

**FY 2009 FOREIGN OPERATIONS  
PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**AND**

**FY 2011 PERFORMANCE PLAN**

## **FY 2009 Foreign Operations Performance Report & FY 2011 Performance Plan**

The Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) for Foreign Operations (Volume II) serves as the Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2011. Both volumes of the CBJ for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) contain performance summaries and have performance information integrated throughout, to support the budget request. The performance data presented herein are complete and reliable as referenced in the FY 2011 Executive Budget Summary, Statement of the Secretary of State on February 1, 2010.

For FY 2009, the Department of State and USAID again elected to produce a separate Agency Financial Report, an integrated Performance Budget, and a Summary of Performance and Financial Information (formerly the Citizens' Report). These reports aim to streamline Federal agency reporting while retaining ongoing efforts to integrate budget and performance planning and reporting. The Department of State and USAID each issued Agency Financial Reports on December 16, 2009 and November 16, 2009, respectively.

### **Approach to Performance Management**

Performance indicators are featured throughout the main chapters of this budget justification. They show progress on the five joint State-USAID Objectives in foreign assistance: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. State Objectives of Promoting International Understanding and Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities are mainly supported by State Operations funding and therefore are addressed in the State Operations volume of the Department's CBJ. Each objective contains program areas (i.e., key priorities) with corresponding performance indicators. These indicators provide data used by missions, Washington bureaus, and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (F) to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

The performance indicators in this budget justification were selected in 2007 by a Department of State and USAID inter-agency working group comprised of performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. Periodically, changes in initiatives or the focus of foreign assistance efforts necessitate a review by these technical experts as to whether the performance indicators the United States uses provide the best representations of overall efforts in its objectives. As such, a small number of the indicators used in FY 2009 are being revised or discontinued. Results for FY 2009 are reported, but targets for out-year results have been set against the new indicators. For additional information, please refer to the Discontinued Indicators section at the end of the introduction.

The indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term ones which reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, host governments, etc. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis of performance data is a critical component of the overall effort of the foreign assistance program to carry out a robust performance management effort.

### **Evaluations of Foreign Assistance Programs**

Program evaluations are essential to implementing and managing foreign policy and foreign assistance programs. Evaluations allow project managers to assess systematically how well programs are working,

make process improvements, and make informed decisions on how best to allocate resources to achieve results. Evaluation results and performance data are essential to conveying the effectiveness of assistance programs to program managers, Congress, and the public.

During FY 2009, USAID took a number of steps to strengthen evaluation and re-establish its leadership both within the Federal Government and across the international development community. This included reestablishing the USAID central evaluation unit charged with providing agency-wide oversight, leadership, and coordination in assessing program performance and impact; updating USAID's formal evaluation policy (<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>); and reaffirming agency evaluation requirements.

With this increased focus on evaluation, the number of evaluations conducted in FY 2009 across USAID and State joint objectives doubled to over 800, with 447 evaluations already planned for FY 2010. Most of the evaluations focused on performance to improve program management, and some involved studies on how to better plan new programs. The Department and USAID also worked extensively with evaluation partners to provide evaluation and performance management training, raise the importance of evaluation through a draft policy statement, and collect baseline evaluation information against which future progress can be measured.

To strengthen evaluation capacity, USAID also provided intensive training to over 100 staff members through its Evaluation Certificate Course and to thousands through a web-based Monitoring and Evaluation Distance Learning Course, jointly developed with State. In addition, USAID established an internal Evaluation Interest Group, which has more than 125 members, convenes monthly meetings, and presents a lively internet presence through a redesigned USAID evaluation website, EvalWeb, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/evalweb/>. Together with State, USAID established a Foreign Affairs Evaluation Working Group that meets biweekly and also includes representation from the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

In addition to ongoing workshops, the Department hosted an international evaluation conference for which Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State, provided a message, and Jacob Lew, Deputy Secretary of State, spoke about the importance of evaluation in affecting change in foreign affairs. The conference also served as an exchange for ideas and best practices through panel discussions with Canadian and British Government representatives.

The Department was active during FY 2009 in implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, of which the United States is a signatory. Department of State representatives presented alongside USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator at an international evaluation conference to share information on the Department of State's role in U.S. foreign affairs evaluation.

USAID reasserted its global leadership in evaluation and actively engaged in a variety of interagency, national, and international evaluation forums. This included actively participating in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) Evaluation Network, organizing and moderating a highly successful Advisory Committee on Foreign Voluntary Assistance Workshop on strengthening evaluation, and serving on OMB's Evaluation Experts and Evaluation Working Groups. During FY 2009, USAID also played key roles in several collaborative, multi-donor evaluations, including the OECD/DAC-led Paris Declaration Evaluation (Phase 2) and the Dutch-led Sudan Humanitarian Assistance Evaluation, in which the United States was elected to the management group.

## Important Changes

Budget and Performance Analyses (BPAs) are no longer required for programs with significant increases. Last year, a BPA was conducted for every Operating Unit (OU) that requested an increase at the program area or Investing in People element level that exceeded the FY 2009 estimate by at least 10 percent and \$1 million. Despite this change, it is important to describe the link between performance and budget decision-making. Therefore, a new section is included in the budget request that highlights how performance and financial information is assessed, and how that information is used to inform the budget and planning process and to manage for results. This information is required for all OUs with a total foreign assistance request of more than \$1 million.

In FY 2009, F conducted a review of the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD) to determine if any refinements or additions would make the structure a more useful tool. The SPSD is the hierarchy of objectives, areas, elements, and sub-elements that is used to allocate foreign assistance budgets and categorize foreign assistance programs. The review was designed as a three-phase process beginning with collecting feedback from external stakeholders and U.S. interagency stakeholders on any problems they identified with the SPSD, as well as specific recommendations for changes to address identified problems. The review generated more than 500 recommendations, which working groups thoroughly evaluated. Following extensive review and analysis, F approved and incorporated a number of these recommendations to the SPSD, with the primary change being to add a “Nutrition” Element with corresponding Sub-Elements.

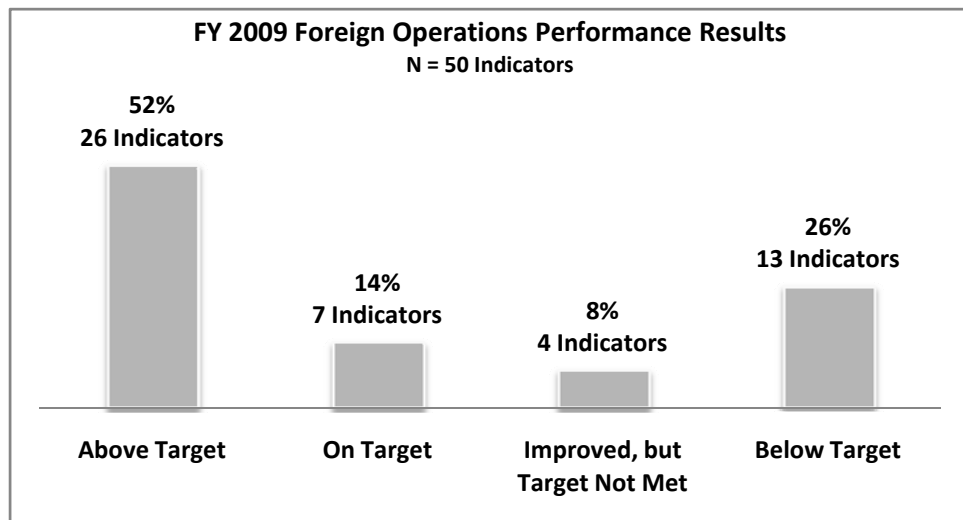
In summary, the foreign assistance coordination effort is complex and multifaceted, requiring collaboration, creativity, determination, and the ability and willingness to review and adjust these new processes as they are developed. The process continues to mature and demonstrate results as noted in this report.

## Discontinued Indicators

Eight indicators published in either the FY 2009 or FY 2010 CBJ have since been discontinued or significantly revised. In accordance with OMB Circular A-136, detailed explanations for all FY 2008 discontinued and revised indicators are located at the end of this chapter. Results and ratings for FY 2009 are included within the chapter sections.

## Overview of FY 2009 Foreign Assistance Performance Results

In FY 2009, the Department of State and USAID budgeted more than \$32 billion to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals across five Objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Overall,



U.S. foreign assistance programs performed well, meeting or surpassing performance targets on 66 percent of the 50 indicators with FY 2009 performance results.

For example,

- The United States exceeded its target of 90 activities geared toward increasing pathogen security and laboratory biosafety by conducting 157 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and bio-surveillance, which included the participation of 1,000 scientists from over 36 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.
- Through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), 30 million people were protected against malaria with a prevention measure (e.g., insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, or both), an increase of 1 million over the FY 2009 target of 29 million.
- Through the scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, the number of people who received HIV/AIDS care and support also rose by 1 million, for a total of 11 million.
- U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target of 54,835 for the number of justice sector personnel trained in rule of law by 13,557. This increase is attributed to several countries including Cambodia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, where the demand for the training programs greatly exceeded expectations.

The breadth of these successes in terms of development impact worldwide is encouraging; the results serve both as benchmarks of achievement and important reference points for future programs. While these are examples where program performance exceeded expectations, there were also a number of challenges to program implementation causing shortfalls. These challenges included civil unrest, natural disasters, and the economy. In each section, the reasons for shortfalls are examined and these programs are being carefully reviewed to learn why targets were not met as a basis for making adjustments to increase performance.

The following chart summarizes the foreign assistance budgets for FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011. Details on each performance measure and corresponding budget information are found in the Objective sections which follow.

<b>Foreign Assistance</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Objective, and Program Area</b>			
	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>Peace and Security</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
Counterterrorism	224,952	462,364	537,940
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	410,859	320,560	346,846
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,958,487	6,405,814	7,893,199
Counternarcotics	1,295,251	1,268,198	1,139,139
Transnational Crime	92,993	95,244	102,513
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	602,069	495,119	823,974
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
Rule of Law and Human Rights	699,266	736,732	897,188
Good Governance	1,088,383	975,777	1,613,989
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	432,697	311,063	271,296
Civil Society	481,691	639,560	550,488
<b>Investing in People</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
Health	8,224,295	8,747,383	9,386,631
Education	1,057,494	1,197,226	1,098,880
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,004,296	575,721	486,771
<b>Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	335,941	238,792	236,472
Trade and Investment	216,745	246,605	322,572
Financial Sector	142,376	109,423	141,364
Infrastructure	1,032,318	676,700	1,317,081
Agriculture	1,083,076	1,393,048	1,766,121
Private Sector Competitiveness	563,920	599,345	649,187
Economic Opportunity	237,326	233,503	278,837
Environment	377,132	794,847	815,291
<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,658,858	3,889,410	3,860,892
Disaster Readiness	151,107	99,793	105,333
Migration Management	73,969	41,954	39,600
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>1,265,959</b>	<b>1,735,851</b>	<b>1,707,036</b>
Program Design and Learning	-	78,089	3,980
Administration and Oversight	1,265,959	1,657,762	1,703,056

## **OBJECTIVE ONE**

### **PEACE AND SECURITY**

The United States seeks to promote peace and freedom for all people and recognizes that security is a necessary precursor to achieving these goals. The U.S. Government directly confronts threats to national and international security from terrorism, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. The U.S. Government therefore seeks to strengthen its capabilities as well as those of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. It is a tenet of U.S. policy that the security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad is best guaranteed when countries and societies are secure, free, prosperous, and at peace.

In the U.S. Government's efforts to protect its citizens and national interests overseas, its foreign assistance strategic priorities include countering terrorism; combating weapons of mass destruction; supporting counternarcotics activities; strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform; combating transnational crime such as gang, financial, and intellectual property rights crimes; and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately \$9.6 billion, 29 percent of the Department of State's and USAID's foreign assistance budget for the Objective of Peace and Security. Overall performance for this Objective is reflected by a set of indicators selected because they are representative of broad efforts toward Peace and Security. Of the eleven indicators that reported FY 2009 performance results, U.S. programs were above target on five indicators; two were on target; one showed improvement, but did not meet its target; and three were below target.

