water for Biodiversity in the Masai Mara River Basin (TWB-MRB) designed in FY 2006 aims at a biodiversity-focused integrated water resources management program in the basin. During the FY 07 the program started the process of a basin wide Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) by holding a workshop of stakeholders; initiated Environmental Flows Assessment (EFA) to gauge the water needs of the biodiversity and conducted two consultative workshops and EFA measurements; held a regional stakeholders dialogue on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) to align the project goals with those of the World Bank funded Nile Equatorial Lakes Sustainable Action Plan (NELSAP) in the basin, and a joint proposal for funding by the NELSAP program has been prepared; and conducted consultations on development of IWRM strategy in the Mara basin and established a management structure submitted to the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, an arm of the East Africa Community (EAC).

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

Increasing competitiveness of Africa firms is key to transformational development in the region. USAID/East Africa works towards this goal through agriculture, trade and natural resources management programs. In FY 2007, USAID/EA made significant progress towards increasing competitiveness in the region with the following key successes: implementation of Rules of Origin requirements for the COMESA Free Trade Area, under AGOA, and for cotton under the new European Partnership Agreement; harmonized dairy & maize standards circulated for adoption by EAC and COMESA member-states; implementation of the Trade in Services Regime and a Simplified Trade Regime that targets informal sector traders; a new COMESA common external tariff; piloted a software that will increase connectivity between Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda; and completed a MIS for COMESA Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (potential free in \$300 million in locked business capital). EA promoted firm-level competitiveness by providing market information via on-line trading platforms (RATIN and TradeAfrica); strengthened regional trade associations; helped producers meet US SPS requirements and firms trade under AGOA; and completed a regional trade flows analysis which identified \$1 billion in unexploited regional markets. COMESA will use this to generate new trade in the region this year. Trade in coffee, cotton, dairy and grain grew by 64% internationally 187% regionally since 2002; \$18 m in AGOA-related trade.

# 1 Peace & Security - East Africa Regional

## 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

### Number of non-governmental constituencies built or strengthened with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
34	28	26	-	30

## 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

### Number of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or

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

## 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

### Number of USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
14	9	10	-	15

888

chars

### 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Capacity building for non-governmental constituents was carried out through the PEACE I activity which ends in November 2007. Not all activities earmarked for the last part of the year were implemented due to the need to commence close-out procedures. Hence the target shortfall by 2. EA has developed custom indicators to monitor the development of the supported Early Warning and Early Response mechanism in the region. During the FY 2007 the mechanism met most of its custom indicator targets. The number of events facilitating understanding of mitigating conflicts between groups was exceeded due to increased capacity to mitigate conflicts by the peace structures. With the increased networking and partnerships among the CPMR actors as advocated by IGAD/CEWARN, and increased support to CEWARN by other donors the region is expected to witness more conflict mitigation activities.

**1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes**

**Number of community-based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance**

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

**1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes**

**Number of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	6	24	-	30

**935**

**1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

**chars**

FY 2007 target for the number of community- based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance was 2. This was however omitted in the OP. This target was exceeded due to reconciliation activities by the peace committees (with increased CPMR capacity) in the Karamoja cluster following conflicts attributed to the forceful disarmament by the Uganda Patriotic Defence Forces (UPDF). On the number of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance both the FY 2006 and FY 2007 targets were erroneously entered as 12 and 6 respectively as opposed to 24 and 24 in both cases. The PEACE I activity endeavored to strengthen the capacities of the 24 existing peace committees without increasing them. In FY 2008 both the PEACE II activity and the CEWARN mechanism will work with the existing 24 peace committees and add 6 more in the two clusters and the added Area of Reporting (Djibouti-Eritrea)

## 2 Governing Justly & Democratically - East Africa Regional

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

#### Number of USG-Supported Anti-corruption Measures Implemented

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

782

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

chars

The Anti-corruption program identified four distinct measures to implement. These included the strengthening of regional networks and constituent associations; facilitating consensus on restructuring and regionalization of curriculum and/or accreditation; promoting the application of best practices in customs clearances and/or freight logistics and improving policy advocacy to increase efficiency and integrity in regional goods transit and trade. In FY 2007 the program continued to implement these four measures and met its targets. In FY 2008 it is anticipated that the new design program will continue to implement and strengthen these measures. The situation may however change with the implementation of more or less measures depending on the outcome of the new design.

