

USAID/GUYANA

ANNUAL REPORT

2002-2004

MARCH 2002

- The attached Results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for Guyana and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Guyana
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Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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ANNUAL REPORT – 2002 USAID/GUYANA

PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

A. Challenges

Since Guyana's first freely and fairly elected post-independence Government took office in 1992 (after 28 years of authoritarian rule), the country has made substantial progress in transitioning to a market-oriented democratic society. Between 1992 and 1997 progress was observed in the areas of macroeconomic policy reform and democracy building. However, contention surrounding the 1997 Presidential election, and inter-ethnic tensions raised by the three-year legal challenge to overturn the result, slowed the pace of economic growth and democratic reform.

A fresh election, held on March 19, 2001, served to confirm the 1997 result, and returned the People's Progressive Party/Civic (PPP/C) to office for its third consecutive term. Unfortunately, the election campaign fed upon deep-seated ethnic rivalries between the Afro-Guyanese and Indo-Guyanese populace, and the violence that erupted in the election's aftermath further weakened an already stagnant economy.

However, in an effort to restore order and quell ethnic unrest, the newly elected President, Bharrat Jagdeo, sought to identify common ground upon which to engage the opposition People's National Congress/Reform (PNC/R) party and its leader, H. Desmond Hoyte, in constructive, reform-oriented, dialogue. By mid-year, inter-party task force committees had been established to consider pressing national and international policy issues. While the dialogue process represents a positive milestone in Guyana's troubled political history, it has also posed a challenge to the implementation of development assistance programs.

Reform efforts are urgently needed in almost every sector, but in the absence of mutually acceptable, inter-party, agreements on fundamental structural and organizational issues, important policy work is not being undertaken. For example, Service Commission appointments (e.g., the Judicial Services Commission, the Public Service Commission, etc.) that are essential for running the Government can not be made until the parties resolve issues surrounding the structure and composition of Parliamentary Committees (responsible for making such appointments). Similarly, the revitalization of Local Government, and holding Local Government elections (identified as a priority need within the context of Poverty Reduction Strategy planning discussions) can not move forward until the parties reach a common understanding on the structure and functions of Local Government (e.g., representation, jurisdiction, finance, etc.). Legislation has virtually ground to a halt, and since the establishment of the inter-party task force committees, Parliament has met infrequently; and when it has met, sessions have been severely truncated.

Poverty also poses a challenge and Guyana remains one of the Western Hemisphere's poorest nations: 35% of the population live below the poverty line (as defined by the Government's recent Living Conditions Survey), with 19% living under conditions of extreme poverty. The economy is built upon a very limited set of agricultural and mineral exports (i.e., rice, sugar, timber, gold, bauxite and seafood) all of which have been affected by the worldwide recession and over-supply. Most of the country's population is concentrated along a narrow coastal zone that lies below sea level, and is subject to seasonal flooding. A substantial portion of the country's development resources is targeted at maintaining sea wall defense infrastructure. Efforts to diversify the economy beyond the country's traditional exports and develop the country's interior resources have begun, but progress toward these objectives has been slow. Nevertheless, the recently-completed Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) represents an opportunity, provided, of course, that the policy dialogue process begins to bear fruit.

Health indicators reflect a similarly daunting challenge. The infant mortality rate stands at 57 per 1,000 and the maternal mortality rate at 188 per 100,000. In 1999, less than half of Guyana's residents had access to potable water. The incidence of communicable vector-borne diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted infections is high. The situation with HIV/AIDS is particularly alarming, with HIV prevalence estimated at 5% to 6%, the second highest in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Out-migration of technically qualified Guyanese, has tended to exacerbate the impact of morbidity and mortality, and human resource issues figure prominently in the calculus of virtually every development assistance intervention.

Within this context, significant progress was achieved in all of the Mission's Program areas.