Budget and performance information for this Objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority program area. In developing the FY 2010 request for this Objective, prior year results were analyzed to help determine what impact an increase in funds might have. Results from funds for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided. The requested FY 2010 budget level is expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond. These measures illustrate the Department of State's and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

<b>Peace and Security</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Counterterrorism</b>	<b>224,952</b>	<b>462,364</b>	<b>537,940</b>
<i>Number of People Trained in Counterterrorism by U.S. Programs</i>			
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>410,859</b>	<b>320,560</b>	<b>346,846</b>
<i>Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards*</i>			
<i>Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across All Program Countries**</i>			
<i>Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</i>			
<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>6,958,487</b>	<b>6,405,814</b>	<b>7,893,199</b>
<i>Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the United States. Who Are at National Leadership Levels</i>			
<i>Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan</i>			
<b>Counternarcotics</b>	<b>1,295,251</b>	<b>1,268,198</b>	<b>1,139,139</b>
<i>Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S.-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S.-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by U.S. Programs Under Cultivation</i>			
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>92,993</b>	<b>95,244</b>	<b>102,513</b>
<i>Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<i>Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>602,069</b>	<b>495,119</b>	<b>823,974</b>
<i>Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Assistance</i>			
Notes: * Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator has been dropped because of a shift in programming.			
** New Indicator as of FY 2009			



**Program Area: Counterterrorism**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Counterterrorism</b>	<b>224,952</b>	<b>462,364</b>	<b>537,940</b>

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to United States national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. The approaches used include improving the perception of the United States internationally, strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries, and providing state-of-the-art computer database systems that enable identification of suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2009 showed mixed success; however, analysis of results has provided opportunities to shift strategy to achieve better results and more efficient use of resources.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

*Counterterrorism Training*

Overall, the United States improved but did not meet its 2009 target for training people to assist in counterterrorism efforts. The target was not achieved due to course participant non-attendance because of illness or job related conflicts. However, the continuation of this type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Counterterrorism</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Counterterrorism By U.S. Programs</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1,925	2,651	5,988	4,972	Improved, but Target not Met	7,301	8,677
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>410,859</b>	<b>320,560</b>	<b>346,846</b>

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to United States and international security. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD- related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

*Export Control Systems*

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the front line of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. The program advocates “safe and secure” international trade while enhancing the capacity of the international community to interdict unlawful transfers of dangerous technologies and to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation. In FY 2009, the EXBS program continued to provide assistance to nearly 50 partner countries to improve their strategic trade control and related border security capabilities, and expanded to include Iraq, Lebanon, and Mongolia, with further expansion planned for FY 2011 to include Egypt.

Previously, the Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards indicator, which related to the EXBS “graduated countries,” was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries. Results through FY 2009 are provided below using this indicator. However, starting in FY 2009, EXBS country advancement is being measured through a combination of individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool and annual internal ‘progress reports’ between formal assessments. EXBS strives for a four percent collective advancement in overall border security and export controls per annum. Due to the lag between appropriation, obligation, and project execution, FY 2011 funding would not be objectively measurable in the ‘graduation’ indicator until FY 2013.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY					*Discontinued Indicator*			
Program Area: Combating WMD								
Performance Indicator: Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
5	8	12	12	12	12	On Target	N/A*	N/A*
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Countries whose systems meet the international export standards as validated by EXBS reporting include: FY 2004 - Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland; FY 2005 - Romania, Bulgaria; FY 2006 - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; FY 2007 - Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Data is compiled and tracked by the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, based on independent third-party assessment of EXBS partner country strategic trade control systems, as well as annual Bureau assessments. Feedback from their program managers and Contracting Officer's Representatives is maintained on their intranet. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <a href="http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a>).</p>								
<p>* No targets were set for FY 2010-11 as this indicator is not being reported against due to development of a more accurate indicator.</p>								

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY					*New Indicator*			
Program Area: Combating WMD								
Performance Indicator: Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Program Countries								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4% (baseline)	4%	On Target	4%	4%
<p><b>Baseline is FY 2009</b></p>								
<p><b>Data Source:</b> EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise conducting evaluations internally.</p>								
<p><b>Notes:</b> Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool. This tool is applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4% annual increase to the overall EXBS program score. This was a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Indicator.</p>								

### *Biological Threat*

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In addition to preventing the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the United States is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other non-state actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. A core objective of the program is to conduct training and provide grants to increase pathogen security and laboratory biosafety. The BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of

activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2009 included more than 1,000 scientists from over 36 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America participating in 157 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and bio-surveillance. Other efforts established strong country engagement in Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and deepened activities in Afghanistan, the Middle East, and North Africa, including establishing field offices in Islamabad and Jakarta. The United States also initiated engagement with Afghanistan and deepened activities in the Middle East and North Africa. BEP held a successful training event for Iraqi bio-scientists and continued initial, targeted activities in other parts of Africa and Latin America.

Much more work needs to be done to reduce the global biological threat, especially given the growing demand for bio-expertise and laboratory capacity in countries and regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and proliferation are high. Future funds will be devoted to the BEP program to increase assistance in priority countries and isolated, under-engaged areas; engage scientists in new geographic regions; initiate biosecurity regulatory assistance; and enhance disease surveillance, response, and control programs for priority countries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Combating WMD</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	60	89	90	157	Above Target	185	190
<b>Data Source:</b> The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Trainings and other activities that took place in over 19 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <a href="http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a> ).								

**Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Stabilization Operations/Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>6,958,487</b>	<b>6,405,814</b>	<b>7,893,199</b>

Foreign assistance activities in this area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals. Additionally, the United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict, and has facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation. In general, U.S. efforts saw progress in many areas, although there were frustrations as well. The diversity of programming, as well as the internal planning processes, will help foreign assistance programs to capitalize on gains made and correct for setbacks as U.S. initiatives move forward into FY 2010 and beyond.

### *Military Personnel Trained*

In addition to building stability through community development efforts, the United States supports capacity-building in foreign military partners through the provision of training and equipment. The United States will increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the United States by continuing relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and throughout the Western Hemisphere. In the Near East, the programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel.

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the United States increase capacity and skills in host countries, and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S. trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure, and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S. led or sponsored peacekeeping missions, and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

Overall results for FY 2009 were stronger than expected due to larger than anticipated numbers of personnel able to participate in U.S. training.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Foreign Military Personnel Trained in the United States Who Are at National Leadership Levels</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	958	497	1,053	1,549	Above Target	1,695	1,648
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

In addition to short-term activities like training, the United States also focuses on longer term measures of political stability to gauge if countries receiving U.S. assistance are on the right trajectory for reform. One such measure that is tracked is the Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan indicator which represents perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. U.S. assistance to Afghanistan continues to support reconstruction and stabilization activities, with particular emphasis placed on enabling the Government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance by providing basic social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to its people.

### *Political Stability*

As a key priority country for U.S. foreign policy, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance for the United States. U.S. efforts toward this goal are trending in the wrong direction, as Afghanistan is showing a steady decline in overall stability and security after 2005.

The United States is making dramatic changes moving forward to reverse this trend. In March of 2009, President Obama rolled out a new strategy for Afghanistan, including a core focus on bringing security and stability to the country so the processes of political, economic, and social reform can advance. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time.

**Program Area: Counternarcotics**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Counternarcotics</b>	<b>1,295,251</b>	<b>1,268,198</b>	<b>1,139,139</b>

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to combat international narcotics production and trafficking, reduce the cultivation and production of drugs and maintain that reduction, prevent resurgence of drug production, and constrict the market for drugs and the human toll of addiction through prevention and treatment. The United States limits the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand-reduction policies, and combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals, but the integrated approach is showing success in key areas. There is no doubt that the war on drugs continues and is far from being won. Nevertheless, U.S. programs saw some significant successes in FY 2009 and also made progress in countries and regions where drug production and trade is more entrenched.

*Narcotics Seized*

One way that the United States has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners' capacity to combat traffickers by supplementing their assistance, including efforts to strengthen the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training, and operational support; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; controls at borders, ports, and airports; and programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities.

Seizures in FY 2009 greatly exceeded the target due to successful collaboration and the increasing ability of partner countries' law enforcement institutions. While there has been success in seizures, it is challenging to combine data that includes a variety of drugs in different configurations in order to get an accurate picture of U.S. interdiction efforts. In FY 2010, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will continue working with relevant OUs to standardize results reporting to the extent possible given different countries reporting systems. Breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories: heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other, are also available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Kilograms of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in U.S.-Assisted Areas</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1,392,252	582,186	615,293	1,924,507	Above Target	2,209,016	1,714,292
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

These two measures, seizure of illicit narcotics and eradication efforts, are critical activities to reducing the supply of drugs and the profits criminals realize from trafficking, and have a direct and demonstrable impact on the United States' ability to fight the war on drugs. Statistics on eradication complement estimates on seizures and are also an indicator of law enforcement effectiveness. Every successful eradication operation keeps drugs out of the United States. U.S. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions and assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

#### *Hectares Eradicated*

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). Thus, eradication results available are as of December 1, 2009. In 2009, the Department supported efforts that eradicated over 188,951 hectares through aerial and manual eradication techniques despite a reduction in budget support. However, the dangerous and difficult manual eradication in Colombia declined in 2009 because of Colombian budget constraints affecting manual eradication. Peru exceeded its coca eradication goal of 8,000 hectares for the second year in a row, eradicating over 10,000 hectares in the Upper Huallaga Valley during 2009. Bolivia eradicated over 6,200 hectares of coca nationwide, about 95 percent of which took place in the Cochabamba tropics (Chapare) and Yapacani region governments.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>							
<b>Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in United States-Assisted Areas</b>							
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
207,293	177,452	258,597	214,000	188,951	Below Target	186,500	177,000
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

A key element of U.S. support for counternarcotics efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods (ADL) program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. ADL programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus resources on the three



main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, and also supports efforts in Afghanistan and Ecuador. U.S. assistance generates sustainable, licit employment and income opportunities; improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure; fosters citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthens social infrastructure; and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

### *Alternative Crops Under Cultivation*

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2009 target with Colombia and Ecuador, reporting better than expected results. In Colombia, the United States supports comprehensive training, technical assistance, and co-financing of municipal infrastructure projects. The program also provides assistance to build small businesses, including agribusinesses, to enhance competitiveness in local, regional, and global markets. The program supported the production of 93,777 hectares of alternative crops in Colombia, exceeding the FY 2009 target by 28,777 hectares. New activities benefiting the Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities contributed to the higher than anticipated gains. As it enters the last year (of five) of implementation, the program is on pace to exceed all program targets, including the number of families assisted and the number of jobs created or supported. In Ecuador, the target of 2,000 hectares cultivated was exceeded by 8,309. In Bolivia in FY 2009, the United States directly supported 4,661 hectares of new or improved crops, such as bananas, cocoa, hearts of palm, and coffee. This is slightly less than the target and reflects USAID's shift from working in the Tropics of Cochabamba to the Yungas region, a relatively less developed region with more geographically challenging terrain. While Bolivia and Peru fell slightly short of their targets of hectares cultivated, there were still positive effects attributable to the cumulative efforts of the ADL program. Exports of alternative crops from Bolivia reached almost \$39.5 million, an 11 percent increase over the same period in 2008.

The expected FY 2010 target of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation decreases very slightly from the projected FY 2009 target because funding increases are spread across other elements over the same period in 2008, and in Peru the program generated \$16.5 million in sales and created 10,629 jobs, 18 percent of which went to women.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by U.S. Programs under Cultivation</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	201,955	85,110	229,996	110,615	201,989	Above Target	109,457	166,100
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan <sup>1</sup> , Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used in conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								
<b>Notes:</b> Afghanistan adjusted its target for this indicator upwards after the targets for the FY 2010 Foreign Operations CBJ had been finalized, and is not reflected in the FY 2009 target above. Its final target was 108,585 hectares. The result of 58,010 hectares therefore falls significantly short. If this adjustment were accounted for, the indicator rating would be Below Target.								



**Program Area: Transnational Crime**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>92,993</b>	<b>95,244</b>	<b>102,513</b>

Activities in this area contribute to decreasing and minimizing cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. U.S. Government programs focus on building strategies and programs that will impede the principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also pose a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the U.S. effort to fight transnational crime is the initiative to combat trafficking in persons. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; are bought and sold in prostitution; and are captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and is a global threat to the rule of law because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage, forced labor, and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices. This strengthening and training will lead to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

*Anti-Trafficking Prosecutions and Convictions*

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. support to fight trafficking. Although it does not directly measure a host government's capacity and ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the United States assess a host government's progress in instituting and implementing rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Possible explanations for the decrease in the number of convictions and prosecutions are that results data rely on Embassy reporting and foreign government willingness to provide data, and some foreign government officials refuse to provide data; that trafficking cases may be prosecuted under organized crime, kidnapping, immigration, or other relevant statutes, where it would be difficult to disaggregate for trafficking in persons; and that some foreign governments may not have the resources or capacity to systematically collect trafficking case data.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area: Transnational Crime</b>							
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted and Convicted for Trafficking in Persons</b>							
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
6,618 prosecutions	5,808 prosecutions	5,682 prosecutions	5,966 prosecutions	5,212 prosecutions	Below Target	5,472 prosecutions	5,745 prosecutions
4,766 convictions	3,150 convictions	3,427 convictions	3,598 convictions	2,983 convictions	Below Target	3,131 convictions	3,288 convictions
<b>Data Source:</b> The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/">http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/</a> .							
<b>Data Quality:</b> The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

**Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>602,069</b>	<b>495,119</b>	<b>823,974</b>

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace, and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, by building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and by improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

*Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Training*

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2009. The indicator on training captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens, both to better mitigate conflict and to be more effective in implementing and managing peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in tolerance, peace, and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2009, the United States exceeded the target of 30,739 people trained by training 92,601, with Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda, and the USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance reporting better than expected FY 2009 results. For example, in Nepal, a nine-month youth literacy program emphasizing conflict mitigation and peace building skills attracted 30,381 participants, 78 percent of which were females.

