



Strategic Goal 7: Democracy and Human Rights

Advance the Growth of Democracy and Good Governance, Including Civil Society, the Rule of Law, Respect for Human Rights, and Religious Freedom

I. Public Benefit

The United States recognizes that a world composed of democracies will better protect America's long-term national security than a world of authoritarian or chaotic regimes. The rule of law, open markets, accountable leaders, and better-educated citizens are all benefits of a democratic form of government. Democratic governance ensures a more peaceful, predictable world - a great and lasting benefit to the U.S.

Protecting human rights and advocating democracy is an integral part of a U.S. foreign policy that seeks to end oppression, combat terrorism, and advocate democratic ideals and freedoms worldwide. We seek opportunities to cooperate with human rights advocates and policy makers to engender positive change in countries that strive for democracy and human rights and to challenge those that routinely ignore international human rights or selectively uphold them. In this effort, we utilize the full range of diplomatic and programmatic tools. Multilaterally, we engage in fora such as the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), the Community of Democracies, the International Labor Organization, and regional organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of American States, to advance these democratic ideals. The Department's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices serve not only to inform Congress, but also to raise awareness of human rights across the globe.

Institutionalizing democracy, human rights and good governance in priority developing countries is the focus of USAID programs in approximately 80 countries around the globe. Additionally, the Department's Human Rights and Democracy Fund, administered through the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, supports innovative, cutting-edge programs, complemented by other initiatives undertaken by regional bureaus. These on-the-ground efforts emphasize the building of institutions and processes to ensure free, effective individual participation in national and local political processes because of the importance of democracy in promoting the advancement of other rights. Countries where we are successfully implementing these programs become more successful participants in the international community, as well as better strategic and business partners for the U.S.

While the U.S. continues to play a leading role in promoting democracy and human rights, the Department and USAID recognize that they are not uniquely American concepts. As democratization must ultimately be a process driven by a society's citizenry, the Department and USAID work to make sure reforms reflect a representative political process. Advancing women's rights, for example, generates benefits through the role women play in strengthening democracies, building economic security, increasing governments' respect for human rights and enhancing religious tolerance.

II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request	Change from FY 2005	
				Amount	%
Staff ¹	825	824	825	1	0.1%
Funds ²	\$1,169,032	\$1,466,855	\$1,691,596	\$224,741	15.3%

¹ Department of State direct-funded positions.

² Funds include both Department of State Appropriations Act Resources and Foreign Operations Resources, where applicable.



III. Strategic Goal Context

Shown below are the performance goals, initiatives/programs, and the resources, bureaus and partners that contribute to accomplishment of the “Democracy and Human Rights” strategic goal. Acronyms are defined in the glossary at the back of this publication.

Strategic Goal	Performance Goal (Short Title)	Initiative/Program	Major Resources	Lead Bureau(s) ¹	Partners
Democracy and Human Rights	Democratic System and Practices	Engagement to Advance Democracy	ACI, DA, D&CP, ESF	DRL, <i>DCHA/DG, AFR</i>	DoD, DOJ, NGOs, UN, other int'l orgs, NGOs
		Democratic Stability in South Asia's Frontline States	D&CP	DRL, SA, <i>DCHA/DG</i>	NGOs, UN, other int'l orgs, NGOs
		MEPI - Democracy and Governance in the Near East	D&CP, ESF	NEA, <i>DCHA/DG</i>	DOJ, NGOs
		Support of Women's Political and Economic Participation in Transitional and Post Conflict Societies	D&CP, ESF, DA	DRL, G/IWI, <i>DCHA, AFR</i>	NGOs
		Reform of Democratic Systems and Practices in Europe and Eurasia	FSA, SEED	EUR, <i>DCHA/DG</i>	DOJ
		Human Rights and Democracy Fund	ESF	DRL	NGOs, other int'l orgs, foreign gov'ts
		Support for East European Democracy (SEED) / Freedom Support Act (FSA)	FSA, SEED	<i>EE</i>	DOC, NGOs, other int'l orgs., foreign govts.
		Economic Support Fund (ESF) - WHA	D&CP, ESF	WHA	DEA, DoD
	Universal Human Rights Standards	Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy	CIO, D&CP, IO&P	DRL, IO	UN, other int'l orgs, NGOs
		Promote International Religious Freedom	D&CP	DRL	NGOs, other int'l orgs
		Labor Diplomacy and Advocacy for Workers' Rights	CIO, DA, D&CP	DRL, <i>DCHA/DG</i>	DOL, USTR, OPIC, DOC, NGOs, IFIs, ILO, other int'l orgs

¹ USAID components are shown in blue italicized fonts.



IV. Performance Summary

For each Initiative/Program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

Annual Performance Goal #1	
MEASURES ADOPTED TO DEVELOP TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, LAWS, AND POLITICAL PROCESSES AND PRACTICES	

I/P #1: Engagement to Advance Democracy	
Work with countries that are reforming government systems to create more transparent, inclusive, and participatory practices, through bilateral engagement, multilateral mechanisms, and non-governmental (NGO) channels.	

	Outcome Indicator	
	Indicator #1: Strength of Local Governance	

TARGETS	FY 2006	66% of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources.
	FY 2005	67% of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources.
RESULTS	2004	Baselines: 1. 65% of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources. 2. Change in local government resources after USAID assistance.
	2003	76% of USAID-assisted national governments devolving authorities to local governments with the corresponding access to financial resources.
	2002-2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Without access to financial resources, local governments will be unable to respond to local citizen concerns or to provide adequate services. Strong local governments, on the other hand, support democratic practices and participation as local citizens see the benefits of being able to influence local government decision-making and receive needed services.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #2: Civil Society Functioning		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Citizens' concerns are effectively represented at the national and local levels in 91% of USAID-assisted countries.
	FY 2005	Citizens' concerns are effectively represented at the national and local levels in 91% of USAID-assisted countries.
RESULTS	2004	Citizens' concerns were effectively represented at the national and local levels in 91% of USAID-assisted countries.
	2003	Citizens' concerns were effectively represented at the national and local levels in 90% of USAID-assisted countries.
	2002-2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Civil society is defined as non-state organizations that advocate on behalf of democracy and governance reforms. These organizations perform a number of important roles, including: engaging in public policy advocacy, mobilizing constituencies in support of reform agendas, and serve as watchdogs in ensuring accountability in the performance of government functions. Civil society organizations include pro-democracy groups, human rights organizations, labor unions, faith-based organizations, business associations, think tanks, student groups, women's activist organizations, media, civic education organizations, environmental groups, et. al. This indicator focuses on the role of civil society organizations to represent and advocate on the behalf of citizens. Civil society is a critical component of effective democracies at all times, but particularly between elections as a strong civil society is an instrument of citizen participation in political and economic decision-making. This indicator focuses on the role of civil society organizations to represent and advocate on the behalf of citizens. Civil society is a critical component of effective democracies at all times, but particularly between elections as a strong civil society is an instrument of citizen participation in political and economic decision-making.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.