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

#### Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving USG Assistance in Security Sector Oversight and

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

412

#### 2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Activities in this program element were not implemented in FY 2007 due to late approval and award of the PEACE II activity. Part of this delay was due to late FY 07 funding allowances. In FY 2008 the PEACE II activity will take advantage of the increased networking and partnerships among the state and non-state actors to implement activities included in this program element in partnership with IGAD/CEWARN.

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

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
-	75	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	60

## 2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

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

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

513

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

chars

Activities in these program elements were not implemented in FY 2007 due to late approval and award of PEACE II new activity. Part of this delay was due to late FY 07 funding allowances. The COMESA peace and security program was supported through FY 2006 funds to identify credible civil society organizations to partner in the implementation of its activities. Some of these organizations will be considered in the new design of anti-cprruption phase II activity to carry out advocacy and oversight activities.

## 2.4 Civil Society\2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

**Number of information gathering or research activities**

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

1 chars

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

### 3 Investing in People - East Africa Regional

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

##### Number of evaluations

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

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

##### Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through abstinence

					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
23,327	30,000	35,321	122,500	25,000	9,330	12,000	19,661	49,000	15,000	13,997	18,000	15,660	73,500	10,000

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
100,718	265,600	121,487	506,500	86,000	39,714	100,240	60,035	202,600	42,600	61,004	159,360	61,452	303,900	43,400

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

					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
76,864	531,990	99,872	1,011,195	71,000	27,315	212,796	48,244	404,478	31,950	49,549	319,194	51,628	606,717	39,050

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
66	183	35	586	15

## 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in HIV-related community mobilization for prevention care and/or**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,317	8,275	2,198	9,930	1,460

## 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
523	604	508	725	360

## 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in HIV-related policy development**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	200	20	595	14

## 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
178	1,340	162	2,065	115

## 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2,395	2,826	97	3,260	50

## 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2,689	3,894	1,597	3,713	1,050

## 3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4,317	5,181	1,885	6,217	1,330

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12,385	40,600	10,792	68,700	7,240	4,661	16,240	4,696	27,400	3,180	7,724	24,360	6,096	40,920	4,060

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of information gathering or research activities**

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

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
157	218	292	252	200

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 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
8	210	7	336	2

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
131	284	18	645	10

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of monitoring plans**

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

**3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of OVC served by OVC programs**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,287	5,800	6,158	19,950	4,370	2,593	2,900	3,095	9,975	2,185	2,694	2,900	3,063	9,975	2,185

**3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of providers/caretakers trained in caring for OVC**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
251	220	182	1,653	120

**3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	16	12	26	10

**3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of special studies**

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

**3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of targeted condom service outlets**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
143	460	208	975	140

**3.1 Health3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Total number of health workers trained to deliver ART services, according to national and/or**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
280	200	-	200	50

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Total number of individuals provided with HIV-related palliative care (including TB/HIV)**

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
14,925	29,500	7,195	47,900	4,900	7,463	14,750	3,960	23,950	2,150	7,463	14,750	3,235	23,950	2,750

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Total number of individuals trained to provide HIV palliative care (including TB/HIV)**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,090	1,465	418	2,125	270

**1279 chars**

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

Based on revisions made in July to avoid double-counting, EA funded activities met or exceeded 14 of the 22 targets. ROADS reached over 35,000 youth with abstinence messages, over 121,000 received abstinence and fidelity messages, and nearly 100,000 were reached with condom and other prevention messages; and over 6,000 OVC received services. These targets were met or exceeded due to the improved capacity of local CBO and FBO partners and rapid scale-up of community mobilization/outreach. Almost 300 local organizations received technical assistance for HIV-related capacity building, mar for the first time. They also developed robust financial and management systems. The local organizations are now more cohesive and have capacity to effectively manage and have strong leadership and governance structures in place. Additionally, using a custom indicator, the program measured the successful introduction of five new innovative approaches through the ROADS Project in FY 07. Eight targets were not met primarily due to staff shortages in partner institutions and overestimation of training needs. Four indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions. FY08 targets are in line with current OP guidance and reflect only EA-funded results.