B. Program Performance

504-001: Improved Climate for Private Investment

Overall, this SO met expectations. However, some targets could not be met due to the uncertain political climate before and immediately after the election. Several planned activities had to be postponed, while the implementation of others was delayed. The climate of fear and uncertainty prompted a downturn in business activities during the first six months of 2001. The slower growth in economic activities in the domestic economy and the global recession also impacted negatively on micro-businesses that depend primarily on domestic growth.

In an effort to stimulate investment, the GOG tabled an Investment Code in Parliament, that is intended to send a signal to investors, particularly foreign private investors, that the investment process is transparent, equitable and non-discretionary. The draft Investment Code, prepared with Program-funded technical assistance in FY 2000, was amended prior to being presented in Parliament, and several key sections were either altered or deleted altogether. Nevertheless, the investment climate improved over the course of the year as a direct consequence of the Investor Roadmap, prepared with Program-funded technical assistance. In particular, the time it takes to make decisions on applications for incentives and other forms of assistance from investors has been greatly reduced. Substantial progress was also observed in the volume of private sector advocacy campaigns emanating from organizations receiving Program-funded technical assistance and training. During this period, a milestone was reached when the GOG recognized the need to strengthen the Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS) to meet World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations and future Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) requirements.

Although some progress has been achieved in promoting and facilitating investment, the GOG may need to redouble its efforts in this area. The World Bank is reviewing the Investment Code tabled in Parliament to determine whether it has met one of the conditions for receiving debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative. Moreover, several impediments that were identified in the Investors Roadmap need to be removed to achieve further reductions in decision/approval time. Program-supported private sector organization (PSO) advocacy campaigns are expected to exert a positive influence on these and other investment issues.

Achievements

Economic Policy: The Government tabled an Investment Code that failed to meet the expectations of investors who were seeking legislation that would guarantee a level playing field, on one hand, and simplify rules of the game on the other. However, some measure of success was achieved through the Investor Roadmap, which investors found to be a very useful tool in understanding and navigating the myriad administrative rules and procedures required to invest in Guyana. Moreover, as a result of the Program's institutional strengthening support, the GNBS, (responsible for setting and enforcing product and quality standards for all goods and services) now has an improved capability to communicate with its stakeholders and customers, and identify internal training needs. The development of standards is critical for local export producers to meet current WTO and future FTAA standards, and take advantage of new market opportunities. Also, with Program-funded technical assistance and training the country's

investment and export promotion agency, Guyana Office for Investment (GO-INVEST), has improved its capacity to deliver services to private investors and exporters. The percentage of potential investors reporting their satisfaction at the services received from GO-INVEST increased dramatically from 43% in 1999 to 94% in 2001, well above the target of 50% in 2001. The average number of months to process investment applications for duty free concessions, land and other discretionary incentives also exceeded target expectations, falling from 7, 19 and 10, respectively, in 1999, to 2, 7, and 4 in 2001.

Private Sector Advocacy: In the past year, the Program responded to requests by four new PSOs for assistance in organizational development and strategic planning. This brings the total number of PSOs receiving such assistance, since the Program's inception, to 12. The strategic plans assist in identifying member expectations and service requirements, as well as the actions needed by the organization to meet these needs in a timely fashion. Numerous advocacy campaigns dealing with local and national-level concerns were conducted during the year, and PSOs are now learning how to advocate effectively with policy-makers on issues that affect their members. Tax reform, an investment code that will boost the confidence of investors, and the removal of bureaucratic impediments to investment continue to be the most critical national-level advocacy areas. While the number of new PSOs has increased over time, from 7 to 12, dues-paying membership within some of initial cohort organizations has tended to either remain the same, or decline as a result of a flat economy and widespread business failures. In view of the current economic climate, membership targets are being reviewed to ensure that these are reasonable performance indicators. Nevertheless, the Program is anticipating that as successful advocacy campaigns resolve economic concerns, and improved services are provided to members, the number of members will increase accordingly. Major membership increases, however, resulting from improvements in the domestic political and economic climate may be beyond the Program's scope, time frame, or manageable interest.

