



USAID | ASIA

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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INFORMATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

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SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Performance Report for Burma

I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the impact of USAID's activities on the critical issues that the USG is working to address in Burma. Though various USG agencies work together to achieve our transformational diplomacy goals for Burma, the attached Performance Report focuses on the work of USAID as outlined in the FY07 Operational Plan. Until FY07, USAID programs in Burma were accounted for as part of the larger USAID regional program in Asia.

The challenges in Burma are daunting and the operating environment difficult. Despite the obstacles, RDMA has implemented programs inside and outside of Burma within the guidelines of U.S. foreign policy. The RDMA's achievements have helped to prepare the country for the future by training the media, providing social services like HIV/AIDS prevention, and addressing humanitarian needs of Burmese refugees, migrants, and internally displaced people along the Thailand-Burma border.

Highlights include the RDMA's media activities that helped improve getting news in and out of Burma and successfully increased news quality and provided more diverse and balanced information about the worsening situation in Burma to a wide audience--internationally, regionally, and within Burma itself. USAID humanitarian assistance programs increased access to and improved the quality of education for 200,000 Burmese migrants and refugees in Thailand, as well as internally displaced children, youth, and adults in Eastern Burma. Approximately 700,000 people received substantial health care access and services through program established health clinics and mobile health teams. The RDMA was also able to engage civil society on HIV/AIDS and strengthen response and surveillance protocols to fight Avian Influenza.

I am pleased to endorse the RDMA's FY 2007 Performance Report for Burma. The data collected to report on the results of USAID's program in Burma has been recently assessed to verify its quality.

Clearance:

MFrancis, USAID/RDMA/PDO
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<u>MF</u>	Date: <u>11/16/07</u>
<u>SW</u>	Date: <u>11/16/07</u>
<u>RW</u>	Date: <u>11/16/07</u>

Burma FY07 Performance Report
Acronym List
November 16, 2007

AI	Avian Influenza
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ARVs	Anti-Retroviral drugs
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD	Compact Disc
EC	European Commission
EFL	English as a Foreign Language
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSW	Female Sex Workers
FY	Fiscal Year
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
H5N1	Influenza A virus
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IO	Initial Opportunistic drugs
IU	Indiana University
MARPs	Most-at-Risk Population
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MPS	Minimum Package of Services
NGO (s)	Non-Governmental Organization (s)
QuiLT	Quality in Language Teaching
PLHA	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RDMA	Regional Development Mission – Asia
3DF	Three Diseases Fund
TB	Tuberculosis
TMoE	Thai Ministry of Education
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/W	United States Agency for International Development-Washington
USG	United States Government
WHO	World Health Organization

Burma 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

The challenges in Burma are daunting and the operating environment difficult. Despite the obstacles, RDMA has, within the guidelines of US foreign policy for Burma, implemented programs inside and outside of Burma. The RDMA's achievements have helped to prepare the country for the future by training the media, providing social services like HIV/AIDS prevention, and addressing humanitarian needs of Burmese refugees, migrants, and internally displaced people along the Thailand-Burma border.

The RDMA's media activities helped improve getting news in and out of Burma, successfully increased news quality, and provided more diverse and balanced information about the worsening situation in Burma to a wide audience--internationally, regionally, and within Burma itself. The fact that Burma received widespread media coverage during the September 2007 demonstrations succeeded in mobilizing the entire international community to insist that the Burmese regime begin a genuine dialogue leading to democracy and national reconciliation. Capacity-building of journalists, NGOs, and civil society groups enabled people to experience greater freedom of expression and to understand the importance and necessity of democratic improvement for Burma. RDMA education programs assisted the professional development of the future leaders of a democratic Burma.

USAID humanitarian assistance programs increased access to and improved the quality of education for 200,000 Burmese migrants and refugees in Thailand, as well as internally displaced children, youth, and adults in Eastern Burma. Approximately 700,000 persons received substantial health care access and services through program established health clinics and mobile health teams.

RDMA partners working on HIV/AIDS held two national workshops inside Burma for female sex workers and men having sex with men, attracting significant numbers. This effort raised HIV/AIDS awareness and enabled the RDMA to assist this vulnerable population.