The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	17,965	12,578	30,739	92,601	Above Target	62,704	62,340
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. (DCHA), the East Africa Regional Bureau, and the West Africa Regional Bureau as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that also reported on this indicator: The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, and Timor-Leste.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

## **OBJECTIVE TWO**

### **GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY**

Just and democratic governance is important to the United States for three interrelated reasons: first, as a matter of principle; second, as a contribution to U.S. national security; and third, as a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Representative democracies that ensure greater governmental accountability and transparency through rule of law, free and fair electoral processes, a vibrant civil society, and independent media are more likely to respect human rights, value fundamental freedoms, and act peacefully and responsibly toward other nations and in accordance with international law. Democratic states contribute to sustainable development, economic growth with open markets, better-educated citizens, and global peace and stability. The goal of the United States is therefore to protect basic rights and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

Within this objective, there are four strategic foreign assistance Program Areas: rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building, and civil society.

Budget and performance information for this Objective is presented below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables within the relevant Program Area. The Department of State's and USAID's budget offices are trying to support fuller implementation of performance-based budgeting, including consolidating information sources and improving analytical capacities. Resources are scarce and the way in which they are allocated is crucial to an organization's overall effectiveness. These measures illustrate Department of State and USAID progress toward assisting partner nations to govern justly and democratically.

In FY 2009, resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective totaled over \$2.7 billion or approximately 8 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Of these seven indicators that reported FY 2009 performance results, U.S. programs were above target on three indicators; one made improvement, but did not meet its target; and three were below target.

<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>699,266</b>	<b>736,732</b>	<b>897,188</b>
<i>Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Training</i>			
<i>Number of U.S.-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</i>			
<i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia*</i>			
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>1,088,383</b>	<b>975,777</b>	<b>1,613,989</b>
<i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness*</i>			
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>432,697</b>	<b>311,063</b>	<b>271,296</b>
<i>Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of U.S.-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups*</i>			
<i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process</i>			
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>481,691</b>	<b>639,560</b>	<b>550,488</b>
<i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media*</i>			
<i>Number of U.S.-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</i>			
<i>Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>			
<i>Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>			
Notes: *These indicators are long-term (FY 2015) and thus will not have annual targets.			

**Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>699,266</b>	<b>736,732</b>	<b>897,188</b>

Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international human rights law. Activities in this Program Area advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories, and promote societies in which the state and its citizens are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, consistent with norms and standards.

To provide recourse for immediate human rights violations, the United States directly assists victims of human rights abuses through medical, legal, psychosocial, and other support services. In FY 2009, U.S. programs provided medical, psychological, legal, and life-skills support to tens of thousands of gender-based violence (GBV) survivors in Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, and other countries. Specifically, the United States helped support the establishment of the first-of-its-kind free legal aid clinic for GBV survivors in Goma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo; approximately 300 GBV survivors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo received free legal counseling and 212 survivors received free psychological counseling; 98 criminal complaints were filed against suspected perpetrators; and courts handed down an unprecedented 25 rape convictions. To build the long-term capacity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's judicial system to adjudicate GBV crimes, the grantee trained more than 160 justice sector professionals -- including lawyers, judges, prosecutors, military auditors, and police officers -- on laws and criminal procedures governing GBV and sexual violence crimes.

*Justice Sector Personnel Trained*

A well-functioning justice system is a critical element in countries that respect fundamental human rights and abide by the rule of law. Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel—judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. assistance.

U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2009 target of training 54,835 personnel. In several countries including Cambodia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, the demand for the training programs greatly exceeded expectations. The FY 2010 target was set lower than FY 2009 to accommodate expected changes in program focus in certain countries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Training</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	110,041	56,001	54,835	68,392	Above Target	43,577	43,831
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, and West Bank and Gaza, as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Libya and Montenegro.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

### *Case Management Improvement*

The United States supports programs to improve case management as a way to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

U.S. assistance programs did not meet the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted courts with improved case management. This was mainly due to delays in either establishing a case management process or in expanding the number of courts using a piloted process. For example, in Guatemala, the Supreme Court delayed the USAID-supported Trial Court Model which left little time to expand implementation of the model outside of Guatemala City as originally planned.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of USG Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	350	351	375	337	Below Target	220	109
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, Ukraine, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

In addition to monitoring shorter term activities for more immediate impact, the United States also tracks longer term trends in rule of law in a subset of countries to assist the United States to plan and design future efforts, as well as to adjust ongoing programs.

Using Freedom House’s Rule of Law Index to monitor broad improvements in the rule of law across South and Central Asia, the United States is able to track the extent to which its programs are contributing to a more effective and impartial justice system in partner countries. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this Index, the most recent data available are for FY 2007, published in the *Freedom in the World* report in July 2008.

**Program Area: Good Governance**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>1,088,383</b>	<b>975,777</b>	<b>1,613,989</b>

Assistance in the Good Governance Program Area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in the Program Area of Good Governance support avenues for public participation and oversight, for curbing corruption, and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

*Government Effectiveness*

One of the ways the United States monitors increases in government effectiveness is by using the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. The indicators measure six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. The indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 33 separate data sources constructed by 30 different organizations. The Index uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance). The transition to an effective, democratic government takes time; as such, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a “significant improvement” in government effectiveness by FY 2015. For more information see <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>.

In FY 2009, U.S. assistance supported reform within some government institutions, such as the judicial branch and local governments. Progress in Iraq was achieved through U.S. programs that bolstered central and provincial government institutions' ability to deliver essential services such as water, health care, and electricity to the people through reform of ministerial-level systems and policies as well as training to staff at the central and provincial levels. These programs include focused activities with respect to anti-corruption for Iraqi Inspectors General, the Board of Supreme Audit, and the Commission on Public Integrity. In Jordan, U.S. assistance for the Jordanian Government’s National Agenda of political and economic reform resulted in the Parliament engaging in a more in-depth review of the national budget, improved administration of justice, and support for critical policy reforms on local government and economic issues. U.S. assistance in FY 2010 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in China, Jordan, and Iraq, and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Afghanistan, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, if political conditions permit.



**Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>432,697</b>	<b>311,063</b>	<b>271,296</b>

Programs in this Program Area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Free and fair elections are crucial because open and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens before, during, and in between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

*Election Observers Trained*

The first representative measure of performance in this area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. assistance as one component of promoting credible and fair elections. Because the indicator measures persons trained for deployment as observers before or during national election, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target for the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. assistance. For example, in Ecuador, the number of domestic observers greatly exceeded the target because it became necessary to increase the level of effort and funding given the complexity of the election. In addition, the United States provided substantial support in preparing Iraqis for the January 2009 provincial elections, the July 2009 elections for the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), and the parliamentary elections anticipated in early 2010. U.S. programs deployed approximately 50,000 domestic election observers for the January 2009 provincial elections. For the national elections in early 2010, the United States has been building the capacity of domestic monitoring organizations through trainings and will deploy 2,500 observers trained in statistically significant random sampling methods, which election experts have identified as an effective use of resources.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	53,258	24,629	24,733	48,686	Above Target	128,705	54,933
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Zimbabwe, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Southern Africa Regional, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, and Namibia.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

*Increasing Political Candidates and Members*

Beyond ensuring that elections are conducted fairly and equitably, activities in the political competition and consensus Program Area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The second representative indicator in this Program Area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. assistance to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, and from marginalized groups. This is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society and is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, and from marginalized groups. In countries such as Indonesia, this is because smaller political parties, and not just traditional ones, requested to participate in programs for women, youth, and other marginalized groups. In Haiti, the targets will be reduced for out-years because the formation of party coalitions is anticipated: a positive development which in turn will reduce the overall number of parties receiving training.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups<sup>1</sup></b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	127	130	143	172	Above Target	191	100
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> The population for this indicator is women, youth and those from marginalized groups. In prior years, this has only been reported for the population who are women. Furthermore, the definition for marginalized groups varies from country to country.								

In addition to monitoring short term activities like training election observers, and intermediate term indicators like increasing the number of political candidates who are women, the United States also monitors longer term trends like whether or not countries are progressing towards more fair, competitive, and inclusive electoral processes, as tracked and measured by Freedom House. While not an exclusive indicator of democracy, an open and competitive electoral system is a general barometer of the health of democratic institutions and values, because transparent and credible elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions.

Because country-specific trends in electoral processes often fluctuate from year to year, the United States is working to help achieve a net gain of countries with improved electoral process scores among a select group of countries receiving elections assistance. In tracking this indicator, the United States monitors eleven countries<sup>1</sup> with the objective that by FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least one point since FY 2008.

Because the indicator measures persons trained in preparation for deployment as observers before or during elections, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year, and will not necessarily increase or decrease in parallel with funding. Although budget increases will likely lead to expanded programming in the political competition and consensus-building area, results of this expansion may not be captured in the FY 2010 or FY 2011 targets to enhance women's ability to compete in upcoming legislative elections and strengthen their capacity as legislators once elected, due to changes in Mission activities, strategic priorities, or country conditions.

<sup>1</sup> The ten countries are: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Indonesia, Haiti, Philippines, Liberia, Iran, West Bank and Gaza, Egypt, and Lebanon.

## Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>481,691</b>	<b>639,560</b>	<b>550,488</b>

The United States seeks to strengthen democratic political culture and civil society by supporting the means through which citizens can freely organize, advocate, and communicate with fellow citizens, members of their own and other governments, international bodies, and other elements of civil society. This includes supporting civic participation, the legal enabling environment, and access to information, including media freedom and a broadly functioning independent media sector and Internet.

In general, results for FY 2009 related to U.S. efforts to promote civil society saw many successes. There are still concerns and uncertainty in some areas that short-term gains may not solidify, and there are still places in the world where much progress is needed for a strong civil society to take hold. A disturbing number of countries imposed burdensome, restrictive, or repressive laws and regulations on nongovernmental organizations and the media, including the Internet. Despite these challenges, many of the indicators that the United States tracks in monitoring its work in civil society showed positive results. While this does not guarantee long-term successes, it does demonstrate that results are being achieved and foundations are being built upon which greater gains can be made.

### *Media Freedom*

One crucial area that the United States follows is the overall freedom of the media. The United States uses the Freedom House *Freedom of the Press Index*, which assesses countries with a known history of media repression, to track the number of countries showing progress in freedom of media. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this information, the most recent data available are for FY 2008, published by Freedom House in May 2009. In FY 2008, three of the 14 target countries<sup>2</sup> showed progress in freedom of media, six deteriorated, and five remained the same as in the previous year. In countries whose scores deteriorated, journalists and media outlets experienced increasing government restriction and rising threats including intimidation, physical attacks, and in a few cases, kidnapping. Improvements in other nations were modest, mainly related to fewer detentions and threats by the government and less regulation of the media.

Because country-specific trends in media freedom often fluctuate from year to year, this indicator seeks to measure a net gain of countries with improved media freedom scores among a select group of countries receiving media assistance. Whereas individual country scores may fluctuate from year to year, the expectation is that more countries will improve rather than decline in any given year, and that by FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least ten points on the *Freedom of the Press Index* since 2008. Additional information on this Index is available on the Freedom House website, <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

### *Advocacy and Watchdog Functions*

In addition to freedom of media, the ability of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to conduct advocacy and watchdog efforts increases the level of transparency and accountability of the host country

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<sup>2</sup> The target countries are: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, Cuba, Russia, Egypt, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Belarus, Somalia, Moldova, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe.

government. CSOs champion women's rights, expose government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. Conducting training in these areas is essential to improving the abilities and effectiveness of these organizations to influence government policy. By monitoring the number of organizations trained, the United States can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve CSO ability to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments.

In FY 2009, U.S. assistance programs improved but did not meet the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted civil society organizations that engaged in advocacy and watchdog functions. There were several reasons why country level targets were not met, including delays in establishing programs and shifts by CSOs in some countries from advocacy to humanitarian assistance. In Ethiopia, CSOs were reluctant to engage in advocacy and watchdog functions due to the pending legislation which prohibits foreign NGOs from operating in these activities.

In countries where the targets were exceeded, this was often due to increased advocacy at the local level or on a particular issue. In Cambodia, results exceeded the target due to forest land advocacy efforts. In Nigeria, the target-exceeding results were due to an expanded constituency for a Freedom of Information Bill. In Lebanon, U.S. support strengthened the capacity of CSOs for effective advocacy for key policy reforms such as budget transparency and access to information. For example, the United States supported programs that created networks of watchdog activists, and one of them drafted the first of its kind access to information legislation and a whistleblower protection law. In addition, the United States supported public-private CSO partnerships that resulted in improved protection of basic human rights and increased capacity to fight corruption through public oversight agencies and initiatives.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1,039	1,315	1,469	1,395	Improved, but Target Not Met	889	559
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Egypt, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe, State Near East Regional (NEA), USAID Africa Regional (AFR), USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and East Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and Office of Development Partners (ODP).</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

## NGO Sustainability

The advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in U.S.-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO (and Civil Society Organization) sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

In FY 2009, the targets of 3.6 for the Europe NGO Sustainability Index and 4.5 for the Eurasia NGO Sustainability Index were not met. While the index measures areas that are closely related to components of typical U.S. civil society assistance, other factors heavily influence scores. These factors include the global financial crises that affect financial sustainability or actions by governments to curtail the activities of NGOs that are perceived to be too independent or influential.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Europe Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	Below Target	3.5	3.5
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/</a>. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.</p>								

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	Below Target	4.4	4.4
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/</a>. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.</p>								

FY 2010 funds for civil society programs will remain similar to levels in FY 2009 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for CSOs; improve their organizational capacity and financial viability; allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision; and empower traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, minority, and youth.

