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Endorsement Memo for Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance Henrietta Fore

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PTG

Subject: Fiscal Year 2008 Operational Plan and Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for the LAC Regional Program

November 16, 2007

I am pleased to transmit the FY07 performance narratives and indicators/results data for the LAC regional program (LAC/RP).¹

The priority foreign policy objective in the Western Hemisphere is to enhance stable, economically prosperous democracies through economic growth, good governance and peace and security. LAC/RP supports these objectives through the provision of cost-effective support to field missions and our sub-regional platforms, and through the design and implementation of programs that address transboundary issues, serve to model a particularly innovative approach, and/or respond to a Congressional or Administrative directive.

Despite three years of positive economic growth and further consolidation of democratic practices, significant challenges remain in the LAC region that require a long-term and sustained USAID commitment. Weak institutions, poor access to social services, widespread corruption and rising crime undermine public trust in democracy and democratic institutions. High unemployment, extreme income inequality, and poverty persist, contributing to popular discontent with governments and civil strife. Investment and workforce productivity are constrained by poor quality, inefficient, and highly inequitable public education, and overall health and education gains registered in many countries do not reach the poor, indigenous groups and rural populations. Adverse trends in natural resource management persist, presenting a profound and growing threat to sustained economic prosperity and democratic stability in the hemisphere.

Addressing these challenges, the five LAC/RP "teams" for democracy, environment, education, health and economic growth have reported notable achievements this past year – accomplishments that have complemented USAID's bilateral and sub-regional programs, leveraged private sector and other non-USG support, and strengthened the capacity of key regional institutions. Among the highlights:

¹ This FY07 performance report is based on information available from grantees and contractors responsible for implementing the LAC Regional program, and is as current as our implementers were able to provide given the earlier deadline for performance reporting this year. We will continue to work with implementers to ensure end of fiscal year data for performance reporting.

Democracy and Governance: LAC/RP worked with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) to strengthen electoral oversight through observation missions and the strengthening of regional and sub-regional networks, and trained electoral officials in sub-regional workshops. IIDH also strengthened human rights ombudsman networks and commissions and helped to secure legislative safeguards for minorities. Following a Central America Gangs Assessment, LAC/RP designed a new sub-regional gangs program and transferred it to the regional platform in El Salvador. A multi-country democracy indicators survey produced public dialogue on democratic values and attitudes in 15 countries, and a municipal violence project developed community models and best practices to address crime.

Environment: Under the Congressionally directed Amazon Basin Conservation Initiative partners formed consortia that involved first-time partnerships among indigenous groups, conservation NGOs and universities, and coordinated the development of comprehensive workplans with stakeholders and host country governments. Consultations with diverse stakeholders generated changes in program structure and three of the five cooperative agreements will be transferred to the Brazil Mission in FY08. CAFTA-DR funds managed by LAC/RP supported clean energy audits and national compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. LAC/RP also supported trade-related OAS environmental assessments.

Health: With PAHO, LAC/RP strengthened public health capacities and improved health information systems and sharing of health data. Regional health trends were analysed to guide policy makers. LAC/RP strengthened the administration of the HIV/AIDS grants from the Global Fund, identified key human resource gaps and training needs, and ensured sustained access to quality family planning services in seven graduating countries. Plans to transfer the positively evaluated Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) to the regional program in Peru advanced.

Education: Responding to a Presidential initiative and OAS-led Summit of the America's commitment to improve the quality of basic education in Latin America, the LAC/RP Centers of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT) in FY07 strengthened the skills of 5,600 teachers and administrators to teach reading through its three sub-regional Centers in South America, Central America and the Caribbean, and generated over \$1 million in private support. Working with the Inter-American Dialogue, LAC/RP advanced education reform by increasing access to information on the performance of education systems, providing high-quality, reliable research on successful reforms and practices, and through publication and public dialogue on six country and regional education "report cards." Additionally, in this final year of the current Georgetown CASS participant training program, 248 students received a community college education.

Economic Growth: LAC/RP provided trade capacity related training and technical assistance to government and businesses in the region. The program also carried out numerous studies on issues affecting growth and trade, and spreading the benefits of both. A new task order, focused on defining and promoting best practices has since begun.

A funding cut from \$80.0 million in FY06 to \$57.2 million in FY07 in the LAC regional program forced LAC/RP to sharply reduce the number of new activities, as well as the scope of existing regional activities.

LAC REGIONAL FY 2008 OPERATIONAL PLAN
MASTER ACRONYM LIST

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Reference</u>
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AFR	Africa Region or Bureau for Africa
Aguirre MOBIS	MOBIS with Aguirre Division, JBS International, Inc.
AGCI	African Global Competitiveness Initiative
AMI	Amazon Malaria Initiative
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
AMSTL	Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BLEG	Broad Based Economic Growth Team
CAFTA-DR	Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement
CAREC	Central American Renewable Energy and Cleaner Production Facility
CASS	Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Protection
CETT	Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training
CEJA	Center for Justice Studies of America
CHART	Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training
CITIES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CPD	Commodity Price Database
CRN+	Caribbean Regional Network of HIV Positives
CS	Contraceptive Security
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer

DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict Management and Humanitarian Assistance
DIMS	Democratic Indicators Monitor Su
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course
DPO	Disabled People's Organizations
E+Co	Environmental and Conservation
EGAT	Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FP	Family Planning
FPRH	Family Planning and Reproductive Health
FTA	Free Trade Association
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GH	Bureau for Global Health
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIS	Health Information System
HPI	Health Policy Initiative
HRH	Resources for Health
HS	Health Systems Division (HIDN)
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEE	Initial Environmental Examinations
IEHA	Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
IHD	Inter-American Institute of Human Rights
INCAE	Central American Business Institute
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAC/RP	Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional Program
LAC/RSD	Office of Regional Sustainable Development, Bureau for Latin

	American and Caribbean
LAC/RSD/BBEG	Office of Regional Sustainable Development/ Bureau for Latin American and Caribbean/Broad Based Economic Growth
LAC/RSD/PHN	Office of Regional Sustainable Development/ Bureau for Latin American and Caribbean/Population Health Nutrition
LMS	Learning Management System
LPA	Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDR	Multi-Drug Resistance
MDRTB	Multi-Drug Resistance TB
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MH	Maternal Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOBIS	Mission Oriented Business Integrated Services (a contracting mechanism)
MNH	Maternal and Neonatal Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Resources Management
OAS	Organization of American States
OES	Environmental and Scientific Affairs
OP	Office of Procurement (Management Bureau)
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PIAIL	President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
POPHI	Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage Initiative
POU	Point of Use
PR	Principal Recipient
PREAL	Partnership for Education Revitalization in the Americas

PSCP	Private Sector Certification Project
PVO	Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation
PWD	People With Disabilities
RPM Plus	Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus Program
RSD	Regional Sustainable Development
RSD/E	Office of Regional Sustainable Development Environment Team
SAIDI	South American Infectious Disease Initiative
SAR	South American Regional
SICA	Central American Integration System
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary/Phytosanitary Program
TA	Technical Assistance
TAF	Technical Assistance Facility
TB	Tuberculosis
TCB	Trade Capacity Building
TDY	Temporary Duty
TI	Trade and Investment
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
USP	U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USTR	United States Trade Representative
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Latin America and Caribbean Regional 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

Poor public services, corruption and crime undermine democracy in LAC, and income inequality and poverty persist. Competitiveness is constrained by poor educational quality, and health and education gains fail to reach the poor. Adverse trends in natural resource management persist. Despite these challenges the LAC regional program (LAC/RP) reported significant achievements that contributed to transformational development. Democracy and Governance: LAC/RP ensured electoral oversight through observation missions and trained electoral officials. It strengthened human rights ombudsman networks and commissions and helped secure legislative safeguards for minorities. LAC/RP designed a regional gangs program and transferred it to the regional platform in El Salvador. A multi-country survey produced public dialogue on democratic values and attitudes in 15 countries, and a municipal violence project developed community models to address crime. Environment: In the Amazon conservation program partners effectively formed consortia and coordinated workplans. CAFTA-DR funds supported clean energy audits and national compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. LAC/RP also supported OAS environmental assessments. Health: With PAHO, LAC/RP strengthened public health capacities and improved health information systems and sharing of health data. Regional health trends were analysed to guide policy makers. LAC/RP strengthened the administration of HIV/AIDS Global Funds, identified key human resource gaps and training needs, and ensured sustained access to quality family planning services in seven graduating countries. Plans to transfer the positively evaluated Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) to the regional program in Peru advanced. Education: LAC/RP strengthened the skills of 5,600 teachers and administrators to teach reading in three Centers of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT), and generated over \$1 million in private support. Education reform was advanced through dissemination of six country and regional "report cards". Through CASS 248 students received a community college education. Economic Growth: LAC/RP provided demand-driven technical assistance to field missions and carried out numerous studies on issues affecting growth and trade. A new task order, focused on defining and spreading best practices has since begun. All LAC/RP activities are in full compliance with 22 CFR 216 determinations.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Program Area goals are to ensure that the benefits of democracy extend to all the citizens of the hemisphere, including women, indigenous groups and afro-descendants. To ensure all members of society are able to enjoy democratic gains made in the LAC region, short-term goals include supporting human rights defenders in the region and the legislative gains made by minority groups to ensure equal protection under the law.

Program Elements 2.1.3 Justice System, 2.1.4 Human Rights, and 2.1.5 Program Support (Rule of Law) contribute to the achievement of this goal. The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights is an independent regional academic institution that implements activities under the Human Rights element. The regional nature of the institution and its extensive cooperation with donors and partner organizations - both government and non-government - ensure the Institution's long-term sustainability and the continuation of its work beyond the life of this project.