The RDMA Avian Influenza (AI) activities strengthened response and surveillance protocols through technical assistance and training provided to counterparts. Details of this are included as an addendum to this report in addition to what is reported in the Global Health report separately.

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

The program exceeded its targets and reached more people in Burma by assisting Burmese journalists and media outlets. Seminars, media publication grants, and the provision of short and long courses for Burmese-in-exile media led to gradual improvement in reaching internally displaced people, migrants, and border communities. Burmese media production grantees produced 4,236 Burmese-related news stories, and 1,017 were reprinted by other media groups. Burmese production grantees produced 1,068 hours of audio programming in FY 07.

Electronic platforms and media significantly increased the flow of up-to-date and relevant information to and from Burma, which improved communication greatly. The availability of a CD-based journalism training manual in both English and Burmese as well as Burmese-language Microsoft Office software

opened up new avenues of communication. The increased capacity of Burmese-in-exile journalists to be able to use media tools such as radio, opened new opportunities to convey messages in Burmese and in ethnic languages both internationally and locally.

The Chang Mai journalism school remains the signature of the program for those who would otherwise not receive training. The introduction of new media courses such as intermediate-level journalism, democratic transition, as well as a training of trainers course empowered participants with new techniques, knowledge, and abilities that will better enable them to perform their roles as journalists.

Through the Journalism School's Alumni Fund Program and Production Grants, the program provided grants to 12 new and nascent Burmese exile media organizations. This support has helped these organizations grow and become more established as professional media organizations with better media systems in place that will help sustain the changes that have been initiated. The program achieved greater results by leveraging support from existing news organizations, such as ethnic media organizations, Bangkok-based newspapers, and international news services. These organizations provided internship opportunities for journalists. In FY 07, the program experienced higher overall demand for the services of the new journalist graduates compared to previous years.

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

During FY07, the Burma Media Capacity Building Program played a key role in conveying news, information, and images about the crisis in Burma to the rest of the world and inside Burma itself. The program, designed to train Burmese pro-democracy organizations to improve the quality and dissemination of news and information reaching Burmese citizens, refugees, and exiles, carried out a wide range of formal and informal activities to facilitate this communication flow, which is the result of years of work and training to get such a reporting system in place. In addition, the program supported professional and institutional capacity building for media individuals and organizations that reached a larger number of journalists than expected.

In achieving this role, the program increased its training support to Burma and Thailand-based Burmese journalists through introducing a new educational program on Globalization and Media, covering subjects such as regional politics, democratic transition, environment, and health, as well as a longer-term training of trainers course. The Journalism School graduated 17 students who completed eight-month training programs, followed by courses in advanced journalism and radio reporting. The school also provided students with internship programs and assisted them with job placement. So far, the School has 55 alumni, 70 % of whom continue to work in the media field, and others who are working with NGOs or in refugee camps. With the new program on radio training some alumni successfully secured contracts with international broadcasting organizations such as Radio Free Asia and the Voice of America.

At the end of FY07, 265 Burmese journalists received training, Eight of these Burmese journalists received lengthy, intensive training (akin to the Journalism School for exile media), including month-long internships with English-language media organizations in Bangkok, such as Reuters, The Nation, and the Bangkok Post. Some had an opportunity to do internships at the British Broadcasting Corporation in London, while many others preferred to return to work with their home, ethnic-based media organizations. Finally, progress made this year included expanding the scope of training to reach Burmese journalists displaced to China.

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

During FY07, the program trained 265 Burmese journalists of whom 70 were from inside Burma. In addition, it supported 42 non-state news outlets: 20 inside Burma, 18 exile groups and 4 international agencies.

Training journalists inside Burma poses special challenges to keep the activity low profile and therefore safe for participants, yet remain effective. Hence the RDMA has employed creative solutions to overcome obstacles encountered that have made training this group difficult, such as finding sites within Burma other than the American Center for holding workshops or incurring travel expenses to transport exile Burmese journalists to Chiang Mai in northern Thailand.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

The RDMA's HIV/AIDS and Avian Influenza assistance are part of a USG humanitarian effort to prevent new infections, mitigate the effects of the diseases both within and outside of Burma, and help the country from descending further into a public health crisis.

