



## Strategic Goal 9: Social and Environmental Issues

Improve Health, Education, Environment, and Other Conditions for the Global Population

### I. Public Benefit

*“The strong partnership between American science and American statecraft is more critical than ever in meeting the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Whether the mission is supporting the President’s campaign against terrorism, implementing arms agreements, creating conditions for sustainable development, or stemming the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, the formulation of foreign policy must proceed from a solid scientific foundation.*

- Secretary Colin L. Powell

Disease, poverty, displacement, lack of education, and environmental degradation destroy lives, ravage societies, destabilize regions, and cheat future generations of prosperity. While these social and environmental problems are daunting, ample experience at the international and national levels demonstrates that progress is possible through concerted efforts.

U.S. health sector investments have improved health and well being for women, men, and children worldwide. Results include reductions in HIV transmission in high-priority countries and improved quality of life for persons living with HIV/AIDS; more couples being able to decide the number and spacing of their children; more women having access to skilled care at childbirth; more children being immunized and surviving common childhood illnesses; expanded access to effective prevention and treatment measures for infectious diseases like malaria and tuberculosis; and significant progress in eradicating polio worldwide. Investments in basic education have provided millions of people with the basic literacy skills that are needed to live and work productively in today’s world.

Environmentally, the U.S. supports clean energy technology, climate change mitigation, biodiversity, and sustainable management of forests and other natural resources, to promote sustainable development and reduce the strains on society that lead to conflict and even terrorism.

These improvements in health, survival, and environment enable the citizens of developing countries to contribute to their own progress and national prosperity. The U.S. has humanitarian, security, and economic interests in helping countries tackle social and environmental problems. Left unresolved, these problems aggravate social and political instability and could reverse development advances made over the last several decades. By confronting these problems, the U.S. can save lives, reduce human suffering, lay the groundwork for sustainable economic development, forestall the conditions that sow the seeds of terrorism, and prevent adverse conditions from spilling across our borders. USAID and the State Department build public-private partnerships that leverage resources, strengthen international cooperation, mobilize domestic resources and help other countries build their institutional capacity to manage these problems. The State Department and USAID encourage good governance and greater civil society involvement, necessary for making sustainable gains against social and environmental problems.

### II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request	Change from FY 2005	
				Amount	%
Staff <sup>1</sup>	286	295	292	(3)	(1.0%)
Funds <sup>2</sup>	\$3,643,197	\$4,163,722	\$4,474,276	\$310,554	7.5%

<sup>1</sup> Department of State direct-funded positions.

<sup>2</sup> 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, resources, bureaus and partners that contribute to accomplishment of the “Social and Environmental Issues” 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) <sup>1</sup>	Partners
Social and Environmental Issues	Global Health and Demographics	HIV/AIDS	CIO, CS&H, D&CP, ESF, GAI, IO&P	<i>S/GAC, GH</i>	HHS, DoD, DOL, EPA, CDC, NSC, CEQ, Commerce, Peace Corps, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, private sector entities
		Infectious Diseases	CIO, CS&H, D&CP, ESF, GAI, IO&P	<i>IO, OES, S/GAC, GH</i>	UNICEF, HHS, CDC, UN, WHO, private sector entities
		Maternal and Reproductive Health	CIO, CS&H, D&CP, IO&P	<i>GH, PRM</i>	UNICEF, HHS, UN, WHO, private sector entities
		Child Health	CIO, D&CP, IO&P, CS&H	<i>GH</i>	UNICEF, HHS, UN, WHO, private sector entities
		Population	D&CP, IO&P	<i>PRM, IO</i>	UNFPA, UN Population Division, HHS, U.S. Census Bureau, private sector entities
	Environmental Protection	Institutionalizing Sustainable Development	D&CP, ESF	<i>OES, PPC/P</i>	EPA, USDA, NOAA, DOE, Smithsonian Institution, civil society and private sector organizations
		Costal and Marine Resources	D&CP, ESF, IO&P	<i>OES, EGAT/ESP</i>	DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, DOI USFWS, EPA, NSF, NRC, NASA, DoD, USTR, USCG, NGOs, International Organizations, and International Coral Reef Initiative Partners
		International Fisheries Commissions	IO&P	<i>OES</i>	DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USDA, DOE, DOI USFWS, EPA, NSF, USCG, NGOs, private sector entities, and International Organizations
		Conservation of Biological Diversity, Protected Areas, Forests, and Other Natural Resources	D&CP, ESF, DA	<i>AF, OES, WHA, EGAT/ESP, AFR</i>	USDA, Treasury Department, USDA-Forest Service, NGOs, International Organizations
		Global Climate Change	D&CP, IO&P, ESF	<i>OES, STAS, EGAT/ESP</i>	DOE, EPA, CEQ, CEA, NOAA, NASA, Treasury, USDA, NSF, DOC, DOI, DOT, DoD,
	Access to Quality Education	Improved Access to Quality Education	D&CP, DA	<i>EGAT/ED, AFR</i>	World Bank, UNESCO, OPIN
	Migration Policies and Systems	Effective and Humane Migration Policies and Systems	ERMA, MRA	<i>PRM</i>	IOM, DHS

<sup>1</sup> 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	
IMPROVED GLOBAL HEALTH, INCLUDING CHILD, MATERNAL, AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, AND THE REDUCTION OF ABORTION AND DISEASE, ESPECIALLY HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS	

I/P #1: HIV/AIDS		
Reduce HIV Transmission and the Impact of the HIV AIDS Pandemic.		
<b>Output Indicator</b>		
 <b>Indicator #1: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 Focus Countries of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	860,000 individuals receiving HIV/AIDS treatment across the 15 focus countries.
	FY 2005	470,000 individuals receiving HIV/AIDS treatment across the 15 focus countries.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Funds obligated to provide HIV/AIDS treatment to over 200,000 individuals across the 15 focus countries.
	2003	The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief was announced in January 2003; the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, consolidating all U.S. Government HIV/AIDS programs under the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, was signed into law in May. Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, was later sworn on October 6, 2003.
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Providing treatment is a vital part of mitigating the consequences of HIV/AIDS, as treatment can restore health and productivity. Counting the number of people receiving treatment will allow the Emergency Plan to measure progress toward meeting its goal of 2 million people on treatment.
	Data Source	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual progress reports from each of the focus countries reporting numbers of people receiving treatment in each country.</li> <li>2. Annual reports by UNAIDS and the WHO identifying numbers of people receiving treatment.</li> </ol>



Outcome Indicator		
 <b>Indicator #2: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 Focus Countries of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	An estimated 3.8 million HIV infections prevented across the 15 focus countries.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	An estimated 1.9 million HIV infections prevented across the 15 focus countries.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Funds obligated to provide HIV prevention services to 47.8 million people across the 15 focus countries, with an estimated 1.3 million infections prevented.
	2003	The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief was announced January 2003; the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, consolidating all U.S. Government HIV/AIDS programs under the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, was signed into law in May. Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, was later sworn in on October 6, 2003.
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The estimated number of infections prevented will allow the Emergency Plan to measure progress toward meeting its goal of preventing 7 million new infections.
	Data Source	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual progress reports from each of the focus countries will report results for numbers of persons receiving prevention services and the number of infections prevented.</li> <li>2. Country bi-annual reports from UNAIDS reporting prevalence rates.</li> <li>3. Country demographic health surveys reporting HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.</li> </ol>



<b>Output Indicator</b>		
 <b>Indicator #3: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 Focus Countries of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	4.3 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS receiving HIV/AIDS care and support services across the 15 focus countries.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	2.6 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS receiving HIV/AIDS care and support services across the 15 focus countries.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Funds obligated to provide HIV/AIDS care and support services to 1.15 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS across the 15 focus countries.
	2003	The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief was announced January 2003; the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, consolidating all U.S. Government HIV/AIDS programs under the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, was signed into law in May. Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, was later sworn in on October 6, 2003.
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Care and support services for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children, can mitigate the consequences of HIV/AIDS by restoring health and productivity and ensuring that orphans and vulnerable children have access to essential services such as health and education. Counting the number of people receiving care and support services will allow the Emergency Plan to measure progress toward meeting its goal of providing care for 10 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.
	Data Source	Annual progress reports from each of the focus countries reporting numbers of people receiving care and support in each country.