## **OBJECTIVE THREE**

### **INVESTING IN PEOPLE**

The United States has a fundamental and moral commitment to fostering the sustainability of developing countries across the globe. Central to the sustainability and positive development of a country are its people and their ability to achieve and maintain good health, receive quality education, and access social services. The lack of education and training, high rates of disease, unintended pregnancy, and scarce services for vulnerable populations still plague nations today. These problems destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach for the Investing in People Objective is to help partner nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens, and build sustainable capacity to provide services that meet public needs in three priority Program Areas: Health; Education; and Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations. These programs also seek to improve the lives of individuals by increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and participate in democratic decision-making, and mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict.

In the Health area, U.S. assistance seeks to improve child, maternal, and reproductive health; prevent and treat infectious diseases; reduce malnutrition; and increase access to better drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions work to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, influenza and other pandemic threats, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Within these Program Areas, mothers and children are special target groups. In addition, U.S. assistance works to strengthen the capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; improve delivery of, and access to, health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

U.S. assistance on Education Program Area activities works to promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, and high-quality educational services and systems, from the pre-primary education level to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly when combined with improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All U.S. assistance programs give special attention to reducing barriers to education for girls and women.

The activities of U.S. assistance programs in the Program Area of Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations seek to help recipients manage risk and gain access to opportunities which enable their full and productive participation in society. Social services activities are specially designed to assist those whose needs are not addressed by humanitarian assistance or other programs. U.S. efforts in this area therefore mitigate the long-term impact of economic and social crises, conflict, and torture. In addition, U.S. assistance programs are targeted to strengthen the capacity of local governmental and nongovernmental service providers to address the most critical needs of extremely vulnerable populations, such as victims of armed conflict, highly vulnerable children, and victims of torture.

In FY 2009, resources for programs supporting the Investing in People Objective totaled over \$10.2 billion or approximately 31 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Seventeen performance indicators are tracked for the Investing in People Strategic goal. Fourteen indicators reported performance for FY 2009 – twelve were above target; one was on target; and one improved performance over the prior year, but was below target. Of the remaining three indicators, two are new for FY 2009 and the United States does not report annually the third, HIV/AIDS prevention, due to a two-year lag in data collection.



<b>Investing in People</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Objective, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	<b>FY 2009 Total (including supplementals)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,609,292</b>	<b>5,713,000</b>	<b>5,850,000</b>
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment</i>			
<i>Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented</i>			
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services</i>			
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>176,584</b>	<b>243,150</b>	<b>250,639</b>
<i>Average Treatment Success Rate (TBS) in Priority Countries</i>			
<i>Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) In Priority Countries</i>			
<b>Malaria</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>585,000</b>	<b>680,000</b>
<i>Number of People Protected Against Malaria with A Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in Malaria Initiative Countries</i>			
<b>Avian Influenza</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>
<b>Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>89,752</b>	<b>112,007</b>	<b>224,646</b>
<i>Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases</i>			
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>918,459</b>	<b>854,571</b>	<b>1,120,219</b>
<i>Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</i>			
<i>Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</i>			
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>552,401</b>	<b>666,352</b>	<b>715,740</b>
<i>Average Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</i>			
<i>Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart</i>			
<i>Average Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18</i>			
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	<b>352,807</b>	<b>310,603</b>	<b>239,487</b>
<i>Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply</i>			
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,700</b>	<b>230,900</b>
<i>Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five<sup>€</sup></i>			
<i>Percentage of Women Age 15-49 with Anemia<sup>€</sup></i>			
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,057,494</b>	<b>1,197,226</b>	<b>1,098,880</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>841,705</b>	<b>944,870</b>	<b>850,043</b>
<i>Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds</i>			
<b>Higher Education</b>	<b>215,789</b>	<b>252,356</b>	<b>248,837</b>
<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>1,004,296</b>	<b>575,721</b>	<b>486,771</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations, and Systems</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>13,505</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>299,820</b>	<b>168,034</b>	<b>127,660</b>
<b>Social Assistance</b>	<b>695,420</b>	<b>399,196</b>	<b>345,606</b>
<i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Social Services and Assistance</i>			
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>€</sup> This is a new indicator for FY 2009.			

## Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Investing in People</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,609,292</b>	<b>5,713,000</b>	<b>5,850,000</b>

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program takes a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care in developing countries. This program works in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners. In the first five years of PEPFAR, U.S. efforts focused on 15 countries, while sustaining efforts in other bilateral programs around the world. The 15 focus countries were: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

FY 2009 was a transition year for the PEPFAR reporting framework. In general, changes in reporting methodology will result in streamlined reporting, harmonization with internationally recognized indicators, refinement of data on quality and coverage of service delivery, and improved ability to identify PEPFAR's direct contributions to national achievements. Consequent changes in the reporting methodology for PEPFAR HIV/AIDS data are as follows.

As of FY 2009, there is no longer a distinction between focus and non-focus countries. FY 2009 performance data come from 32 OUs: 31 countries plus the Caribbean Regional Program. Beginning in FY 2010, data from the Central Asian Republics and the Central American Regional Programs will also be included. FY 2009 data represent direct results only. All previous PEPFAR reporting (FY 2004-08) included both direct and indirect results for the initial 15 focus countries. Direct results are indicated through data that capture the number of individuals receiving prevention, care, and treatment services through service delivery sites or providers directly supported by U.S. interventions or activities at the point of service delivery. An intervention or activity is considered to be direct support if it can be associated with counts of uniquely identified individuals receiving prevention, care, or treatment services at a unique program or service delivery point benefiting from the intervention or activity. In previous reports, indirect results were associated with investments in capacity building and health systems strengthening that enabled service delivery.

Beginning in FY 2010, PEPFAR data will be collected according to the Next Generation Indicators (NGI) Guidance. NGI focuses data collection around quality and coverage of service delivery and PEPFAR's support for capacity building, policy development, and systems strengthening. The data will represent PEPFAR's direct contribution to achievements. National results, which reflect the collective achievement of all contributors to a program or project (host country government, donors, and civil society organizations), will also be reported.

### *Treatment Recipients*

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by: increasing the length and quality of their lives, enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR and can be analyzed by country to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which may have practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected

with HIV/AIDS. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the partner nations, the United States directly supported treatment to some 2.4 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by over 200,000.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
401,233	822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.2M	2.5M	Above Target	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in United States Country Operational Plan Report System. Most of the 32 OUs contribute to the treatment data. The 32 OUs include: Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other United States agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Programme indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.</p>								
<p><b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup>Because the headquarter review of Country Operational Plans, the document that provides the targets, is still ongoing through the end of February, FY10 and FY11 targets will not be available until March 2010.</p>								

### *Infections Prevented*

Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, and reduce loss of income to families caused by illness and death of income earners; and will keep the pool of those needing treatment smaller, thus reducing costs to families and to the health system associated with their treatment and care. Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. There is no current estimate available on program performance because not all of the countries have released data on HIV prevalence to allow for the estimates to be modeled. The PEPFAR goal of 7 million new infections averted by FY 2010 for the focus countries may be revised when actuals will have been calculated.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0M	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections prevented, using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) surveys compiled by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other demographic data.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> To ensure reliability of the data, country longitudinal ANC prevalence rates will be triangulated with population surveys of HIV testing results, UNAIDS country bi-annual reporting prevalence rates, and United Nations country reports indicating status of human and social development indicators.								
There is no current estimate available because not all of the countries have released data on HIV prevalence to allow for the estimates to be modeled.								

*Care and Support Service Recipients*

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States exceeded its FY 2009 target for the indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS care and support service, reaching nearly 11 million people, including approximately 3.6 million orphans and vulnerable children. These results were achieved through the scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, and represent a 13 percent increase over the FY 2008 results.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
2.9M	4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	10.0M	11.0 M	Above Target	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in United States Country Operational Plan Reporting System. Most of the 32 OUs contribute to the care and support data. The 32 OUs include: Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, China, Cote d'Ivoire, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other United States agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management, facility, and program management systems.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Because the headquarter review of Country Operational Plans, the document that provides the targets, is still ongoing through the end of February, FY10 and FY11 targets will not be available until March 2010.								

**Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis (TB)**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>176,584</b>	<b>243,150</b>	<b>250,639</b>

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases; the disease kills more than 1.1 million people each year in those countries. Furthermore, TB is a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. The focus of USAID's TB program is to combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), and to prevent drug resistance by improving the quality of basic TB services. Resources are used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale up infection control practices, and build desperately needed national laboratory capacity. The results achieved are expressed in terms of national trends, attributable to United States resources, leveraged with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM). Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and USAID, are promoting accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy, which includes expanding the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities; helping reinforce health systems; addressing MDR/TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engaging all care providers, public and private; empowering people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promoting research. The two performance indicators for TB programs measure treatment success rate (TBS) and case detection rate (TBD).

*TB Treatment Success Rate*

TBS is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupting the transmission of TB. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBS target of 85 percent is a key indicator as to how effectively programs with U.S. funding are fighting this disease. TBS has improved steadily in high-burden countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, and several countries receiving U.S. support have met or exceeded the threshold for this indicator. In FY 2009, United States exceeded its target because USAID's TB funding increased from \$92 Million in FY 2007 to \$162 Million in FY 2008. The FY 2008 funding increase began to have an impact on field programs during FY 2009 as TB activities were scaled up in priority countries. Progress will be slower in countries like Russia due to high rates of HIV infection, drug resistance, and inadequate health services.

**OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE**

**Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis**

**Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) in Priority Countries**

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 <sup>1</sup> Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	81%	82%	Above Target	83%	84%

**Data Source:** World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. Ukraine did not begin to report data for this indicator to WHO until 2006; Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.

**Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup>The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.

*TB Detection Rate*

TBD is measured by dividing annual new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). Average TBD has been chosen because it reflects the overall progress that is being achieved collectively in all USAID priority countries. Achievement of high TBD contributes to reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected, and then put on treatment. TBD efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those whose tests are positive for TB and getting them access to treatment through the DOTS strategy. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBD Rate target of 70 percent is another key indicator as to how effectively the United States is fighting the disease. In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target because USAID's TB funding increased from \$92 Million in FY 2007 to \$162 Million in FY 2008. The FY 2008 funding increase began to have an impact on field programs during FY 2009 as TB activities were scaled up in priority countries.

**OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE**

**Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis**

**Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) in Priority Countries**

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 <sup>1</sup> Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	57%	58%	Above Target	59%	60%

**Data Source:** World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is one year old. This indicator tracks 20 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. Ukraine did not begin to report data for this indicator until 2006; Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.

**Data Quality:** USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup>The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.

**Program Area: Health/Malaria**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Malaria</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>585,000</b>	<b>680,000</b>

In June 2005, the PMI was launched, pledging to increase U.S. funding to more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths from malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. The increased funding enables the United States to accelerate expansion of PMI to achieve the target. The two critical emphases of the malaria initiative are insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when used properly are highly effective in controlling malaria. These prevention measures are expected to contribute to lower prevalence of malaria in countries and, as a consequence, reductions in morbidity and mortality, especially among pregnant women and children.

In a relatively short period of time (about three years for most countries), PMI, together with national malaria control programs and partners has succeeded in increasing household ownership of ITNs in Rwanda, Senegal, Ghana, Zambia, Liberia and Madagascar, with four (Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia, Madagascar) out of the six countries reaching near or over 60 percent. The results in Ghana show an increase from 19 percent to 33 percent and in just one year in Liberia, the ITN ownership increased from less than 5 percent to near 50 percent.

In conjunction with national malaria programs and partners, the malaria initiative continues to see evidence of impact of these efforts. In Zambia and Rwanda, over the past three years, there were significant declines in malaria parasite prevalence, a 53 percent decline in Zambia from 22 percent to 10 percent and prevalence falling below 3 percent in Rwanda. In addition, recent national household surveys have shown dramatic reductions in all-cause child mortality ranging from 19 percent to 35 percent in seven countries (Tanzania, Madagascar, Ghana, Zambia, Senegal, Rwanda, and Kenya). While the declines cannot be credited to malaria interventions alone, the rapid scale up of malaria control intervention measures suggests that they have significantly contributed to the declines.

This indicator measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by U.S. malaria initiative funds. It also indicates whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending the prevention measures that are necessary to reduce the number of malaria deaths in 15 African countries by 50 percent. In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target because PMI is now a mature program that has strong national commitment from host countries and other donors. With this support, PMI has been able to implement its program more effectively.

**OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE**

<b>Program Area: Health/Malaria</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Countries</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A <sup>1</sup>	3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	29.0M	30.0M	Above Target	33.0M	38.0M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> USAID program information. The 15 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in 7 countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in 8 new countries. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 results reflect activities completed in all 15 PMI countries.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>)</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup>PMI was launched in June 2005, so complete year results were not available until 2006.</p>								

**Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Investing in People</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)</b>	<b>89,752</b>	<b>112,007</b>	<b>224,646</b>

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, who lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. The impact on economic development is considerable.

Seven of the highly prevalent NTDs, lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm), can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. Research has shown that when treatment is provided to at-risk populations annually over successive years, NTDs may be eliminated or reduced to a prevalence rate at which they no longer pose a threat to public health. Recent research into the co-management of the diseases has yielded an integrated approach that is safe for communities, more efficient for governments to manage, and enables scaling-up of the delivery of preventive chemotherapy for the seven targeted NTDs.