Micro-enterprises: Despite the uncertain political climate and an estimated GDP growth rate of only 1.9% in 2001, micro-enterprise loans disbursed totaled 3,562, with women receiving 69% of the loans. While this number did not meet the annual target, and represented a substantial decrease from the previous year's total (4,082), the number of individuals receiving loans in 2001 actually increased from 2,426 in 2000 to 2,600 in 2001. These figures suggest that many of the previous year's "multiple" loan recipients decided to cut back on the number of loans requested as a direct consequence of the current economic downturn. It is significant in that regard that, due to Program-funded training in the areas of cash flow analysis, lending techniques, and especially identifying and managing loan delinquency, the Program's principal beneficiary, the Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED), was able to reduce the delinquency rate for micro loans from 6.5% in 1999 to 4.3% in 2001.

504-004: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law

This SO seeks to make governance in Guyana more inclusive (by increasing the frequency and magnitude of citizen participation) and rule of law more responsive (by increasing the timeliness of litigation in a just fashion). Achievement of the SO is contingent upon: improving law-making and regulatory processes so that they are more informed and technically sound; increasing the capacity to adjudicate cases in a just and timely manner; institutionalizing the capacity to conduct free and fair elections; strengthening the capacity of target Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to influence public policy; and establishing effective institutions of local governance.

Despite the challenges posed by a heightened climate of fear and uncertainty during the run-up to the March 19, 2001 General and Regional elections, and the public violence that characterized the April-June time period, this SO was able to meet its expectations in 2001.

Achievements

Credible and Competitive Political Processes: USAID's support for the 2001 General and Regional National elections, and particularly the role its advisors played in the areas of electoral administration, voter registration database management, logistics and results reporting, and press/media public relations contributed to achieving a significant result in encouraging credible and competitive political processes.

While the losing opposition party (PNC/R) was openly disgruntled about the results, and many of its members took to the streets in violent protest, international and domestic observer groups unanimously concluded that the election had been free and fair, and that the result did, indeed, reflect the will of the electorate. This unanimous opinion was further buttressed by a subsequent electoral systems audit. Given the extent of election rigging between 1964 and 1992, and the cloud hanging over the 1997 General and Regional elections result (ultimately vitiated by the Supreme Court in December 2000), the achievement of a "clean" result is a significant milestone in Guyana's troubled political history. Moreover, the PNC/R's eventual acceptance of the election result, and agreement to accept the new President's offer to initiate inter-party dialogue on domestic and international policy matters, has signaled a new era of positive political engagement in Guyana.

Our program has been actively working to facilitate inter-party dialogue in the area of Local Government reform. While the PPP/C Government has indicated its desire to hold Local Government elections by the end of 2002 (note: the last Local Government elections were held in 1994), the PNC/R has urged a more cautious approach, stressing the need to re-structure Local Government in line with recently enacted Constitutional amendments. In constitutional reform hearings, and Poverty Reduction Strategy consultations, the public has repeatedly voiced its desire for elected Local Government officers to be more directly responsive to local issues, and authorized to make and enforce policies in line with such concerns. The Program has provided the inter-party Task Force with technical assistance in local finance and electoral systems, and has supported countrywide efforts to engage with citizens in order to achieve an outcome that is acceptable to the Parties and the public alike.

In a similar fashion, the Program has been working with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Speaker of Parliament to institutionalize the process of inter-party dialogue, and broad-based public consultation, within the context of constitutionally-mandated Parliamentary Standing Committees.

Politically Active Civil Society: Citizen input to legislative and policy-making processes has increased during the year. Whereas 39% of the Laws passed by the National Assembly in 2000 involved formal citizen input, 50% of the Laws passed by the National Assembly in 2001 had this type of citizen input. It bears mentioning, however, that all of the legislation with citizen input was related to constitutional amendments, and that none of the other Bills passed had such input. The Program is therefore, currently working to build upon the success of the participatory model employed by Parliament's special select Committee on Constitution Reform, and the recently-concluded Poverty Reduction Strategy consultations, to incorporate into the rules of the newly mandated sector area Standing Committees, provisions for formal public input (e.g. public hearings, position papers, etc.).