The activity supported under elements 2.1.3 and 2.1.5 will begin implementation in FY08. The activity will address the challenge of gang violence in Central America and Mexico, and will help USAID reach its long-term goals of security and political and economic stability in that sub-region.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.3 Justice System

Key Achievements

In FY07, USAID planned to work in countries with high levels of gang violence to support prevention efforts. Due to delays in issuing the program solicitation, this activity is not yet under implementation. Planned activities for FY07 will begin in FY08.

In FY07 the Center for Justice Studies of the Americas (CEJA) developed in-depth studies of justice systems and promoted innovative approaches to the discussion of judicial reform, promoted regional cooperation and exchange of experiences among key justice system actors, and generated and disseminated technical tools that improve the quality of information on justice in the Americas.

Host Country Commitment

SICA, the regional Central American Integration System, promotes integration by coordinating the adoption of strategies and agreements between its member states. A US-SICA Dialogue was held and will become an annual forum to address transnational threats, including gangs.

Throughout FY07, CEJA worked to improve its institutional sustainability by widening its base of donors, which include Latin American governments. CEJA received funds from the Government of Chile in FY07, but the lack of commitment from other countries to which it provides technical assistance threatens its sustainability. CEJA will continue to work to generate stronger commitment from LAC countries in FY08.

Gender

In April 2006, LAC/RSD finalized an assessment of gangs that identified several gender-related concerns, including high murder rates of women in Central America and need for gender-specific health services and counseling. These concerns will be addressed in the new anti-gangs activity.

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

Key Achievements

The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) produced seven research publications dealing with equality and inclusion of women, indigenous and afro-descendants. Four country reports were produced regarding legislation on gender equality, in addition to one comparative report on the same topic. A comparative study on indigenous participation and inclusion in the political processes of 6 countries (Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, Colombia and Panama) was also finalized. A final study afro-descendant participation and inclusion in Colombia was completed. All studies fall in the category of applied research.

The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights also provided technical assistance to Human Rights

Ombudsman networks in Central America and the Caribbean, and supported horizontal cooperation conferences and workshops for the two networks. National Human Rights Commissions and Other Independent State Institutions Charged by Law with Protecting Human Rights in 13 Central American and Caribbean countries were strengthened as a result of this assistance.

Host Country Commitment and Performance

The commitment of host countries in 13 Central American and Caribbean countries to support National Human Rights Commissions and Other Independent State Institutions Charged by Law with Protecting Human Rights was key to the success of peer cooperation activities among Ombudsman networks in those two sub-regions.

Targets

The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights exceeded its target for the custom indicator \"number of research publications produced on political participation of women, indigenous and afro-descendants\". The reason the target was exceeded is because the indicator includes 5 research reports on legislation that promotes gender equality, and the CTO had not included these reports when setting the indicator target. This activity will not be fully-funded in FY08, and therefore the revised FY08 target is 1 publication.

The Human Rights Ombudsman activity ended in FY07 and therefore the revised FY08 target is zero.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights \ 2.1.5 Program Support (Rule of Law)

Funding under this element will contribute to the salary and benefits of personnel required for implementation of the regional anti-gangs activity, and will also cover costs associated with the position, including travel, training, information technology and recovery costs. This activity will begin implementation in FY-08.

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

USAID supported the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights to provide technical assistance to Ombudsman networks in Central America and the Caribbean. IIDH supported horizontal cooperation conferences and workshops for the two networks. National Human Rights Commissions and Other Independent State Institutions Charged by Law with Protecting Human Rights in 13 Central American and Caribbean countries were strengthened as a result of this assistance. This activity ended in FY07 and therefore the revised FY08 target is zero.

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

Good governance programs support avenues for meaningful public participation and oversight, transparency and integrity, and substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Within this context, element 2.2.6 Program Support (Governance) help achieve program area progress by strengthening the USGs ability to use strategic information for decision-making, program performance assessment and learning, and will also provide USG staff with tools needed for adequate program management and oversight.

Activities under this Area will be implemented in FY08.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

Achievements

Activities under this element will take place in FY08. After considering Mission feedback, LAC/RSD decided to postpone the regional best practices workshop for USAID staff and implementing partners until June '08, so that it can be held in conjunction with DCHA's worldwide democracy/governance training event in Washington, or immediately thereafter in Miami in conjunction with Florida International University's annual conference of Latin American Mayors and Local Authorities.

LAC/RSD is the only operating unit that provides program support for monitoring and oversight of LAC/RSD-funded regional programs. Program-funded travel by USAID staff to non-presence countries to monitor and oversee projects implemented by regional grantees will also take place in FY08.

Targets

Because planned activities will take place in FY08, the FY07 targets are no longer applicable. The target-years will be updated in the LAC/RSD FY08 Operational Plan.

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

Sub-regional technical assistance workshops were held in Dominican Republic, Chile and Costa Rica. 124 government officials from the region attended these events. Civil society representatives also participated. This activity ended in FY07 and therefore the FY08 target is zero.

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

Program Area goals are to improve the capacity of electoral oversight entities in the region to promote fair and transparent elections, improve transparency among civil society groups, including political parties, so as to ensure that all persons have a genuine opportunity to exercise their right to political participation. Element 2.3.2, Elections and Political Processes, contributes to the achievement of these Program Area objectives.

The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights is the implementer of activities in this area. The Institute is a regional entity that promotes horizontal cooperation among LAC countries. The Institute is also the Executive Secretary of the regional network of electoral institutions, and also of the three sub-regional networks. Host governments often share the cost of electoral oversight missions and pay officials' transportation to trainings. The regional nature of the Institute, together with the collaborative way in which it engages host government, helps ensure the long-term impact of activities in this program area.

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

Achievements

Peer electoral observation missions were mobilized to provide oversight to national electoral entities in Ecuador (presidential elections, constituent assembly elections, and referendum), Panama (referendum), Nicaragua (general elections), Peru (municipal elections), Costa Rica (local elections), and Guatemala (first round of presidential elections). National electoral entities received final reports detailing how election preparations, execution and follow-up, and identifying strengths and areas for future improvement.

Sub-regional training workshops were held in Bolivia and El Salvador, and were attended by 49 elections officials (37 men and 12 women). The workshops addressed leading issues in elections management and shared information on best practices.

The Institute worked with civil society groups in Argentina, Dominican Republic and Panama (in the latter two, groups included political parties) to promote transparency and internal democracy, thereby ensuring that information is available to all citizens about elections and political processes.

Gender

Election officials and civil society representatives are invited based on the office they hold and not on their gender. The human rights component of the Cooperative Agreement that includes these activities aims to increase the political participation of women, indigenous and afro-descendants, thereby increasing representation of these groups in trainings for election officials and peer electoral observation missions.

Targets

The actual number of officials trained is lower than the target in FY07 for two reasons. The first is that the Recipient was reporting the number of officials trained \"indirectly\", and had built in a 'multiplier' to reflect that each person trained would return to their country and share information with several more people. Also, because this agreement will not be fully funded, the Institute, with CTO approval, diverted funds originally programmed for training election officials to closing out other Agreement activities.

Rationale for newly added indicators

A new indicator will be added for \"Number of Election Observation Missions Mobilized\" because this activity supports peer observation missions of national electoral oversight entities. This indicator was included in FY07 but at the sub-element level, and therefore is not captured in this element-level report. Nine electoral observation missions were mobilized in FY07.

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

USAID supports the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights to hold training workshops for election officials. Officials pay their own way to the training, and the Institute uses USAID funds to host the event. The actual number of officials trained is so much lower than the target in FY07 for two reasons. The principal reason is that the Recipient was reporting the number of officials trained \"indirectly\", and had built in a 'multiplier' to reflect that each person trained would return to their country and share information with several more people. The other reason that targets are lower than expected is that, due to LAC/RSDs budget cuts, this agreement will not be fully funded and the citizen security components will not continue in

FY08. As a result, the Institute, with CTO approval, diverted funds originally programmed for training election officials towards closing out the citizen security activities. Because the agreement will not be fully funded, the FY08 targets are also lower than what was initially expected.

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

Key Achievements, Problems and Challenges

The following short-term Area goals were achieved: Regional trends on the functioning of democratic institutions, public service delivery and perceived government legitimacy were documented and disseminated; public discussion and dialogue about democracy and key reforms also took place in 15 countries. Municipal Violence Observatories promoted public discussion on crime prevention and strengthened municipal institutions throughout the region. The regional anti-gang activity is not yet under implementation, and planned activities for FY07 will begin implementation in FY08.

Prospects for Achieving Long-Term Regional Impact

The Democratic Indicator Monitor Surveys (DIMS) contributed to strengthening democratic and inclusive governance in the 15 countries in which surveys were conducted by providing civil society, policymakers, donors and the private sector with accurate data that allows them to target key areas for future work. The Municipal Violence Observatories project helped promote personal security on a regional level. Work in both areas will continue in FY08, thereby achieving long-term regional impact.

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

Key Achievements

In FY07, USAID planned to work in countries with high levels of gang violence to support prevention efforts. Due to delays in issuing the program solicitation, this activity is not yet under implementation. Planned activities for FY07 will begin in FY08.

In FY07, the Democratic Indicators Monitoring Survey (DIMS) encouraged civic participation and stimulated broad public discussion on the state of democracy in 15 countries by monitoring public attitudes and democratic trends. Research findings influenced program design and oversight by 13 USAID missions in the region. USAID Officers, journalists and civil society representatives from 7 countries convened in Mexico City for the dissemination of DIMS regional comparative results. The event was covered extensively in regional media, including CNN Espanol.

In FY07 the Municipal Violence Observatories Project consolidated observatories in 3 countries, sponsored a regional conference (with participation from 15 countries), published and distributed a best practices guide, and increased involvement of government and donor organizations in promoting Observatory methodology.

Host Country Commitment

SICA, the regional Central American Integration System, promotes integration by coordinating the adoption of strategies and agreements between its member states. A US-SICA Dialogue was held and will become an annual forum to address transnational threats, including gangs.