*Neglected Tropical Diseases Treatments*

The NTD control program was launched with FY 2006 funding, and has scaled up to 14 countries. Under the new Global Health Initiative, it is anticipated that the program will extend its coverage to 30 countries, reducing the prevalence of the targeted NTDs by at least 50 percent. In addition, the program will support the elimination of lymphatic filariasis globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. In FY 2009, the United States significantly exceeded its target because tremendous cost-efficiencies were found



during scale-up as mapping was completed and additional diseases could be treated using the existing mass drug administration campaigns platform

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	36.0M	57.0M	75.0M	127.0M	Above Target	200.0M	217.0M
<b>Data Source:</b> Treatment reports, based on standardized reporting forms and methodologies, completed during MDA campaigns with support from USAID-supported projects. The planned scale-up under the Initiative calls for expanded coverage within existing countries and an expansion from 12 countries in FY 2008 to 13 countries in FY 2009 and to 18 countries in FY 2010. The 12 initial countries include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nepal, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Tanzania. The remaining countries are to be determined.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The data are verified through standardized validation surveys that are conducted after each MDA campaign, with results analyzed by USAID-funded partners.								

**Program Area: Health/Maternal and Child Health**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>918,459</b>	<b>854,571</b>	<b>1,120,219</b>

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) will be a core component of the President’s recently announced Global Health Initiative. Once this initiative is operationalized, it is anticipated that MCH programming and impact will be enhanced by increased resources for expansion of evidence-based programming aimed at achieving reductions of under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden countries. The Initiative should further increase impact through implementation of key cross-cutting principles including a women-centered approach, strengthening of health systems, and integration of relevant Program Areas such as PMTCT and antenatal and maternal care. New ambitious goals will be achieved through the delivery of high impact interventions to prevent or treat the major causes of maternal and child mortality and malnutrition. Interventions include effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water, and hygiene; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses, especially diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. These efforts will be complemented by the addition of a new nutrition element, aimed at reducing maternal and child malnutrition.

This approach to improving maternal and child health has contributed substantially to the reduction of infant and child deaths from an estimated 13-15 million each year in the 1980s to an estimated 9.2 million in 2008, and to a reduction of maternal mortality by 20-50 percent in at least 10 countries. Two-thirds of the remaining child deaths and many of the remaining maternal deaths are estimated to be preventable with available interventions. As traditional causes of infant and child mortality are dealt with progressively, newborn mortality, which is more difficult to reduce, assumes an increasing share of remaining child deaths. To achieve accelerated progress, further expansion of life-saving child survival services and the addition of new interventions such as those for newborn care and treatment will be needed.

The following indicators are two of the flagship measures for performance of maternal and child health programs. They are good indications of a working health system, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all contributing to reduction in morbidity and mortality.

The Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) vaccine coverage rate indicator refers to the percentage of children in developing countries ages 12-23 months who received three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, is an internationally accepted health indicator because it improves overall immunization status, and is a good indication of a working health system and utilization of services.

#### *Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations*

Adequate DPT3 coverage will contribute to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and will reduce the transmission of infectious disease. Progress in this area contributed to an increase in global<sup>3</sup> coverage for DTP3 from 73 percent to 81 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2008, translating into protection for 33.0 million additional children. Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccine Initiative, nearly 3.4 million premature deaths were averted from FY 2000 to FY 2008. This was an increase of 600,000 deaths averted when compared to the previous estimate.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area : Health/Maternal and Child Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
58.5%	59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	60.7%	61.0%	Above Target	61.6%	62.3%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, DR Congo, & Sudan not included due to non availability of trend data.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

#### *Skilled Birth Attendants*

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of deliveries overseen by skilled birth attendants is more likely to result in prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved. The use of skilled birth attendants has increased considerably, more than doubling, over the past decade or so, in

<sup>3</sup> This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being tracked includes only the assisted countries listed.

Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Egypt. An increase in the coverage of attended births is expected to contribute to lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area : Health/Maternal and Child Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
44.1%	44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.2%	47.9%	Above Target	48.9%	50.9%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, DR Congo, & Sudan not included due to non availability of trend data.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

**Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>552,401</b>	<b>666,352</b>	<b>715,740</b>

The United States’ family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. Program progress is assessed using a variety of indicators including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and early childbearing. Increases in the use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when people know about the health and other benefits of family planning and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services; such services are easily accessible and of high-quality; a wide range of temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods are available and affordable; and family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions. Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. Studies show that family planning, through birth spacing, has immediate benefits for the lives and health of mothers and their infants. Ensuring basic access to family planning could reduce maternal deaths by a third and child deaths by nearly 10 percent.

*Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing*

Progress against the three FP/RH indicators translates into both health and non-health impacts, thereby capturing the broad development benefits of successful voluntary family planning programs. Increased use of modern contraception, the first indicator, translates into fewer unintended pregnancies and fewer abortions. Spacing births at least three years apart, the second indicator, significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality risk compared to shorter intervals. The baseline for the first two indicators was re-

calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For these two indicators, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50 percent were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.4%	27.4%	27.3%	Improved, but Target Not Met	28.3%	29.3%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan.								

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	44.8%	45.2%	45.6	Above Target	46.0%	46.4%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> Insufficient data for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan.								

### *First Births before Age 18*

A third indicator has been added to those representing U.S. efforts in the area of family planning. This indicator measures the proportion of women who gave birth for the first time before age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore,

early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse. The sample includes countries with a recorded MCPR of less than 50 percent, more than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008, and at least two survey data points.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.5%	23.9%	Above Target	23.6%	23.3%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/ Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan. Unlike other indicators, data on this indicator are not available from CDC/RHS surveys, resulting in the exclusion of Guatemala from the dataset.								

#### **Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	<b>352,807</b>	<b>310,603</b>	<b>239,487</b>

Access to reliable and economically sustainable water supply is a key component of a country's ability to attain health, security and prosperity for its population. Access is achieved through diverse approaches, including both direct support for small and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for water supply is to reduce, by half, the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply in 2000 by 2015. The United States is committed to supporting the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-121) (WftP).

#### *Improved Water Supply*

The indicator below measures the number of new people who gained access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, or spring or rainwater collection. The United States greatly exceeded the FY 2009 target due in part to momentum gained from a new regional program in Asia, a greater than anticipated number of water projects approved by the local government in South Africa, and more beneficiaries reached in Haiti due to the additional resources from the 2008 hurricane recovery funds.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator : Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	2.1M	3.0M	4.9M	7.8M	Above Target	5.5M	5.5M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank Gaza, Africa Regional, Asia Regional, East Africa Regional, and the West Africa Regional Bureaus, as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating includes Zambia that now also reports on this indicator.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

**Program Area: Health/Nutrition**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,700</b>	<b>230,900</b>

Under-nutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by under-nutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. Yet this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity, chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and lead to economic growth.

Nutrition is the lynchpin between the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance. Complementary strategies and smart integration are required to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, and 5.<sup>4</sup> Nutrition programs will be integrated in both initiatives, in ways that reflect the specific determinants of under-nutrition, a country-led process and plan, and a whole-of-U.S. Government approach. Addressing under-nutrition in children will reduce child morbidity and mortality, improve learning potential, and contribute to productivity and economic growth. Addressing anemia in women age 15-49 will contribute to reductions in maternal deaths, and enhance physical ability and productivity.

<sup>4</sup> Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; and Goal #5: Improve maternal health.

### Underweight Children

The following indicators are globally recognized as key measures of progress in reducing under-nutrition, and are high level goals in both initiatives. To reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five year is a Millennium Development Goal. The prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the food price crisis last year these gains are threatened.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Nutrition</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.0	New Indicator	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries based on the following list of GHI and GHFSI priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Haiti, India (UP), Kenya, Liberia, Malawi (MICS), Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger (Nutrition Survey 2008), Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. All calculations are based on comparisons to the new WHO growth standard.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Targets will be determined based on a set of nutrition priority countries within the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative and will be available in March 2010.								

### Maternal Anemia Prevalence

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and very little global progress has been made at a national level due to lack of political commitment. Yet program experience indicates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diets, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs will aim to improve nutritional status of women and children with targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Nutrition</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	2007 Results	2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.9	New Indicator	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries based on the following list of GHI and GHFSI priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data not available for Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique and Zambia.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Targets will be determined based on a set of nutrition priority countries within the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative and will be available in March 2010.								

This is a new nutrition strategy that will be closely linked with implementation of both initiatives and will require substantial new investments in nutrition as proposed. Following the conclusion of budget discussions, USAID will analyze country selection and provide accurate targets for both indicators.

**Program Area: Education/Basic Education**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,057,494</b>	<b>1,197,226</b>	<b>1,098,880</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>841,705</b>	<b>944,870</b>	<b>850,043</b>

The United States supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education delivered in both formal and informal settings. The basic education program includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for both youth and adults.

*Primary Enrollment Rate*

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. This indicator uses NER, the net enrollment of primary students of the official age expressed as a percentage of the primary school age population. A high net enrollment rate denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although there are data issues associated with all global education indicators, this one is generally seen as most reliable and thus was chosen as an overall indicator of educational outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a subsample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps to reduce barriers to student attendance and promotes effective classroom practices. High net enrollment rates lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. This trend is expected to continue with additional funding to help ministries of education establish and maintain more effective school systems, provide teacher training, develop and conduct learning assessments, and collect and use data to assist with school management decisions, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. The rate of increase will be slower as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, with the remaining population the most difficult and expensive to reach. In FY 2009, the United States met its target of 79 percent NER.



<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Basic Education</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds</b>								
FY 2005 Results <sup>1</sup>	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
66%	72%	76%	78%	79%	79%	On Target	80%	81%
<b>Data Source:</b> The data source is the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting and 'cleaning' global education data.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage there is a two year delay in reporting. There are problems with reliability with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries, but this is the most straightforward indicator for assessment and interpretation.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> There is a two year lag in reporting data from UIS since it takes time to receive and 'clean' data (this happens even in the U.S.), that is, FY 2005 results reflect FY 2003 data.								

**Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>1,004,296</b>	<b>575,721</b>	<b>486,771</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations, and Systems</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>13,505</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>299,820</b>	<b>168,034</b>	<b>127,660</b>
<b>Social Assistance</b>	<b>695,420</b>	<b>399,196</b>	<b>345,606</b>

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. When populations are helped to manage their risks and gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society, they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. Activities include disability services and provision of wheelchairs, support for war victims, and services for displaced children and orphans (other than in AIDS programs).

In FY 2009, the War Victims Fund continued to expand access to affordable prosthetic and other orthopedic and rehabilitation services. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supported a variety of programs designed to ensure that vulnerable families were able to remain intact and provide the necessary care and protection of their children. The DCOF also supported reunification of unaccompanied children with their own or alternative family care units and initiated new approaches to strengthen livelihoods through small and intermediate enterprise development and other market-based interventions. The Victims of Torture Fund strengthened the capacities of 16 torture treatment centers to treat and rehabilitate individuals, families, and community members suffering the physical and psychological effects of torture. In FY 2009, the Disability Fund supported 30 programs in 25 countries that increased the participation of people with disabilities in these programs. Finally, in FY 2009, the Wheelchair Fund supported provision of thousands of wheelchairs to those most in need and in collaboration with the WHO, is producing a training curriculum to accompany the joint publication on Guidelines on Provision of Manual Wheelchairs in Less Resourced Settings.

*Social Assistance Beneficiaries*

The following representative indicator tracks improvement in the coverage of a nation’s social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people and is also a proxy indicator of a government’s commitment to poverty reduction. The United States significantly exceeded its FY 2009 target because countries such as Benin, the DRC, Georgia, and the Asia regional Special Self-Help Program reached more beneficiaries due to increased funding and outreach activities.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Social Services and Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A		1.8M	2.7M	5.4M	6.4M	Above Target	5.7M	4.5M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports from Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Russia, Rwanda, West Bank and Gaza, and Africa Regional (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Ethiopia, Georgia, Kosovo, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

## **OBJECTIVE FOUR**

### **PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY**

Economic growth is vital to transforming the developing world to meet 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges, as evidenced by recent financial, energy, and food crises, along with the increasingly evident impacts of climate change and developing countries' contributions to future climate change. Economic growth is also fundamental to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and a wide range of other long-term development objectives. Economic growth provides citizens and their governments with the resources they need to meet their own needs and aspirations, including improved education, health, peace, and security; and to emerge from dependence on foreign assistance.

The United States plays a unique and leading role in promoting economic growth and prosperity. U.S. Economic Growth assistance works with both government and non-government partners to empower private entrepreneurs, workers, and enterprises to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities in a globalized world. This assistance is coordinated with U.S. diplomatic efforts and other foreign policy tools to promote good economic governance; reduce barriers to trade; standardize regulations and practices; and establish global, regional, and country policy environments that promote constructive private sector competition, entrepreneurship, innovation, trade, and investment. Through a wide range of public-private partnerships, it draws on the unparalleled expertise and resources of the U.S. private sector and civil society to augment and enhance the United States' assistance efforts. This comprehensive and cutting-edge approach helps developing country partners create more jobs; raise productivity and wages; improve working conditions; protect labor rights; open up more opportunities for the poor, women, and other historically disadvantaged groups; and manage natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

The United States also derives great benefits from economic growth in developing countries. Economic growth reduces the need for U.S. humanitarian and other emergency assistance. The developing world is emerging as the largest market for U.S. exports. Rapid recovery from the current global crisis and restoration of broad-based Economic Growth will further expand the number of countries that have become effective partners with the United States in working toward a more stable, secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

There are eight Program Areas within this Objective that are discussed in more detail throughout this section: macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, financial sector, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and the environment. In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately \$4.1 billion, 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the Objective of Economic Growth. Budget and performance information for this strategic goal is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority Program Area.