I/P #2: Infectious Diseases				
Increased use of proven interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance.				
<b>Output Indicator</b>				
<b>Indicator #4: Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (%)</b> (37 Countries)				
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	TB Treatment Success Rate: (for 2003)	Less than 50%: 50-84%: 85% or more:	0 22 15
	FY 2005	TB Treatment Success Rate: (for 2002)	Less than 50%: 50-84%: 85% or more:	0 25 12
<b>RESULTS</b>	2001	TB Treatment Success Rate:	Less than 50%: 50-84%: 85% or more:	1 26 8
	2000	TB Treatment Success Rate:	Less than 50%: 50-84%: 85% or more:	0 28 7
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate is defined as the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment. The above indicator reflects the TB Treatment Success Rate by countries receiving assistance from USAID.		
	Data Source	WHO Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva.		

<b>Output Indicator</b>				
<b>Indicator #5: Case Detection Rate for Tuberculosis</b>				
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	Case Detection Rate for TB:	Less than 40%: 40-69%: 70% or more:	8 20 9
	FY 2005	Case Detection Rate for TB:	Less than 40%: 40-69%: 70% or more:	11 18 8
<b>RESULTS</b>	2002	Case Detection Rate for TB:	Less than 40%: 40-69%: 70% or more:	16 14 7
	2001	Case Detection Rate for TB:	Less than 40%: 40-69%: 70% or more:	18 13 6
	2000	Case Detection Rate for TB:	Less than 40%: 40-69%: 70% or more:	20 12 5
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The proportion of annual new smear-positive notifications divided by the estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). The above indicator reflects the TB Case Detection Rate by countries receiving assistance from USAID.		
	Data Source	WHO Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva.		



 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #6: Percentage of Households in Malaria Endemic Areas with at Least One Insecticide Treated Net (ITN Coverage Rate)</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Insecticide Treated Net (ITN) Coverage Rate: 60%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	ITN Coverage Rate: 45%
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	ITN Coverage Rate: 30%
	<b>2003-2001</b>	ITN Coverage Rate: N/A (new indicator)
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Proportion of households with at least one insecticide-treated net in 18 USAID/malaria-supported countries. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, if used properly, are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting and infecting individuals with malaria. ITNs act as a barrier to prevent mosquitoes biting, but also the insecticide repels, inhibits, or kills any mosquitoes attracted to feed.
	Data Source	USAID Records (weighted average).

 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #7: Capacity of WHO's Global Infectious Disease Network to Respond to Disease Outbreaks</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	System enhanced by the entry into force in January 2006 of the new International Health Regulations (IHR). In accordance with the IHR, countries: 1) immediately notify World Health Organization (WHO) of disease outbreaks that could potentially constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), and 2) if WHO, with the affected Member State(s), determines an event constitutes a PHEIC, affected countries undertake the required public health and other response measures.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Revised IHR is submitted to the 58 <sup>th</sup> WHA in May 2005 and approved by the member states. Countries are reporting outbreaks sooner and requesting international help, where necessary, to contain infectious disease outbreaks.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	A technical review of the revised IHR at global, regional, and sub-regional levels has taken place. The U.S. participated in a number of these review meetings. A revised draft of the IHR was submitted to Member States for review and consideration at the Intergovernmental Working Group in November 2004.
	<b>2003-2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	This indicator measures the ability of the WHO's global infectious disease network to effectively respond to international outbreaks of disease.
	Data Source	WHO, Department of Health and Human Services (Center for Disease Control and Prevention), media sources.



 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #8: Effectiveness of Surveillance and Response Capacities Worldwide</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	1. Support preparedness response plans for key diseases and bioterrorist events in two selected countries and begin work on building an international platform for information sharing. 2. Carry out regional meetings to encourage information sharing and collaborative planning among countries, to ensure that information can be acted upon expeditiously. 3. African regional rapid response teams established to conduct epidemiological investigations on infectious diseases of public health importance.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	1. Identify developing countries to serve as regional centers for confirmation of disease outbreaks. 2. Selection of host country to work closely with HHS' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to begin diplomatic process to ensure that host country is willing to cooperate in establishing an International Emerging Infections Program (IEIP). IEIPs are centers of excellence that integrate disease surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, applied research, and prevention/control activities. 3. Development of at least two new Field Epidemiology Training Programs (FETP) in Africa or another region that are supported by international partnerships and host country governments and provide practical training in all aspects of applied epidemiology to African nationals working with national infectious disease surveillance programs.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Because preparedness response planning, information gathering and regional response capacity are very limited in much of the world, the Department has: 1. Initiated assessment of USG capacity for international disease surveillance and compile list of resources and contacts. 2. Initiated interagency process to discuss possibilities to improve surveillance and response. Incorporate surveillance and response into planning for relevant diseases.
	<b>2003-2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Disease Surveillance is a key part of improving global health by better identifying, tracking, and communicating about disease outbreaks.
	Data Source	1. Reports from Posts and countries on preparedness response plans. 2. Reports from regional meetings addressing information sharing about biosurveillance.



I/P #3: Maternal and Reproductive Health		
Reduce unintended pregnancy, promote healthy reproductive behavior, and enhance maternal survival, health and nutrition.		
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #9: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - Trend</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	TFR declines in aggregate across recipient countries with trend data.
	FY 2005	TFR declines in aggregate across recipient countries with trend data.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	TFR: 4.2
	2003	TFR: 4.3
	2002	TFR: 4.3
	2001	TFR: 4.4
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women were to pass through their childbearing years bearing children according to prevailing age-specific fertility rates. To have its data included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys. TFR illustrates overall trends in family size. No targets are set. USAID's program promotes voluntarism in the use of family planning services and thus it would be inappropriate for the Agency to set target levels for family size.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project. Data based on 30 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's FP/RH program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.



 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #10: Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 49.7%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 49.2%
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 48.7%
	2003	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 48.0%
	2002	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 47.2%
	2001	Percent of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants: 46.5%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following birth. Many potentially fatal complications occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups and are therefore difficult to predict and/or prevent. In many countries most births occur at home. Prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and referral by a skilled birth attendant can be life saving. Worldwide indicator.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project.

 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #11: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Global)</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 39.5%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 38.5%
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 37.5%
	2003	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 36.4%
	2002	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 35.2%
	2001	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 34.0%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: Percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (age 15-49) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. To have its data included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys. Expected progress is a one percentage point annual increase.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project. Data based on 30 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's FP/RH program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.



 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #12: Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 46.7%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 45.9%
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 45.3%
	<b>2003</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 44.7%
	<b>2002</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 44.0%
	<b>2001</b>	Percent of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart: 43.3%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Birth Spacing: The proportion of all birth intervals (open and closed) that are 36 months or longer. Longer birth intervals are associated with better health outcomes for both mothers and infants. To have its data included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project. Data based on 27 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's FP/RH program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.

 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #13: Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 23.8%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.1%
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.3%
	<b>2003</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.5%
	<b>2002</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 24.8%
	<b>2001</b>	Percent of First Births to Mothers Under Age 18: 25.0%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Births to Young Mothers: The proportion of women who had a first birth below age 18 among women aged 15-24 at the time of the survey. Young maternal age is associated with worse health outcomes for mothers and infants. To have its data included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project. Data based on 26 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's FP/RH program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.



 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #14: Percent of Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Percent of Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods: 69.4%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Percent of Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods: 67.9%
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Percent of Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods: 66.4%
	<b>2003</b>	Percent of Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods: 65.2%
	<b>2002</b>	Percent of Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods: 64.1%
	<b>2001</b>	Percent of Need Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods: 62.9%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	<b>Indicator Validation</b>	Percent of Need Satisfied (among currently married women): The proportion of total demand for family planning at a given point in time that is being satisfied by current contraceptive use. (Total demand for family planning is defined as the proportion of women in union who are fecund and who desire to either terminate childbearing or to postpone their next birth for a specified length of time (usually 2 years). To have its data included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys.
	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project. Data based on 25 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's FP/RH program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.