This year the RDMA significantly built upon and expanded its successful HIV/AIDS program. AI funding is not in the Burma FY 07 Operational Plan but rather in the Global Health Operational Plan, an addendum related to the Avian Influenza funding is attached in order to provide a clearer picture of the comprehensive infectious disease interventions that the RDMA manages.

For HIV/AIDS programming the RDMA works in 9 of the 14 states and divisions of Burma, targeting the most-at-risk populations (MARPs). During the past year, USAID and its partners equaled or surpassed most of its targets despite Burmese government restrictions and the current unrest. Following USG sanctions, grantees do not work with the Government, however they still need Government permission to operate within the country.

The Government of Burma tightly restricts the activities of NGOs; NGO registration lacks clear regulations, and new guidelines for the operations of NGOs and UN agencies have been erratically enforced. The latter situation has not yet created any significant difficulties for health counterparts in Burma. The RDMA managed to increase the number of civil society organizations providing health services to vulnerable populations.

The HIV/AIDS program increased access to prevention interventions for the most-at-risk populations by opening new drop-in centers and mobilizing civil society participation to address the HIV/AIDS problem. These activities increased the care, support, and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS. The RDMA has improved and expanded its work with these populations through increased work with international organizations and civil society groups who have extended the HIV/AIDS-care and awareness network. The benefits of this program have multiplied appreciably increasing prevention coverage and safer behavioral practices among MARPS, as well as improving quality of life and life-saving among those who are infected with HIV/AIDS.

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

By their tenacious and diplomatic negotiation skills, in combination with the planned program activities, the RDMA's implementing partners achieved major accomplishments this year. Obtaining permission from the Ministry of Health to allow HIV/AIDS rapid testing at project sites, obviated the need to send blood samples to government laboratories and guaranteed anonymity of testing. This change increased participation among those who had feared their anonymity being compromised; the number of MARPS returning for test results increased from 76% in 2006 to 93% in 2007. In FY07, HIV/AIDS activities in Burma were implemented by three prime partners and their sub partners.

Other specific results attributed to this funding during FY07 include:

- The RDMA leveraged approximately \$1 million from other donors such as the 'Three Diseases Fund' (3DF) UNFPA, UNAIDS, and the EC, enabling a 60% increase of drop-in centers.
- Overcoming government obstacles to work in Burma; currently 31 civil society and local NGOs have been mobilized to strengthen the range of prevention, care and support activities, of which 17 new organizations will receive support from 3 DF next year.
- Due to the success of last year's programming, six new drop-in-centers were opened in secondary cities during FY07, increasing the number of centers operating in seven states to 12. A total of 138 peer educators were trained this year.
- Nine new community and home-based care activities have been strengthened and expanded.
- 2,979 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) were provided with care services through USAID direct support in FY07.
- The MPS model in Rangoon demonstrated high coverage (80%) among female sex workers (FSWs).

Addressing stigma and discrimination caused by gender and HIV/AIDS is an integral component of the HIV/AIDS program. A campaign against stigma and discrimination, including gender, was held on World's AIDS Day in December 06. Accompanying this campaign were TV spots shown on both TV stations in Burma during prime time hours.

A fourth round of targeted Knowledge, Aptitude and Practice Survey were carried out among FSWs during this last year. Consistent condom use among FSWs increased from 69% in 2004 to 78% in 2006 after having received the minimum package of services through the USAID-funded program.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.4 Avian Influenza

Avian Influenza (AI) work in Burma, implemented by FAO and WHO through field support funding, includes animal and human surveillance and response activities. Due to restrictions on aid to Burma activities, only \$474,900 of the \$1,000,000 obligated in FY07 funding has thus far been approved. The Government of Burma has been committed to preventing and controlling AI and has been very transparent about animal outbreaks occurring within its borders. However, in addition to common regional challenges, such as overstretched human resources and a shortage of qualified epidemiologists, the international restrictions on aid resulted in less AI funding flowing to Burma than any other country in the region.