The support of local authorities in 15 countries key to the success of a conference on municipal violence

observatories and particularly to the consolidation of observatories in El Salvador, Panama and Nicaragua.

Gender

In April 2006, LAC/RSD finalized an assessment of gangs that identified several gender-related concerns, including high murder rates of women in Central America and need for gender-specific health services and counseling. These concerns will be addressed in the new anti-gangs activity.

The DIMS allow for analysis of gender-specific trends, and helps policymakers, donors and civil society make informed policy choices. For example, in FY07 USAID/Guatemala helped gear voter participation programs toward urban women after the DIMS revealed participation was lowest in that sector.

Municipal Violence Observatories collected data on all forms of violence, including rape and domestic violence. The observatories in Panama have begun to integrate domestic and gender violence in their monitoring.

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

Due to delays in issuing the solicitation for the Regional Gang Prevention activity, it is not yet under implementation. The planned activities for FY2007 will begin implementation in FY2008, and will aim to improve the ability of all levels of government and civil society to develop and/or strengthen anti-gang activities and policies.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

LAC/RSD's Health Program Area benefitted from results achieved in HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, MCH, FP and OPHTs elements in FY2007. Under the MCH element, PAHO worked to include primary health care and public health capacities into health systems strengthening. Work with various partners on strengthening local health systems resulted in increased capacity for business planning and advocacy in Peru and El Salvador. PAHO also developed an innovative platform allowing health data to be shared among LAC countries quickly and easily. TA from PAHO and Measure/Evaluation and South-to-South exchanges with Brazil and Mexico resulted in action plans for strengthening HIS in Honduras and Paraguay. AIM and CDC analyzed data in LAC to provide regional trends analysis by wealth quintiles and issues briefs on the relationship between health and other Foreign Assistance development objectives.

LAC HIV/AIDS funding resulted in TA for GFATM grants in Belize, the Caribbean Regional program and Guyana. USAID's Capacity project worked in LAC to identify and address HRH gaps and training needs. In FP, activities focus on strengthening contraceptive security, especially in the 7 countries with planned graduations from FP assistance within the next 5 years (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay).

Malaria activities focus on the reduction of disease burden in the eight countries of AMI (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela). An external evaluation of AMI was completed with favorable results. Steps were taken during the year to make improvements and to transfer AMI to the South American regional program in Peru in FY2008. TB efforts are implemented through SAIDI activities in Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru, as well as throughout LAC by PAHO. OPHTs funds regional efforts to reduce AMR, also through SAIDI, and health systems activities describe in MCH.

Together the results achieved address issues for health and strengthen countries' ability to reach populations most in need. Inequity in access to services and quality of care are obstacles to achieving transformational development in LAC. A demographic and epidemiologic transition in which aging populations and non-communicable diseases account for an increasing share of death and disability are also threats to investments in prevention and PHC. LAC/RSD will continue to advocate for investments in health to consolidate gains and achieve sustainability.

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

LAC/RSD uses the HIV/AIDS element primarily to help improve the success of poorly performing Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) grants. Funds also help leverage alliances with public and private partners to fight the epidemic. HIV/AIDS activities are implemented by The Capacity Project.

FY07 activities included TA to three GFATM grants, Belize, the Caribbean Regional Network of HIV Positives (CRN+), and Guyana. The Belize HIV grant received a \"conditional go\" for Phase 2 funding, but had to meet several GFATM conditions before funding would be released. A Capacity monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist helped the Principal Recipient (PR) build a monitoring and evaluation system for Phase 2. This plan was accepted by the GFATM and is now in operation.

The CRN+ grant in the Caribbean, the only GFATM grant to a regional program of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), received a \"no go\" on its request for Phase 2 funding. The PR requested a Capacity organizational development specialist to work with CRN+ and other donors to develop a plan to make major project implementation changes. This plan was submitted to the GFATM and funding for Phase 2 was reconsidered and granted. Capacity will provide ongoing TA to CRN+ to continue to improve its organizational capacity and functioning.

Guyana is revising its entire national M&E system. Capacity M&E specialists are working with GFATM grant sub-recipients, line ministries and civil society organizations to ensure their M&E systems are performing as required. This is an ongoing activity.

During FY07, several other efforts were initiated by Capacity. Preliminary work was done to assist the 5 centers of the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training (CHART) Network to create and use a rapid training needs assessment tool to inform decision-making about HIV training in the region, the first step in helping CHART increase its sustainability. Capacity is also applying the Human Resources for Health (HRH) Action Framework in LAC to identify problems and gaps in the health care work force in order to help strengthen it. Capacity is also planning to provide technical assistance to the Violence Against Women Initiative in the Dominican Republic, an HIV/AIDS-gender based violence program. Once this effort has been tested in the DR, it will be applied elsewhere in the LAC region.

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

LAC/RSD uses the TB element to implement regional activities focused on improving knowledge and/or capacity in ways that the entire region can benefit. Efforts run through two streams of work- the SAIDI initiative and the PAHO grant.

The South American Infectious Disease Initiative works in Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru, working to retard

development of antimicrobial resistance. Partners on this initiative are PAHO, MSH, USP, CDC, and Links Media.

Achievements which directly address our TB investment include:

- .. First line TB drug management and storage assessed (Peru). Poor storage practices and circulation of TB drugs in private pharmacies found. This was addressed.

- ..Quality of TB drugs assessed in all countries. Few substandard drugs were found.

- ..Individualized treatment kits in Paraguay and Bolivia implemented.

- ..Training in infection control for TB done in all three countries.

- ..Guidelines for management of MDRTB medicines drafted and discussed in Peru.

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- ..A pre-service curricula regarding infection control and rational use of pharmaceuticals has been developed for all health workers (doctors, nurses, laboratory workers, etc). This has been done by a multi-country team to promote maximum adoption. The curriculum will be pilot tested in several countries over the next year.

Under the regional PAHO grant our TB investments this year have included:

- ..Funding a TB fellow position at PAHO for a laboratory worker who will then be able to provide south to south consultation.

- ..Print and distribute the updated third edition of treatment guidelines for clinical management of infections.

- ..The TB network was strengthened through monitoring visits of five national and two supra national laboratories. This is a key area of focus as currently only 65 per cent of the countries use culture as a diagnostic medium (sputum-culture). The region can not meet detection and treatment targets without strong capacity in this area. Strengthened lab capacity is also critical to MDR detection

- ..A new regional advisor was hired (based in Brazil) to focus solely on DOTS expansion.

- ..Nine countries were engaged in a new PPM initiative. Surveys were carried out in five countries to determine patient volume, costs, and treatment standards current for TB patients electing private sector care. This initiative will be expanded to other countries over the coming year.

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

LAC/RSD uses the Malaria element to implement regional activities focused on reduction of disease burden particularly in the eight amazon basin countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, and Venezuela.

Malaria activities are implemented under the Amazon Malaria Initiative by PAHO, MSH, USP, CDC, and Links Media. During FY07 these activities included completion of P.vivax efficacy studies. Based on those results, treatment regimens were changed or confirmed. Drug quality testing has been carried out on anti-malarial drugs utilizing the minilabs which have been previously deployed and staff trained. Results have been presented to the respective MOHs to address deficiencies. Drugs have been found to have no active ingredient, sub-therapeutic levels of active ingredient, or risky high levels of active ingredient.

Rapid diagnostic studies are in process in several countries targeting mobile and isolated populations. Several types of test kits are being compared.

Studies on drug resistance have been completed and data analyzed. Over the coming year the final study write-up will be disseminated. The next step is to test for genetic resistance through molecular studies. These studies will be fully up and running over the coming year.

To enhance integrated vector management, all eight countries have completed CDC training in the bottle method (mosquito collection) and have adopted either the WHO or CDC protocol for sample collection. Monitoring of vector resistance to insecticides has begun in targeted high risk sites.

An external evaluation of the AMI Initiative was carried out this year with highly complimentary results which note the value of a truly regional initiative dealing with a vector which does not respect national borders and benefits greatly from unified protocols, data collection, and approaches.

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

LAC/RSD implements activities related to Anti-microbial resistance through this OPHT program element. This element also partially funds some cross-cutting activities which are described under the MCH element.

Regional AMR activities are implemented by PAHO, RPMplus, CDC, USP, and Links Media. LAC/RSD through these partners also implements the South America Infectious Diseases Initiative in Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru. This initiative has a significant AMR component. The overall goal of the initiative is to contain AMR by improving the availability and evidence based use of good quality antimicrobials. SAIDI is co-funded from the Tuberculosis program element and the TB related activities are described in that narrative.

The Regional AMR activity was able to collect national data for 2005 for all species defined by the technical advisory group and found that isolations reported by the AMR network in the region increased from 59,000 to more than 200,000 which illustrates the impact of quality control programs put into place by this activity. To further raise awareness of the problem of AMR in the region PAHO worked with other partners to update clinical guidelines for the treatment of infections, carry out workshops to promote "\"AMR as a quality of health care issue\"", conduct meetings to strengthen infection control committees, and implement workshops to train technicians on infection control and rational use of antibiotics.

Under SAIDI, a draft regional strategic plan for containment of anti-microbial resistance and hospital infection control was developed and national plans on AMR containment were developed and supported by national authorities under a multi-sectoral approach. Additionally AMR activities in the SAIDI countries expanded to include antimicrobials in animals for human consumption and the related links between animal and human resistance patterns.

An evaluation of the SAIDI program was conducted in FY07. This program will be devolved to management by the South America Regional Program beginning in FY08 and the evaluation results will be used to guide the design of the activity from the SAR office.

This element also partially funded one regional advisor.

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

LAC/RSD uses the MCH element to implement regional activities focused on Maternal and neo-natal health and also to implement cross-cutting activities (funded from more than one element) in data analysis, health systems and health information systems. Cross cutting activities are described in this element which

accounts for the majority of their funding.