 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #15: Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher: 23.5%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher: 24.1%
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher: 24.7%
	<b>2003</b>	Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher: 25.4%
	<b>2002</b>	Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher: 26.1%
	<b>2001</b>	Percent of Births Parity 5 or Higher: 26.8%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	<b>Indicator Validation</b>	High-Parity Births: The proportion of births during a given year or reference period that are parity 5 or higher. (Parity is defined as the total number of live births ever had by the woman). High parity births are associated with worse health outcomes for infants. To have its data included in this indicator, a country must have received at least \$1M in FY 2003 FP/RH funding and have had at least two household surveys.
	<b>Data Source</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project. Data based on 27 USAID assisted countries with DHS or RHS data. Data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's FP/RH program is focused, rather than from India as a whole are used in the calculation.



I/P #4: Child Health		
Infant and child survival, health, and nutrition improved.		
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #16: Under Age Five Mortality Rate</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 84/1,000
	FY 2005	Under Age Five Mortality Rate: 86/1,000
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (provisional): 87/1,000
	2002	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (2002): 89/1,000
	2000	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (2000): 91/1,000
	1998	Under Age Five Mortality Rate (1998): 94/1,000
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Deaths of children before completing 60 months of life per 1,000 children born alive - Developing Countries Worldwide (excluding CIS). This is the basic indicator of child survival trends, and is the subject of the International (Millennium) Development Goals being tracked by most developing countries and international organizations.
	Data Source	UNICEF annual progress report on child health.

<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #17: Neonatal Mortality Rate</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 30/1,000
	FY 2005	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 32/1,000
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Neonatal Mortality Rate: 33/1,000
	1997-2002	Neonatal Mortality Rate (1997-2002): 34/1,000
	1990-1996	Neonatal Mortality Rate (1990-1996): 38/1,000
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Deaths in the first 28 days of life among live born infants, USAID-assisted countries worldwide. This is a key indicator because neonatal mortality is now the largest component of infant mortality in many countries, but requires program approaches beyond those that reduce mortality in older infants and children under the age five - therefore, it needs to be measured separately and specifically.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project.



 <b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #18: Underweight for Children Under Age Five</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 26%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 27%
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 28%
	<b>2003</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 28%
	<b>2002</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 29%
	<b>2001</b>	Underweight for Children Under Age Five: 29%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Percent of children age 0-59 months whose weight falls more than 2 standard deviations below the international (NCHS) reference population for their age in developing countries worldwide. This is a basic indicator of child nutritional status, which is the best reflection of the impact of health and other program investments in improving health and development among living children - as such, it fundamentally complements measurements of reduction of child deaths.
	Data Source	UNICEF annual progress report on child health.

 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #19: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 74%
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 73%
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 72%
	<b>2003</b>	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 73%
	<b>2002</b>	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 72%
	<b>2001</b>	Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage: 72%
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Percentage of infants that received 3 doses of diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine (developing countries worldwide). This is the internationally accepted indicator for coverage of child immunization - one of the most fundamental child health interventions - through regular immunization programs (as opposed to special campaigns, which can affect coverage of other vaccines like polio without improving the overall immunization status of children).
	Data Source	UNICEF & WHO annual reports.



Output Indicator		
Indicator #20: Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy: 70%
	FY 2005	Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy: 68%
RESULTS	2004	Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy: 67%
	2003	Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy: 66%
	2002	Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy: 64%
	2001	Percent of Children Aged 0-4 with Diarrhea Who Received Oral Rehydration Therapy: 63%
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Children age 0-59 months with diarrhea illness in preceding two weeks who received Oral Rehydration solution (ORS) and/or recommended home fluids and/or increased fluids, USAID-assisted countries worldwide. ORT is one of the basic treatment interventions related to child survival in developing countries and was largely developed through U.S.-supported research.
	Data Source	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data as compiled by USAID's Population, Health, and Nutrition Information project.

I/P #5: Population		
Strengthen families worldwide by encouraging reform of the United Nations Population Fund.		
Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #21: Management Reforms at UNFPA		
TARGETS	FY 2006	Develop framework agreement with UNFPA.
	FY 2005	Technical Advisory Programme (TAP) final assessment is completed; results are incorporated into UNFPA strategic planning.
RESULTS	2004	UNFPA reforms methods of monitoring and evaluating three programs. Implementation of UNFPA's new monitoring and evaluation system, TAP, began in October 2003. Assessment of this method is ongoing.
	2003	UNFPA reforms methods of monitoring and evaluating two programs; launched a new system of monitoring and evaluating missions in the field, called the Technical Advisory Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System (TAP). This system will be applied to all UNFPA programs.
	2002-2001	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The Department's collaboration with UNFPA focuses on promoting human rights in reproductive health care, especially voluntarism, and strengthening the performance of that agency. Ensuring financial transparency, operational accountability, and management reform are important first steps for institutional reform and to establish a foundation for promoting efficiency gains.
	Data Source	UNFPA documentation provided to PRM.



**Annual Performance Goal #2**  
 PARTNERSHIPS, INITIATIVES, AND IMPLEMENTED INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS THAT PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT  
 AND PROMOTE EFFICIENT ENERGY USE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**I/P #6: Institutionalizing Sustainable Development**  
 Reform bilateral and multilateral processes and institutions to focus efforts on key sustainable development issues (water, energy, and domestic good governance, education, agriculture, environment, and economic growth) and on implementation of sustainable development practices.

**Outcome Indicator**  

**Indicator #1: Extent to Which Key Institutions and Processes Highlight Energy, Water, Domestic Good Governance Issues, Education, Agriculture, Environment, and Economic Growth and Adopt Approaches that Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Projects**

<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 14 "Review Session" focuses efforts on implementing the energy elements of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and other internationally agreed development goals that are dependent on access to modern energy services.</li> <li>2. CSD Learning Center and Partnership Fair are well attended by issue experts and multistakeholder representatives.</li> <li>3. European Union members and key developing countries advocate more strongly for action-oriented approaches to sustainable development, and producing concrete results.</li> <li>4. The fifth Global Water Alliance meeting among donors takes place. Fourth World Water Forum focuses on developing partnerships, advances in implementation of water-related partnerships in the Western Hemisphere. CSD discusses successes of public-private energy partnerships launched at the World Summit for Sustainable Development.</li> <li>5. Regional development plans in the Niger and Senegal implemented. Regional institution for the Okavango has a self-supporting secretariat and the countries meet regularly; China intensifies cooperation with MRC; data sharing among Nepal, India, and Bangladesh increases over 2005 levels.</li> <li>6. Market based program for manufacturing and distributing point-of-use technologies for disinfecting water at the household level established in two additional countries. Activities underway to support national level development and implementation of water plans in one additional country. Market based energy access national and/or sub-national plan developed in four countries, through the Global Village Energy Partnership.</li> </ol>
	<b>FY 2005</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. World Energy Forum and the World Energy Council focus on public/private partnerships to implement sustainable development objectives.</li> <li>2. CSD activities are centered on the development and implementation of partnerships and capacity building of key sustainable development areas included in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and Agenda 21.</li> <li>3. Donor countries take increasingly coordinated approach.</li> <li>4. EU members advocate more strongly for U.S. supported positions on sustainable development.</li> <li>5. The fourth Global Water Alliance meeting among donors takes place. The CSD advances national-level approaches to strengthening the enabling environment at the local level to develop and implement water-related programs and projects. Global Village Energy Partnership participates in global process to leverage project opportunities with other public-private energy partnerships.</li> <li>6. Discussion begins on a framework for regional management of the Amu and Syr Darya watershed. Nile countries agree to a legal framework. China intensifies interaction with MRC; data-sharing among Nepal, India, and Bangladesh increases over 2004 levels.</li> <li>7. Market based program for manufacturing and distributing point-of-use technologies for disinfecting water at the household level established in two additional countries. Activities underway to support national level development and implementation of water plans in one additional country. Market based energy access national and/or sub-national plan developed in three countries, through the Global Village Energy Partnership.</li> </ol>