Even with this limited funding, key achievements have been made through USG funding, including:

- through procurement of equipment and training of staff, there is now laboratory capacity in-country to identify H5N1 infections in both animals and humans;
- surveillance and rapid response teams, comprising both animal and human health sectors, have been established and trained in 17 states /divisions, which has led to faster response times and earlier containment

of outbreaks;

- protocols are being refined for implementation of an early warning system for detection of clusters of severe ARI and notification of atypical/severe pneumonia;
- poultry surveillance system capacity has been strengthened through technical assistance to revise standard operating procedures and operational cost support for implementing active disease surveillance;
- an international consultant determined specific needs for retrofitting central laboratory to ensure appropriate biocontainment;
- in order to protect animal and human health workers from contracting the disease, USAID/W delivered a total of 9,000 personal protective equipment (PPEs) and 50 decontamination kits for use during outbreaks and;
- a PPE logistics workshop was held involving 34 animal health, human health, and laboratory staff to determine where best to preposition PPEs and identify further needs.

AI still poses high risks for Burma in both human and animal health and could lead to global public health insecurity if further animal outbreaks occur and can not be controlled. There are outstanding needs in surveillance and response capacity, including implementation of the early warning system, biosecurity projects, and increasing epidemiological skills, that FAO and WHO are positioned to meet if future funding is approved.

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

To develop the FY07 OP, USAID partners used the FY06 year work plan for estimating targets, which were based on results that would be obtained from all resources, including non-USAID support. Due to this error, the targets were set too high and therefore unrealistic. USAID worked closely with the partners during this past reporting period to revise the targets as well as to standardize the methodology for target estimation to include both direct and indirect USAID support in accordance with Emergency Plan reporting guidance. This also ensures consistency across both OP and Emergency Plan reporting systems. In FY07, USAID supported prevention interventions among at-risk populations. The RDMA leveraged funds from other donors to complement the program and supported prevention activities targeting clients of FSW and other high-risk populations. These efforts reached 485,663 individuals with prevention activities. Six clinical outlets were operated by Medicines Du Monde and local NGOs. This year, USAID provided small grants through 24 CBOs and local NGOs to provide home and community based care for PLHA and their families. As a result, 4,385 individuals were provided with care, 2.5 times greater than the original target. The RDMA obtained permission from the Ministry of Health to allow HIV/AIDS rapid testing at project sites guaranteed anonymity of testing, thereby exceeding the voluntary counseling and testing target by 133%.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

As part of the humanitarian assistance provided to Burmese, the RDMA improved access to quality, standardized education for people inside Burma and along its border with Thailand. The RDMA expanded the program into 2 more provinces and increased capacity building for the Teacher Preparation Center and Special Education training, while extending services to students with physical and mental disabilities; this allowed 652 disabled students access to education. Curriculum development and migrant/IDP educator development increased education opportunities for vulnerable populations that were underserved last year. In FY07, migrant, refugee, and IDP students had access to art and literacy classes in Shan language. Schools in refugee camps in Thailand also provided training in Thai language which better enabled students to acclimate to their surroundings.

As a result of the increasing of capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs), in terms of organizational and management skills, the refugee and migrant community leadership can now expand, improve, and increase its outreach. Success and lessons learned from training programs led to the development of training curricula and four training manuals for CBOs that will foster a long-term solution for CBOs in this field as long as the need for their services persists. The program also extended collaboration with Thailand as the host country. One of the sub-grantees agreed with the Thai Ministry of Education (MoE) to conduct an action research on best practices for migrant education. This provided a tool for the MoE to use in decision-making on the status of migrant schools in Thailand and provided a focal point for one of the many policy discussions that this program fosters.

Access to higher education for the children of Burmese pro-democracy activists and highly-qualified, promising disadvantaged students was broadened through: placement in a fully-funded higher education program in Thailand; 11 scholarships granted in partnership with a U.S. university; 15 students enrolled in a distance learning program; Quality in Language Teaching (QuiLT) certificates; English as a Foreign Language (EFL) courses, for example. This year, about 340 teachers completed QuiLT and EFL courses, which will now be able to reach a broader population. Educational services were improved significantly and expanded to other geographical areas through a partnership with Thai universities and NGOs.

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

The Thailand-Burma border project provided education and training for more than 192,000 Burmese refugees, migrants, and IDPs, and trained educators to develop skills and knowledge that can be used to implement an effective education system upon return to Burma.