**3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis**

**Number of evaluations**

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

**3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis**

**Number of improvements to laws, policies, regulations or guidelines related to improved access t and use of health services drafted with USG support**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of men (do not use, no need to disaggregate)				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

**Number of monitoring plans**

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

3.1 Health\3.1.2 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
126	200	255	200	160	63	100	108	100	80	63	100	147	100	80

**437 chars** **3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

Tuberculosis has met or exceeded all targets in FY07. For FY08 we propose to keep two indicators - number of policies/guidelines drafted and number of persons trained in DOTS which explain the essence of the regional focus. Two indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions: number of monitoring plans and number of evaluations which are to be reported at an operating unit level and not at the program level.

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
-	3	3	2	2

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

**Number of information gathering or research activities**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	5	-	4	-

## 3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
90	190	88	190	75	54	114	17	114	20	36	76	71	76	55

## 3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
19	380	216	340	100	8	228	163	204	65	7	152	53	136	35

## 3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

## Number of special studies

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

**652** **3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**  
**chars**

The MCH program met all its FY07 targets, including its custom indicator: new EA programmatic approaches successfully replicated. In FY 07, four new approaches were introduced in the region. It met the revised training targets. Qualified technical personnel have been trained in USAID's monitoring and reporting requirements. FY 08 targets have been reduced to be in line with reduced funding in FY08. Two indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions: number of information and research activities and number of special studies, indicators which are to be reported at an operating unit level and not at the program level.

## 3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

## Number of baseline or feasibility studies

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

## 3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of information gathering or research activities**

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of monitoring plans**

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	9	11	9	4

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
173	500	1,381	500	500	104	300	469	300	255	69	200	912	200	245

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
4	4	-	5	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of special studies**

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

**Number of USG program interventions providing services, counseling, and/or community-based**

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

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

This program element met or exceeded all OP targets. The training targets were exceeded in FY 07 because this year's data includes results from activities started in 2006 but completed in FY 07 with prior year funding. The target on number of interventions that respond to gender based violence was also exceeded due to the extraordinary expansion of GBV programming in the region. Four indicators have been dropped due to revisions in OP indicator definitions: number of information gathering or research activities; number of monitoring plan; number of baseline and feasibility studies and number of special studies, as these indicators are to be reported at an operating unit level and not at the program level. Custom indicators are included in the custom indicator template to reflect the new activities that were included in the regional program with additive funding in FY07. The program has set targets in FY08 based on FY07 results and expected funding levels in FY08.

## 4 Economic Growth - East Africa Regional

### 4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.1 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
7	10	3	10	3

1452  
chars

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

USAID/EA met its target for the number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements because program successes on several fronts have come to fruition this year. The adoption of the Common External Tariff, for example, was a important success that is the result of several years of effort on the part of our programs. Similarly, the circulation of a trade in services framework amongst COMESA's member-states is an important step towards liberalizing one of the fastest growing sectors in the region. Even with our great success this year, we will not raise the target for FY 2008 as this will be a closeout year for our programs and they will be winding down. Also, please note, the original target was a cumulative target of 10 actions in 2007 (we had achieved 7 actions from 2002 to 2006). However, we received new information and now have a target of 3 which represents what we expected to achieve this year. This year we also added a new standard indicator, "Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards as a results of US assistance" and were able to r

on of the simplified trade regime. We expect to meet the same target in 2008 as these harmonized standards are fully implemented.

### 4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)

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

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

283  
chars

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

Our indicator in host country strategic information systems was dropped and replaced by a more appropriate indicator when funds were moved to a different sub-element. The new indicator is "Number of Special Studies conducted by USG operating units" and will be reported on in 2008.