MNH activities are implemented by BASICS, POPPHI and PAHO. During FY07 these activities included an eight country study (including four in LAC) of compliance with AMSTL. The study raised a concern regarding putting knowledge to practice as the LAC countries fared poorly and only were observed to correctly use this standard practice 3-7% of the time. A 3 country activity to control newborn sepsis was implemented and a regional newborn alliance was developed to advocate for newborn health in the region. In order to continue strengthening nursing and midwifery practices the WHO midwifery competencies toolkit was translated into Spanish and adapted to the region. Direct technical support was provided to 9 countries on the implementation of key interventions and the development of specific action plans to guide their work.

Health systems activities are implemented by LMS and PAHO. LMS carried out the business planning for health program in Peru and El Salvador where municipal and regional authorities were trained to write business plans for health activities to advocate with private organizations and central ministries for increased resources. PAHO advanced the regional discussion surrounding the inclusion of primary health care and public health capacities into health systems strengthening.

HIS activities are implemented by PAHO and Measure/Evaluation. FY07 technical assistance focussed on Honduras and Paraguay. Each country developed and implemented a strategic plan of action for strengthening their HIS based on assessments. Countries were linked with technical experts in Brazil and Mexico to foster south to south exchanges. PAHO also worked to strengthen countries core health data most notably by putting together an innovative platform to quickly share and access country data.

The AIM activity and the CDC worked on regional trends and other data analysis including the development of issue briefs relating health to other development objectives in LAC, and the development of a trends analysis based on wealth quintiles for Central America.

This element also partially funded two regional advisors.

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

LAC/RSD's FP element implements regional activities to prevent unwanted pregnancy. FY07 funds supported financing, planning and advocacy efforts of LAC regional and national contraceptive security (CS) committees, particularly in the 7 countries being graduated from FP over the next 5 years. Funds stimulate a more diversified funding base for contraceptive commodities, better ensuring that LAC's FP gains are sustained. The program also strengthens governments and civil society to help couples achieve their fertility goals.

FP activities, focused primarily on CS, are implemented by DELIVER and HPI. Workshops and meetings in FY07 included: a Regional Advocacy Training Workshop for 8 countries helped build/strengthen CS policy champions and develop advocacy action plans; an 8-country Regional Logistics in Times of Health Reform Workshop analyzed the logistics cycle under decentralization and integration, with participants identifying specific next steps for their countries; an international dissemination/donor meeting on CS, reported on lessons learned and discussed next steps in donor coordination on CS; LAC CS achievements at were highlighted at two Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition meetings; working with the LMS project, MOH, Social Security and NGO sector teams from 4 countries, a 6-month virtual leadership training course

strengthened local CS leadership skills while working on specific CS issues and developing action plans; South-South collaboration occurred in Central America.

Publications and tools developed include: to help monitor/measure LAC country progress toward CS and use data for strategic decision-making, key indicators were developed and a guideline created; a "Regional Social Security Study: Innovation and Best Practices" was developed to strengthen Social Security institutions' ability to include sustainable FP in their benefits packages; a "Central American Harmonization Study" examines Central American governments' efforts to harmonize essential drug regulation as a means to access lower prices and a broader range of contraceptives; case studies on the role and contribution of national CS committees and on using data to advance CS document experiences and lessons learned in CS in LAC, include the steps, processes and mechanisms in-country stakeholders have taken to implement innovative strategies and achieve CS successes. Small grants to NGOs in 3 countries helping move CS advocacy forward.

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

The principal goal for LAC/RSD funding in the Capacity Project has been to provide technical assistance to Global Fund (GF) grants in the region that were experiencing difficulties in meeting performance targets. In FY2007, Capacity provided TA to three GF grants -- Belize, Guyana and the regional grant to the Caribbean Regional Network of HIV Positives (CRN+) -- thus surpassing the goal of TA to two organizations. During 2008, the target has been revised upward to reflect the number of sub-grantees in targeted GF programs that will receive TA as well as TA to be provided to the four Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training Centers (CHART), to help them develop a long-term sustainability plan.

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

Work this past year on the studies of private public mix have been very helpful in discovering non-approved sources of medications and sub-optimal treatment regimens. Additional countries will be added to the study protocol over the coming year and the core program will be modified based on findings from the studies.

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

As the regional work is nearing completion on efficacy studies and national policies have been brought into alignment, study focus has changed. The CDC-WHO vector control methodology will be implemented and several countries will pilot ITN. Thus, work on capacity building and on M and E will continue but with different cadres of workers.

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

Targets have been updated for the two indicators which had not established targets for FY08. The three special studies refer to the three countries in the SAIDI activity which conduct special studies in order to adequately address local antimicrobial resistance activities. People trained in both Monitoring and Evaluation and Strategic Information Management are a combination from both the regional AMR activity as well as the sub-regional SAIDI activity. Institutions with improved management information systems also refers to both the regional and SAIDI activities and reflects work done to improve the tracking of AMR in laboratories and other institutions.

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

As a result of the health information systems activity, the MOH in Paraguay created and funded a budget line item for National Health Information System Strengthening. Maternal and Neonatal health activities worked to improve maternal mortality monitoring systems in Bolivia, Guyana and Nicaragua, while the health information systems activity worked to improve country health information systems in general in Honduras and Paraguay - these two countries also developed HIS monitoring plans. Both activities trained health professionals in country. The Health Systems activity conducted a number of special studies related to scaling up health services, regional public health capacity and essential public health functions. The business planning for health program encourages participating municipalities to gather information regarding current health status and needs and therefore participating municipalities are included in this indicator. The original FY08 Target for improved management information systems reflected only the HIS activity. Therefore, the revised target also reflects ongoing maternal mortality monitoring work. Similarly the target for monitoring plans was revised to include the HIS activity.

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

The funds leveraged indicator appears not to have been met. However, through improved and more open contraceptive procurement plans in El Salvador, Paraguay, and Peru, governments in those countries have lowered the costs of contraceptives considerably, thus freeing funds for other health activities. The amount saved in each those three countries is well above the \$125,000 overall target. Other countries are looking at the experiences in these countries to see how they too can lower the costs of contraceptives. While some of the other FP/RH targets appear not to have been met, contraceptive security work as a process that slowly builds on the steps taught through documentation, dissemination, advocacy and logistics training, developing contraceptive security plans, working with contraceptive security committees, adapting and applying lessons learned, ongoing technical assistance and South-South exchanges. These indicators and targets do not cover the rich work done in LAC that has resulted in not only improved forecasting, procurement, and distribution of contraceptives in decentralized systems, but also Central American countries reviewing the possibility of pooled procurements as a way to have cost savings in their Ministries of Health and Social Security systems. LAC has been held up as a model for other regions, as noted in its being the center of attention at the Fall 2007 meeting of the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

Over the past decade, Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries made dramatic advances toward universal access to primary education. Yet quality remained low, especially for poor and disadvantaged populations. The LAC regional education program addresses the persistent issues of poor equity and quality of education through activities that: strengthen the skills of teachers and administrators to teach reading; enhance the environment for education policy reforms; and expand the skills of the region's workforce through training. In doing so, it fosters innovation, accountability and collaboration among institutions and countries. Regional capacities for teacher training and literacy instruction have been strengthened through promotion of greater hemispheric cooperation and application of state-of-the-art practices. Policy dialogue on education reform has been advanced by increasing access to information on the performance of education systems, providing high-quality, reliable research on successful reforms and practices, and strengthening national capacity for policy advocacy.

In FY 2007, the LAC regional education activities made excellent progress in promoting the quality of classroom reading instruction, increasing accountability, and developing human capacity in the region. 5,600 more teachers and administrators were trained under the Centers of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT) to apply the best research-based methods for reading instruction, and 119,728 teaching aids and diagnostic tools were developed or distributed. Partnerships with local and international businesses provided over \$1,011,000 in in-kind and monetary resources. CETT has broken new ground in the region by introducing student learning tests in to the hemispheric program. Additionally, CETT is developing its capacity as a learning organization by instituting a mechanism for ongoing self-assessment and improvement. Expert assistance strengthened CETT capacities to effectively implement, manage for results, and develop plans to sustain the program after graduation, including through private partnerships.

Educational accountability was also promoted through publication of 6 PREAL education report cards. Under CASS, 248 students received a community college education.

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

LAC basic education programs improve equitable access to quality education by improving instruction and increasing accountability through CETT and PREAL.

A 2001 Summit of the Americas initiative, CETT provides training to teachers and school administrators throughout the region to support a fundamental goal—teaching children to read. CETT has revolutionized reading instruction by successfully introducing a more child-centered, interactive approach to teachers who work with poor and disadvantaged children in the early primary grades. CETT continues to build on successes achieved in previous years. An evaluation completed in late FY 2006 showed teachers who receive training from CETT to be consistently stronger in pedagogical skills. In FY 2007, CETT trained 4,682 teachers and 918 officials and administrators across the hemisphere, and reached over 126,000 students. CETT further consolidated the program by refining and improving the regional training model and materials. With support from the Aguirre MOBIS, CETT improved the student learning tests and used performance management to hold trainers, teachers and the program itself accountable for results. CETT began forging alliances with public and private partners to sustain the program after graduation, generating interest with Ministries and raising over \$1,011,000 in-kind and monetary resources.

PREAL has worked to build a broad, active constituency for education reform in LAC countries encompassing public and private sectors and civil society. PREAL improves educational quality and equity by promoting informed debate on education policy; identifying and disseminating best practices; increasing knowledge among policy makers and non-governmental actors; and developing and applying tools for monitoring progress on education reform. As a result, PREAL has become a preminent authority on education in the region and influences education policy reform. In FY 2007, PREAL met or exceeded most of its targets. PREAL activities and products received broad media exposure, with mention in over 160 news reports in the second half of the year. PREAL articles and reports were in high demand, receiving at least 211,294 citations, requests for publications, downloads, and website hits. Through publication of 5 national and 1 regional report card, PREAL increased education accountability. Its working and national groups received 77 requests for assistance. There were at least 429 cases of impact on education systems.