RESULTS	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The CSD's 12th Session (April 2004) consisted of a first-ever non-negotiating "Review Session" focused on water, sanitation, and human settlements. It drew record levels of participation from governments, civil society, and private sector organizations and boosted momentum for action to carry out the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.</li> <li>2. CSD 12's "Learning Center" provided capacity building through 18 courses, each of which drew an average of 25 to 30 participants representing a cross-section of stakeholders. CSD 12's "Partnerships Fair" drew an average of about 42 people each to fifty presentations and still more to 28 information desks, 18 poster exhibits, five video displays, and six thematic dialogues.</li> <li>3. Developing countries and other stakeholders supported the CSD's new meeting format and they participated actively in the "Learning Center" and "Partnerships Fair" activities and numerous side events. Most engaged constructively in plenary dialogues to highlight domestic action and needs on water, sanitation, and human settlements.</li> <li>4. U.S. launched "SDP.gov," an Internet-based clearinghouse of information on U.S. sustainable development partnerships.</li> <li>5. CSD focuses efforts on implementing the water elements of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and other internationally agreed development goals relating to water.</li> <li>6. Capacity-building Institute at CSD 12 presents 8-12 classes, each with 10-20 issue experts and multi-stakeholder participants; CSD 12 Partnership Fair highlights 20 partnerships.</li> <li>7. Key developing countries (e.g., Brazil, South Africa, India, and Indonesia) support implementation and partnerships focused CSD reforms.</li> <li>8. The third Global Water Alliance meeting among donors took place. The CSD resulted in the building of capacity and development of partnerships on water and sanitation. A multi-donor process for developing and supporting the implementation of national level plans on water was established. Global Forum for Sustainable Energy established procedures to facilitate better coordination between all World Summit for Sustainable Development energy partnerships. Global Village Energy Partnership identified new host organization for technical secretariat and transfers responsibilities. World Energy Congress highlighted all World Summit for Sustainable Development energy partnerships at its biannual conference.</li> <li>9. Water development plans were completed for the Niger and Senegal. Regional meetings on water continued on the Okavango, Niger, Sava, and Nile, China intensified cooperation with MRC. Data sharing among Nepal, India and Bangladesh expanded to include information sharing on flood mitigation strategies. Global Village Energy Partnership hosted Asia regional workshops.</li> <li>10. Market based program for manufacturing and distributing point-of-use technologies for disinfecting water at the household level established in two additional countries. Activities were underway to support national level development and implementation of water plans in one country. Market based energy access national and/or sub-national plan were developed in two countries, through the Global Village Energy Partnership.</li> </ol>
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. U.S. discussion paper on CSD reform influenced CSD Secretariat's proposed plan of work, which now focuses on implementation.</li> <li>2. Bilateral and regional meetings in key regions (Europe, Latin America) emphasized need for implementation, not new norm-setting. Europeans remained wedded to norm-setting approach in high-level multilateral meetings, although some began supporting U.S.-led partnerships and OESI programs focusing on good domestic governance and implementation.</li> <li>3. Sava riparians hosted a donors meeting. Nile Basin Initiative established regional advisory committees to implement sub-regional development projects on water and energy. Global Village Energy Partnership hosted regional workshops in Africa and Latin America linking energy access issues to country Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. China, as "dialogue partner" with the MRC, began sharing data on water levels and rainfall from two monitoring stations in Yunnan.</li> <li>4. Market based program for manufacturing and distributing point-of-use technologies for disinfecting water at the household level established in Haiti and Malawi. Local program expanded to the national level in Madagascar. Country Global Village Energy Partnership teams established in Zambia and Mexico.</li> </ol>



<b>RESULTS</b>	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation called for reform of the Commission on Sustainable Development to place more emphasis on implementation at all levels, including promoting and facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships, and contained the strongest language to date on domestic good governance as a foundation for sustainable development.</li> <li>2. U.S. continued to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to advance international development. WSSD was the first UN conference recognizing partnerships as an official outcome.</li> <li>3. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation underscored the need to accelerate access to water and energy services in order to realize the Millennium Development Goals. New international targets goals on access to sanitation and the development of national water plans were adopted. Global Village Energy Partnership, a public-private partnership dedicated to increasing access to modern energy services, was launched.</li> <li>4. Regional: Legal framework on the Sava River reached. Secretariat established for the Nile Basin Initiative. Niger basin riparians engaged in regional discussions to identify challenges and opportunities. Information sharing system established by the Mekong River Commission (MRC). Ad hoc water-related meetings occurring in the Araks/Kura, Hindu-Kush, Okavango, and Caucasus. Plan to share flood forecasting information among South Asian countries developed; project to identify flood mitigation strategies launched.</li> <li>5. National/local: Market based program for manufacturing and distributing point-of-use technologies for disinfecting water at the household level established in Rwanda.</li> </ol>
	2001	UN processes, including the Commission on Sustainable Development, the UNECE, and Ministers at the World Water Forum were focused on a negotiated outcome - not implementation.
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The indicator is not a direct quantitative measure (i.e., energy efficiency, etc.). It does, however, measure the existence of institutional frameworks and an increase in activities dedicated to address these issues.
	Data Source	Published record of events; EU and G77 press releases and news articles.

 <b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #2: Number of People in Target Areas With Access to Adequate Safe Water Supply and/or Sanitation That Meets Sustainability Standards</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 11,692,865 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply; 11,180,038 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards.</li> <li>2. 63,000 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.</li> </ol>
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 11,307,377 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply; 10,570,046 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards.</li> <li>2. 62,635 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 10,810,722 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply; 11,104,271 people in target areas with access to sanitation that meets sustainability standards.</li> <li>2. 60,512 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.</li> </ol>
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 3,050,635 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply and/or sanitation that meets sustainability standards.</li> <li>2. 57,436 Integrated water resources management (IWRM) governance groups established.</li> </ol>
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Safe, sustainable supplies of water and sanitation have many environmental and health benefits, such as preserving natural resources and reducing infectious disease rates.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



Output Indicator		
Indicator #3: Number of People with Adequate Access to Modern Energy Services		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	4,900,000 people with access to modern energy services.
	FY 2005	4,885,150 people with access to modern energy services.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	4,845,132 people with access to modern energy services.
	2003	<u>Baseline</u> : 4,765,923 people with access to modern energy services.
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Access to energy supplies and services promotes natural resource conservation, improves standards of living, and enhances economic opportunity, fostering increased sustainable development overall.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



I/P #7: Coastal and Marine Resources		
Develop, negotiate, and implement initiatives, treaties, and agreements to better protect both living and nonliving marine resources and promote sustainable development.		
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #4: Status of Agreements Regarding Living Marine Resources</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. U.S. ratifies Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Convention.</li> <li>2. Three additional signatories ratify the new Convention establishing the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC).</li> </ol>
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WCPFC Convention enters into force.</li> <li>2. Four signatories, including the United States, ratify the new IATTC Convention.</li> <li>3. U.S.-Canada agreement on Pacific hake enters into force.</li> <li>4. Extension of 1988 U.S.-Russia Agreement enters into force; U.S. and Russia conclude negotiations on fisheries science and enforcement agreements.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Administration submits IATTC Convention to the Senate for advice and consent.</li> <li>2. Amendment to U.S.-Canada albacore treaty enters into force.</li> <li>3. U.S. and Canada successfully conclude an agreement on Pacific hake stocks; Administration submits new Agreement to Senate.</li> <li>4. Extension of 1988 U.S.-Russia agreement submitted to Congress; two parties begin consideration of new related agreements on science and enforcement.</li> </ol>
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The third WCPFC PrepCon was held; Japan participated for the first time.</li> <li>2. Renegotiation of Convention IATTC concluded.</li> <li>3. The package of amendments to the U.S.-Canada Albacore Treaty is submitted to the Senate.</li> <li>4. Negotiations began toward a U.S.-Canada agreement on Pacific hake stocks.</li> <li>5. Extension of 1988 U.S.-Russia Agreement was underway.</li> </ol>
	2002	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The second WCPFC Preparatory Conference was held; one more State ratified the Convention.</li> <li>2. U.S. and Canada reached agreement to amend albacore tuna treaty.</li> <li>3. The U.S. and Canada agreed to undertake new efforts to negotiate an agreement on Pacific hake stocks.</li> <li>4. U.S. and Russia agreed in principle to extend 1988 Mutual Fisheries Agreement until 2008.</li> </ol>
	2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Under the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the U.S must be party to relevant treaties and agreements whose mandate includes stocks for which the United States fishes. Such treaties also must be broadly ratified by other affected parties to be effective.
	Data Source	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs will track, with information from IATTC and WCPFC secretariats.