 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #3: Extent to Which Legal Systems Support Democratic Processes and Uphold Human Rights		
TARGETS	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average number of days to process a case: 202 2. Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers (109) and justice centers (56) in target areas. 3. Average pre-trial detention in days: 98.75
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average number of days to process a case: 224 2. Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers (108) and justice centers (49) in target areas. 3. Average pre-trial detention in days: 128



RESULTS	2004	<p><u>Baselines:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average total time it took to process a legal case before USAID assistance was 661.2 days. After USAID assistance began in 2004, the average number of days dropped to 244.3. 2. Number of USAID-sponsored mediation centers (88) and justice centers (47) in target areas. 3. Average pre-trial detention prior to USAID assistance: 479.25 days. After USAID assistance began in 2004, the average pre-trial detention was 143 days.
	2003-2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator measures the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system to establish justice and resolve disputes. Citizens have access to justice when they have effective mechanisms available to them to prevent the abuse of their rights, obtain remedies when their rights are abused, and to manage conflict peacefully.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.

 <h3 style="text-align: center; color: purple;">Outcome Indicator</h3> <h4 style="text-align: center; color: blue;">Indicator #4: Corruption Mitigated in Priority USAID Countries</h4>		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Number of people trained in anti-corruption through USAID assistance: 29,333
	FY 2005	Number of people trained in anti-corruption through USAID assistance: 45,343
RESULTS	2004	<p><u>Baselines:</u></p> Control of corruption ranking for priority USAID countries. Number of people trained in anti-corruption through USAID assistance: 55,172
	2003	N/A
	2002	Control of corruption percentile rank by region (regional baselines): Sub-Saharan Africa = 32.4; Middle East and North Africa = 54.7; South Asia = 41.5; East Asia = 44.4; Latin America and Caribbean = 54.9; Eastern Europe = 54.7; Former Soviet Union = 16.8.
	2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Corruption is defined as the misuse of public position for direct or indirect personal gain. Strengthening existing institutional mechanisms to encourage ethical behavior and prevent corruption and abuse is important, including checks on formal state actors such as civil service reform (i.e., restructuring incentives and punishments), limits on civil servants' discretion, strengthened audits and investigative functions, more effective internal procedures for enhanced oversight, improved operating systems in government institutions, and building a public constituency against corruption. As well, this is an important Millennium Challenge Account indicator, and so should be tracked for all relevant USAID presence countries.
	Data Source	The World Bank Institute* and USAID annual reports from operating units.
<p>* The Control of Corruption Index measures perceptions of corruption through surveys that rate countries on: the frequency of "additional payments to get things done," the effects of corruption on the business environment, "grand corruption" in the political arena and the tendency of elites to engage in "state capture." Higher or positive values indicate greater corruption control. Index rankings are reported by the World Bank Institute every 2 years.</p>		



 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #5: Constituencies Political Parties Represent		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Number of women and minority candidates on ballots after USAID assistance: 1,900.
	FY 2005	Number of women and minority candidates on ballots after USAID assistance: 1,400.
RESULTS	2004	<u>Baselines:</u> 1. Number of elections (national or local) in USAID-assisted countries where no political party received more than 75% of the vote: 12 (out of 16). 2. Number of women and minority candidates on ballots after USAID assistance: 506. 3. Number of women and minority candidates elected after USAID assistance: 377
	2003-2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	A representative and competitive multiparty system includes the following: 1) parties (through their statements, structure, and leadership) that demonstrate a commitment to transparent, inclusive, and accountable democratic political processes; 2) parties that adopt institutional structures that enable them to reflect the interests of those they choose to represent in government or in the opposition, and to compete effectively in periodic elections at all levels; and 3) political parties that enjoy the confidence of citizens, encourage citizen participation, and reinforce the legitimacy of democracy as a governing approach. This indicator will measure the strength and capacity of political parties assisted by USAID.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



Outcome Indicator		
 Indicator #6: Freedom House Index; World Bank Institute Survey Analysis; Community of Democracies Participation		
TARGETS	FY 2006	1. <u>Freedom House 2006 Report</u> Net Progress: Positive change from previous year Net Change in Status: Positive change from previous year. 2. WBI surveys reflect net positive progress. 3. <u>Community of Democracies</u> - Results of FY 2006 efforts will be reflected in invitations to the ministerial to take place in FY 2007. Those targets will be set once 2005 numbers are known.
	FY 2005	1. <u>Freedom House 2005 Report</u> Net Progress: Positive change from previous year Net Change in Status: Positive change from previous year 2. WBI surveys reflect net positive progress 3. Net increase in number of invitations to Community of Democracies ministerial in Santiago since 2002 Seoul conference (118 invited, 21 uninvited). Successful CD ministerial in Santiago. Regional activities continue to advance.
RESULTS	2004	1. <u>Freedom House 2004 Report</u> Free: 88 Partly Free: 55 Not Free: 49 Net Change in Status: -1 Improved Countries: 25 Declined Countries: 10 Net Progress: +15 2. World Bank Institute research not yet available. 3. CD invitation lists will be part of preparations for 2005 CD ministerial in Santiago.
	2003	1. <u>Freedom House 2003 Report</u> Free: 89 Partly Free: 55 Not Free: 48 Net Change in Status: +4 Improved Countries: 29 Declined Countries: 11 Net Progress: +18 2. 118 countries invited to participate in 2002 Community of Democracies ministerial meeting (held in FY 2003).
	2002	1. <u>Freedom House 2002 Report</u> Free: 85 Partly Free: 59 Not Free: 48 Net Change in Status: -1 Improved Countries: 16 Declined Countries: 17 Net Progress: -1 2. Invitations sent to 118 countries to participate in CD Ministerial in Seoul.
	2001	Baseline: <u>Freedom House 2001 Report</u> Free: 86 Partly Free: 58 Not Free: 48 Net Change in Status: 0 Improved Countries: 26 Declined Countries: 18 Net Progress: +8
	2000	Baseline: <u>Freedom House 2000 Report</u> Free: 86 Partly Free: 58 Not Free: 48 Net Change in Status: 0 Improved Countries: 26 Declined Countries: 18 Net Progress: +8
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Freedom House ratings include raw scores, with the tables for each country indicating three possible changes: a) status, b) trend (positive or negative), and c) score in either political rights or civil liberties. All three compilations permit multi-year comparisons; the Department seeks an increase of countries with a higher status from a previous year, as an indication of whether the Department's goals are being achieved is effective.
	Data Source	Freedom House "Freedom in the World" annual survey. CD data from U.S. participation as a convening country for the ministerial meetings.



Outcome Indicator		
 Indicator #7: Country Ratings in Human Rights Reports of the Right of Citizens to Change Their Government		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Net Change: Positive change from previous year, regain losses from FY 2004.
	FY 2005	Net Change: Positive change from previous year.
RESULTS	2004	<u>Net negative change from previous year:</u> 2003 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices Countries w/ Right: 116 Countries w/ Limits: 44 Countries w/o Right: 32
	2003	<u>Net positive change from previous year:</u> 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices Countries w/ Right: 126 Countries w/ Limits: 35 Countries w/o Right: 34
	2002	<u>Net negative change from previous year:</u> 2001 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices Countries w/ Right: 120 Countries w/ Limits: 35 Countries w/o Right: 40
	2001	<u>Baseline:</u> 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices Countries w/ Right: 120 Countries w/ Limits: 37 Countries w/o Right: 38
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The reports of all countries covered will be examined each year to determine the extent to which people have the right to change their government. Countries moving from no right moving to having the right or limited right, or from limited to having the right will count as positive change; those moving in the other direction count as negative changes. The right to change government is a fundamental indicator of a country's respect for democracy and the ability of citizens to hold their governments accountable.
	Data Source	The Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.