<b>Economic Growth</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	32,711,460	32,290,032	36,388,640
<b>ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	3,988,834	4,292,263	5,526,925
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	335,941	238,792	236,472
<i>Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	216,745	246,605	322,572
<i>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods</i>			
<b>Financial Sector</b>	142,376	109,423	141,364
<i>Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Infrastructure</b>	1,032,318	676,700	1,317,081
<i>Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of people with Access to Internet Service as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S.-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i>			
<b>Agriculture</b>	1,083,076	1,393,048	1,766,121
<i>Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions in Agriculture</i>			
<i>Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as Due to U.S. Assistance</i>			
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	563,920	599,345	649,187
<i>Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment</i>			
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	237,326	233,503	278,837
<i>Percent of U.S.-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability</i>			
<b>Environment</b>	377,132	794,847	815,291
<i>Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			

**Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	<b>335,941</b>	<b>238,792</b>	<b>236,472</b>

A solid macroeconomic foundation for growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies and institutions, and the ability of the government to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend, on average, to experience more rapid growth, and to do so without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced into prioritizing budget expenditures resulting in spending cuts on programs for those members of society whose voices are under-represented, most frequently the poor. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms including money and banking policy; fiscal policy; trade and exchange rate policy; and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

*Fiscal Deficit Progress*

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. A country's fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures for assessing its debt burden and fiscal policy. Countries with higher fiscal deficits and greater debt burdens are often forced into budget cuts that damage programs that provide important public goods such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance.

Actual fiscal deficit data are only available with a substantial time lag, such that the FY 2009 result is calculated based on the average for FY 2005-07. Results for FY 2009 are not yet available, but the overall trend for this indicator is downward as desired, and the United States expects that FY 2007 and FY 2008 commodity price increases will likely support the downward trend through FY 2009 and FY 2010. However, in a recession, the actual fiscal deficit should rise, as government spending increases temporarily to replace private spending. Given current economic conditions, many countries' deficits may be expected to rise in FY 2009 and FY 2010, which will reverse the downward trend in this indicator. The preliminary FY 2011 target reflects this expected change.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of GDP</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	N/A <sup>1</sup>	Data Not Available	2.6	3.5 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, World Development Indicators. The country target set is the World Bank's Low Income Countries group. Given the time needed to collect the data and compile the ratio, results reported reflect a two year data lag. For example, results reported in FY 2009 will represent the FY 2005-07 three year average.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Data for FY 2007 fiscal deficits and FY 2009 results will not be available until March 2010. <sup>2</sup> The target for FY 2011 reflects the expected impact of the global recession on fiscal deficits in FY 2008 and FY 2009.								

### **Program Area: Trade and Investment**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	<b>216,745</b>	<b>246,605</b>	<b>322,572</b>

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which the global market forces of competition, human resource development, technology transfer, and technological innovation generate growth, and the United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels. U.S. assistance technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist the citizens of developing countries to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

#### *Export/Import Procedures Time*

The indicator below from the World Bank measures how a U.S.-assisted country is able to take advantage of opportunities created by trade. History has shown that greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically, while countries that limit or hinder participation in the global economy have seen their economies decline. When procedures allowing the export and import of goods take less time, businesses can become more efficient and increase their integration into the global economy. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves price competitiveness of traded goods on average around one percent each day and as much as four percent per day, respectively. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The indicator below reports the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures for 13 countries receiving U.S. assistance in this area. Performance in FY 2009 was on target. On average, countries with programs on customs and trade facilitation improved their import/export procedures time by two days. A few countries performed particularly well, including Haiti, which reduced its trading time by 12 days.

**OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**Program Area: Trade and Investment**

**Performance Indicator: Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods**

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A <sup>1</sup>			80 days <sup>1</sup>	78 days <sup>1</sup>	78 days	On Target	76 days	74 days

**Data Source:** World Bank, Doing Business Report for Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The value is the average of the time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005, but did not cover all listed countries until 2008

**Data Quality:** World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup>The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target were originally reported in the FY 2010 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Performance Chapter as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double-counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods.

**Program Area: Financial Sector**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Economic Growth</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Financial Sector</b>	<b>142,376</b>	<b>109,423</b>	<b>141,364</b>

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It provides capital for productive private sector investment, while at the same time providing the resources needed to fund essential government services, such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improving financial sector corporate governance, accounting, and transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services, and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

*Private Sector Credit Availability*

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, thereby spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

The indicator illustrating the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector exceeded its FY 2009 target despite the global financial crisis. This accomplishment can be attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries, and the financial infrastructure put in place since the financial crisis in the late 1990s that now enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were

made with USAID assistance. The performance of financial markets in developing countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2010 and FY 2011 targets remain realistic.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Financial Sector</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
54.1%	53.5%	56.0%	59.8%	60.4%	60.7%	Above Target	61.0%	61.6%
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, World Development Indicators. Data refers to the weighted average for the countries defined by the World Bank as low and middle income countries. Current fiscal year results are based on data from the prior calendar year. Data for all prior years were revised by the data source (WDI) since the last performance report. Figures reported here are from WDI as of December 2009. Target values were modified to reflect the revised figures while maintaining the target growth rate.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. While data quality is excellent, this indicator reflects an outcome that is impacted by a wide range of activities and events. Demonstrating the linkage between USAID sponsored activities and differences between what is and what would have been, had the activities not taken place, is unavoidably tenuous.								

### **Program Area: Infrastructure**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>1,032,318</b>	<b>676,700</b>	<b>1,317,081</b>

Access to competitively-priced, modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services, in both urban and rural areas, to enhance the economic environment and improve economic productivity, including for women. The United States promotes sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data which shows that countries that are rich in energy resources but also have efficient markets are more likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure that subsequent benefits are enjoyed widely. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to economic infrastructure development by helping to ensure that institutions are viable, the legal and regulatory environment is sound, market-based financial flows contribute to investment, cutting edge technologies are available, and maintenance is prioritized. The United States has expanded and accelerated broadband internet connectivity and communications technology, primarily to the underserved in Africa. In support of the energy sector, the U.S. has large programs in selected countries, such as Afghanistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investments, even when more limited such as in Armenia, are combined with sector reforms to ensure that the infrastructure is sustainable. Within the transportation sector, the United States has contributed to road



construction, primarily for the purposes of reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural economic development.

The main infrastructure important to development include energy, telecom, and transport, including roads, airports, railways, and ports. Unfortunately, rural telecommunications and internet services have not penetrated much of the developing world, limiting access to information on markets, costs and prices, technology innovation and resources, health advice, and political awareness. Thus, access to modern technology and infrastructure services is critical to increasing economic growth, trade, and human development. The following indicators illustrate program performance in targeted U.S.-assisted countries regarding access to modern energy services, internet services, and transportation infrastructure projects.

#### *Access to Energy and Infrastructure*

In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target for increasing access to modern energy services by more than 100 percent, due in large part to results reported by OUs not included in the initial program target. For example, USAID's Office of Development Partners (ODP) reported serving an additional 1.85 million people with rural electricity cooperatives in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Sudan, and the Dominican Republic under the Cooperative Development Program. ODP's results were not included in target planning for FY 2009, but are nonetheless a significant achievement.

By contrast, FY 2009 results for increasing access to internet services fell far short of the targeted 1.76 million people, primarily due to difficulty in determining which results were directly attributable to United States assistance and could thus be counted toward the indicator. USAID's Africa Regional Mission increased internet access to an estimated 100,000 people out of a targeted 400,000. The result is the estimated impact of multiple activities that improved bilateral and regional legal and telecom environment, hence increasing competition and the use of technology approaches that reduce costs. However, attribution for such increases in access is extremely difficult given all the factors that contribute to this indicator. U.S. programs in the Philippines provided access to many more people than planned because the services were provided to schools serving larger populations.

Transportation infrastructure projects did not reach the targeted 801,800 people in FY 2009, but the result of 304,565 people was a large improvement over FY 2008 results. It should be noted that the majority of OUs contributing to this indicator met their individual performance targets; however, the overall target was not achieved due primarily to a missed target in Afghanistan. In Sudan, United States transportation infrastructure projects were projected to benefit 1,300 people, but reached nearly twice that number because the population in project implementation areas was higher than previously estimated.

While U.S. performance in energy and infrastructure was mixed in FY 2009, these investments will continue to improve trade and economic growth opportunities while promoting food security and related enabling business and market sector policy reforms. These indicators are representative of U.S. performance across a wide range of infrastructure sub-sectors (energy, transportation, and internet services) which impact the livelihoods and overall well-being of a significant number of people.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Infrastructure</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy and Infrastructure Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</b>								
Energy and Infrastructure Services	FY 2005-2006 Results	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Targets	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Targets	FY 2011 Targets
Modern Energy Services	N/A	1.87M	371,409	1.99M	4.43M	Above Target	3.01M	177,333
Internet Service <sup>1</sup>	N/A	6.55M	1.50M	1.76M	531,398	Below Target	701,800	20,000
Transportation Infrastructure Projects	N/A	1.77M	68,758	801,800	304,565	Improved, but Target Not Met	754,377	825,172
<p><b>Data Source(s):</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). <i>Modern Energy Services</i> reporting universe: Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Philippines, USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID South Asia Regional. <i>Access to Internet Services</i> reporting universe: Philippines, USAID Africa Regional (AFR), EGAT<sup>1</sup>, USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP). <i>Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i> reporting universe: Afghanistan, Sudan. Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on these indicators: Modern Energy Services – Haiti, Liberia, and USAID's Office of Development Partners; Transportation Infrastructure Projects -- Madagascar.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								
<p><b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup>USAID's EGAT reported no results against a target of increasing access to internet services for 1.3 million people due to lack of clarity in the definition on what results could be included. The definition has been clarified and future targets adjusted accordingly.</p>								

**Program Area: Agriculture**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>1,083,076</b>	<b>1,393,048</b>	<b>1,766,121</b>

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. Agriculture is the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, and floriculture) and its relationship to natural resources, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), policy environment, and trade. In this sector, the United States promotes expanded agricultural trade and market systems, and broadened application of scientific and technological advances, including biotechnology and sustainable natural resource management. Increased agricultural productivity is an important goal for nearly all the countries in which the United States provides assistance. In FY 2011, activities in this Program Area will be a core element of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI).

The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through

the new opportunities provided by globalization. But to become competitive in today’s global marketplace, farmers need to be integrated into the chain of production—from the farm to the grocer’s shelf. To bring about this integration, the United States is working to develop product and quality control standards, improve infrastructure, and increase access to market information. The indicator below tracks access to services in such targeted areas.

### *Benefiting Rural Households*

In FY 2009, the United States fell short of its target of 2.53 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture. Factors impacting the results included renewed conflict in Pakistan, poor partner performance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and difficulty documenting farmer-to-farmer trainings across four countries in West Africa. On the other hand, in Kenya more than 600,000 households benefited from U.S. interventions, of which women-headed households comprised 50.27 percent. This is a noteworthy improvement over FY 2008 when only 35 percent of the 413,458 assisted households were women-headed. In order to realize this success, USAID targeted its agriculture activities more directly toward women and intensified its gender awareness efforts among implementing partners and their corresponding efforts in among program beneficiaries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Agriculture</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions in Agriculture</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1.88M	3.42M	2.53M	2.08M	Below Target	2.27M	2.46M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), and West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on these indicators: Jordan, Nicaragua, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and the Office of Development Partners (ODP).</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU documents the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

In addition to working with farmers and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance helps to reduce trade barriers within and between countries. The following indicator measures progress toward a key program objective: linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets.

### *Value of Agricultural Exports*

In FY 2009, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 70.4 percent, greatly exceeding the targeted 27.23 percent. The average was greatly impacted by results reported by Serbia, which was not included in the original target. The high result in Serbia is due in part to the fact that 116 benefiting agribusinesses were surveyed in FY 2009 as compared to 21 that participated in the previous year’s survey. The impact of

Serbia's value was balanced to some degree by two countries that experienced negative changes in value, Uganda and Timor-Leste. The value of Timor-Leste's export of targeted commodities declined by 22 percent. Timor-Leste's principal export commodity, Arabica coffee, undergoes a biennial fluctuation in production, and FY 2009 corresponded to a "down" year that was not taken into account when the target was set. Nonetheless, despite the drop in export volume, participants in coffee value chains still benefited from the sale of coffee cherries due to prior and continuing contributions from the U.S.-funded activity and are expected to do better next season. If the three outlying countries were excluded from the calculation, the result would be more in line with expectations, but still above target at 28.43 percent.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Agriculture</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities Due to U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	41.1%	63.3%	27.23%	70.40%	Above Target	19.09%	17.78%
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bolivia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Albania, Mali, Timor-Leste, and USAID's East Africa Regional.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU documents the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

### **Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth</b> (in thousands)	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	<b>563,920</b>	<b>599,345</b>	<b>649,187</b>

U.S. assistance in support of private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment, and empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, higher productivity and wages, improved working conditions, more effective protection of labor rights, and more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of the firm – from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries remove unnecessary regulation as an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption and encourage private sector led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations and firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, improve worker compensation and working conditions, and thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

### Commercial Laws Enacted

The representative indicator reflects U.S. efforts to put in place commercial laws that address the 11 core areas necessary for a healthy business climate. The data represent the number of laws enacted annually within the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2009, the U.S. assistance program did not meet its target for this indicator. Two laws were drafted in Nicaragua, but are still pending review by the national legislature. Legislative ratification was delayed in Egypt, and while changes in the South African government unfortunately precluded passing three of the four planned laws, significant groundwork was laid for the Companies Act and the Companies Commission.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	41	30	22	11	Below Target	26	3 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nicaragua, and South Africa as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Eleven Legal Categories:</b>								
1. Company Law					6. Bankruptcy Law			
2. Contract Law & Enforcement					7. Competition Policy			
3. Real Property					8. Commercial Dispute Resolution			
4. Mortgage Law					9. Foreign Direct Investment			
5. Secured Transactions Law					10. Corporate Governance			
					11. International Trade Law			
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Fluctuations in the target level for this indicator are reflective of the shifting business and political environment in individual countries and the way that U.S. government funds are programmed each year.								