The RDMA recorded a continued improvement of the quality of education for migrants, refugees and IDP students. More than 500 teachers were trained in student-centered teaching methodologies, which enabled RDMA to exceed FY07 targets for students trained. Educational support to 652 students with special needs was provided creating a foundation for independent living. Migrant educator development improved as hundreds of migrant teachers received training in curriculum and teaching skills, child development, and early intervention and inclusive education are now able to expand their outreach. Some Mon teachers also received opportunities to teach Mon language to Mon students in Thai schools, enabling the students to further develop the reading, writing, and speaking skills of their homeland. This year, education service to IDP educators also expanded to the Shan reaching over 700 students.

Education infrastructure and materials were also improved this year. Five classrooms were constructed while four others were repaired to service refugees, migrants, and IDP students. Grade 1-6 teaching curricula between Thailand and migrant schools were integrated and translated from Thai to Karen and Burmese, and with Thai Ministry of Education (TMoE) support, the new standardized curricula will be implemented in migrant schools.

Teacher service needs in refugee camps were met and extended addressing teacher availability concerns. Karen Education Department, with the RDMA's sub-grant support, expanded its support to Teacher Preparation Centers in four refugee camps to ensure a graduating class that will fill attrition gaps as others depart for third country resettlement.

One other significant accomplishment was a preliminary agreement between the World Education

Consortium and the Thai MoE to jointly implement Action Research in targeted provinces, which would closely examine best practices in migrant education.

Importantly, community-based organizations involved in this project enhanced their personnel and institutional capacity in organizational and management skills of refugees and migrant community leadership.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.2 Higher Education

Education assistance to Burmese refugees and improved teacher training, the provision of teachers, and distance education opportunities enabled the RDMA to provide a more comprehensive educational development package to program participants.

The distance learning program enrolled 11 new students who will earn Associate Degrees from a major U.S. university.

To advance professional development for teaching professionals, a language teaching certificate program and teacher development workshops were provided to 340 teachers altogether. In fact, a non-degree 'E-Teacher' Program for English teaching professionals in developing countries, presently offered by the Department of State, has been discussed as an option to advance assistance for the Distance Education Program.

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

Regarding the number of learners enrolled in primary schools, the Thai-Burma Border Consortium's 45,911 students (out of 127,000) are not disaggregated into gender statistics. This will change and gender statistics will be requested for FY 08.

Regarding the number of learners enrolled in secondary schools, the Thai-Burma Border Consortium's 13,825 (out of 44,755) are not disaggregated into gender statistics.

Regarding classrooms constructed and repaired with USG assistance: five classrooms were constructed in border refugee camp areas and internally displaced people (IDP) communities, while four other classrooms were repaired in migrant community areas and internally displaced people communities.

Regarding the 56,588 textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided with USG assistance: 7,392 were provided to refugees; 16,264 were provided to migrants; and 32,932 were provided to internally displaced people. The RDMA exceeded the FY07 target due to a change in the focus of the implementing partner who identified a gap and changed their focus as a result.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.2 Higher Education

10 students are the maximum numbers of new students each year (for the two-year program) that can be comfortably hosted within the American Center and monitored by the resident advisor. Ten Burmese students were granted scholarships to study the Associate Degree Program in partnership with the Indiana University.

To date some 50 students have now benefited from this program of who half are women.

FY08 targets notes

Regarding number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools, it is expected that about 45,911 students to be reported by the Thai-Burma Border Consortium will not be disaggregated statistics by gender due to the difficulty in getting good data based on gender.

Regarding number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools, it is expected that about 13,825 students to be reported by the Thai-Burma Border Consortium will not be disaggregated statistics by gender.

Program Area Performance \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions

The program provided health interventions targeting Burmese migrants residing in eight provinces in Thailand, refugees in nine border camps, and internally displaced people (IDPs) in three states in Burma.

Under this assistance exceptionally strong working relationships were developed with Thai Provincial Public Health Authorities. With the RDMA support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) recruited and trained 87 community health workers, 578 health volunteers, and 57 traditional birth attendants. These new workers now work in Burmese migrant communities to communicate important health messages, provide interpretation, and assist MoPH staff in handling migrant cases at Thai health facilities. The MoPH expanded migrant-friendly health services to the most isolated communities through the establishment of 39 health posts, 16 health corners, and mobile outreach clinics. In addition, comprehensive Avian Influenza prevention and response activities began in all nine Burmese refugee camps along the Thai/Burma border as well as support to community health and reproductive and child health care continued to over 23,000 refugees residing in two camps in Mae Hong Son Province.