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

Through the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS) program, implemented by

Georgetown University, LAC/RSD strengthened human capacity in the Caribbean and Central America and expanded equality of opportunity for individuals who otherwise would not have access to higher education. CASS partners with community colleges across the United States to provide disadvantaged students with the skills, training, and high-quality education to help accelerate economic and social development in their countries. In FY 2007, 248 potential leaders from six countries in the Caribbean and Central America completed courses of study across a wide range of sectors identified as key to economic and social development in the countries: Agribusiness for Export; Quality Control; Integrated Natural Resource Technology; Water Management and Reclamation; Small and Medium Enterprise Management and Marketing; Electronics Technology; teacher training programs on Strengthening Rural Primary Education; Rural Microfinance; HIV Prevention and Outreach for Underserved Populations; and a youth development program, Strengthening Youth Serving Organizations. Of the graduating students, 135 were female (54.4%) and 113 were male (45.6%). Many were from rural areas. 98.4% of students successfully completed their course of study, and 98.8% of all students returned home. Over the past ten years, over 92% of CASS graduates continue to have full-time, salaried positions. Graduates have a strong track record of volunteerism and community leadership. Alumni play a leading role in quality control in companies throughout the region, and they are filling the gap in companies that need technical staff with the education and experience to use the latest equipment.

CASS exceeded goals for students trained. The apparent shortfall is due to the targets recorded in the OP incorrectly including students funded and reported by USAID/Mexico.

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

The CETT program influences education policies and approaches to teacher training across LAC, impacts not captured by the standard indicators. For example, in the Caribbean, CETT's emphasis on reading standards resulted in governments adopting regional standards for literacy attainment in the early grades. Governments have already begun to expand CETT using their own funds, leading to a broader impact than achieved by CETT funding. The numbers of teachers trained represent years of training provided rather than individual teachers; in some LAC countries teachers move with their students through the grades and receive multiple years of CETT instruction. Number of students reported is students in grades impacted by the program (grades 1-3) rather than entire school population. Some gender data is not yet available, thus totals by gender do not reflect actual totals. Finally, the shortfall in administrators trained represents a shift to training additional teachers and principals rather than administrators, as there was found to be sufficient coverage of administrators.

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

CASS met expectations. Targets reported for numbers of individuals trained and numbers completing or receiving training were incorrectly set and include individuals whose training is funded and reported by USAID/Mexico. Furthermore, performance figure and target for the number of USG-funded scholarship and exchange programs were incorrectly recorded. The 2006 performance total should be 58, and the FY 2007 target should be 13.

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

The purpose of the activities managed by RSD in this area is to provide leadership and support for field programs that effectively contribute to broad-based economic growth through expanding trade. RSD

utilized task orders under two contracts (with Chemonics and Carana) to accomplish the work described. The early modus operandi of the task orders was to carry out tasks that the LAC missions were themselves unable to do. Examples of this work are training in customs in the Dominican Republic, raising the awareness of free trade benefits among Nicaraguan businesses, and training in quality standards in Colombia.

As missions put into place their own instruments, the contractors were asked to focus on work that would serve as a pilot of interest to the rest of the region or on work that would provide guidance to the economic growth programs throughout the region. Examples of this work include the pilot transport corridor logistics studies in Paraguay and Northeast Brazil, the study of diaspora and remittances programs and issues in the region, and the large study of the challenges facing the CAFTA-DR rural economies as US exports expand to the region.

RSD has been working closely with the missions to identify issues confronting the bilateral economic growth programs that must vie for increasingly scarce funds. The two task orders mentioned above have finished and a new task order, focused on defining and spreading best practices, has started and a workplan has been developed.

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

Dominican Republic – Customs Training

In response to a request from the General Directorate of Customs, a one-week course was developed to prepare customs officials to enforce the rules and origins and customs procedures under DR-CAFTA. 48 customs officials were trained in two courses that included both theoretical and practical applications of the rules of origins provisions of DR-CAFTA.

Columbia – Private Sector Certification Project (PSCP)

PSCP provided technical assistance and training in certifications of international norms and standards to 30 SMEs in two well-developed industries identified by the Government of Columbia. PSCP also trained 18 national consultants who provided technical assistance to the SMEs trained under PSCP, and who will continue to train SMEs in Capability Maturity Model Integration certification for software developers and in Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point food safety certification, critical for exports to the United States. At the end of the project, 28 companies were poised to receive their certification.

DR-CAFTA Rural Diversification Study

In order to increase the likelihood that DR-CAFTA will help foster robust and sustainable trade-led growth in rural sectors, a study was conducted on both a country and regional level. The study provides specific recommendations for advancing rural diversification and identifies programming gaps and opportunities for interventions that favor inclusion of the rural poor in accessing the potential benefits of DR-CAFTA.

Remittances and Diaspora Study

This study demonstrates that diaspora can contribute to home country economic development through a

wide range of remittance, commerce, investment, and philanthropy-related activities. The study identifies priorities for donors and governments that include: Promoting pro-growth macroeconomic and trade policies; building more trustworthy and inclusive financial systems; documenting lessons learned and best practices, and partnering more with the diaspora.

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

Nicaragua – Workshops on Practical Tools for SMEs in Preparing for DR-CAFTA (DR-CAFTA Outreach Project)

Implemented through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, this program helps the SME sector to take advantage of the opportunities presented by DR-CAFTA. A total of ten workshops informed 840 SME representatives about: (1) What is DR-CAFTA?; (2) Requirements for legal company registration and exports; and (3) Available support programs and initiatives.

Brazil and Paraguay - Transportation and Logistics Studies

Quantitative studies of transportation and logistics systems were conducted to inform public and private sector actors about the impact of system weaknesses on international trade competitiveness. The studies also provided specific recommendations for private and/or public interventions to address these weaknesses.

Brazil: In the Ceará region of Brazil, 6 key products and 6 corridors were analyzed. The study found transport and logistics costs represented 20.1% of product costs, with “excess costs” caused by undue delays and unnecessary costs amounting to \$43 million, equivalent to 2% of the region’s foreign trade in 2006.

In Paraguay, a similar study of 6 key products found that transportation and logistics costs represented an average of 19.7% of the product price, with excess costs representing 6.61% of the product price. The value of the excess costs alone represented 1.88% of GDP in 2005, which amounts to 4.26% of Paraguay’s GDP using a macro-level extrapolation.

The project worked with the Paraguayan National Chamber of Commerce and Services to apply the economic justifications of the study to advocate for changes in local policy or national law that would modify or eliminate \$10 million in extra costs in 3 categories. A Transport Index was also developed to provide monthly updates on inputs affecting transport costs.

Broadened Access to the Commodity Price Database

RSD/BBEG has expanded access to the Commodity Price Database (CPD). Successfully piloted in Honduras, the CPD has gathered and disseminated agricultural wholesale price information covering three countries daily for the past 13 years. The CPD is now being updated and installed in eight additional countries.

Workplan for the BBEG Best Practices Project

Newly awarded in July 2007, a 12-month workplan was developed that identifies initial priorities, including the areas of rural diversification and workforce development.

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

Trade and Investment (TI) Program Support activities strengthen the ability of host country institutions and the USG to use strategic information for decision-making, program performance assessment, and learning while providing the staffing and tools needed by the USG for program management and oversight. Through an ongoing Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) for USDA Technical Services Support, RSD received expert technical advice to assist in the design, implementation, and management of its TI programs. During FY 2007, the PASA incumbent managed regional assistance for trade capacity building in support of free trade agreements such as CAFTA-DR; managed regional assistance to foster improved access of the poor to productive assets; monitored economic growth across the region with a view to increasing countries' trade effectiveness by advising Missions on best practices; provided technical advice to LAC Bureau and Agency management; represented USAID on TI issues to other USG agencies such as USTR as well as to Congress and the public; and completed various TDYs to provide technical assistance on TI issues to USAID missions.

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

A total of 43 training programs contributed to this total number of training participants, with the following breakdown: From 4.2.1 Customs Training in the Dominican Republic: 2 programs totalling 48 customs officials. From 4.2.1 Private Sector Certification Project - An equivalent of 31 programs totalling 48 participants. This includes 1224 days of on-the-job training in international standards for software development and food safety certification, calculated as the equivalent of 30 week-long trainings for 30 SME representatives and 18 consultants. From 4.2.2. - 10 workshops on CAFTA-DR totalling 840 SME participants. The 4 diagnostics include: From 4.2.1 CAFTA-DR Rural Diversification Study; From 4.2.1 - Study on Remittances and Diaspora; From 4.2.2 - two Transportation and Logistics Studies conducted in Brazil and Paraguay.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment

RSD programs in environment respond to the transboundary nature of many environmental problems by regionally promoting the responsible management of natural resources; developing strong enabling legal, policy, and institutional climates; and expanding market access for sustainable natural resource-based products.

In FY 2007, the nine-month design phase for the regional Amazon conservation program was extended to allow partners to more effectively solidify working relationships, build effective bridges across the Spanish/Portuguese language barrier, coordinate proposed workplans with host country governments, and form consortia that involve first-time partnerships among indigenous groups, conservation NGOs, and universities. Consultations with diverse stakeholders generated changes in program structure as partners and USAID adapted to shifting political dynamics, and some agreements under this program element will be transferred to the Brazil Mission in FY08. As a result, implementation for most agreements did not begin before the end of FY 2007 and targets were not met. Program implementation is anticipated to proceed smoothly during FY 2008.

In 2007, USAID collaborated with State on several grants using with CAFTA-DR environmental cooperation funds. These grants focused on clean energy audits and strengthening national compliance in Central America with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Despite a delay in funding allocations a number of advances were made to improve the protection of endangered species and identify organizations appropriate for energy efficiency support.