Citizen input at the local policy-making level is even less well developed. In Guyana's second largest city, where the Program is conducting pilot-level activities to improve dialogue between Government entities and the community, two-thirds of the city's residents have had no recent experience interacting with the local council on development planning/implementation matters. Nine of ten residents had no recollection of a public meeting having ever been convened for such a purpose, and none of those who could remember such a meeting could definitively state the date of, or the reason for, the last public meeting in their city. Given this state of affairs, the Program has been working with citizens' groups (and in collaboration with the Making Cities Work Program) to initiate dialogue on the city's most pressing development concern-i.e., solid waste management.

Building upon success previously achieved in increasing the percentages of elected female representatives in Parliament (from 17.3% to 30.7%) and Regional Democratic Councils (from 22% to 30%), the program is now working to increase women's political participation in Local Government through targeted training interventions. Currently, women hold 31% of the elected Local Government positions. Hundreds of women have benefited from civic education programs, leadership skill-building workshops, and one-on-one mentoring from women already holding elected offices in regional and national Government.

During the past year, the Program also worked with several target CSOs (women, youth and Amerindians) to strengthen their capacities to effectively engage with policy makers on matters of concern to their respective groups. Progress in this area, however, has been quite slow due to the fact that the target CSOs are uniformly weak and most have no experience working in a collaborative fashion. Only 15 percent of the target CSOs have any experience in developing or conducting advocacy campaigns. Media interest in, and coverage of, issues affecting target CSOs is also quite limited. As a consequence, considerable effort has been required to improve organizational development and networking skills prior to embarking on any advocacy campaigns. An upcoming Democracy and Governance sector assessment will be looking at the program's civil society component, as well as the opportunities (or lack thereof) within the target groups, with an aim to improve program performance.

Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions: A major milestone was achieved in 2000 when the Guyana Elections Commission (GECOM) was established as a permanent, enduring, body. Whereas previous elections had been run by temporary, short-term, contract personnel, GECOM's current structure anticipates career management/administration appointments in most core functional areas. In 2001, 15 percent of core management/administrative positions were filled with long-term career appointments. The GOG is currently funding 39% of GECOM's core operations budget. On-going Program assistance, aimed at professional development of the career appointees, should contribute to establishing GECOM's capacity, as an independent agency, to conduct free and fair elections on a sustainable basis.

Program support for domestic observation efforts during the election campaign and on election day helped to ensure that international observer group conclusions about the freeness and fairness of the election were validated from a local citizen perspective.

Rule Of Law and Respect for Human Rights: Despite Program efforts over the past year to help improve the administration of justice, the justice system has continued to operate in a time consuming and, sometimes, arbitrary manner. Pre-trial detention for persons on remand in criminal cases can extend for 3-4 years in High Court cases, and as much as a year for petty crimes processed by Magistrates' Courts. The civil case backlog remains overwhelming, and at the current rate of disposition, could take four to five years to clear. Despite our interest in improving management and administration of case records in the Supreme Court Registry (the administrative heart of the judicial system), the continuing failure to make key personnel appointments in the Registry made it necessary for the Program to turn its attention to procedural reform and judicial conduct.

With Program-funded technical assistance, the Rules of Court (last amended in 1954) are being modernized with an aim to improve the timeliness of case dispositions. To improve the process of adjudication, the Program has assisted the Chancellor of the Judiciary to prepare a code of conduct for the Judges and Magistrates with a specific enforcement mechanism. Ethics training has been provided, and guidance issued regarding the preparation of case reports. Once the procedures and policies have been adopted, we would expect to see a rapid decline in case postponements and adjournments (currently routine in the Magistrates' Courts), the timely production of case dispositions, and a reduction in the number of complaints about judicial impropriety (currently averaging about 1 per month).