Facility-based healthcare services for Burmese were strengthened through: a development of migrant health information system pilot project to better track migrant usage of the health system; technical support to in-camp reproductive and child health and community health programs, and; health facility assessment in 25 hospitals and health centers aimed at recommendations for improvements in the future.

Capacity building of refugee and migrant community-based organizations were also improved in terms of better design and management of community-based health and education activities. For example, Mae Tao Clinic provided quality comprehensive health services, such as reproductive and child health, medical care, eye care and emergency referrals, which provided primary healthcare service to at least 17,000 IDPs and local populations.

The Burma program also provided leadership in policy discussion with the Royal Thai Government. Some 34 individuals and 19 organizations from three migrant networks formed the Migrant Working Group to facilitate positive changes in the policies related to refugee and migrant access to healthcare and education, coordinating and providing information to other international organizations, the media and the general public.

Program Element Performance \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions \ 5.1.2 Assistance and Recovery

This project assisted Burmese refugees, displaced persons, and pro-democracy groups to improve access to basic preventative and primary healthcare, to improve nutrition and food security, and to improve the capacity and management skills of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and refugee community leaders.

Achievements included capacity building for migrant community health workers who provided a broad range of services for migrant communities, including health education, health consultations, home visits, interpretation service, health post staffing. Service of these health workers also resulted in more than 25,000 children received polio vaccinations for the first time under this program and included professional assistance in responding to Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and severe diarrhea outbreaks in Chiang Rai and Tak Provinces.

Facilities-based services highlighted a success of this project as 17 new community health posts were established in remote migrant areas of Mae Hong Son and Chiang Rai, in addition to 39 new health posts were established earlier in the year. This year also observed greater outreach through mobile public health teams as eight new migrant communities received Ministry of Public Health's mobile health clinic services in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai. In addition, about 803 refugees in all nine camps and 646 migrants/Thai nationals who received eyeglasses.

Other achievements covered: five new sub-grants began and targeted over 300,000 internally displaced people in conflict-impacted areas within Burma; one sub-grant awarded to border health NGOs to conduct Avian Influenza prevention and response measures in all nine refugee camps; and one public campaign on restrictive provincial decree that limited the ability of migrants to travel or use mobile phones. Institutional capacity building for community-based organizations increased as 235 CBO participants received training in community mobilization, project design and proposal writing, basic accounting, project management and strategic planning.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Burma

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Journalists Trained with USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100	265	100	125	-	-	84	-	50	-	-	181	-	75

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted By USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10	42	10	28

681

2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

During FY07, the program trained 265 Burmese journalists of whom 70 were from inside Burma. In addition, it supported 42 non-state news outlets: 20 inside Burma, 18 exile groups and 4 international agencies.

Training journalists inside Burma poses special challenges to keep the activity low profile and therefore safe for participants, yet remain effective. Hence the RDMA has employed creative solutions to overcome obstacles encountered that have made training this group difficult, such as finding sites within Burma other than the American Center for holding workshops or incurring travel expenses to transport exile Burmese journalists to Chiang Mai in northern Thailand.

3 Investing in People - Burma

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals newly initiating antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period (includes

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100	28	100	-

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

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
-	885,701	62,131	684,390	-	-	-	27,369	-	-	-	-	-	34,762	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals receiving antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period (includes PMTCT+ sites)

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
-	150	107	250	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	55	-

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
-	54	43	54	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 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
-	218	351	374	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 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
-	46	80	62	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in HIV-related policy development

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10	6	15	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 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
-	16	29	23	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in the provision of laboratory-related activities

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

3.1 Health\3.1.1 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
-	16	291	29	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals who ever received antiretroviral therapy by the end of the reporting period (includes PMTCT+ sites)

					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
-	164	139	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