I/P #2: Democratic Stability in South Asia's Frontline States		
Moderate, representative, accountable governments and effective civil societies are established in Afghanistan and Pakistan.		
Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #8: Progress Toward Constitutional Democracy in Afghanistan		
TARGETS	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliament produces constructive legislation, adopts responsible budgets, and oversees appropriate government operations. 2. Civil liberties provisions remain intact and receive strong support from legal and executive institutions. 3. Citizens throughout the country have access to the Independent Human Rights Commission for resolution of human rights complaints. Human rights become part of primary school education. 4. Courts in Kabul begin to hold trials in criminal cases. 5. Justice sector staff in the provinces undergoes training on justice sector legal environment. 6. Elected Government removes remaining warlords and Afghan security forces assume security responsibilities in provincial areas. 7. Women are active political participants and hold public positions in Kabul and the central, regional and provincial government levels; 50% of girls attend school.
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New president takes office with a clear popular mandate. 2. Parliamentary, provincial, and district elections held in April 2005. 3. New parliament establishes rules of procedure allowing effective legislation. 4. President continues to act in accord with rule of law and constitutionally. 5. Human Rights (HR) Commission is able to move the government to act to curb direct abuses and to address prior crime. 6. A select number of women occupy positions of local authority (i.e. at the city level or within the central government at the judicial, legislative, or executive level) inside Kabul. 7. Law enforcement institutions begin to enforce and the judiciary begins to uphold civil liberties protections in the Constitution.
RESULTS	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Loya Jirga adopted moderate, democratic Constitution on January 4, 2004. 2. Constitutional Loya Jirga broadly representative; over 100 of the 500 delegates were women. 3. Over 9 million voter registrations recorded by August; over 40% of them by women. 4. Joint Election Management Board (JEMB) established to oversee registration and voting. 5. Political Party Law and Elections Law passed. 6. Approximately 60 political parties applied for registration as of August. 7. On July 29, 23 candidates announced bids for presidency; 18 of which were accepted by the JEMB. 8. Presidential elections were held on October 9.
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Commission was established and drafted new Constitution. 2. Public consultations held in preparation for Constitutional Loya Jirga. 3. HR and Judicial Commissions began to address serious problems (ethnic abuses, women's rights violations, rule of law, war crimes/ethnic killings), and identify priority objectives. 4. ITGA began to develop rules/procedures for the elections in 2004, sought national consensus. 5. The form and composition of a parliamentary body were addressed. 6. Electoral commission was established. 7. Voter registration began. 8. Afghan Conservation Corps (ACC) was established to provide income to Afghan returnees, fostering community-based efforts to promote sound land and water management.
	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bonn Accord signed December 5, 2001. 2. Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) takes office on December 22, 2001 per the Accord. AIA begins process of planning the Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ). 3. ELJ successfully held in June, Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA) formed (renamed Islamic Transitional Government of Afghanistan (ITGA) summer 2002). 4. ELJ was the most broadly representative assembly in Afghan history. 5. Human Rights, Judicial and Constitutional commissions formed as per the Bonn Accords. 6. ELJ peacefully elected a president. 7. No recognized constitution existed. 8. The Bonn Agreement reinstates the 1964 Constitution, except the monarchy provisions.
	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to 9/11, the Taliban controlled most of Afghanistan. 2. Taliban's intolerant social guidelines and extreme fundamentalist form of Islam were used to justify widespread repression, particularly of women. 3. Inter-ethnic killing was common, particularly between the Taliban and the Shia minority. 4. After 9/11, Operation Enduring Freedom destroyed the Taliban/al-Qaeda grip on power, paving the way for significant change. 5. No open and fair elections were held under the Taliban.



DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Achieving progress towards meeting political objectives laid out in the Bonn Accord will effectively establish democratic rule in Afghanistan.
	Data Source	Joint Elections Management Board website; AFSA report; UN and NGO human rights reports; U.S. Department of State, USAID and U.S. Embassy in Kabul reports.

Outcome Indicator		
 Indicator #9: Degree to Which Democratic Civilian Rule Is Established and Maintained in Pakistan		
TARGETS	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government implements economic reforms, increasing accountability and transparency. 2. Political parties accept and implement civil society recommendations. Civil society organizations are increasingly well managed and self-sustaining. 3. Political party organizations are regularized and become self-sustaining; more effective and accountable electoral preparations put in place. 4. National and Provincial Assemblies perform constitutional roles in transparent and effective manner. National Assembly debates, legislates, and appropriates funds. 5. More effective judiciary and enhancements in efficiency, transparency, and equity of Pakistan's legal system. 6. District governments address priority social and economic concerns. 7. Polls show that people feel government attempts to be responsive to their needs.
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The civilian government maintains stability. 2. National and provincial Assemblies initiate policy debates in key areas of national security, economic and foreign policy. Assemblies show increased legislative capability. 3. Civil society groups, including more credible political parties, continue to press for increased government and political party accountability and transparency and begin to influence public debate on important issues. Civil society organizations consulted by Government of Pakistan (GOP) leaders on issues that concern them. 4. Media more accurately reflects the views and activities of all strata of Pakistani society; polls indicate that people are better informed. 5. Politicians and press feel increasingly free to publicly criticize army/establishment. More competent investigative and prosecutorial ability exists. More active prosecution of Human Rights cases conducted.



RESULTS	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wrangling over the Legal Framework Order ended with the passage of the 17th Amendment, which stipulates a return to civilian rule by the end of 2004 and elections to be held in 2007. 2. Both houses freely debated the President's message to Parliament; standing committees were announced; and various key pieces of legislation were passed, including a bill authorizing the formation of a National Security Council. The parliamentary debate over the President's address included national security issues. 3. President Musharraf and senior members of the government regularly consulted with civil society representatives. 4. National public opinion survey on a range of subjects (including familiarity with national and provincial representatives, the political process, and political engagement) conducted by the Pakistan Legislative Strengthening Consortium (PLSC) in order to acquire data to assist legislatures, PLSC, and nongovernmental organizations to improve their planning and activities. 5. The arrest and conviction of opposition leader Javed Hashmi was a setback for political freedom.
	2003*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relatively lower levels of corruption and stability maintained as President Musharraf builds some political party allies who accept amendments. 2. Elections occurred October 10, 2002, and parties accept the outcome but with credible allegations of flaws regarding their conduct. 3. Pakistani military returned to the barracks as civilian rule resumes. 4. Corrupt patronage continued to dominate political parties but reformers are identified. 5. Civil society organizations began to organize, grow in size and activity, and gain a voice. 6. Reasonably free political party activity and press. Limited investigative/prosecutorial capacity.
	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President Musharraf in August promulgated constitutional amendments that allowed him to dissolve the national assembly, retain his post as Army Chief of Staff, and increase civilian membership on the National Security Council from 6 to 9 (4 are military). National elections were scheduled for October 10, 2002, and all major political parties were certified to participate. Civil society was poorly organized, quiescent and ineffective. Minor press attention given. Hard to identify civil society leaders. 2. Corruption proceedings against politicians were based on partisan grounds. Judiciary was an ineffective deterrent to unconstitutional or extra-legal government practices.
	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In October 1999 Army Chief of Staff General Pervez Musharraf overthrew the elected government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in a bloodless coup. 2. The constitution and representative bodies including the National Assembly, Senate and regional assemblies were suspended. Musharraf appointed a national Security Council of military and civilian advisers, a civilian cabinet and new governors to all 4 provinces. 3. The Supreme Court in May 2000 ruled that the Musharraf government was constitutional and imposed a 3-year deadline from October 12, 1999 to complete a transition to democratic, civilian rule. Musharraf was sworn in during June 2000 as President per an amendment to the existing Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO). 4. The Musharraf government pledged to return the country to democracy according to the Supreme Court decree. Between December 31, 2000 and August 2001, successful local elections were held in five phases on a non-party basis, effectively increasing the power of district mayors and councils.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The re-establishment of civilian rule in Pakistan is a clear indicator of progress toward a return to full democracy.
	Data Source	Government data and publications, press reports, nongovernmental reports, polling data.
<p>*The promulgation of constitutional amendments by decree and refusal by Musharraf to submit his presidency to legislative ratification per the existing constitution compromised the process of a clear return to democratic civilian rule. Prolonged constraints on freedom of assembly and political expression also rendered the playing field for the October 10, 2002 elections uneven. Within such parameters, the below indicators represent progress towards democracy through a return to civilian rule and re-establishment of democratic processes through representative bodies.</p>		