A country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of the 11 core legal areas indicates that systemic changes are underway to build up the private sector. Additional programmatic approaches to increase private sector competitiveness include assisting countries to improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. The United States' activities in this area include not only the adoption and implementation of policies, but also their oversight by elected and appointed officials, NGOs, and the private sector. Activities also include reducing barriers to competition and unwarranted distortions to market prices; reducing policy and regulatory barriers to establishing and operating businesses; and strengthening the legal framework surrounding property rights that is fair to both men and women.

## **Program Area: Economic Opportunity**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	<b>237,326</b>	<b>233,503</b>	<b>278,837</b>

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro and small enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly female-headed households as they often are the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

### *Sustainable Microfinance Institutions*

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide access to financial services to those who would otherwise not have access. The performance indicator below reflects the share of U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs, which includes personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses. Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability, the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The indicator summarizes performance among a mix of MFIs ranging from new to more mature institutions as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2009, 86 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the performance target. The larger share of operationally sustainable MFIs may have resulted from a tendency among USAID missions and other partner organizations toward supporting MFIs that have made greater progress toward financial sustainability. Alternatively, it may reflect general shift within the microfinance industry toward greater emphasis on financial sustainability, or some combination of the two trends.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic of a changing set of institutions, the value is not expected to show an upward trend, and the same target value is set for each year. The annual target value is considered to be both feasible and appropriate among a mix of MFIs at different stages of development.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area : Economic Opportunity</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of U.S.-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
71%	71%	69%	74%	70%	86%	Above Target	70%	70%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting Annual Report to Congress, FY 2008 and earlier editions. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100% or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The FY 2009 value represents 155 operationally sustainable MFIs out of a total of 181 U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported their level of operational sustainability. An additional 41 MFIs did not report OSS data.</p> <p>The indicator value shown for FY 2009 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFI operations in FY 2008. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID OUs on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Note that data provided into the MRR is self-reported, and not necessarily based on externally audited financial statements. USAID is currently working with The Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), the leading business information provider dedicated to strengthening the microfinance sector, to develop a systems approach for consolidating USAID and MIX data reporting that follows industry reporting standards. The bulk of MIX Market's data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and robustness of USAID's MRR data.</p>								

**Program Area: Environment**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>377,132</b>	<b>794,847</b>	<b>815,291</b>

Environmental issues such as climate change, the protection of natural resources and forests, and trans-boundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other co-benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low carbon energy sources. Beginning in the FY 2010 budget and continuing for FY 2011, significant new resources are committed to helping the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries to address climate change impacts that are already occurring. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

*Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

The indicators below were chosen to represent the performance of United States' assistance efforts in this area. The first is the standard indicator for climate change mitigation efforts; this is a standard

international metric. It allows for a comparison between different sectors and different greenhouse gases and accounts for the results of actions that can reduce, avoid, or store carbon to reduce atmospheric inputs that lead to climate change. It also helps assess U.S. climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries in a number of sectors. Preliminary FY 2009 results fall short of the targeted 138 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered. In part, this is due to Global Climate Change (GCC) online reporting has not been completed by all United States OUs. The final FY 2009 result will be higher than the current estimate, but it may still not reach the target. Largely, the apparent reduction in avoided or reduced emissions is due to a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities seek transformation change through policy reform, outreach, and training. Since these activities seek long-term, sustainable change, emissions impacts may be either indirect or subject to a substantial time lag.

To improve results in this area over the long term, the GCC, Energy, and Natural Resources Management teams have raised program awareness about links between climate change mitigation and forest conservation, sustainable agriculture, and clean energy through increased training and outreach. New tools for carbon accounting have reached the field and tool use is increasing; which will improve the quality of reporting as well as reevaluation of project impacts on the ground. As U.S. efforts shift to improving long term strategies, improving country capabilities for greenhouse gas inventories and carbon market participation, and access to private finance, as well as energy sector reform, the United States will need to reexamine future targets and consider a methodology to defensibly account for resultant emissions reductions that may take place following the agency's direct engagement.

Slightly lower targets for FY 2010 and FY 2011 reflect a decrease in the availability of funds for clean energy activities in FY 2009 and closure of some larger energy programs, along with a shift to an emphasis on energy sector reform programs. Greater accuracy in carbon accounting and results reporting have improved reporting but reduced reported tons. With the addition of new priorities for low carbon development strategies, greenhouse gas inventories and readiness for carbon markets, increased funding in FY 2010 and FY2011 will produce greater emissions reductions after program initiation and likely after the end of that particular effort and only arising from follow-on implementation which may or may not directly involve USAID.



<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Environment</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
117 M metric tons	129 M metric tons	180 M metric tons	142 M metric tons	138 M metric tons	120 M metric tons (estimate)	Below Target	133 M metric tons	133 M metric tons
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID/EGAT Global Climate Change (GCC) team. Data are collected through USAID's annual Online GCC reporting process and represent a best estimate of greenhouse gas emissions reductions or avoidance.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO <sup>2</sup> ) equivalent is the standard measure of climate mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be added up to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO <sup>2</sup> equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/forestry/conservation sector.								
It is important to note that this year, the numbers are actual reported CO <sup>2</sup> results (calculations done by contractors, or using new web-based calculators provided by the GCC team). In previous years, the GCC team had to do rough calculations based on hectares data reported by OUs. This is a large step forward in improving the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue follow up and provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.								

### *Hectares Under Improved Management*

The next indicator is the number of hectares of natural resources under improved management. The United States uses this spatial indicator as an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard of 'improved' management is defined as implementation of best practices and approaches and demonstration of progress and results from a potentially wide range of tailored and relevant interventions.

Ecosystems are becoming impoverished at an alarming rate worldwide, threatening to undermine development by reducing soil productivity, contributing about 20 percent of annual global greenhouse gas emissions, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. In FY 2009, slightly more than 104 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, falling short of the target of 113.2 million hectares. For example, Georgia fell short of its country target by close to half a million hectares because the Government of Georgia's priorities shifted from conservancy issues to handling the aftermath of the 2008 conflict. A law to designate protected areas in the Central Caucasus region is expected to be enacted in FY 2010.

Despite the overall shortfall, some OUs' achievements exceeded expectations. For example, USAID's West Africa Regional program significantly exceeded its target of 2,000 hectares under improved management due to the discovery that the Kuru Hills region in Sierra Leone and Haut Tambaka region in Guinea fell within the transborder area and had a major impact on biodiversity. These two regions were subsequently included in the project and benefited from U.S. support. The combined program results were 261,636 hectares under improved management. Bangladesh also greatly exceeded its target through the early inclusion in the program of three wildlife sanctuaries and associated land in the Sundarbans Reserve Forest, originally planned for a later stage of programming.

**OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH****Program Area: Environment****Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance**

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	121.6M hectares	126M hectares	113.2M hectares	104.6M hectares	Below Target	86.8M hectares	92.7M hectares

**Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Caribbean Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Central America Regional, USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission – Asia, and USAID West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, and Sudan.

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

## **OBJECTIVE FIVE**

### **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

The Department of State and USAID are the lead U.S. agencies in responding to complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters overseas. The United States' commitment to humanitarian response demonstrates America's compassion for victims of natural disasters, armed conflict, forced migration, persecution, human rights violations, widespread health and food insecurity, and other threats. Humanitarian needs require urgent responses to emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crises, and planning to build the necessary capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters.

The goal of U.S. humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity. It is often organized by sectors, but requires an integrated, coordinated, or multisectoral approach to be fully effective. Effective and thoughtful emergency operations will foster a transition from relief through recovery to development, but they cannot replace the investments necessary to reduce chronic poverty or establish just social services. The United States has three primary Program Areas in humanitarian assistance: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for migration management.

The United States' emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters is tightly linked to the other foreign assistance goals, including the protection of civilian populations, programs to strengthen support for human rights, provision of health and basic education, and support for livelihoods of beneficiaries. The United States provides substantial resources and guidance through international and nongovernmental organizations for worldwide humanitarian programs, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting shared responsibility, and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately \$4.9 billion, 15 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the Objective of Humanitarian Assistance. Eight representative indicators presented below illustrate U.S. program performance for this objective. These measures demonstrate U.S. effectiveness in responding to natural disasters and complex emergencies. Seven indicators reported performance for FY 2009 - two were above target; three were on target; and two were below target.

<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area &amp; Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>	<b>4,658,858</b>	<b>3,889,410</b>	<b>3,860,892</b>
<p><i>Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i></p> <p><i>Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance*</i></p> <p><i>Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection**</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Projects Funded by the Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration that Include Activities Focused on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Food for Peace Programs</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Refugees Admitted to the United States Compared to Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</i></p>			
<b>Disaster Prevention and Mitigation</b>	<b>151,107</b>	<b>99,793</b>	<b>105,333</b>
<b>Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management</b>	<b>73,969</b>	<b>41,954</b>	<b>39,600</b>
<b>Notes:</b>			
<p>*This indicator has been discontinued as of FY 2009 because it does not accurately reflect program effectiveness in reaching the targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities that meet their needs.</p> <p>**New/replacement indicator as of FY 2009.</p>			

## Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>	<b>4,658,858</b>	<b>3,889,410</b>	<b>3,860,892</b>

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. assistance advances the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting these vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, to ensure that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts to international organizations. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally under the International Disaster Assistance account, and leads U.S. responses to natural disasters. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, PRM and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health services, including feeding centers; and providing clean water and shelter materials. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, and oversee provision of commodities and services. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts to foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States.

### *Nutritional Status Indicators*

Nutritional status is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian crisis and determining the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations affected not only by food aid, but also by non-food assistance, including water and sanitation, primary health care, shelter, and support to livelihoods wherever possible.

An internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict or disaster. Humanitarian situations are considered severe when more than 10 percent of the children under five suffer from acute malnutrition in situations with aggravating factors such as conflict or restricted movement (e.g., camp settings). Malnutrition contributes to mortality and hinders children's growth and development. The following performance measures highlight GAM for refugee sites, IDPs, and victims of conflict worldwide. There are hundreds of locations worldwide in which the United States is providing direct assistance or working multilaterally with other donors to ensure that the assessed need for humanitarian aid is met. In FY 2009, the global food crisis that began in FY 2008 continued to impact

nutrition and food security for populations affected by conflict, persecution and other disasters. Given the difficulties inherent in assisting dispersed populations, the results for the second indicator below are below target.

*Acute Malnutrition in Refugee Camps*

PRM recently disaggregated its GAM targets for emergency and protracted refugee settings. In FY 2009, results based on available data were above target, with fewer than 10 percent of children under age five suffering from GAM in 94.5 percent of emergency refugee situations (target: 92 percent). Out of 18 monitored emergency sites, the prevalence of GAM exceeded 10 percent in one site, one of the newest camps for Somali refugees in Ethiopia. In protracted refugee situations, PRM programs performed below target in FY 2009, with fewer than five percent of refugee children suffered from GAM in only 72.5 percent of sites (79 of 109 sites). Among these sites, malnutrition rates were highest in refugee camps in Eastern Sudan. To address this problem, PRM is supporting UNHCR to work with the Sudanese government and other partners to address weaknesses in food distribution for vulnerable households, expand income generation activities, and advocate for access to land so that refugees are able to farm. To address troubling GAM rates in another protracted situation, PRM and USAID/FFP together contributed nearly \$15 million in commodities and cash between FY 2008 and FY 2009 to the World Food Program’s operation for 90,000 Sahrawi refugees, securing the food pipeline in FY 2009 for the first time in several years.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
94%	98%	91%	91%	92%	94.5%	Above target	93%	95%
<b>Data Source:</b> Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting population-based nutritional status data and improving the quality and reliability of data. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.								

*Acute Malnutrition in Dispersed Populations*

The sites where dispersed populations are located and provided with USAID humanitarian assistance are monitored for the general health of the population, measured by levels of malnutrition, sickness, or death. By measuring the weight and the height of children between six and 59 months of age and comparing this with international standards, the United States derives a “proxy” for the relative health of the entire population at a monitored site. The lower the percentage of children with evidence of moderate or severe wasting (GAM), the healthier is the population. The program’s goal is to increase the percentage of monitored sites with less than 10 percent GAM. Displaced persons in conflict zones are difficult to reach in a timely or consistent manner with effective health, nutrition, and other humanitarian assistance.