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

					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
-	17,080	4,863	17,238	-	-	-	2,638	-	-	-	-	2,225	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of laboratories with capacity to perform 1) HIV tests and 2) CD4 tests and/or lymphocyte tests

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	15	8	15	-

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
-	16	32	29	-

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
-	6	32	11	-

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
-	-	-	1	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of service outlets providing antiretroviral therapy (includes PMTCT+ sites)

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

3.1 Health\3.1.1 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
-	18	8	18	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of targeted condom service outlets

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	4,600	5,334	4,600	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of tests performed at USG-supported laboratories during the reporting period: 1) HIV

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	34,160	13,576	34,476	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 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
-	30	29	35	-

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
-	1,755	2,979	2,520	-	-	-	1,964	-	-	-	-	-	1,285	-

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
-	166	122	265	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Total number of service outlets providing HIV-related palliative care (including TB/HIV)

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	12	6	21	-

To develop the FY07 OP, USAID partners used the FY06 year work plan for estimating targets, which were based on results that would be obtained from all resources, including non-USAID support. Due to this error, the targets were set too high and therefore unrealistic. USAID worked closely with the partners during this past reporting period to revise the targets as well as to standardize the methodology for target estimation to include both direct and indirect USAID support in accordance with Emergency Plan reporting guidance. This also ensures consistency across both OP and Emergency Plan reporting systems. In FY07, USAID supported prevention interventions among at-risk populations. The RDMA leveraged funds from other donors to complement the program and supported prevention activities targeting clients of FSW and other high-risk populations. These efforts reached 485,663 individuals with prevention activities. Six clinical outlets were operated by Medicines Du Monde and local NGOs. This year, USAID provided small grants through 24 CBOs and local NGOs to provide home and community based care for PLHA and their families. As a result, 4,385 individuals were provided with care, 2.5 times greater than the original target. The RDMA obtained permission from the Ministry of Health to allow HIV/AIDS rapid testing at project sites guaranteed

d testing at project sites guaranteed anonymity of testing, thereby exceeding the voluntary counseling and testing target by 133%.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	900	3,582	900	1,231	-	-	1,902	-	709	-	-	1,680	-	522

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	11	11	-	1

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	21,766	17,380	28,436	16,130	-	-	8,440	-	7,890	-	-	8,940	-	8,240

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	81,261	127,000	90,765	105,300	-	-	43,009	-	32,409	-	-	38,080	-	26,980

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3,255	44,755	3,520	36,955	-	1,578	15,474	1,760	10,524	-	1,677	15,456	1,760	12,606

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	220	56,588	30,000	-

1089
chars

3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Regarding the number of learners enrolled in primary schools, the Thai-Burma Border Consortium's 45,911 students (out of 127,000) are not disaggregated into gender statistics. This will change and gender statistics will be requested for FY 08.

Regarding the number of learners enrolled in secondary schools, the Thai-Burma Border Consortium's 13,825 (out of 44,755) are not disaggregated into gender statistics.

Regarding classrooms constructed and repaired with USG assistance: five classrooms were constructed in border refugee camp areas and internally displaced people (IDP) communities, while four other classrooms were repaired in migrant community areas and internally displaced people communities.

Regarding the 56,588 textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided with USG assistance: 7,392 were provided to refugees; 16,264 were provided to migrants; and 32,932 were provided to internally displaced people. The RDMA exceeded the FY07 target due to a change in the focus of the implementing partner who identified a gap and changed their focus as a result.

3.2 Education\3.2.2 Higher Education

Number of host-country individuals receiving USG-funded scholarships to attend higher education institutions

					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
-	10	11	10	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-

910

3.2.2 Higher Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

10 students are the maximum numbers of new students each year (for the two-year program) that can be comfortably hosted within the American Center and monitored by the resident advisor. Ten Burmese students were granted scholarships to study the Associate Degree Program in partnership with the Indiana University. To date some 50 students have now benefited from this program of who half are women.

FY08 targets notes

Regarding number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools, it is expected that about 45,911 students to be reported by the Thai-Burma Border Consortium will not be disaggregated statistics by gender due to the difficulty in getting good data based on gender.

Regarding number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools, it is expected that about 13,825 students to be reported by the Thai-Burma Border Consortium will not be disaggregated statistics by gender.