Output Indicator		
 <b>Indicator #5: Status of Agreements to Promote International Ocean Governance</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	U.S. initiates maritime boundary talks with Samoa, Guam and the Federated States of Micronesia.
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. U.S. judge is elected to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; U.S. begins implementation of the Law of the Sea, including a review of domestic and international policies and practice.</li> <li>2. U.S. concludes maritime boundary treaty with Tonga and initiates maritime boundary talks with The Netherlands.</li> <li>3. The 1996 Protocol to the London Dumping Convention is ratified.</li> <li>4. The Land-Based Source of Marine Pollution (LBS) Protocol is ratified.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. U.S. initiated maritime boundary talks with Tonga and Samoa.</li> <li>2. U.S. as Antarctic Treaty Depository Government, provided mechanism to establish Antarctic Treaty Secretariat.</li> <li>3. LBS Protocol was submitted to the U.S. Senate for Advice and Consent to Ratification.</li> <li>4. U.S. negotiating an oil spill response agreement with the U.K. on behalf of the British Virgin Islands.</li> </ol>
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) endorsed the U.S. position that no further action is taken on the "Regional Strategy to Address Marine Pollution from World War II Shipwrecks", and that any future cases are handled on a case-by-case basis bilaterally between the ship owner and the coastal state.</li> <li>2. International Maritime Organization (IMO) accelerated the international phase-in schedule for double-hull tankers.</li> <li>3. LBS Action Plans for two countries of the Wider Caribbean were developed by UNEP using OESI funds.</li> <li>4. Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting adopted measure to establish Antarctic Treaty Secretariat.</li> </ol>
	2002	<p><u>Baselines:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The U.S. did not ratify the Law of the Sea Convention (LOSC), but participated constructively in the Informal Consultative Process and the development of resolutions regarding LOS oceans issues during the UN General Assembly.</li> <li>2. U.S. Senate provided its Advice and Consent to Ratification for the Niue boundary agreement.</li> <li>3. U.S. Senate provided its Advice and Consent to Ratification for the SPREP Agreement.</li> <li>4. IMO adopted changes to the International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) and the Hazardous and Noxious Substances Protocol for the Oil Pollution Response Convention.</li> <li>5. Global Program of Action (GPA) implemented LBS activities in the Wider Caribbean.</li> </ol>
	2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The development of international standards for addressing key environmental, science and technology issues is an important tool for promoting sustainable natural resource management while promoting U.S. interests.
	Data Source	Department of State



<b>Output Indicator</b>		
	<b>Indicator #6: Partnerships to Build Capacity for the Sustainable Use and Protection of Marine Resources</b>	
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. supports efforts led by other governments to expand the South Pacific and Africa the White Water to Blue Water Initiative model (WW2BW); designed to promote regional cooperation and strengthen developing country capacity to address land-based sources of marine pollution, promote sustainable fisheries, agricultural and forestry practices, challenges associated with tourism; and degradation of coastal areas, and supports ongoing WW2BW partnerships in the Caribbean via diplomatic support and by participating in WW2BW-related partnership conferences.</li> <li>Arctic Council working groups integrate the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) recommendations into their two-year workplans.</li> </ol>
	<b>FY 2005</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work begins in FAO and APEC on a mechanism to promote closer cooperation on aquaculture issues in the Americas.</li> <li>Arctic Council Ministers approve the recommendations of the ACIA.</li> <li>With U.S. support and an expanded number of government and private partners, ICRI becomes more effective in conservation of the world's coral reefs as evidenced by establishment of additional national coral reef committees and new or expanded marine protected areas.</li> <li>U.S. supports efforts led by other governments to expand WW2BW model to the South Pacific and Africa, and supports ongoing WW2BW partnerships in the Caribbean via diplomatic support and participation on WW2BW steering committees.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank, FAO, and other institutions increased cooperation on and resources devoted to sustainable fisheries programs.</li> <li>FAO began work on its strategy for improving fisheries data collection and reporting, particularly in developing countries.</li> <li>APEC held workshop on economic sustainability of aquaculture.</li> <li>FAO convened international conference on fisheries enforcement with U.S. support.</li> <li>Implementation plan for the Earth Observation System was completed and undergoing review by the participating countries</li> <li>U.S. government (USG) hosted WW2BW Miami Partnership conference that generated more than 100 new public-private partnerships in the Wider Caribbean. USG funds WW2BW, implementing projects on priority areas including coral reefs, fisheries management, land- and ship-based sources of pollution, improved regional cooperation between regional bodies, etc.</li> <li>The International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted the ballast water convention, to manage the spread of invasive marine species.</li> </ol>
	<b>2003</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. provided assistance to help developing States implement the Indian Ocean Sea Turtle MOU.</li> <li>FAO adopted strategy for improving data collection and reporting in fisheries.</li> <li>World Bank initiated projects with targeted sustainable fisheries components in developing countries.</li> <li>Significant progress was made through the Department-led WW2BW to energize partnerships to address integrated approaches to watershed and marine ecosystems management.</li> </ol>
	<b>2002</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation workshop on shark conservation and management was held to build capacity to implement FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA).</li> <li>The UN General Assembly and States Parties to the UNFSA agreed in principle to establish a voluntary trust fund to help developing states implement the UN Fish Stocks Agreement.</li> <li>New FAO voluntary program to support responsible fisheries and aquaculture implemented in some developing countries.</li> <li>FAO drafted strategy for improving data collection and reporting in fisheries.</li> <li>U.S. held successful Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Enforcement Workshop that increases capacity for fisheries enforcement and compliance monitoring.</li> <li>WW2BW launch at the World Summit on Sustainable Development generated international interest in both this initiative and cross-sectoral approaches to integrated management of watersheds and marine ecosystems.</li> </ol>
	<b>2001</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO activities were often limited to pelagic fisheries that are limited by weak fisheries data collection and reporting.</li> <li>The World Bank Fund for Sustainable Fisheries established with a donation from Japan.</li> <li>Initiated interagency dialog regarding WW2BW.</li> <li>Funded Regional workshops held in support of the International Coral Reefs Initiative (ICRI).</li> </ol>
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The development of partnerships for addressing key environmental, science and technology issues is an important for promoting sustainable natural resource management while promoting U.S. interests.
	Data Source	Department of State



<b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #7: Implementation of Measures to Conserve and Protect Vulnerable Marine Species</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) adopts initial set of conservation and management measures.</li> <li>With science-based input from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) continues to list marine fish species that meet its criteria.</li> <li>Measures are adopted under the auspices of FAO to reduce the bycatch of sea turtles in longline fisheries.</li> <li>U.S. continues to encourage the Convention on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to work closely with CITES.</li> <li>International Whaling Commission (IWC) negotiations on Revised Management Scheme (RMS) continue; IWC scientific committee reviews status of bowhead and gray whale stocks in anticipation of making new catch limit recommendations.</li> </ol>
	<b>FY 2005</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO and CITES implement Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on joint work.</li> <li>Concerted implementation of IAC and Indian Ocean sea turtle regimes continues.</li> <li>Global consideration begins on measures to reduce bycatch of sea turtles in long-line fisheries.</li> <li>IWC negotiations on RMS continue.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO and CITES finalized MOU and FAO begins implementation of CITES-related work plan.</li> <li>IAC Parties began collaborative implementation of substantive provisions of Convention.</li> <li>Additional States signed and effectively implemented the Indian Ocean Sea Turtle MOU &amp; CMP.</li> <li>FAO held policy-level meeting on sea turtle conservation; U.S. continued to press for new and refined measures to reduce bycatch, including within regional fisheries bodies like IATTC.</li> <li>U.S. and Taiwan encouraged responsible fishing practices and control capacity, as defined by the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.</li> <li>The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) held an outreach/education seminar on derelict fishing gear in the Pacific Rim changes behavior of managers, industry and fishermen.</li> <li>IWC negotiations on RMS resumed; independent assessment indicated health of bowhead whale stocks.</li> </ol>
	<b>2003</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work continued in both fora on CITES-FAO MOU and related work plans.</li> <li>CITES COP 12 listed several marine species and rejects proposals to downlist whale species and to allow trade in whale products.</li> <li>The Second Meeting of the Parties to the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention (IAC) was held; other States in the region became Parties.</li> <li>U.S. provided assistance to help developing States implement the Indian Ocean Sea Turtle MOU and its associated Conservation and Management Plan.</li> <li>FAO decided to hold policy-level meeting on sea turtle conservation, with a focus on reducing bycatch in longline fisheries.</li> <li>IWC renewed U.S. aboriginal bowhead and gray whale quota; RMS negotiations break down; Iceland began "scientific" whaling program; CITES rejected proposals to downlist whale and other marine species and allow trade in whale products.</li> </ol>
	<b>2002</b>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under U.S. leadership, FAO Subcommittee on Fish Trade called for MOU between FAO and CITES to promote sustainable fisheries practices and trade.</li> <li>U.S. and Taiwan signed bilateral MOU on fisheries issues.</li> <li>The First Meeting of the Parties to the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention was held.</li> <li>U.S. won approval for an APEC project on convening an education/outreach seminar on derelict fishing gear for the Pacific Rim.</li> <li>U.S. began to raise international profile of the problem of sea turtle bycatch in longline fisheries, including through new IATTC bycatch working group.</li> <li>Despite IWC moratorium for commercial whaling, Japan and Norway conducted "scientific" and commercial whaling operations, respectively; Negotiations to conclude RMS on-going.</li> </ol>
	<b>2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	U.S. interest in promoting sound management of living marine resources requires the development and verifiable enforcement of agreed international standards.
	Data Source	Department of State