I/P #3: MEPI - Democracy and Governance in the Near East		
Fund programs and organizations that build the foundation for democratic governance.		
 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #10: Status of Democracy in the Middle East		
TARGETS	FY 2006	<u>Elections:</u> 1. Municipal elections in Yemen are held as scheduled and are free and fair. 2. Elections in Bahrain held as scheduled and are free and fair. 3. Media Freedom: Two additional Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) countries move into the "Partly Free" category and no other states lower their rankings.
	FY 2005	<u>Elections:</u> 1. Municipal elections in Tunisia are held as scheduled and are free and fair. 2. Presidential elections in Yemen are held as scheduled and are free and fair. <u>Media Freedom:</u> 1. Two additional NEA countries move into the "Partly Free" category and no other states lower their rankings. 2. Seven of eighteen countries have a "Partly Free" or "Free" media.
RESULTS	2004	<u>Elections:</u> 1. Algeria - Elections were generally judged as fair and open. 2. Lebanon - Municipal elections were held in April 2004. 3. Tunisia - Elections were scheduled in the fall.
	2003	<u>Elections:</u> 1. Bahrain - Parliamentary and municipal elections held as scheduled; judged by international community to be generally free and fair. 2. Yemen - National elections as scheduled; judged to be generally fair. 3. Jordan and Kuwait - Parliamentary and National Assembly elections, respectively, held as scheduled. 4. Oman and Morocco - Consultative Assembly and Municipal elections, respectively, held as scheduled. <u>Media Freedom:</u> Three of eighteen countries have a "Partly Free" or "Free" media.
	2002	<u>Elections:</u> 1. Algeria and Morocco - Parliamentary elections held as scheduled; mixed results for freedom and fairness but making progress. 2. Egypt - Local council elections held as scheduled; appeared free and fair but not politically significant. Significant increase in women candidates elected in Morocco. <u>Media Freedom:</u> Four of eighteen countries have a "Partly Free" or "Free" media.
	2001	<u>Elections (Baseline):</u> 1. Israel did not hold elections in 2001 but has a history of free, fair elections. 2. Egypt - Lower house legislature elections, notable improvement in transparency and fairness under judicial supervision. 3. Tunisia - Free and fair municipal elections. 4. PA - No elections since first presidential and legislative council elections, which did appear to be free and fair. 5. Election freedom and fairness is judged by independent NGOs. <u>Media Freedom (Baseline):</u> Four of eighteen countries have a "Partly Free" or "Free" media (Freedom House Press Survey*).
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	<u>Elections:</u> Successful elections (held as scheduled and free and fair) indicate fundamental movement toward democratic, representative government. <u>Media Freedom:</u> A free and independent media is an imperative for democratic, transparent governance. It provides essential information to the people, both informing their voting decisions and acting as a means for the people to express dissent between elections.
	Data Source	An analysis completed by Freedom House based on Democracy Scores—an average of the ratings for all six categories covered by Nations in Transit (e.g. electoral process, civil society, independent media, governance, constitutional/legislative/judicial framework, and corruption). Ibn Khuldun Center in Cairo to provide a regional report on democracy and civil society. IREX Media Sustainability Index to assess trend lines in freedom and sustainability of local media. ABA CEELI indicators to assess judicial qualification and preparation, continued legal education, judicial review of legislation, and judicial oversight of administrative practice. In addition, judgment by independent monitors (UN, NGOs, political party observers) and U.S. Mission reporting is also utilized. The Department, does not, however, make public declarations regarding freedom or fairness of elections.
* Freedom House ratings cover the previous calendar year. Hence all ratings described here for various fiscal years actually reflect conditions in a given country during the previous calendar year.		



I/P #4: Support of Women's Political and Economic Participation in Transitional and Post Conflict Societies		
Advance the ability of and opportunities for women to participate in all aspects of political life.		
Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #11: Level of Women's Participation in the Economy and Politics		
TARGETS	FY 2006	<p><u>Afghanistan</u>: Teacher training institute to train Afghan teachers, especially women. The Afghan Literacy Initiative will raise literacy levels of Afghan women in rural areas; 50% of girls attend school.</p> <p><u>Iraq</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women are appointed or elected to political office as a result of leadership training programs. The Iraqi interim government has established a goal of 25% for women to hold elected positions. 2. Judicial training to enable officers of the court to share best practices and craft new legal remedies to protect women's human rights. 3. Permanent constitution guarantees equality for women. <p><u>Afghanistan and Iraq</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women establish professional associations and develop advocacy skills on public policy issues and pro-women, pro-business practices. 2. All-Women's radio stations expand the number of on-air hours and programs for women. <p><u>Post-Conflict</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congo-Kinshasa: Mentoring programs with Fortune Magazine's Most Powerful Women and Congolese business women enables at least a few Congolese women to take advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). 2. Organize cross-regional training workshop for women entrepreneurs from Afghanistan, the Balkans, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo-Kinshasa, and Iraq.
	FY 2005	<p><u>Afghanistan</u>: USAWC continue to give grants for educational training programs for women and for programs increasing women's political and economic participation.</p> <p><u>Post-Conflict</u>: Ongoing initiatives in Afghanistan, Balkans, Colombia, and Middle East grow to involve more women. 2-3 initiatives started by participants in each regional program.</p>



U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development
FY 2006 Performance Summary