504-003: Improved HIV/AIDS Awareness, Knowledge, and Applied Prevention Strategies

The AIDS pandemic has hit the Caribbean harder than anywhere outside of sub-Saharan Africa. Guyana has the second highest prevalence in the Caribbean next to Haiti. As one of the HIPC eligible countries, Guyana remains one of the poorest in LAC. Poverty, a multi-ethnic and multi-religious population, underlying racial tensions and deteriorated health services capacity, create formidable challenges to arresting the epidemic. The general population's estimated HIV prevalence is 5% to 6% with less than 20% of infected persons aware of their infection. Transmission is primarily heterosexual (80%) with 75% of the infections attributed to youth ages 19-35. In the second quarter of 2001 the number of new HIV/AIDS cases doubled, with some of this increase being attributed to efforts to strengthen the surveillance system. Because of its rapidly increasing HIV prevalence, Guyana has been classified as a priority one country by UNAIDS and as a high focus county in the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) Global AIDS Program.

USAID's NGO-based strategy focussing on improved awareness, knowledge, and applied prevention activities targeting youth ages 8 to 25 was launched very quickly in the Spring of 2000 and remains on-target. A Youth Risk Assessment Survey established baseline percentages of HIV/AIDS misconceptions, risk perceptions and condom use. Based on this information, the awareness and education component of the program is targeting youth and promoting positive behavior change. The Project's comprehensive communication strategy is using all channels - print, radio, and television as well as other educational materials and informal "rap" sessions to engage youth in self risk assessment and in helping to reduce the stigma faced by those affected by the virus and their families. The Youth HIV/AIDS project's outreach activities reached over 55,000 during 2000-2001 and 40,000 from June 2001 to the end of the year. The Youth HIV/AIDS project continued to raise the profile of HIV/AIDS and safe sex practices in the media and by conducting high visibility events. As a key strategy to affect behavior change, this year USAID's HIV/AIDS youth project used the interactive training manual developed in 2000 to increase peer educator membership by 236%.

Condom distribution by Program-funded NGOs increased again by 30% (from 350,000 pieces to 480,000) even though faced with constraints in accessing condoms from the government for several months. Technical support to the National AIDS Program Secretariat for condom logistics to address access and distribution issues was postponed due to delays in another donor's program which was to provide funding for a logistics officer to manage the new system. In order to advance this important initiative, USAID has agreed to provide bridge funding for the position until resources become available later this year. A social marketing assessment postponed by travel limitations imposed after September 11, is now scheduled to commence in March, 2002.

Project NGOs continued to work very successfully together and as a group gained considerable recognition with target audiences, among donors and with the GOG. In fact, the Project is the only sustained NGO collaborative model in Guyana.

Overall, the SPO exceeded expectations for 2001.

Achievements

Program Reach: The Guyana HIV/AIDS Youth Project, active in only three regions a year ago, is now active in seven regions. The number of NGO partners has also increased from five to eight during the same time period. Amerindian, riverine, and hinterland communities are now targeted as well as youth populations within high-risk mining camps and prisons. NGOs report making over 700 one-to-one referrals to quality health services, 180 media appearances, and receiving 10 times as many phone calls as they did the previous year. The staff of NGOs has remained quite minimal. However, NGO technical capacity continues to grow, and the enthusiasm generated by the Project has increased volunteer participation to meet new client demands.

Increased Institutional Capacity: In 2001 NGO Project Partners benefited from crisis intervention/peer counselor training, computer courses (Microsoft Word, Excel, Power Point) and external technical support in behavior change communications skills and strategy/proposal writing. These new skills enabled the NGOs to increase the range of services that could be offered to their target communities. Two NGOs will be opening their doors this year as voluntary counseling and testing sites. In addition most of the partners now include basic care and support to People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) through provision of meals, staple food items, toiletries, school uniforms and fees. As a result of USAID's structured support and capacity building efforts to the NGO consortium, new funding opportunities have arisen. For example, UNICEF, the UNAIDS Theme Group, and even the GOG have contracted the NGOs to undertake programs ranging from the production of topical debates for television to designing educational billboards, and creating programs about "AIDS In the Workplace".