		<b>Output Indicator</b>	
		<b>Indicator #8: Impact of Scientific Research on Marine Resource Decision-Making</b>	
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	1. U.S. facilitates the deployment of the GLOSS (Global Sea Level Observing System), a component of GOOS, which contributes to better coastal zone management and tsunami prediction in areas of risk. 2. ICES and PICES ecosystem reports are updated and integrated into the Global Marine Assessment.	
	<b>FY 2005</b>	1. U.S. encourages expansion of IOC's tsunami program, which will be integrated with the larger effort to create a global earth observation network, including enhanced international participation in the Global Ocean Observation System (GOOS.) 2. International Council on the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) produce ecosystem status reports on the North Atlantic and North Pacific; report data will be used to better manage marine resources in the two regions; the report is partially funded through voluntary contributions from the member states, including the U.S. 3. Start-up phase of Global Marine Assessment initiated.	
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	1. Implementation plan for the Earth Observation System is completed and underwent review by the participating countries. 2. U.S. supported the Global Ocean Observation system through voluntary funding, capacity building and technical support provided to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. 3. U.S. influenced the comprehensive scope of the GMA during Discussions at UN to advance WSSD goal of shaping and adopting the process for a Global Marine Assessment by 2004.	
	<b>2003</b>	1. GCOS, GTOS and GOOS operated as independent Earth observation systems. 2. U.S. contributions to the IOC and other organizations enabled the international scientific community to discuss the production of an integrated and sustained earth observation system. 3. U.S. hosted the Earth Observation Summit to encourage the development and financial support of an integrated and sustained earth observation system; ministerial-level participants developed an ad hoc working group to create a 10-year implementation plan for the system.	
	<b>2002-2001</b>	N/A	
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	U.S. interest in promoting sound management of living marine resources requires the development and verifiable enforcement of agreed international standards. Scientific research enables the U.S. to create defensible management plans.	
	Data Source	Department of State	

		<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	
		<b>Indicator #9: Implementation of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)</b>	
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	U.S. contributes, through international fora, to WSSD goal of networks of marine protected areas by 2012, consistent with international law and based on scientific information	
	<b>FY 2005</b>	1. International Maritime Organization (IMO) strengthens guidelines on the designation of particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs). 2. IUCN World Conservation Congress adopts innovative resolutions regarding conservation of marine biodiversity; CBD Intersessional Working Group on Protected Areas adopts appropriate approaches for MPAs.	
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	CBD COP 7 adopts concrete recommendations to conserve biological diversity in protected areas and other innovative approaches for conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
	<b>2003</b>	1. Special Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Protocol was ratified. 2. IUCN World Parks Congress and CBD SBSTAA focused attention on innovative approaches to protected areas, including marine areas.	
	<b>2002-2001</b>	N/A	
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation advocates the use of marine protected areas as a tool for conserving marine biodiversity.	
	Data Source	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.	



Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #10: Extent to Which Depleted Stocks of Living Marine Resources Rebuild to Healthy Levels Through Coordinated, Science-Based Management		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northwest Atlantic yellowtail flounder stocks fully rebuilt.</li> <li>International Pacific Halibut Commission implements revised management measures for Pacific halibut based on results of multi-year assessment program.</li> </ol>
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICCAT adopts rebuilding plan setting long-term recovery measures for Atlantic marlin stocks.</li> <li>New sharing arrangements for Pacific coho and chum salmon negotiated through Pacific Salmon Commission.</li> <li>Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization implements management measures to halt decline of for vulnerable North Atlantic skate stocks.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IATTC begins multi-year management strategy for Eastern Tropical Pacific tuna stocks.</li> <li>Bowhead whale stocks increase 3.4 percent annually towards non-endangered levels.</li> <li>North Atlantic swordfish stocks fully rebuilt.</li> </ol>
	2003	<u>Baseline:</u> ICCAT has rebuilding plans in place setting long-term recovery measures for North Atlantic swordfish and Western Atlantic bluefin tuna.
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	This indicator addresses the core function of the International Fisheries Commissions -- to facilitate international cooperation to maintain or rebuild populations of shared fish stocks and other living marine resources. The Johannesburg Declaration includes a goal of progress towards recovery of depleted stocks of living marine resources by 2015.
	Data Source	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs will track, based on information from Commissions and FAO.

Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #11: Hectares of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Under Management		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	Cumulative since FY 2003: 100,000 (expected to be gained in 2006) + 36,818,897 = 36,918,897 total.
	FY 2005	Cumulative since FY 2003: 100,000 (expected to be gained in 2005) + 36,718,897 = 36,818,897 total.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Cumulative since FY 2003: 100,000 (expected to be gained in 2004) + 36,618,897 = 36,718,897 total.
	2003	<u>Baseline:</u> 36,618,897 (Note: Estimate is based on an aggregate total of 36,424,243 ha. Under improved management, + 194,654 ha. Under effective management as reported in the FY 2003 Annual Report).
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Both the quantity and quality of conservation efforts are important in ensuring that natural resources are preserved and well-managed.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



Outcome Indicator		
 <b>Indicator #12: Number of Coastal and Marine Policies, Laws, or Regulations Developed, Adopted, and Implemented</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Cumulative since FY 2003: 6 (expected to be gained in 2006) + 68 = 74 total.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Cumulative since FY 2003: 5 (expected to be gained in 2005) + 63 = 68 total.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Cumulative since FY 2003: 14 (expected to be gained in 2004) + 49 = 63 total.
	2003	<u>Baseline</u> : 49 (Note: Estimate is based on a total of 49 improved policies as reported in the FY 2003 Annual Report).
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Conservation policies, laws, and regulations provide a crucial foundation for securing both the commitment to, and enforcement of, conservation of natural resources.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



I/P #8: International Fisheries Commissions (PART Program)		
Facilitate international cooperation to achieve conservation of living marine resources and sustainable use of fish populations.		
<b>Efficiency Indicator</b>		
 <b>Indicator #13: Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC): Percentage of Habitat Controlled with Sea Lamprey Barriers</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	18.6%
	FY 2005	17.1%
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	14.6%
	2003	14.3%
	2002	14.3%
	2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The increase in barrier methods for lamprey control reduces the use of lampricides and cost of lampricide to the GLFC.
	Data Source	GLFC



 <b>Efficiency Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #14: Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO): Average Publishing and Correspondence Expenditure Per Document in Canadian Dollars</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	\$66.67
	<b>FY 2005</b>	\$87.72
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	\$87.72
	<b>2003</b>	\$122.81
	<b>2002</b>	\$130.63
	<b>2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Increasing use of electronic publishing and e-mail/Internet-based communications result in significant savings in one of the key functions of the NAFO Secretariat.
	Data Source	NAFO Secretariat



 <b>Efficiency Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #15: International Whaling Commission (IWC): Intersessional Meeting Costs as a Percentage of Total Meeting Costs</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	1.76%
	FY 2005	1.75%
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	0.27%
	2003	9.23%
	2002-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Reducing costs by holding intersessional meetings within existing Secretariat facilities would save approximately £25,000 each year.
	Data Source	IWC Secretariat