RESULTS	2004	<p>Afghanistan: USAWC grants results - 1,000 women received microcredit loans and started businesses (FINCA); 250 women received job skills training; 500-1,000 women benefited from literacy programs.</p> <p>Iraq:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under the \$10M Iraqi Women's Democracy Initiative announced by Secretary Powell in March, G/IWI and DRL provided seven major grants for training Iraqi women in political, economic and media skills, as well as in trauma and stress reduction programs. All seven grantees were implementing these programs on the ground in Iraq. Women entrepreneurs attended Global Summit of Women (1,000 women from 85 countries) for entrepreneurial training. <p>Post-Conflict:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Riga Women Business Leaders Summit partnered Baltic region women with U.S. counterparts, sharing experience and best practices, and promoted private enterprise in the Baltic Sea region. Women established professional association for continued training and networking. Mentoring programs with women entrepreneurs and women business interns from the Middle East through the MEPI-MEET U.S. Initiative. Mentoring programs with women political and business leaders from Balkans (Kosovo).
	2003	<p>Afghanistan: USAWC began giving grants to NGOs for microfinance, job skills training, political participation, literacy and other educational programs in Women's Resource Centers.</p> <p>Post-Conflict:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Big Idea Mentoring Initiative began with Afghanistan; 25-30 Afghans began 1-2 activities. Increased high-level USG support for Security Council Resolution 1325: Women and peace and security (adopted Oct. 31, 2000). USG support led to enhanced involvement of women as planners, implementers, and beneficiaries of peace-building processes.
	2002	<p>Afghanistan: USG started program supporting inclusion of women in Afghan government; 14 Afghan women government officials came to U.S. for job skills and computer training programs. Presidents' Bush and Karzai decreed creation of U.S.-Afghan Women's Council (USAWC).</p> <p>Post-Conflict:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> USG began "Big Idea" initiative "Fostering Change in Post-Conflict Societies." Women in select post-conflict societies (Afghanistan, Balkans, Cambodia, Colombia, and DR Congo) participated in mentoring programs with U.S. women. Initiative led to enhanced leadership and business skills for women in these countries, helping them to become decision-makers, planners, and beneficiaries. Women expressed interest in mentoring and fundraising and attended follow-up discussion on next steps. Helsinki Women Business Leaders Summit partnered Baltic region women with U.S. counterparts, sharing experience and best practices, and promotes private enterprise in the Baltic Sea region.
	2001	<p>Afghanistan: Taliban control severely limited women's participation in political life, except for underground resistance activities; its fall provided an opportunity for women to rejoin politics. The Bonn Talks (December 2001) included women among its delegates and provided for the establishment of a "broad-based, gender-sensitive, multi-ethnic and fully representative government." The final provisions required women participation in the Loya Jirga. The Afghanistan Interim Authority was established in December, and included two women ministers out of a 30-member administration.</p>
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The appointment and election of women to political office, women in positions of leadership in political parties, and initiatives on legal reforms are indicative of Afghan women increasing their ability and capacity to participate in the political arena. Women's participation in key issue areas is indication of women's ability to assert interests. Number of women in political office indicates emerging ability and willingness of women to participate in political processes.
	Data Source	USAID reports.



I/P #5: Reform of Democratic Systems and Practices in Europe and Eurasia		
Promote transparent and accountable democratic institutions, laws, and political processes and practices in the transitional economies of Europe and Eurasia.		
 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #12: Monitoring Country Progress Democracy Index		
TARGETS	FY 2006	1. <u>SEED Monitoring Country Progress Democracy Index scores 4.3 out of 5</u> Phase-out of assistance in democracy to Croatia and Bulgaria; close to phase-out for Romania; 8 years away from phase-out for all others. 2. <u>FSA Monitoring Country Progress Democracy Index scores 2.3 out of 5</u> Some progress in development of democratic institutions and practices. Phase out of democracy assistance for most countries 9-10 years away.
	FY 2005	1. <u>SEED Monitoring Country Progress Democracy Index scores 4.1 out of 5</u> Significant progress in development of democratic institutions throughout most of southeastern Europe, especially Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania; less for Albania, BiH, Serbia & Montenegro and Macedonia. 2. <u>FSA Monitoring Country Progress Democracy Index scores 2.2 out of 5</u> Some progress in development of democratic institutions and practices. Phase out of democracy assistance for most countries 9-10 years away.
RESULTS	2004	1. <u>SEED MCP Democracy scores 3.73 out of 5 (including graduated countries of Eastern Europe)</u> 2. <u>FSA MCP Democracy scores 1.89 out of 5 (representing changes in 2003)</u>
	2003	1. <u>SEED Monitoring Country Progress Democracy Index scores 3.71 out of 5 (includes graduated countries of Eastern Europe)</u> 2. <u>FSA Monitoring Country Progress Democracy Index scores 1.96 out of 5 (represents changes that took place in 2002)</u>
	2002	1. <u>SEED MCP Democracy scores 3.68 out of 5 (including graduated countries of Eastern Europe)</u> 2. <u>FSA MCP Democracy scores 2 out of 5 (representing changes that took place in 2001)</u>
	2001	1. <u>SEED MCP Democracy scores 3.61 out of 5 (including graduated countries of Eastern Europe)</u> 2. <u>FSA MCP Democracy scores 2.06 out of 5 (representing changes that took place in 2001)</u>
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Embassy reporting, OSCE and Council of Europe reporting, NGO Sustainability Index and other independent sources.
	Data Source	The MCP Democracy Index is constructed by USAID using Freedom House's annual publication, <u>Nations in Transit</u> .



I/P #6: Human Rights & Democracy Fund (HRDF) (PART Program)		
Monitor and promote human rights and democracy worldwide. HRDF supports innovative programming designed to uphold democratic principles, support democratic institutions, promote human rights, and build civil society in countries.		
Outcome Indicator		
 Indicator #13: Percentage of HRDF-funded Countries Which Show a Positive Change (Decrease on the Scale) on Their Freedom House (FH) Freedom in the World Score		
TARGETS	FY 2006	By 2009, 75% of countries with new or continued Human Rights and Democracy Fund (HRDF) projects in 2004 will improve at least 1 point or maintain improved score from prior year(s) on the FH scale (e.g. New 2004 HRDF project in Pakistan. By 2009, Pakistan FH improves 1 point; Nigeria stable).
	FY 2005	By 2008, 70% of countries with new or continued HRDF projects in 2003 will improve at least 1 point or maintain improved score of prior year(s) on FH scale (e.g. New 2003 HRDF project in Nigeria. By 2008, Nigeria FH score improves 1 point; Kyrgyz score stable).
RESULTS	2004	28% of countries with new or continued HRDF projects in 2004 improved at least one point on the Freedom House scale.
	2003-2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	HRDF address systemic rule of law, democracy and civil society problems in countries rated Not Free or Partly Free by Freedom House. The impact of HRDF on a country's democracy/democratic institutions may not be visible immediately. HRDF assesses FH scores 5 years into future to measure impact.
	Data Source	Freedom House, "Freedom in the World" and "Countries at the Crossroads"

Efficiency Indicator		
 Indicator #14: Operating Costs Divided By the Number of Projects Managed		
TARGETS	FY 2006	\$2,313
	FY 2005	\$2,569
RESULTS	2004	\$2,250
	2003	\$3,136
	2002	\$3,346
	2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Measure adopted in PART program based on recommendations of RM/SPP and OMB.
	Data Source	Bureau of Democracy and Human Rights records for Human Rights and Democracy Fund.



I/P #7: Support for East European Democracy (SEED) / Freedom Support Act (FSA) (PART Program)		
Ensure that countries in Europe and Eurasia are on an irreversible path to democracy and market-oriented economies.		
Efficiency Indicator		
 Indicator #15: ACE Administrative Costs as a Percent of All Assistance Coordinated by ACE		
TARGETS	FY 2006	0.2% of all assistance coordinated by ACE.
	FY 2005	0.2% of all assistance coordinated by ACE.
RESULTS	2004	0.2% of all assistance coordinated by ACE.
	2003	<u>Baseline</u> : 0.2% of all assistance coordinated by ACE.
	2002-2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	ACE plays a unique role of coordination for all U.S. government funded foreign assistance to the countries of Europe and Eurasia. The cost of this unique entity as a percent of those funds coordinated provides the basis for an assessment of the value added by the Coordinator's office.
	Data Source	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs/ACE budget data - includes direct-funded positions and overhead, travel, and program funded administrative costs.