Peer Education: The number of active, trained and supervised peer educators soared from 320 to 760 during the last year. These peer educators are trained in counseling and communication and have support mechanisms within their corresponding NGO. Peer education reaches 3,000 members of formal

sporting and youth groups. Innovative “street education” continually targets over 200 mini bus drivers and conductors as well as nearly 17,000 “limers” (youth hanging out) through the use of mobile clinics and transient volunteers leading “rap” sessions at popular sites. All peer education is founded in a behavior change continuum and work plan that focuses on risk assessment and encourages positive, healthy lifestyles. Use of media and high-visibility events such as large sporting competitions and the annual World AIDS Day Theatre presentation are coupled with regular group sessions and one-to-one interaction in activities. Two examples are the popular door-to-door campaigns targeting community neighborhoods and the peer educator “team pairs” that operate effectively in the hinterland regions.

High-Profile Events: In this, the Year of the Volunteer, the Guyana HIV/AIDS Youth Project has been chosen by the United Nations to represent its efforts on Volunteer Odyssey. This television special will showcase best practices in volunteerism across the globe. High-profile public events that once occurred infrequently now occur monthly. Two NGOs collaborated to implement one such event, “Ready Body Fever;” a day of sports and entertainment drawing near to 15,000 people. Another NGO took the lead in targeting mini bus drivers and conductors with “Ready Body Boom Blast” that held the attention of thousands with a broad and innovative program. One of the well-established events, the “Phillip Vanderhyden Walkathon” brings hundreds of people annually to retrace the path of a prominent PLWHA’s last march through the streets of troubled neighborhoods; spreading messages that stigma must be erased. It is noteworthy that this year’s World AIDS Day performance, “The Flame and the Ribbon,” (focussing on two adolescents stigmatized by their peers for their father’s HIV status) had to be extended for two additional nights to cater for the vastly increased numbers of patrons. Finally, a Youth Skills Summit brought 150 at-risk youth together at an outdoor camp for several days to train them in life skills, and more particularly HIV/AIDS knowledge. These same 150 peers developed at the summit each year continue to be active contributors today.

Alliances: Although most Guyanese NGOs tend to operate in isolation, independent from organizations sharing similar interests and viewpoints, participants in the Guyana HIV/AIDS Youth Project collaborate extensively and effectively with a variety of community and donor partners. The National AIDS Program continues to actively participate in the Project Steering Committee and the Program’s community-based activities. Since the program’s inception, financial support through external grants has been very beneficial. In year one, the Japanese Grass Roots Grant was awarded for \$45,000 to equip the offices and the Kirby Grant bolstered media coverage. In 2001, a UNAIDS grant for \$28,000 expanded materials production and behavior change communications for all Program NGOs, and a USAID Core Initiative Small Grant for \$4,000 assisted one of the NGOs to initiate a program supporting people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. Later in 2001, a grant from the Commonwealth Youth Program/Caribbean Center assisted in funding a dessert theatre for the business and diplomatic community. USAID’s highly successful collaboration with the Peace Corps in volunteer placements in Project NGOs and outlying hinterland communities effectively extended HIV/AIDS prevention and support activities. Finally, USAID will continue efforts to build a strong alliance with the CDC as it initiates a new field program focused on improving surveillance, laboratories, medical counseling and treatment.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives					
1 Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A X		
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?					
3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.					
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X			
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X			
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)						
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met			
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X			
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X			

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A X		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		Data Quality Assessed 7/2000 by means of election observer reports
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27 Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