Finally, RSD supported assessments of the economic, social and environmental effects of free trade on key selected productive sectors in the Dominican Republic, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago by the OAS.

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

The LAC region has tremendous, globally important biological diversity, including the Eastern slope of the Andes which is the most biologically diverse area in the world. However, these incredible biological resources are under severe threat throughout much of the region due to such pressures as increased urbanization, increased demand for forest resources, expansion of agricultural lands, and poorly planned infrastructure development, many of which span national boundaries. RSD programs in environment address these threats by promoting the responsible management of natural resources; developing strong enabling legal, policy, and institutional climates; and expanding market access for sustainable natural resource-based products.

In FY 2007, the nine-month design phase for the Amazon conservation program was extended to allow partners to more effectively solidify working relationships, build effective bridges across the Spanish/Portuguese language barrier, coordinate proposed workplans with host country governments, and form consortia that involve first-time partnerships among indigenous groups, conservation NGOs, and universities. Consultations with diverse stakeholders generated changes in program structure as partners and USAID adapted to shifting political dynamics, and some agreements under this program element will be transferred to the Brazil Mission in FY08. As a result, implementation for most agreements did not begin before the end of FY 2007 and targets were not met. Program implementation is anticipated to proceed smoothly during FY 2008.

In 2007, USAID collaborated with State on several grants using with CAFTA-DR environmental cooperation funds to support biodiversity. These grants focused on strengthening national compliance in Central America with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Despite a delay in funding allocations, a number of advances were made to improve the protection of endangered species, such as improving rescue center capacity to receive and rehabilitate wildlife and planning a regional workshop on best practices for management of wildlife confiscated under CITES.

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

LAC/RSD through its U.S.-Latin America and Caribbean Environmental Partnership and CAFTA-DR environmental cooperation TCB program, worked to reduce the environmental imprint of economic growth, particularly as it relates to trade.

In 2007 the OAS Department of Sustainable Development completed assessments of the economic, social

and environmental effects of free trade on key productive sectors in the Dominican Republic, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago. The OAS conducted meetings in each of the three countries with representatives from government and civil society to disseminate the results of the assessments which identified a number of capacity building needs and sustainable policy alternatives to mitigate to environmental impacts identified. These alternatives together with the capacity building needs are in the process of being addressed by the countries and serve as an important guide for USG trade capacity building assistance.

LAC/RSD, in collaboration with State/OES, is using CAFTA-DR environmental trade capacity building funds to support the efforts of E+Co Capital to establish a targeted technical assistance facility that will carry out energy audits for commercial and industrial companies in Central America. High energy costs are an impediment to economic growth and trade in the region. E+Co Capital has entered into a strategic alliance with Chirripo Consultants and the National Center for Cleaner Production in Costa Rica to serve as technical partners to perform the energy audits and identify energy efficiency projects that can be funded through E+CO's Central American Renewable Energy and Cleaner Production Facility. To date, a preliminary energy audit has been conducted of a bubblegum producer and distributor, Chiclera Costarricense, and a proposal has been submitted to the INCAE Business School for energy audits of their Costa Rican and Nicaraguan campuses. The project with E+CO Capital started in April and has a target of 6 energy audits.

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

LAC/RSD uses the Environment Program Support element to provide technical leadership, policy advice, and program support to LAC Bureau and Agency senior management and Missions and to manage regional transboundary environment programs. RSD/E staff support, and often co-chair, high-level inter-agency working groups on special initiatives and issues, and—in collaboration with LPA and Agency leadership—manage Presidential initiatives and high-profile congressionally directed programs on biodiversity, illegal logging, climate change, clean energy, water, and and trade capacity building.

During 2007, staff participated regularly in the CAFTA-DR inter-agency environmental technical working group responsible for programming CAFTA-DR environment trade capacity building (TCB) funds. Staff also worked closely with USAID missions to provide technical and advice to missions in the design and implementation of their environmental TCB programs. During the home leave of the Environment office head in Bolivia, staff provided extended TDY support to the Mission. TDY tasks included updating the Mission Environment office's Operational Plan to incorporate an unexpected plus-up of Biodiversity funds and designing several new procurements, such as a new urban pollution and biodiversity conservation program. Staff also assisted USAID/Haiti in completing a comprehensive environmental analysis, including the organization and implementation of two stakeholder workshops, conduct of numerous Congressional briefings, and provision of input into the design of a new watershed management program to implement the analysis findings in selected watersheds.

Staff continue to manage the high-profile regional Amazon conservation program, successfully conducting the first program-wide meeting of more than 70 Initiative participants in Yucay, Peru, whose objective was to develop a shared vision of the initiative. At that meeting, partners presented summaries of their work; noted technical experts in climate change, regional program management, and information management presented to the group; and USAID staff conducted trainings on environmental compliance, work plan design, and monitoring and evaluation. Throughout the year, staff reported as requested on Presidential

initiatives such as PIAIL and Congressionally mandated information on biodiversity and climate change. Staff also conducted trainings on Reg. 216 (environmental compliance) for 250 people in the LAC region.

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

The design phase of the Amazon Basin Conservation Initiative lasted longer than the expected nine months, such that implementation for most agreements did not begin before the end of FY 2007. The extended design phase allowed partners to investment additional time in effectively solidifying working relationships, building effective bridges across the Spanish/Portuguese language barrier, coordinating proposed workplans with host country governments, and creating new consortia involving first-time partnerships among indigenous groups, conservation NGOs, and universities. Consultations with diverse stakeholders generated changes in program structure as partners and USAID adapted to shifting political dynamics. As a result, a portion of the agreements under this program element will be transferred to the Brazil Mission for FY08. Due to these necessary investments in additional planning and adaptive management, FY 2007 implementation targets were not met. By the end of FY 2008, full implementation will be well underway. Gender-disaggregated data will be measured on the Initiative's impact in building women's capacity and improving economic benefits. Targets have been revised downward to reflect the transfer of some agreements to the Brazil Mission and to reflect the more detailed implementation plans generated during the year-long Initiative design phase.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

RSD programs build local organization capacity across various sectors. The Amazon conservation program trained partner NGOs in M&E, strengthening their ability to strategically plan and adaptively manage complex, multi-country partnerships. With TA provided by the LAC/RP, Peruvian and Salvadoran municipalities were trained in business planning for health by local organizations, and HIS activities in Honduras and Paraguay were implemented by sub-contracted local organizations. The democracy program trained researchers in 15 countries to conduct survey research that meets international standards; results dissemination raised awareness of local organizations, contributing to sustainability. TA on student testing and impact study design, development of a database, and guidance on sustainability planning strengthened the capacity of 9 CETT institutions to effectively implement and manage for results. CAFTA-DR training courses enhanced enforcement of the Rules of Origin and Customs Procedures in the DR and provided 10 workshops on practical tools for Nicaraguan SMEs to prepare for DR-CAFTA. In Paraguay, phase II of the Transport and Logistics Study helped the National Chamber of Commerce and Services advocate for changes in policy or law to reduce transport and logistics costs. The Private Sector Certification Project in Colombia provided technical assistance and training in international norms and standards to 30 SMEs in the software and food industries.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

A module that examines perceptions of corruption victimization and experience with corruption was included in applied research in 15 LAC countries and regional analyses. The studies have found a strong relationship between corruption and support for democracy throughout the region. Results have also helped participating USAID missions target their anti-corruption programs toward the sectors identified with the greatest corruption. Broad dissemination of results has facilitated informed dialogue and debate on corruption at national and regional levels.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

The Remittances and Diaspora Study included discussion of the intersection between remittances and microenterprise development. As one priority, the study encouraged the promotion of pro-growth macroeconomic and trade policies to foment growth at all levels and trade and investment from diasporas and other actors. These actions would benefit the business community at large, including microenterprises. Another priority mentioned in the study is building more trustworthy and inclusive financial systems through general institutional strengthening and by assisting and encouraging microfinance institutions and traditional banks to offer transfers and cross-sell their services.

Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building

CASS builds critical human capacity skills by providing 2-year and short-term certificate training in key fields to disadvantaged students from Central America and the Caribbean. FY 2007 programs included Quality Control; Electronics Technology for Manufacturing; Agribusiness for Export; Small and Medium Enterprise Management and Marketing; and Rural Microfinance.

In Nicaragua, the DR-CAFTA Outreach Project included ten training sessions for SMEs. In the Dominican Republic, the Customs Training Project provided training to 48 customs officials aimed at the enforcement of rules of origin and customs procedures under DR-CAFTA. In Colombia, the Private Sector Capacity Certification Project trained 30 SMEs from the software and food industry in international norms and standards. RSD/BBEG has expanded access to the Commodity Price Database (CPD). Successfully piloted in Honduras, the CPD has gathered and disseminated agricultural wholesale price information covering three countries daily for the past 13 years. The CPD is now being updated and installed in eight additional countries.

Key Issue Performance \ Clean Energy

High energy costs are increasingly becoming an impediment to economic growth and trade in Central America. To address this challenge, LAC/RSD is collaborating with State/OES to support with CAFTA-DR environmental trade capacity building funds the efforts of E+Co Capital to establish a targeted technical assistance facility that will carry out energy audits for commercial and industrial companies in Central America. E+Co Capital has entered into a strategic alliance with Chirripo Consultants and the National Center for Cleaner Production in Costa Rica to serve as technical partners to perform the energy audits and identify energy efficiency projects that can be funded through E+CO's Central American Renewable Energy and Cleaner Production Facility (CAREC). In FY 2007, a preliminary energy audit of a bubblegum producer and distributor was conducted and a proposal was submitted to the INCAE Business School for energy audits of their Costa Rican and Nicaraguan campuses. E+CO Capital is also collaborating closely with the Costa Rican NGO, BUN-CA Fundacion Red de Energia (www.bun-ca.org; funded by the World Bank's GEF and the UNDP) to remove barriers that impede the adoption of energy efficient technologies in the region. The E+CO Capital program helps to implement a new regional energy efficiency strategy that was developed with USAID assistance by the Central American Commission for Environment and Development.