I/P #8: Economic Support Fund (ESF) - Western Hemisphere Affairs (PART Program)		
Provide foreign assistance funding in support of U.S. foreign policy goals, such as promoting democracy and encouraging economic growth.		
 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #16: Corruption Perceptions Index for ESF Recipients in WHA		
TARGETS	FY 2006	4.30 out of 10.
	FY 2005	4.25 out of 10.
RESULTS	2004	3.68 out of 10.
	2003	3.69 out of 10.
	2002	3.95 out of 10.
	2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The Transparency International Perceptions of Corruption Index is the best independent measure by which the Department can determine success on one aspect of our efforts to promote democracy in the region. More ESF is spent on democracy than any other sector, including anticorruption programs.
	Data Source	Transparency International website (www.transparency.org)



 Efficiency Indicator		
Indicator #17: Ratio of Administrative Costs to Program Funding		
TARGETS	FY 2006	0.0018
	FY 2005	0.0019
RESULTS	2004	0.0017
	2003	0.0021
	2002	0.0010
	2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The ratio of Washington administrative costs to program resources (less balance of payments assistance) is a measure of the efficiency of headquarters in managing these funds.
	Data Source	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs reports. Personnel costs managing ESF divided by non-cash payment ESF for a given fiscal year.



Annual Performance Goal #2
UNIVERSAL STANDARDS PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, WORKER RIGHTS, AND THE REDUCTION OF CHILD LABOR

I/P #9: Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy
Press governments with poor human rights records to move toward full observation of internationally recognized human rights standards and norms.

Output Indicator
 **Indicator #1: Percent of U.S.-Supported Resolutions Adopted at UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR)**

TARGETS	FY 2006	Eighty-five percent of key U.S.-supported resolutions are adopted.
	FY 2005	Eighty percent of U.S.-supported resolutions are adopted.
RESULTS	2004	Eighty percent of key U.S.- supported resolutions were adopted. These were largely the same as the key resolutions in 2003, e.g. Cuba, North Korea, Belarus, and Turkmenistan. As for setbacks, a resolution on Chechnya was defeated, ones on China and Zimbabwe were blocked by procedural motions, and a measure on Sudan opposed by the U.S. for being too weak passed. The U.S. responded vigorously to Cuba's attempt to criticize the U.S. regarding detainees on the Guantanamo Bay Navy Base, eventually forcing Cuba to withdraw its resolution.
	2003	UNCHR passed resolutions on Cuba, North Korea, Belarus (U.S.-sponsored), Turkmenistan, Myanmar, and Iraq. Chechnya, Sudan and Zimbabwe resolutions were defeated. U.S. took strong stand against Libyan chairmanship of UNCHR. U.S. succeeded in blocking "special sitting" on Iraq, despite strong anti-U.S. bloc among some Muslim countries and some European Union states.
	2002	N/A (Indicator was not tracked because the U.S. was not a member of the UNCHR in 2002, but was re-elected as a member for 2003).
	2001	UNCHR passed resolution for the third year on Cuba, Iran, and Iraq.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	As the premier global forum on human rights, UNCHR actions on important countries demonstrate how the international community deals with the most serious human rights abusers. Resolutions on democracy from UNCHR reinforce the interrelationship between human rights and democracy, and strengthen the legitimacy of human rights and democracy development efforts in non-democratic countries.
	Data Source	Cables and United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights reporting.



 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #2: Number of UNCHR States With Negative Human Rights Records		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Less than thirteen UNCHR Member States with negative human rights records.
	FY 2005	Less than sixteen UNCHR Member States have negative human rights records.
RESULTS	2004	Australia replaced Libya as CHR chair for 2004, by acclamation, after vigorous diplomatic effort. Membership for 2005 yet to be determined, but seventeen member states had negative records.
	2003	Sixteen member states with negative records.
	2002	UNCHR election in April 2002 returned the United States as a member; United States began work to change UNCHR membership.
	2001	Eighteen states had negative human rights records.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Election to the CHR of democratic states with good human rights records will demonstrate the importance placed by the international community on human rights issues. Fewer human rights abusers on the CHR means fewer countries able to thwart CHR scrutiny of themselves and other violators.
	Data Source	UNCHR votes, documents for membership totals; State Department and other human rights reporting to determine "negative records."



I/P #10: Promote International Religious Freedom		
Enhance long-term stability, increase opportunity for democracy, support other human rights, and undermine religiously based terrorism by advancing religious freedom in countries and regions important to U.S. interests.		
Outcome Indicator		
 Indicator #3: Status of Religious Freedom as Evidenced by the International Religious Freedom Report and the Country Reports on Human Rights Practices		
TARGETS	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake at least two additional bilateral or regional International Religious Freedom (IRF) initiatives, laying the groundwork for significant policy changes in those countries or regions. Establish a working coalition of allies focused on problem countries, working bilaterally and multilaterally to improve or establish religious freedom IRF laws, practices and accountability in problem countries. Revise and streamline the format of the Annual Country Reports and the IRF Report, maintaining high standards and making the reports more user friendly.
	FY 2005	The U.S. builds a coalition of like-minded countries actively cooperating with U.S. in promoting IRF in multilateral forums. More prisoners are released because of U.S. government intervention. At least two additional bilateral or regional IRF initiatives are undertaken laying the groundwork for significant policy changes in those countries or regions.
RESULTS	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IRF Ambassador and IRF officers traveled on numerous occasions to high-priority countries, including Saudi Arabia, China, Vietnam, Laos, Sudan, Eritrea, Egypt, Turkey, among others, meeting with senior government officials, religious leaders, NGOs and others to realize tangible gains in religious freedom. Important constitutional guarantees for religious freedom achieved in Afghan Constitution and Iraqi Transitional Administrative Law. Negotiations with Turkmenistan resulted in decriminalization of religious practice, repeal of oppressive registration laws, and the registration of previously outlawed religious groups. Religious prisoners freed in Laos, Vietnam, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Turkmenistan and other countries. Increased interfaith dialogue, inter-religious cooperation, and redress of some religious property grievances in Sudan. Meetings with officials of UK, Canada, France, Australia, Argentina, Italy, UN agencies, OIC, and others to develop allies in promoting IRF. Coordination with DRL/MLA and IO in advancing religious freedom in multilateral settings. Major new diplomatic initiatives undertaken in Sudan, Eritrea and Turkmenistan, and previous initiatives in Saudi Arabia and Vietnam expanded upon.
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IRF concerns were raised by the Department in bilateral and multilateral meetings. IRF officers began engagement on promoting religious freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq. Posts showed an increased engagement on IRF issues, producing, for the most part, excellent country reports for the International Religious Freedom Report to Congress. The IRF ambassador and officers have been instrumental in facilitating the removal of people persecuted for their faith from harm's way. The Ambassador-at-Large and staff have visited China, Vietnam, and Saudi Arabia for repeated trips.
	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued U.S. influence on some religion legislation. Some religious prisoners released; some religious refugees assisted.
	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minor U.S. successes in forestalling or improving bad religion laws in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Some religious prisoners released.
	2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued U.S. influence on some religion legislation. Some religious prisoners released; some religious refugees assisted.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Congress established the broad policy goals and reporting requirements in the IRF Act. The performance indicators chosen and verification follow from the mandates of the law. Meetings, agreements and documented movement by countries toward greater religious freedom are concrete examples of progress toward IRF goals.
	Data Source	Based on the on-the ground assessments of embassy and consulate officers, as well as, on-the-ground assessments by IRF and other Bureau of Democracy and Human Rights (DRL) officers and IRF meetings with members of religious groups, NGOs, and other knowledgeable observers. Embassy and DRL/IRF reporting; third-country laws, court decisions, and other legal provisions.