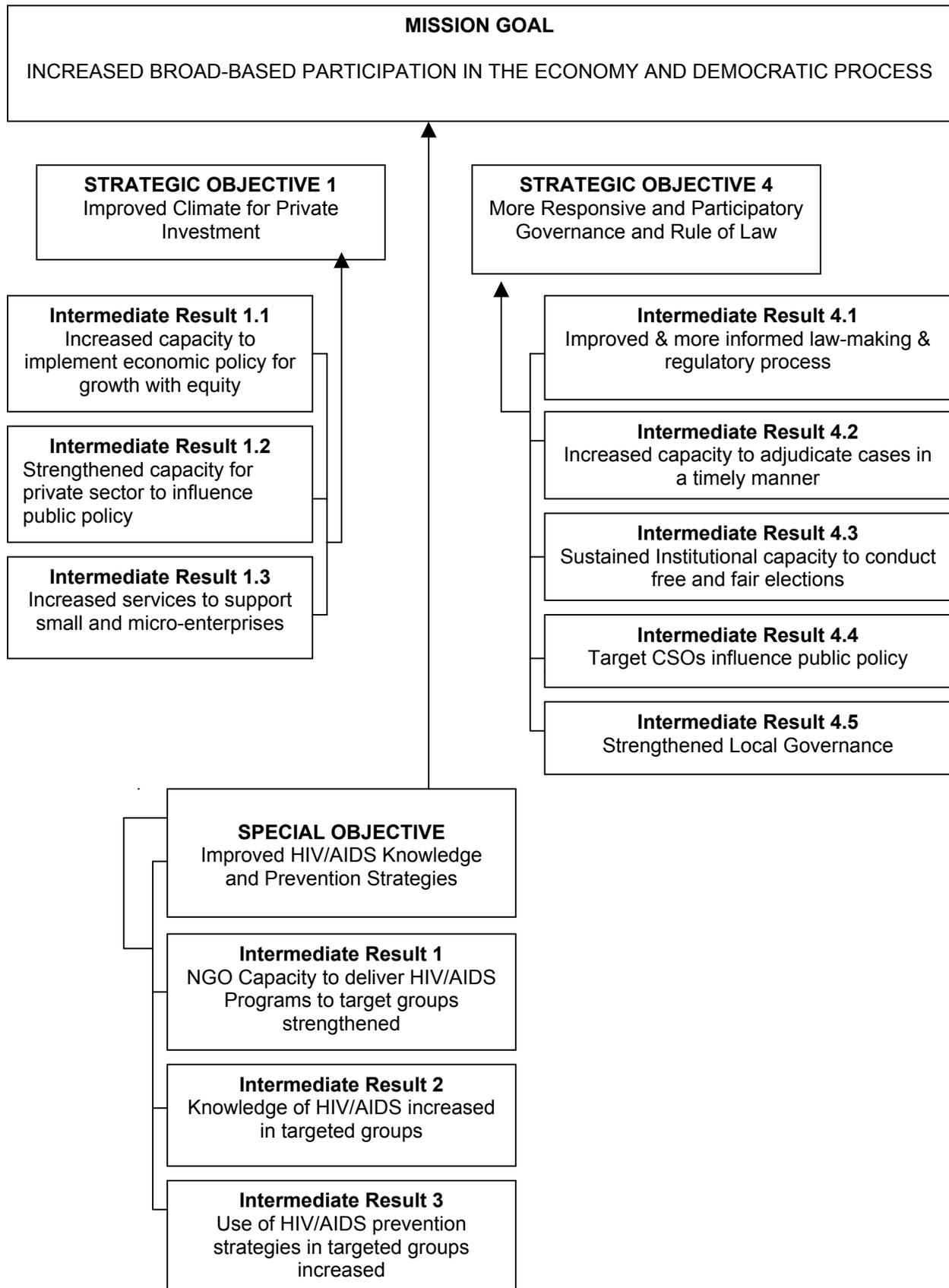
Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7 a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8 Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					
HIV/AIDS Report					

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)				
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)				
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)				
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)				
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)				

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15 Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					
16 Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		
17 Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		

Global Climate Change					
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
18 Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix					

USAID/Guyana Strategic Framework



ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

All ongoing Strategic Objectives are in compliance with their approved IEEs. As the Mission moves forward in designing its new Country Strategy for 2003-2008, new IEEs will be needed.