Key Issue Performance \ Global Climate Change

LAC/RSD contributes to the Global Climate Change Key Issue through the Amazon conservation program. The overarching goal of the program is to build capacity and commitment for effective stewardship of the Basin's nationally and globally important biological diversity and environmental services. Activities include landscape and protected area management, improved natural resource management (timber, non-timber, agriculture), improved environmental policy, and capacity building of local and indigenous organizations. These activities help avoid greenhouse gas emissions by supporting improved resource management and minimizing conversion of natural habitats.

In FY 2007, the nine-month design phase for the Amazon conservation program was extended to allow partners to solidify working relationships, bridge the Spanish/Portuguese language barrier, coordinate proposed work plans with host country governments, and form first-time partnerships among indigenous groups, conservation NGOs, and universities. Consultations with diverse stakeholders generated changes in program structure as partners and USAID adapted to shifting political dynamics, and some agreements under this program element will be transferred to the Brazil Mission in FY08. As a result of the extension of the design phase, implementation for most agreements did not begin before the end of FY 2007 and GCC targets were not met. Program implementation is anticipated to proceed smoothly in FY 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Applied Research

Seven applied research reports were produced on the inclusion of women, indigenous and afro-descendants in political processes throughout the Hemisphere and shared with regional networks of specialists and practitioners. At least one study was also produced on best practices in elections management and political party strengthening and shared with regional networks of election management officials. Civil society organizations -- in particular, think tanks and universities -- conducted survey research and analysis that meets international standards in 15 LAC countries. Regional comparative analyses across countries were also conducted and disseminated to a wide audience of civil society, policymakers, donors and the private sector.

In FY 2007, 66 individuals received training in applied research focused to strengthening the CETT program and its impact on student learning. Additionally, CETT developed a training module and materials for use in training teachers to effectively use in-class action research to improve their teaching.

Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships

The business planning program for health was implemented by municipalities in Peru and El Salvador during FY07. This program trains municipal leaders to create business plans for local health development activities and used to approach the private sector for funding. Municipalities in Honduras which implemented this program as part of the regional program during FY06 were able to successfully use business plans (and subsequent plans developed) to obtain resources from private sector organizations.

A five country needs-assessment was conducted to determine private sector contribution to tuberculosis care. Costs, drug quality and access, adherence to treatment guidelines, and cure rates were analyzed and programming to address deficiencies will follow.

In FY 2007, partnerships with local and international companies, including CNN and Scholastic, improved reading instruction for primary school children by contributing over \$1,011,000 in in-kind and monetary resources. Additionally, technical assistance to CETT partners' enhanced capacity to develop private sector

partnerships for program sustainability.

The Amazon conservation program, the Ecuadorian Ministry of Tourism and Ecuador's National Federation of Tourism Chambers collaborated to promote sustainable tourism at national and international levels. As a result, the government published and distributed a promotional booklet and interactive website (www.purecuador.com) in six languages.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

The capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to conduct survey research and analysis that meets international standards was increased in 15 LAC countries. Municipal Violence Observatories strengthened civil society participation in violence prevention in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama by enabling the collection of crime data and the creation of relevant policies. Technical assistance was provided to CSOs representing indigenous, afro-descendants and women thru applied research and sharing best practices.

Working with local business groups in Northeast Brazil and in Paraguay, quantitative studies of transportation and logistics systems were conducted to inform public and private sector actors about international trade competitiveness system weaknesses. The project worked with the Paraguayan National Chamber of Commerce and Services to advocate for changes in local policy or national law that would modify or eliminate \$10 million in extra costs in 3 categories. A Transport Index was also developed to provide monthly updates on inputs affecting transport costs.

Within the Amazon conservation program, Peruvian partners built the capacity of indigenous federations to map watersheds within their territories, an activity which supports indigenous participation in decision-making, by strengthening the basis for indigenous leaders' negotiations with government agencies on land tenure issues and the protection of indigenous groups in voluntary isolation.

Key Issue Performance \ Water

The loss of tree cover and vegetation throughout the LAC region has led to increased soil degradation and sedimentation, resulting in clogged streams, deteriorating water quality, and an increased threat of flooding, all of which contribute to greater vulnerability to disasters and costly damage to public infrastructure. These problems are further compounded by growing competition for water from domestic, commercial, and industrial water users and untreated industrial wastes, agricultural chemical run-off, and other effluents.

Watershed management initiatives are an integral and cross-cutting component of USAID assistance in LAC. The Amazon conservation program is working to build greater local capacity and commitment for effective stewardship of key watersheds in the Amazon Basin. During the FY 2007 extended design phase, program partners in Southwestern Amazonia designed a process to develop tri-national (Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru) watershed management plans for the Rio Acre, Rio Abuna, and Rio Tahuamanu watersheds in order to address potential loss of biodiversity and environmental services due to large-scale infrastructure projects and rapid land-use change. Implementation of these strategies is anticipated to proceed smoothly in FY 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

RSD programs proactively identify and address constraints and opportunities for women across various sectors. The CASS program improves the equity of access to high-quality higher education for women who are potential leaders in Central America and the Caribbean; in FY 2007, 54.4 percent of students completing CASS training were women. The Amazon conservation program is addressing gender imbalances in access to and control over natural resources by directly empowering Cofan indigenous women in Ecuador. The program provides training in Spanish and in Western cultural skills so these women can more effectively and confidently assume new roles in their communities and beyond, including conveying their interests and needs to government officials who do not speak Cofan. The Democracy program conducted applied research on the impact of legislation to promote women's participation in political processes and shared the results with regional networks of specialists and practitioners. Studies focused on women's participation in 13 countries: Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Argentina (solely with civil society institutions), Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela, Ecuador, Dominican Republic and Paraguay. A publication on legal protections for gender-quota systems in the Inter-American System was also produced, and will serve as an important reference to women whose petitions about exclusion from political processes are brought before the System.

Key Issue Performance \ Development Research

In FY 2007, LAC conducted 4 studies designed to improve economic growth programming and strengthened education development research capacities. Quantitative studies of transportation and logistics systems in Brazil and Paraguay informed public and private sector actors about the impact of system weaknesses on international trade competitiveness and provided recommendations to address weaknesses. DR-CAFTA Rural Diversification Studies, conducted on both country and regional levels, provided specific recommendations to advance rural diversification, identify opportunities for interventions that favor inclusion of the rural poor, and increase the likelihood that DR-CAFTA will foster robust and sustainable trade-led growth in rural sectors. Finally, a Remittances and Diaspora Study demonstrated that the diaspora can contribute to home country economic development through remittance, commerce, investment, and philanthropy-related activities and identified specific priorities for donors and governments.

Technical assistance provided under the Aguirre MOBIS contract to CETT implementing partners strengthened capacity in the region to systematically assess and improve education program implementation and impact through: development of data collection instruments and methodologies for evaluating the impact of the teacher training program; creation of a database to assist with managing for results and results reporting; and extensive capacity building on student learning testing.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

In order to increase the likelihood that DR-CAFTA will help foster robust and sustainable trade-led growth in rural sectors, a study was conducted on both a country and regional level. The study provides specific recommendations for advancing rural diversification and identifies programming gaps and opportunities for interventions that favor inclusion of the rural poor in accessing the potential benefits of DR-CAFTA.

Quantitative studies of transportation and logistics systems were conducted in Northeast Brazil and in Paraguay to inform public and private sector actors about the impact of system weaknesses on international trade competitiveness. The studies also provided specific recommendations for private and/or public

interventions to address these weaknesses.

RSD/BBEG has expanded access to the Commodity Price Database (CPD). Successfully piloted in Honduras, the CPD has gathered and disseminated agricultural wholesale price information covering three countries daily for the past 13 years. The CPD is now being updated and installed in eight additional countries.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Latin America and Caribbean Regional

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights\2.1.4 Human Rights

Number of USG supported National Human Rights Commissions and Other Independent State

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	5	13	5	

532

chars

USAID supported the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights to provide technical assistance to Ombudsman networks in Central America and the Caribbean. IIDH supported horizontal cooperation conferences and workshops for the two networks. National Human Rights Commissions and Other Independent State Institutions Charged by Law with Protecting Human Rights in 13 Central American and Caribbean countries were strengthened as a result of this assistance. This activity ended in FY07 and therefore the revised FY08 target is zero.

2.1.4 Human Rights narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	-	37	-	

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.5 Governance of the Security Sector

Number of Government Officials Undergoing USG Assisted Security Sector Governance Training

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

281

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

chars

Sub-regional technical assistance workshops were held in Dominican Republic, Chile and Costa Rica. 124 government officials from the region attended these events. Civil society representatives also participated. This activity ended in FY07 and therefore the FY08 target is zero.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes**Number of Election Officials Trained with USG Assistance**

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,318	497	49	1,100	115	-	-	12	-	40	-	-	37	-	75

1038

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

chars

USAID supports the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights to hold training workshops for election officials. Officials pay their own way to the training, and the Institute uses USAID funds to host the event. The actual number of officials trained is so much lower than the target in FY07 for two reasons. The principal reason is that the Recipient was reporting the number of officials trained "indirectly", and had built in a 'multiplier' to reflect that each person trained would return to their country and share information with several more people. The other reason that targets are lower than expected is that, due to LAC/RSDs budget cuts, this agreement will not be fully funded and the citizen security components will not continue in FY08. As a result, the Institute, with CTO approval, diverted funds originally programmed for training election officials towards closing out the citizen security activities. Because the agreement will not be fully funded, the FY08 targets are also lower than what was initially expected.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation**Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	13	14	-	14	13

337

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Due to delays in issuing the solicitation for the Regional Gang Prevention activity, it is not yet under implementation. The planned activities for FY2007 will begin implementation in FY2008, and will aim to improve the ability of all levels of government and civil society to develop and/or strengthen anti-gang activities and policies.