I/P #9: Conservation of Biological Diversity, Protected Areas, Forests, and Other Natural Resources		
Promote economic development, alleviate poverty, and improve local governance by improving conservation and management of the world's natural protected areas.		
Outcome Indicator		
	<b>Indicator #16: Status of Agreements and Programs Related to Forest Conservation</b>	
		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Hemisphere Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Conference produces specific strategies to combat illegal logging and associated trade.</li> <li>Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru update and revise action plans to fully satisfy CITES Appendix II listing requirements.</li> </ol>
	<b>FY 2005</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TFCA agreements concluded with Guatemala, Costa Rica, Sri Lanka, and Ecuador.</li> <li>The 6 CBFP regional partners agree to protect 11 areas of tropical forests for permanent management through national legislation.</li> <li>The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) program of work and other fora develop plans for increased capacity building in developing countries on protected area designation and management.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tropical Forest Conservation Agreement (TFCA) agreements concluded with Jamaica and Colombia.</li> <li>All FY 2003 CARPE funds were committed to projects that implemented the CBFP objectives. Development of proposed training approach and schedule were developed. Training of senior forest officials carried out in U.S. New funds committed by other partners for 11 landscapes.</li> <li>CBD COP 7 adopted concrete recommendations to conserve biological diversity in protected areas.</li> </ol>
	<b>2003</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. government (USG) launched President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging with up to \$15 million first-year commitment.</li> <li>TFCA agreement concluded with Panama.</li> </ol>
	<b>2002</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TFCA agreements concluded with Peru and the Philippines.</li> <li>Secretary Powell launched CBFP with 29 partners at WSSD. U.S. commits \$50 million over 4 years.</li> <li>WSSD reaffirms the importance of protected areas in sustainable development.</li> </ol>
	<b>2001</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TFCA agreements concluded with El Salvador and Belize.</li> <li>USG developed government and non-government partners for CBFP to be launched at WSSD to sustainably manage forests of the region.</li> </ol>
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Specific recommendations are contained in the statement from the conference. Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil update and revise action plans to fully satisfy CITES Appendix II listing requirements.
	Data Source	Conference documents and action plans newly created and submitted to CITES as seen by the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs/ETC.



Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #17: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>57,075,632 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes).</li> <li>22,677,926 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</li> <li>105 targeted conservation areas implementing approved management plans as a result of USAID assistance.</li> </ol>
	<b>FY 2005</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52,374,972 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes).</li> <li>25,104,242 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</li> <li>94 targeted conservation areas implementing approved management plans as a result of USAID assistance.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51,834,573 hectares under improved management (biodiverse landscapes, forests, watersheds, agricultural, and natural landscapes).</li> <li>19,101,701 hectares under increased conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</li> <li>83 targeted conservation areas implementing approved management plans as a result of USAID assistance.</li> </ol>
	<b>2003</b>	<u>Baseline:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26,655,591 hectares under approved management for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>197,888,892 hectares under sustainable forest management.</li> </ol>
	<b>2002-2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Biodiversity conservation is important for sustainability.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



I/P #10: Global Climate Change		
Implement the President's new approach to climate change and energy technologies.		
<span style="font-size: 1.2em; color: purple;">Outcome Indicator</span>		
Indicator #18: Status of Bilateral Climate Change Partnerships		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish new bilateral partnerships with additional countries or regional groups, as appropriate.</li> <li>2. Advance joint projects under existing partnerships, with particular emphasis on activities and deliverables related to international initiatives for climate adaptation, science, and energy technologies.</li> </ol>
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish partnerships and advance relationships with additional targeted countries or regions, as necessary.</li> <li>2. Convene a second Asian regional workshop on climate and energy, working in collaboration with a number of bilateral partners as well as with APEC.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Built support among bilateral partners for U.S. positions on science, technology, and adaptation under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.</li> <li>2. Established new bilateral climate change partnership with Brazil.</li> <li>3. Worked together with bilateral partners to convene an Asian regional workshop on climate and energy in order to foster a regional dialogue on the nexus of climate and energy issues.</li> <li>4. For existing climate change partnerships, the Department met timelines and deliverables established in previous years. Advanced joint projects and activities under the 14 climate change partnerships, and reviewed and adjusted engagement with these partners.</li> </ol>
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initiated partnerships with New Zealand, Russia, Mexico, and South Africa. Continued exploratory discussions with Kazakhstan and Brazil. Undertook a public diplomacy tour in Southeast Asia to get the President's climate policy message out and to build relationships with important regional players. Advanced a range of cooperative activities with Australia, Canada, Central American countries, China, the EU, India, Italy, and Japan. Results were consistent with 2002 timelines, and existing partnerships were reviewed.</li> <li>2. Interagency inventory of bilateral climate-related work completed for U.S.-Russia partnership.</li> <li>3. The Agency implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$207 million, in 55 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 4 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions were avoided, and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.</li> </ol>
	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partnerships announced or initiated with Australia, Canada, India, South Korea, and China.</li> <li>2. Implementation of partnerships with Japan, EU, Central American countries, Italy, and Australia.</li> <li>3. Key working groups were established and specific projects/related activities were agreed and initiated.</li> <li>4. Interagency inventories of bilateral climate-related work completed for a number of partner countries including China and Canada.</li> <li>5. The Agency implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$174 million, in 55 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 3.8 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions were avoided, and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.</li> </ol>
	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Partnerships announced with Japan, EU, Central American countries, and Italy to engage internationally toward more effective global effort to address climate change.</li> <li>2. The Agency implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$174 million, in 47 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 3.8 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions were avoided, and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.</li> </ol>
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Global climate change is by definition a multilateral challenge. Project execution and cooperation under U.S.-led partnerships will help reduce the costs of low-carbon technologies, improve carbon sequestration, improve understanding of global climate change, and encourage adaptation, thus moving the international community toward the UNFCCC objective of greenhouse gas concentration stabilization at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
	Data Source	Decisions and reports of the UNFCCC; internal and external reviews of activities under bilateral and regional programs and partnerships.



Outcome Indicator		
<b>Indicator #19: Multilateral Climate Change Science and Clean Energy Technology Partnerships and Initiatives</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement the Ten-Year Plan for the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, designed to enhance and sustain environmental observation capabilities.</li> <li>2. Advance multilateral climate change science and technology partnership project-based activities through the Methane-to-Markets Partnership, the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy, the Earth Observation initiative, the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, and development assistance programs, in cooperation with developed and developing countries partners.</li> </ol>
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Begin Methane-to-Markets Partnership country-specific project reviews and conduct initial steering committee meeting to charter project-based activities.</li> <li>2. Countries renew their commitment to contribute to a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) through adoption of a Ten-Year Implementation Plan.</li> <li>3. Continue to develop project-based activities under Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum and the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advanced the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) through voluntary funding, capacity building, and technical support. Completed draft Ten-Year Implementation Plan for GEOSS.</li> <li>2. Developed project-based activities under the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum and the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy.</li> </ol>
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Launched new ministerial-level international initiatives on Earth observation, carbon capture and storage, and the hydrogen economy. U.S. hosts first Earth Observation Summit to encourage development and financial support for an integrated, sustained Earth observation system. Ministerial-level participants initiate the ad hoc intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) to develop the system's implementation plan.</li> <li>2. The Agency implemented climate-related activities with a total budget of \$207 million, in 55 bilateral country missions, regional programs, and central offices. 4 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions were avoided and 27 million hectares/year were involved in activities that promote carbon storage and/or protect carbon sinks.</li> </ol>
	2002	N/A
	2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Global climate change is by definition a multilateral challenge. Project execution and cooperation under U.S.-led bilateral and multilateral initiatives and partnerships will help reduce the costs of low-carbon technologies, improve carbon sequestration, improve understanding of global climate change, and encourage adaptation, thus moving the international community toward the UNFCCC objective of greenhouse gas concentration stabilization at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
	Data Source	Decisions and reports of the UNFCCC; internal and external reviews of activities under bilateral, regional, and multilateral programs and partnerships.