I/P #11: Labor Diplomacy and Advocacy for Workers' Rights		
Promote respect for workers' rights by pressing governments to respect internationally recognized worker rights, voluntary business codes of conduct, and the rule of law.		
Output Indicator		
Indicator #4: Number of Public-Private Partnerships to Advance Respect for Human Rights		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Countries in Asia and Latin America and Africa improve human rights records through increased engagement with USG and multinationals based on multi-stakeholder approaches like the Voluntary Principles (VP) and other CSR initiatives.
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonization of codes leads to increased compliance with labor standards. 2. Local capacity to enforce labor laws strengthened in China through increased engagement with multinationals, NGOs and Chinese government. 3. Establish sustainable, long-term management training and worker education programs to improve worker rights in China.
RESULTS	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing number of companies adopted and implemented codes of conduct; compliance with existing codes improved through PESP programs. In-country process in Indonesia was re-started after hiatus caused by Bali bombings. Companies were proceeding in integration and implementation in many countries, Angola being one. Outreach to additional governments continued. New companies include Amerada Hess, BHP Billiton, and BC Group. 2. Harmonization program approved and notified. Funded initiatives include the China Training Initiative, a China Working Group project focused on Small to Medium Enterprises and developing a Chinese business school Corporate Social Responsibility curriculum, and a Toy Industry of America training initiative - all focused on developing sustainable, multi-stakeholder approaches to improving labor conditions in China.
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programs funded to educate workers on rights and pilot program developed to address labor conditions in select factories in China and in forty-two other countries. 2. Method to track labor violations not developed. Once this is developed, the Department will be able to track progress and more fully report on workers' rights violations. 3. PESP projects showing progress in Central America.
	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occidental Petroleum, ExxonMobil, PaxChristi and the Government of Norway joined VPs. 2. First security managers' workshop conducted. 3. In-country briefings in Colombia. 4. Voluntary PESP programs contributed to greater respect for worker rights in Central America and Philippines. 5. PESP program contributed to workers' empowerment enabling negotiation of agreed framework in Costa Rica and Guatemala.
	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government of the Netherlands and Newmont Mining adhered to the VPs. 2. Public-private partnerships created in Central America and Asia to address labor conditions in factories. Child labor abuses decreased due to programs.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Evaluation of Bureau of Democracy and Human Rights (DRL)/IL partnership to eliminate sweatshops will provide an indication of where worker rights violations have decreased and where more focus is necessary. Progress of VPs, PESP and other programs indicates areas where the private sector is engaged in upholding standards.
	Data Source	Periodic meetings with NGOs and industry, site visits by DRL officers, embassy reporting and record keeping on assistance and cooperative projects. USAID Reports.



 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #5: Improvement in Respect for Workers' Rights		
TARGETS	FY 2006	1. Improved compliance with labor standards as measured by the National Research Council's newly created WebMILS database. 2. Continued progress in worker rights by other measures in countries specified in the Department's operating plans.
	FY 2005	1. Improved compliance with labor standards as measured by the National Research Council's newly created WebMILS database. 2. Continued progress on negotiation of labor chapters in Free Trade Agreements with Thailand, Panama, the Andean countries and the countries of the Southern African Customs Union. 3. Continued progress in worker rights by other measures in countries specified in the Department's operating plans.
RESULTS	2004	Creation of trade unions in Bahrain, expanded cooperation on labor issues with China, conclusion of CAFTA negotiations and the inauguration of the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) \$6.75 million project "Strengthening Labor Systems in Central America," parliamentary approval of a law in Bangladesh allowing workers in export processing zones to organize, changes in law and practice leading to the rebirth of independent trade unions in Iraq.
	2003	Significant HRDF and DOL/ILAB projects dealing with worker rights begun in China. Notable improvements in worker rights in Cambodia. Continuing evolution in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Labor clauses in all initial versions of trade agreements under negotiation: Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), other free trade agreements (FTAs) with Australia, Morocco, and South African Customs Union.
	2002	Established national plans for the eradication of child labor in certain Muslim countries under the International Labor Organization (ILO) IPEC program. These plans are documented in the Department of Labor's 2002 Child Labor Study. Increased ratification and enforcement of International Labor Organization fundamental conventions concerning worker rights in the Muslim World.
	2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Tracking the existence of independent and democratic worker organizations will measure a given country's respect for basic worker rights. The WebMILS database includes cautions about definitions, sources, and appropriate inferences.
	Data Source	Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, ILO reports, ICFTU reports, other governmental and non-governmental reports, and the WebMILS database (when fully operational). USAID Reports.



V. Illustrative Examples of FY 2004 Achievements

Democracy and Human Rights	
Afghanistan's New Constitution	<p>On January 4, 2004 the Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ) passed the new Afghan Constitution, noted as one of the most democratic documents in the region. The CLJ was characterized by energized, open debate and proved to the world that the Afghan people are moving steadily forward on the path to democracy. The constitution they developed provides strong human rights protections, including the incorporation of international treaties to which Afghanistan is a party. Islam is recognized as the official religion, but the practice of other religions is protected. Women also made substantial gains in the CLJ including: one woman selected as a deputy chairperson, specific mention of women's equality, the official recognition of women as citizens and a guarantee of at least two women per province to be elected to the lower house (approximately 20% of seats).</p> <p>The United States provided training in political advocacy for women delegates to the Constitutional Loya Jirga in December 2003. The Constitutional Loya Jirga (12/15-1/4) was comprised of 502 delegates (including 102 women) elected from a pool of participants in the June 2002 Emergency Loya Jirga. The delegates were presented with a draft constitution, which had been drafted by a 9-member commission (2 of whom were women) and revised by a larger 35-member commission (7 of whom were women) in prior months. Today, women in Afghanistan are judges, teachers, politicians, health officials, agronomists, athletes and Fulbright Scholars. Many of these women have traveled to other countries in their capacities as officials, students, visitors, and delegates to global fora, signaling Afghan women's reentry into the international community.</p>
Democratic Transition in Georgia	<p>The Rose Revolution in Georgia brought to power in a peaceful manner a government filled with individuals educated through our exchange programs and who are fully committed to economic and democratic reform, including ending all forms of corruption. The commitment of Georgia's senior leadership has been seen in its willingness to begin investigations and prosecutions of some of the most corrupt officials from the previous regime. The Department and USAID worked to reward this reform, by increasing Freedom Support Act funding for Georgia, successfully arguing for their selection as one of the first countries eligible for Millennium Challenge Corporation funding, and working to get them recognition at the G-8 summit.</p>
UN Commission on Human Rights	<p>DRL and IO worked within the United Nations (especially its Commission on Human Rights) and other organizations to support effective multilateral actions on human rights. The Department reinforced diplomatic dialogues with regional groups such as the European Union and the Latin American Group. Although the performance of the CHR in 2004 was mixed, the Department succeeded in passing resolutions on Cuba (tabled by Honduras), Belarus and Turkmenistan (the latter two co-tabled with the EU), as well as overwhelming passage of a democracy resolution that focused on concrete measures for supporting new democracies. Unfortunately, resolutions addressing human rights violations in China and Zimbabwe failed. However, even in such cases, and that of Sudan, where the CHR's response was not appropriate to the seriousness of the situation, effective and well-coordinated U.S. diplomacy allowed us to shed light on human rights abuses, and was an integral part of a multi-pronged effort to address the human rights and humanitarian crisis in Sudan.</p>
Religious Freedom	<p>Sustained high-level diplomatic engagement by the Department (involving DRL's Office of International Religious Freedom and the Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, and U.S. Embassy Ashgabat) led to important progress in advancing religious freedom in Turkmenistan. The Government decriminalized religious practice, repealed oppressive registration laws, and allowed the registration of previously outlawed minority religious groups, which allowed their followers to practice their faith openly and legally.</p>