### 4.4 Infrastructure4.4.2 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
12	18	8	24	4

1112 4.4.2 Communications Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

n FY 2007, the program supported: 1) increased interconnectivity between customs units in the region by installing RADDEx software that allows interfacing between Uganda's ASYCUDA++ and Kenya's SIMBA 2005 tracking systems, currently used along the Northern Corridor; 2) Identified spots where Very Small Aperture Satellite Terminals (VSATs) placed in remote posts could enhance trade efficiency and customs data collection; 3) Supported increased cooperation among customs officials to replicate the "one-stop border post" model piloted at Malaba. 4) Installed a management information system for the regional bond guarantee system to reduce the cost of bonding goods regionally by at least one third. Beneficiaries of these activities are Ministries of Trade, Industry, Public Works, and Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo. Other beneficiaries are businesses regional organizations, customs authorities, regional ports in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, clearing and forwarding agents in Kenya (where a cyber shop was set up in Mombasa), Transit Transport Coordination Authorities and COMESA.

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.3 Transport Services

Has the government adopted improved transportation related policies or plans this year as

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

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.3 Transport Services

Total public and private dollars leveraged with USG support for transportation infrastructure projects

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12,000,000	15,000,000	8	30,000,000	8

1046

4.4.3 Transport Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The program leveraged \$8.5 million mainly for transport services related infrastructure development from AfDB, EU and World Bank. Transit Transport Coordination Authority of the Northern Corridor has already received \$2.5 million to support institutional development from the African Development Bank. COMESA received Euro 6 million from the European Union. The World Bank has agreed to provide further financial assistance for the establishment of trade and transport facilitation forums in COMESA member States and to increase IT support to the Secretariat. This activity has resulted in: improved transportation related policies and plans; transit hours at Malaba the Kenya - Uganda border post have been adjusted and harmonized so that both sides have the same opening hours; the yellow card insurance scheme for transit vehicles has been implemented to provide cross border coverage for vehicles anywhere in the region; there is a regional standing committee that oversees the cargo off-take from the port of Mombasa that meets weekly.

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

Number of baseline or feasibility studies

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

4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
35	34	34	33	24

589

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

chars

In 2007, the program met its target by providing technical assistance for planning, monitoring and evaluating on-going activities. It also offered training seminars and organized dissemination workshops. Due to decrease in resources for this activity, the target for 2008 has been revised to 24. The indicator "Number of special studies" replaced an earlier indicator "Number of baseline or feasibility studies" because definition was more appropriate. Six special line studies on the use of COMESA transit transport facilitation instruments were initiated and will be completed in 2008.

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
890	480	745	672	822	190	105	198	162	232	700	375	547	510	590

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
2	2	6	2	6

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
2	2	2	2	

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	3	7	3	11

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3	3	5	6

On training, ASARECA was considerably above target this year, as they pushed to finish the last year of a grant that was started in 2002. Key partners in the policy process were provided with the skills they need. A new grant that started in 2006 is focused on the reorganization of the association through a new Operational Plan of their own. New targets for capacity building will be set this year. The RATES project will phase out before the end of FY '08. A successor activity will set targets for '09. Both ASARECA and COMESA are working to improve their management systems; specific target areas are being discussed and improved methods of analysis are being developed.

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

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

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

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

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
978	572	1,038	765	695

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2,583	1,975	8,492	2,578	1,826	599	625	3,362	738	-	1,984	1,350	-	1,840	1,088

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
31	21	34	29	26

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
344	330	366	415	450

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
65	46	48	60	15

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
39	57	73	66	25

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Percent change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
57	35	90	45	70

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
58	35	187	44	55

**1124 chars 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

ASARECA exceeded many of its targets as it completed a five-year grant and worked with its many partners to help them diffuse the new technologies and knowledge; a new Agreement is supporting a reorganization under its own Operational Plan and the figures will drop back as it develops fewer, larger projects focused more closely on regional goals. RATES exceeded most of its targets. Intra-regional trade in targeted commodities was 187% over the 2002 baseline; well above the 35% that had been originally projected. Trade with the rest of the world was 90% over the baseline, again well above expectations. Targets for next year are lower, as the program phases out in FY '08,. FY'09 targets will be revised next year as new activities come on board. The indicator on the number of additional hectares under improved technologies was removed as it is not a suitable permanent regional indicator. TWB-MRB engaged 37 Water Users Association and Community Based Organizations in a regional workshop in land and water management best practices critical for stakeholders involvement in sustainable development of the basin.