In FY 2009, 25 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, a result that fell well short of the 44 percent target. Of the sites monitored in FY 2009, 84 percent were in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. These countries have suffered from the highest overall rates of violence,

baseline malnutrition, internal displacement, and insecurity in 2009. Renewed conflict and drought and the expulsion of the NGO partners in Sudan contributed to falling short of anticipated results.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations ( <i>Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict</i> ) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
20%	23%	41%	39%	44%	25%	Below Target	35%	40%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Data were compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Of the sites monitored in FY 2009, 84% of these were in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. These countries have suffered from the highest overall rates of violence, baseline malnutrition, internal displacement, and insecurity in 2009.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and <i>Médécins sans Frontières</i>). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.</p>								

Where there is access to affected populations, one key step to improve USAID’s humanitarian assistance in response to health and nutritional needs is the promotion of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition which increases coverage of nutrition interventions, decreases the number of children that drop out of feeding programs, and decreases recovery time. USAID is also supporting operational research to improve the effectiveness of moderate acute malnutrition treatment. By identifying and treating malnutrition at an early stage, it will increase recovery rates and be more cost-effective. In addition, the results of a current study to evaluate the nutritional content of U.S. food aid commodities will be used to improve them and therefore improve nutrition interventions.

#### *Protection and Solution Indicators*

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection component. The internationally-agreed definition of protection provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross is “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law.”<sup>5</sup> Efforts to protect vulnerable populations are guided by international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws and include activities that assist IDPs and similarly vulnerable populations to reduce or manage risks associated with armed conflict and other violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation.

Solutions and activities include voluntary return and reintegration of displaced populations, local integration and promoting self-reliance for those who remain displaced, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance, naturalization or registration to affirm citizenship for stateless persons, and third-country resettlement for some refugees. Where appropriate, the United States pursues solutions through a comprehensive approach in order to resolve refugee or other displacement situations.

<sup>5</sup> *Strengthening protection in war: a search for professional standards*. ICRC, 2001.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2009, PRM supported UNHCR and NGOs to develop an innovative approach toward providing vital assistance to Iraqi refugees living in urban areas. In Syria and Jordan, UNHCR provided over 19,500 vulnerable Iraqi families (almost 60,000 refugees) with ATM cards to access monthly funds to help cover the costs of basic needs such as food, shelter, medicine, and education for children.

*Protection and Solution Beneficiaries*

The first indicator below is a rough measure of the ability to target beneficiaries accurately and subsequently reach them with protection and solution services provided by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The identification of the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, the ability to set targets for meeting these needs, and coverage of affected populations with the right activities contribute to United States’ goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2009, OFDA exceeded its performance target, assisting 85 percent of beneficiaries with protection and solution activities. However, this indicator does not reflect program effectiveness in reaching the targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities that meet their needs, and therefore will no longer be reported.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								<b>*Discontinued Indicator*</b>	
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities</b>									
<b>Funded by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</b>									
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	
N/A		70%	77%	83%	85%	Above Target	N/A <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Annual Reports, monitoring systems, implementing partner reporting based on individual response settings, and key OFDA staff well-placed to assess targets and beneficiary coverage as reported.									
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA’s internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA’s Technical Advisory Group (TAG). However, recent results have proven inaccurate and interpretation inconclusive.									
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID’s ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries’ needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided.									

*NGO Projects Mainstreaming Protection*

This second indicator was selected as a replacement representing OFDA’s work in protection, assistance and solutions and measures the extent to which OFDA-funded NGO projects mainstreamed protection activities. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. Humanitarian assistance that includes protection mainstreaming activities is designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed sector.



Proposed interventions with protection mainstreaming activities are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations; for example, the use of protocols to ensure vulnerable populations, such as women and children, ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations (including food) equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, OFDA can realize the United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2009, 26 percent of OFDA-supported NGO projects had mainstreamed protection activities. Given this baseline data, performance targets for FY 2010 and FY 2011 reflect the anticipated expansion of OFDA-funded activities that will mainstream protection, based on increased efforts, knowledge and capacity of NGOs in this area.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							*New Indicator*	
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	26%	(New)	30%	35%
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system ( <i>abacus</i> ) and field monitoring reports, as available.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). Starting in FY 2010, OFDA will be undertaking improved field/program monitoring that will include ongoing data quality assessments.								
<b>Notes:</b> Note that projects funded through a transfer to USAID missions, UN agencies, or organizations (for which there is no tracking of whether or not the project includes project mainstreaming) have been omitted from the denominator since they are not represented in the numerator.								

#### *Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response Activities*

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a United States priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV also increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs. This indicator measures the extent to which PRM programs combat gender-based violence, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs.

In FY 2009, the percent of PRM-funded projects that included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV rose slightly to 28.3 percent, from 27.5 percent in FY 2008. Although FY 2009 results were slightly below the target of 33 percent, PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased to over \$9 million in FY 2009 from \$6.3 million in FY 2008.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
23%	23%	27.5%	27.5%	33%	28.3%	Below Target	35%	35%
<b>Data Source:</b> Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data quality is good, but its accuracy could be improved. Targets seek to gradually increase the proportion of PRM funding to NGOs and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. Overall funding availability for other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multisectoral programs. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregated data for multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs address gender-based violence than the United States is currently able to calculate.								

*Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households*

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, and delivering emergency food aid to identified beneficiaries, the United States works toward achieving a vision of a world free of hunger and poverty, where people live in dignity, peace, and food security. By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, the United States is meeting its mission of saving lives, reducing hunger, and providing a long-term framework through which to protect lives and livelihoods.

*Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries*

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries it actually reaches compared to planned levels. FFP continues to improve its ability to identify who needs food in an emergency and how best to deliver food assistance. Over time, FFP has reached a steady threshold target of 93 percent of emergency food aid beneficiaries reached. While this target is ambitious, it is achievable and realistic. FY 2009 results were on target.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace Programs</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
85%	84%	86%	92%	93%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> FFP regularly assesses the quality of data from implementing partners. The last data quality assessment was conducted in July 2007.								

*Households Receiving Basic Humanitarian Inputs*

USAID provides basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. USAID maintains

stockpiles of emergency relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and hygiene kits, in three warehouses around the world. To ensure that disaster-affected populations receive sufficient relief supplies, USAID's OFDA manages the provision and delivery of these warehoused commodities and also provides funding to implementing partners to procure relief supplies locally. These supplies are distributed based on detailed needs assessments, often in coordination with other donors and NGOs. One major impediment to achieving 100 percent distribution is lack of security that prevents humanitarian workers from reaching beneficiary populations.

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, setting targets for meeting these needs, and reaching the affected populations with the right activities, USAID and its partners can realize the goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. USAID continues to improve its ability to identify what kinds of needs exist and how many people are in need, and to step in with the right activities to reach targeted populations with humanitarian assistance. By improving the ability of people in disaster-prone regions to anticipate natural disasters and be prepared for them, these populations themselves are better able to identify how many are in need and what their needs are, as well as being able to bounce back following a disaster. However, even as targeting and assistance improve, it is unlikely that the program will ever attain 100 percent due to circumstances outside its influence, such as delays in shipping relief supplies, poor weather conditions, ongoing conflict, or unanticipated movement of the targeted populations.

The indicator below illustrates OFDA's achievements in providing disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity. Providing affected households with the inputs necessary for basic survival and recovery is the first and most significant step toward restoring the social and economic capabilities of affected areas. Tracking the percentage of households that receive this support in a crisis is a solid indicator of how effective OFDA's efforts are in providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis. Performance in FY 2009 was on target, with 85 percent of targeted households reached. Plans to improve performance in order to achieve future targets include increasing cooperation with international humanitarian partners to obtain better access for humanitarian assistance from host country government authorities.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A		85%	84%	85%	85%	On Target	90%	90%
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group. In the next 6 months, OFDA will be undertaking improved field/program monitoring that will include ongoing data quality assessments.								

This Program Area also focuses on durable solutions for vulnerable populations, including voluntary return to their homes, integration into the local community, and resettlement in other countries. Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. To the extent that PRM has control of the process, it also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.

*Refugee Admissions to the United States*

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the PRM’s work. In FY 2009, PRM continued U.S. leadership in resettling more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2009 totaled 74,654, which represents 99.5 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This is a 24 percent increase over the FY 2008 admissions level, and the highest number of refugee admissions since FY 1999. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,838 Iraqi refugees, surpassing the Administration’s target of 17,000, and large-scale resettlement of Burmese and Bhutanese refugees. The FY 2011 request increases support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, particularly support for refugees during their initial weeks in the United States to cover housing and food costs while they seek employment.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. as a Percentage of the Allocated Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</b>								
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>
108% of 50,000	69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86% of allocation	100%	99.5% of allocation	On Target	100%	100%
<b>Data Source:</b> Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S.								

In FY 2009, PRM funding supported the voluntary return home of roughly 54,000 Afghans. FY 2011 funds will help foster stability in the region by sustaining Afghan refugee repatriation operations, and providing life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani conflict victims and IDPs fleeing violence associated with military operations against armed insurgents. The FY 2011 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia. It strives to meet the increasing needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes, and Sri Lankans and Georgians seeking solutions to displacement. The request also incorporates some funding for the rapidly growing Colombian IDP population, one of the largest displacement crises in the world. The funds will enable USAID and PRM to continue to invest in establishing and then using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are done professionally and reliably.

**Program Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Disaster Readiness (total)</b>	<b>151,107</b>	<b>99,793</b>	<b>105,333</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>31,339</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>41,860</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>3,810</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	<b>71,376</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>12,992</b>	<b>25,963</b>	<b>9,463</b>

U.S. assistance builds and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks, prepare for rapid response, and increase the affected population's ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. It is estimated that 90 percent of disaster responders in the Western Hemisphere have been trained by the United States in programs that have been in operation for more than 30 years.

Several accounts fund disaster readiness. The amount of funding anticipated to be used for disaster readiness out of the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) budget may not be the amount actually spent, particularly in years with significant disaster levels, when funding may be shifted toward disaster response. Missions in the field frequently fund disaster mitigation activities as a means to advance development by reducing the risks that disasters pose to the country's economy. More than a dozen missions are investing their own development budgets in mitigation activities and programs. In FY 2011, 87 percent of Disaster Readiness will be funded out of two accounts: IDA (47 percent) and Development Assistance (40 percent), with the remainder from ESF, AEECA, and Food for Peace Title II.

**Program Area: Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual(incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Migration Management</b>	<b>73,969</b>	<b>41,954</b>	<b>39,600</b>

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, avoiding natural disasters and environmental degradation, seeking economic opportunities, and reuniting with family. The United States remains committed to building the capacity of host governments to manage migration effectively and to ensure full respect for the human rights of vulnerable migrants in accordance with the law. The FY 2011 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds for anti-trafficking initiatives, primarily to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide and provide assistance

<sup>6</sup> Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480, as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance in response to emergencies and disasters around the world and funds non-emergency, development-oriented resources to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Food for Peace Title II funding is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

to trafficking victims, including unaccompanied children, stateless persons, and others who may need protection.

## DISCONTINUED AND REVISED INDICATORS

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	Counterterrorism
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Programs
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	<p>More than half the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 24. Moreover, more than one-quarter of these young people are unemployed, tend to be cynical about the future, and are therefore susceptible to extremist messages. Prior to FY 2008, the strategy had been to try to reach as broad a swath of this population as possible by staging 29 public information campaigns across the region. In 2007 however, a U.S.-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in seven countries found that television is a key source of information for 67% of them and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the United States' strategic focus in the region. In FY 2008, funds were used to put together a team from across the region to write scripts and hire actors. Consultants from South Africa and the United States provided technical assistance. The television series went into production in 2009 and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies.</p> <p>This change in strategy meant that the previous goal of conducting 29 informational campaigns was set aside to focus on a different approach to improving public perception of the United States across the Middle East.</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	<p>To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85% for TBS and 70% for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009 USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD to better reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates.</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	<p>To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85% for TBS and 70% for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009 USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD to better reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates.</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</b>
<b>Reason for Revision</b>	The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart</b>
<b>Reason for Revision</b>	The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Basic Education</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	This indicator has been replaced with one that measures the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. U.S. assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps to reduce barriers to student attendance and promotes effective classroom practices. High net enrollment rates lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since 2002, NER have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. This trend is expected to continue with additional funding to help ministries of education establish and maintain more effective school systems, provide teacher training, develop and conduct learning assessments, and collect and use data to assist with school management decisions, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. The rate of increase will be slower as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, with the remaining population the most difficult and expensive to reach.



<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Trade and Investment</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries)</b>
<b>Reason for Revision</b>	The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target were originally reported in the FY 2010 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Performance Chapter as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double-counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of People with Increased Access to Cellular Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	This target will not be reported after FY 2008 results because of a decline in Mission programs addressing cellular service, the market is expanding cellular services without intervention, and the only programs addressing cellular services are those that use the cellular infrastructure as a platform for applications, such as in health and m-banking.