3 Investing in People - Latin America and Caribbean Regional

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS				
Number of information gathering or research activities				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1	10

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS				
Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related institutional				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	2	3	2	35

700 chars3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The principal goal for LAC/RSD funding in the Capacity Project has been to provide technical assistance to Global Fund (GF) grants in the region that were experiencing difficulties in meeting performance targets. In FY2007, Capacity provided TA to three GF grants -- Belize, Guyana and the regional grant to the Caribbean Regional Network of HIV Positives (CRN+) -- thus surpassing the goal of TA to two organizations. During 2008, the target has been revised upward to reflect the number of sub-grantees in targeted GF programs that will receive TA as well as TA to be provided to the four Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training Centers (CHART), to help them develop a long-term sustainability plan.

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Existence of a multi-drug resistance for TB at the national level				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	1	1	-

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis									
Number of improvements to laws, policies, regulations or guidelines related to improved access t and use of health services drafted with USG support									
					number of men (do not use, no need to disaggregate)				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Number of information gathering or research activities				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	2	1	2

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG Assistance				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	7	-	2

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	35	-	24

3.1 Health3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Number of people trained in other strategic information management				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	75	75	80

3.1 Health3.1.2 Tuberculosis					
Number of special studies					
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
	-	3	4	3	-

321 chars

3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Work this past year on the studies of private public mix have been very helpful in discovering non-approved sources of medications and sub-optimal treatment regimens. Additional countries will be added to the study protocol over the coming year and the core program will be modified based on findings from the studies.

Number of information gathering or research activities				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	14	1	26

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG Assistance				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	4	5	4	2

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
20	20	150	20	150

342

3.1.3 Malaria narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

As the regional work is nearing completion on efficacy studies and national policies have been brought into alignment, study focus has changed. The CDC-WHO vector control methodology will be implemented and several countries will pilot ITN. Thus, work on capacity building and on M and E will continue but with different cadres of workers.

3.1 Health\3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

Number of institutions with improved Management Information Systems, as a result of USG Assistance				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	7	9	-	10

3.1 Health\3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	35	45	-	35

3.1 Health\3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

Number of people trained in other strategic information management

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	75	90	75	-

3.1 Health\3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats

Number of special studies

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

666

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

chars

Targets have been updated for the two indicators which had not established targets for FY08. The three special studies refer to the three countries in the SAIDI activity which conduct special studies in order to adequately address local antimicrobial resistance activities. People trained in both Monitoring and Evaluation and Strategic Information Management are a combination from both the regional AMR activity as well as the sub-regional SAIDI activity. Institutions with improved management information systems also refers to both the regional and SAIDI activities and reflects work done to improve the tracking of AMR in laboratories and other institutions.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

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

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of information gathering or research activities

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	-	12	3	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	4	2	5	2	5

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of monitoring plans

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

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in other strategic information management

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	24	12	31	2	20

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of special studies

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

12243.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)chars

As a result of the health information systems activity, the MOH in Paraguay created and funded a budget line item for National Health Information System Strengthening. Maternal and Neonatal health activities worked to improve maternal mortality monitoring systems in Bolivia, Guyana and Nicaragua, while the health information systems activity worked to improve country health information systems in general in Honduras and Paraguay - these two countries also developed HIS monitoring plans. Both activities trained health professionals in country. The Health Systems activity conducted a number of special studies related to scaling up health services, regional public health capacity and essential public health functions. The business planning for health program encourages participating municipalities to gather information regarding current health status and needs and therefore participating municipalities are included in this indicator. The original FY08 Target for improved management information systems reflected only the HIS activity. Therefore, the revised target also reflects ongoing maternal mortality monitoring work. Similarly the target for monitoring plans was revised to include the HIS activity.

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Amount of in-country public and private financial resources leveraged by USG programs for FP/RH

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	100,000	-	125,000	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of information gathering or research activities

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	2	11	4	2

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	5	12	5	10	2

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of policies or guidelines developed or changed with USG assistance to improve access to

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

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of special studies

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

1456 chars3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The funds leveraged indicator appears not to have been met. However, through improved and more open contraceptive procurement plans in El Salvador, Paraguay, and Peru, governments in those countries have lowered the costs of contraceptives considerably, thus freeing funds for other health activities. The amount saved in each those three countries is well above the \$125,000 overall target. Other countries are looking at the experiences in these countries to see how they too can lower the costs of contraceptives. While some of the other FP/RH targets appear not to have been met, contraceptive security work as a process that slowly builds on the steps taught through documentation, dissemination, advocacy and logistics training, developing contraceptive security plans, working with contraceptive security committees, adapting and applying lessons learned, ongoing technical assistance and South-South exchanges. These indicators and targets do not cover the rich work done in LAC that has resulted in not only improved forecasting, procurement, and distribution of contraceptives in decentralized systems, but also Central American countries reviewing the possibility of pooled procurements as a way to have cost svaings in their Ministries of Health and Social Security systems. LAC has been held up as a model for other regions, as noted in its being the center of attention at the Fall 2007 meeting of the Rep

or other regions, as noted in its being the center of attention at the Fall 2007 meeting of the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of administrators and officials trained

					number of men					number of women				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	3,240	950	918	556	-	-	218	-	143	-	-	-	-	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of evaluations

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	397,364	95,795	126,007	50,207	-	-	52,202	-	-	-	-	55,877	-	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of monitoring plans

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	3	3	4	-	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	97	88	318	20	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of people trained in operational research

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	24	24	66	5	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of people trained in other strategic information management

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

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	15,173	3,330	4,682	1,658	-	-	3,529	-	-	-	-	708	-	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

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

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	661,511	92,865	119,728	46,654	-

10893.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)chars

The CETT program influences education policies and approaches to teacher training across LAC, impacts not captured by the standard indicators. For example, in the Caribbean, CETT's emphasis on reading standards resulted in governments adopting regional standards for literacy attainment in the early grades. Governments have already begun to expand CETT using their own funds, leading to a broader impact than achieved by CETT funding. The numbers of teachers trained represent years of training provided rather than individual teachers; in some LAC countries teachers move with their studen through the grades and receive multiple years of CETT instruction. Number of students reported is students in grades impacted by the program (grades 1-3) rather than entire school population. Some gender data is not yet available, thus totals by gender do not reflect actual totals. Finally, the shortfall in administrators trained represents a shift to training additional teachers and principals rather than administrators, as there was found to be sufficient coverage of administrators.

3.2 Education\3.2.2 Higher Education

Number of host-country individuals completing USG-funded exchange programs conducted through higher education institutions

					number of women					number of men					
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
	1,327	306	248	250	256	645	153	135	125	129	682	153	113	125	127

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

					number of women					number of men					
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
	1,356	306	256	250	230	663	153	129	125	122	693	153	127	125	108

Number of host-country individuals trained as a result of USG investments involving higher education institutions

					number of women					number of men					
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
	1,327	306	248	250	256	645	153	135	125	129	682	153	113	125	127

Number of USG-funded scholarship and exchange programs conducted through higher education

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	16	81	13	-	16

433
chars

3.2.2 Higher Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

CASS met expectations. Targets reported for numbers of individuals trained and numbers completing or receiving training were incorrectly set and include individuals whose training is funded and reported by USAID/Mexico. Furthermore, performance figure and target for the number of USG-funded scholarship and exchange programs were incorrectly recorded. The 2006 performance total should be 58, and the FY 2007 target should be 13.

4 Economic Growth - Latin America and Caribbean Regional

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

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

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	30	936	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.2 Trade and Investment4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of Trade and Investment capacity building diagnostics conducted

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

1100

chars

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

A total of 43 training programs contributed to this total number of training participants, with the following breakdown: From 4.2.1 Customs Training in the Dominican Republic: 2 programs totalling 48 customs officials. From 4.2.1 Private Sector Certification Project - An equivalent of 31 programs totalling 48 participants. This includes 1224 days of on-the-job training in international standards for software development and food safety certification, calculated as the equivalent of 30 week-long trainings for 30 SME representatives and 18 consultants. From 4.2.2. - 10 workshops on CAFTA-DR totalling 840 SME participants. The 4 diagnostics include: From 4.2.1 CAFTA-DR Rural Diversification Study; From 4.2.1 - Study on Remittances and Diaspora; From 4.2.2 - two Transportation and Logistics Studies conducted in Brazil and Paraguay.

4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10,000	-	1,448,750	2,044,412

Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	635	353	4,640	4,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1,500	-	7,150	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	22	11

1374

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

chars

The design phase of the Amazon Basin Conservation Initiative lasted longer than the expected nine months, such that implementation for most agreements did not begin before the end of FY 2007. The extended design phase allowed partners to invest additional time in effectively solidifying working relationships, building effective bridges across the Spanish/Portuguese language barrier, coordinating proposed workplans with host country governments, and creating new consortia involving first-time partnerships among indigenous groups, conservation NGOs, and universities. Consultations with diverse stakeholders generated changes in program structure as partners and USAID adapted to shifting political dynamics. As a result, a portion of the agreements under this program element will be transferred to the Brazil Mission for FY08. Due to these necessary investments in additional planning and adaptive management, FY 2007 implementation targets were not met. By the end of FY 2008, full implementation will be well underway. Gender-disaggregated data will be measured on the Initiative's impact in building women's capacity and improving economic benefits. Targets have been revised downward to reflect the transfer of some agreements to the Brazil Mission and to reflect the more detailed implementation plans generated during the year-long Initiative design

nerated during the year-long Initiative design phase.

4.8 Environment\4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

Number of baseline or feasibility studies

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

4.8 Environment\4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

Number of people trained in monitoring and
evaluation

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	617	445	-	210	-

1 chars

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

FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

[illegible]