4.8 Environment\4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

**Number of evaluations**

					process					results					impact					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
35	45	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**4.8 Environment/4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)**

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
200	225	200	250	-

**4.8 Environment/4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)**

**Number of sector assessments**

					environmental					conflict					gender					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	5	5	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**4.8 Environment/4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)**

**Number of special studies**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
8	10	10	12	-

**1487 4.8.3 Program Support (Environment) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

**chars**

USAID/EA through the Environment Team provides core services to 15 countries in the East and Central African region. The team prepared 40 Environmental Examinations (IEE) and other environmental compliance and analysis documents in 12 Missions during FY07, 5 fewer than projected, due to a 50% reduced staffing level on the team. USAID/EA co-funded Environmental Assessment and Management Capacity Building Program (ENCAP) with AFR/SD under a Task Order to EPIQ II, Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening IQC which produced critical IEEs and environmental best practices assistance tools. USAID/EA will no longer be reporting on ENCAP and Africa Bureau will take over funding for ENCAP so the target for 2008 was changed to zero.

The environmental team facilitated four Environmentally-sound Design and Management (ESDM) workshops in FY07; Burundi, two in Sudan, and one for USAID Mission Environmental Officers, CTOs, program officers, and activity managers. Assistance was also provided to five Missions on assessments in Pest and Pesticide Management in compliance with Reg. 216. In addition, ENCAP provided grants to support professional development program in Environmental Assessment, which has led to a significant funding by World Bank for Partnership for Environmental Assessment in Africa (PEAA) through the

through the Capacity and Linkages in Environmental Assessment in Africa (CLEAA) network; and African Experts workshop on the effectiveness of EIA systems in April.

### FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Number of new programmatic approaches successfully introduced in the EA region	5	4
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Number of instances new programmatic approaches are expanded in the EA region.	15	10
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Number of technical activities with African institutions taking a leadership role	9	5
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	Number of new programmatic approaches successfully introduced in the EA region	1	1
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	Number of instances new programmatic approaches are expanded in the EA region.	1	1
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	Number of technical activities with African institutions taking a leadership role	2	1
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of new programmatic approaches successfully introduced in the EA region	4	2
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of instances new programmatic approaches are expanded in the EA region.	11	11
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of technical activities with African institutions taking a leadership role	6	3
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of instances new programmatic approaches are expanded in the EA region.	29	10
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of counseling visits for FP/RH as a result of USG assistance	0	400
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of USG service delivery points providing FP counseling or services	0	40
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of people that have seen or heard a specific USG supported FP/RH message	0	1,000

3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Number of technical activities with African institutions taking a leadership role	6	3
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	# of people affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG supported Anti-Corruption Training	50	75
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	# of Government Officials receiving USG supported Anti-Corruption Training	11	20
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	# of Mechanism Supported	2	4
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of AOR covered by CEWARN	6	6
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of fully operation CEWERUs in IGAD region	5	5
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of linkages created with RECs, CBOs and DPDCs in the region	6	9
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of public outreach events creating awareness and understanding of CEWARN	6	10
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of self evaluating instruments and other M&E related programs applied by CEWARN	2	2
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of other funding sources for CEWARN	4	5
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	% of Member States	30	30
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of people participating in USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more conflicting parties	148,530	130,000
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	# of participants in USG-funded programs supporting participation and inclusion of traditionally marginalized ethnic minority and/or religious minority groups	0	75
4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	Increase in value of all intra-COMESA trade	518m	340m
4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	Reduce the time and cost of moving goods in the COMESA region and along selected transit corridors to improve trade competitiveness.	Reworded as below	
4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	Number of hours necessary to complete border formalities when moving goods across borders	3 days	2 days
4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	Standard: Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards as a result of US assistance.	3	3
4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)	Standard: Number of special studies	0	1
4.4.4 Program Support (Infrastructure)	Standard: Number of special studies	0	1
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	Standard: Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance		3,000
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	Standard: Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance		3,000

4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Standard: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainability NRM and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance	1	3
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Standard: Number of vulnerable households benefitting directly from USG assistance		28,600
4.3.1 Financial Sector Enabling Environment	Standard: Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance		50
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Standard: Number of people receiving USG supported training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	99	1,140