Democracy and Human Rights <i>(Cont'd)</i>	
Labor Rights and Working Conditions	DRL's Office of International Labor Affairs participated in consultations with the Cambodian government, the Cambodian Garment Manufacturers' Association and Cambodian trade unions on working conditions in Cambodia's garment industry, as required under our bilateral textile trade agreement, and took a leading role in the USG decision to grant Cambodia a quota bonus for its efforts to improve those conditions.
Equality in Iraq	Iraqi women occupy numerous positions in the new government. The Iraqi cabinet, announced in June 2004, includes six women ministers (out of a total of 33 individuals), in the following Ministries: Agriculture, Displacement and Migration, Environment, Labor and Social Affairs, Public Works, and Women's Affairs. In April 2004, seven women were appointed to hold deputy minister positions. Women occupy six of the 37 seats on the Baghdad City Council, 81 serve on neighborhood and district councils around the capital, and many women have also been elected to district, local, and municipal councils in most other regions of Iraq. The Department also backed the successful efforts to persuade the Iraqi Governing Council to repeal Resolution 137, which would have imposed Shari'ah family law on Iraqi women, and to outlaw gender discrimination in the Transitional Administrative Law (TAL). The TAL guarantees that all Iraqis are equal in their rights and before the law without regard to gender, sect, opinion, belief, nationality, religion, or origin. It guarantees women 25% of the seats in the Transitional National Assembly.
Middle East Partnership Initiative	<p>The Middle East Partnership Initiative and the Government of Jordan hosted a workshop on "Women and the Law" from February 16-18, 2004 in Amman. This workshop brought together nearly 90 women in the legal profession from 16 countries in the Middle East and North Africa region to discuss key issues affecting women in the legal profession and to develop plans for future collaboration. At the end of the conference, MEPI announced it would support two follow-up activities: the establishment of a regional association for women in the legal profession and a public legal education campaign on women's rights and equality. This is now being taken forward as part of a two-year \$6.5 million joint Rule of Law/Women and the Law program to be implemented by the American Bar Association. For more details, see www.arabjudicialforum.org</p> <p>The Gulf Regional Campaign Schools program will provide political skills training for Arab political leaders, with an emphasis on female candidates, drawing potential candidates for office from the region and providing them with skills for effective operation in increasingly participatory societies. Training will include campaigning, managing organizations democratically, monitoring elections, and more. The International Republican Institute and the National Democratic Institute, with MEPI support, conducted the first of these political skills training courses, for more than 50 women from Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen and Qatar, in Doha from February 13-18, 2004. The Partners in Participation program, of which the Doha school was the first event, hosted a second such event in Tunisia in July 2004 for women from Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and Jordan.</p>
Democracy and Human Rights in Ukraine	Years of work by the Department and USAID to promote democracy and human rights in Ukraine, including approximately \$18.3 million in programs to promote free and fair presidential elections in 2004, helped preserve democracy when an intensified assault threatened democratic institutions and massive fraud was committed during these elections. This assistance took place within a context of a broad-based assistance program of support for democracy, including promotion of independent media, local government reform, rule of law, civil society development, and open and transparent political processes. The banning of visas for corrupt, high-level Ukrainian officials also demonstrated the U.S. commitment to holding leaders to a new and higher standard under democracy. After international observers confirmed fears of the Ukrainian people that fraud had been committed during the second round of balloting, we strongly endorsed the international effort in support of the popular drive from within Ukraine (the so-called "Orange Revolution") for a new set of elections conducted according to international democratic standards. Collectively, these efforts helped foster democracy and human rights during 2004 and contributed to a democratic breakthrough in Ukraine, where the country is now poised for the inauguration of a new president with a democratic mandate to govern.



Democracy and Human Rights <i>(Cont'd)</i>	
Civil Society Organizations in Malawi	<p>USAID supported a series of candidates' debates in Malawi to encourage a more informed electorate and create opportunities for civil society organizations to become involved in the political process in preparation for the May 2004 general elections. USAID also provided training for 72 parliamentary candidates, including 15 women. Following the training, the USAID-sponsored forums took place in 12 of the country's most competitive districts. In all over 33,000 voters attended the forums and participants were able to put the candidates on the spot about local concerns. In the end, citizens, candidates, organizers, the media, and government officials indicated they were extremely pleased with the events, a first for Malawi.</p>
Zambia Anti-Corruption Initiative	<p>Funded through the USAID Africa Bureau's Anti-Corruption Initiative, a sub-grant to the Timber Producers Association of Zambia (TPAZ) exposed the corrupt inner workings of the timber industry and illicit dealings by commercial saw millers. To expose corrupt government officials, TPAZ officials, with cameramen from the national television station, led the Deputy Environment Minister on a surprise raid of an illegal lumber yard. This was captured in dramatic news footage, and broadcast nationally, showing the Minister in conflict with the manager of the plant who refused to reveal the source of the company's timber. The manager, a foreigner was fined and deported. The episode revealed the extent of corruption in the timber industry, resulting in the government's temporarily banning the issuance of lumber licenses in order to realign procedures to curb corruption.</p>



VI. Resource Detail

Table 1: State Appropriations by Bureau (\$ Thousands)

Bureau	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
International Organization Affairs	\$118,872	\$120,098	\$116,169
International Information Programs	39,579	59,199	80,000
Educational and Cultural Affairs	46,150	47,119	59,140
Western Hemisphere Affairs	30,295	31,117	32,914
Other Bureaus	95,634	99,710	101,900
Total State Appropriations	\$330,530	\$357,243	\$390,123

Table 2: Foreign Operations by Account (\$ Thousands)

Title/Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Title I - Export and Investment Assistance			
Export-Import Bank			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
Trade and Development Agency			
Title II - Bilateral Economic Assistance			
USAID	157,205	203,410	468,104
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative			
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	655,848	882,638	794,325
Independent Agencies	4,060	4,464	4,457
Department of State	0	0	12,407
Department of Treasury			
Conflict Response Fund			
Millennium Challenge Account			
Title III - Military Assistance			
International Military Education and Training	3,267	4,980	4,900
Foreign Military Financing	462	3,190	965
Peacekeeping Operations			
Title IV - Multilateral Economic Assistance			
International Development Association			
International Financial Institutions			
International Organizations and Programs	17,660	10,930	16,315
Total Foreign Operations	\$838,502	\$1,109,612	\$1,301,473
Grand Total	\$1,169,032	\$1,466,855	\$1,691,596