		Outcome Indicator
		Indicator #20: International Treaties and Organizations
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	1. Advance U.S. interests on climate change science, technology, adaptation, mitigation, and clean energy through continued leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2. Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change focus on existing commitments and cooperate on areas of broad interest, including technology and adaptation issues. 3. Drafts completed for chapters of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	1. Advance U.S. interests on climate change science, technology, adaptation, mitigation, and clean energy through continued leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2. Develop UNFCCC adaptation work plan and continue to advance cooperation with key developing countries under UNFCCC negotiations. 3. Intensify IPCC efforts for Fourth Assessment Report on Climate Change (due in 2007), with development of approach on key issues including regional modeling, adaptation and the energy technologies readied for balanced and science-based assessments.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Built support among developing countries for U.S. positions on science, technology, and adaptation under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and consideration of future approaches to address climate change.</li> <li>!. IPCC developed work plan for Fourth Assessment Report on Climate Change, with U.S. scientists among key decision-makers.</li> </ul>
	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. IPCC begins work on special report on carbon capture and storage.</li> <li>!. U.S. launches new global international initiatives on earth observation, and carbon capture and storage, which will enhance understanding of environmental challenges by improving observation systems in developing countries, and demonstrate the potential for large-scale reductions of greenhouse gases without the economic disruption that would result from an abrupt shift away from fossil fuel use.</li> </ul>
	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. International negotiations finalized the Kyoto Protocol. President Bush announced new U.S. approach to climate change including new international initiatives.</li> <li>!. U.S. -supported candidate elected chair of the IPCC. U.S. representative elected chair of key IPCC science group.</li> <li>!. U.S. announced significant new funding for climate observing system.</li> </ul>
	2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Global climate change is by definition a multilateral challenge. Project execution and cooperation under U.S.-led bilateral and multilateral initiatives and partnerships will help reduce the costs of low-carbon technologies, improve carbon sequestration, improve understanding of global climate change, and encourage adaptation, thus moving the international community toward the UNFCCC objective of greenhouse gas concentration stabilization at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
	Data Source	Decisions and reports of the UNFCCC; internal and external reviews of activities under bilateral, regional, and multilateral programs and partnerships.



**Annual Performance Goal #3**  
BROADER ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION WITH EMPHASIS ON PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION

**I/P #11: Improved Access to Quality Education**  
Including early childhood, primary, secondary, adult, higher education and workforce development programs.

<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #1: Number of Learners Completing Basic Education in Programs Sponsored by USAID</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	1. 23,547,195 students enrolled in primary school. 2. 2,429,813 students completing primary school. 3. 82,000 adult learners completing basic education.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	1. 23,319,352 students enrolled in primary school. 2. 2,252,753 students completing primary school. 3. 80,750 adult learners completing basic education.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<u>Baselines:</u> 1. 21,279,734 students enrolled in primary school. 2. 1,751,298 students completing primary school. 3. 84,494 adult learners completing basic education.
	<b>2003-2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	A key indicator by which to alter and measure changes in education programs.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.

<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #2: Capabilities in Higher Education and Workforce Development Programs Sponsored by USAID</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	1. 600 host country institutions increase management capacity through partnership programs. 2. 250 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. 3. 98,277 persons trained through workforce development programs.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	1. 575 host country institutions increase management capacity through partnership programs. 2. 235 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. 3. 84,240 persons trained through workforce development programs.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<u>Baselines:</u> 1. 550 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. 2. 220 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development. 3. 78,289 persons trained through workforce development programs
	<b>2003</b>	1. 528 host country institutions gain increased management capacity through partnership programs. 2. 207 higher education institutional programs, policies and curricula adapted to the needs of sustainable development.
	<b>2002-2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	This indicator covers USAID's efforts in higher education and workforce development.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units. Education 2004 Annual Report on Indicators and Results, Aguirre International, Inc.



**Annual Performance Goal #4**  
 EFFECTIVE AND HUMANE MIGRATION POLICIES AND SYSTEMS

**I/P #12: Effective and Humane Migration Policies and Systems**

Promote orderly and humane migration policies on the regional and inter-regional level.



**Output Indicator**

**Indicator #1: Percentage of Initiatives Agreed Upon at Regional Migration Dialogues That Are Implemented**

<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	70% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	70% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 90% of the activities agreed upon by members of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia (IGC) were implemented.</li> <li>Over 75% of the activities agreed by Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America (RCM) member states were implemented.</li> <li>Shorter-term activities were conducted in a reasonable timeframe, while implementation of longer-term initiatives was underway. While the activities of more nascent regional dialogues were difficult to quantify, considerable progress was made in establishing these fora and developing specific goals and activities of the groups.</li> </ol>
	<b>2003</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 75% of the activities agreed upon in the RCM were implemented.</li> <li>Shorter-term activities were completed, while implementation of longer-term initiatives was underway.</li> <li>50% of the activities agreed to in the dialogues were implemented.</li> </ol>
	<b>2002</b>	<u>Baseline</u> : Approximately 75% of the activities agreed upon in the RCM, the IGC, and the Southern African dialogues were implemented. Regional migration dialogues served as the rating basis.
	<b>2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	<b>Indicator Validation</b>	<p>Tracking the number of activities implemented under the auspices of migration dialogues is a good indicator because it is the most quantifiable measure of governments' political and financial commitment to the success of these dialogues. The Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration is the only U.S. government entity to track the activities implemented under the migration dialogues.</p> <p>The U.S. participates in and supports various active regional dialogues on migration including the RCM; the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) the Summit of the Americas (SOA); the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA); the nascent West Africa Regional Consultative Process (WARCP); the IGC; and discussions with the EU under the auspices of the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA).</p>
	<b>Data Source</b>	Department of State participates in regional migration dialogues, and tracks the implementation of follow-on activities.



## V. Illustrative Examples of FY 2004 Achievements

Social and Environmental Issues	
<b>USAID Basic Education Programs in Africa</b>	<p>In Africa, USAID supports basic education programs in 15 countries: Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia. In addition, Missions in Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar are adding education to their country programs. Within the Africa Bureau, several important cross-cutting themes are targeted: (a) HIV/AIDS -- in particular, mitigating the impact of this disease on Africa's education systems; (b) gender equity -- increasing educational opportunities for girls; and (c) increasing community participation in education, with an emphasis on local level school ownership and management. Focus is also concentrated on promoting innovative programming, developing effective schools and classrooms, building capacity at both national and local levels, and promoting sustainable systemic reform. A particular initiative, the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) focuses on increasing access to quality education through the provision of scholarships for girls; improved in-service and pre-service teacher training; development and distribution of textbooks and related learning materials; and increased involvement of African communities in the education of their children.</p> <p>Since 1990, countries have achieved strong enrollment gains and much greater equity for girls: there were 12 million more total children enrolled in primary schools in 2000 than there were in 1990. Other accomplishments include significantly increased public expenditures on education; improved qualifications and conditions of service for teachers; improved education sector management information systems; and increased local, regional, and community participation and decision-making in education. Under AEI's scholarship component, 5,353 girls have received scholarships; Guinea has received 500,000 first and second grade language arts texts; and Senegal has received 270,000 textbooks. Additionally, 62,044 in-service teachers and 6,800 pre-service teachers have received training.</p>
<b>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)</b>	<p>FY 2004 was a highly successful year for the RCM. Made up of 11 member states in North and Central America and the Caribbean, the RCM tackled several important migration issues of regional concern. Member states made strong progress in working to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. While these issues were previously discussed in general terms, member states created a regional workplan in December 2003, which outlined key activities. These activities are now in the process of being implemented. To improve the treatment of returning migrants, member countries approved a framework for the return of nationals within Central America, as well as a framework with the International Organization for Migration to address the return of extra-regional migrants.</p>
<b>The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>	<p>The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is the largest commitment ever by a single nation toward an international health initiative. It is a five-year, \$15 billion effort to combat HIV/AIDS in more than 100 countries around the world. In 15 of the hardest-hit countries, the Emergency Plan will prevent seven million new HIV infections, provide antiretroviral treatment to two million HIV-infected individuals, and provide care for ten million individuals infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children. In July 2004, just six months after the Emergency Plan received its first appropriation from Congress, preliminary reports from nine of the fifteen focus countries indicated that the Emergency Plan was supporting antiretroviral therapy for at minimum, 24,900 HIV-infected men, women, and children. With this early success and continued work to rapidly expand capacity, the President's Emergency Plan is on track to have over 200,000 people on treatment by June 2005 - a number that will be approximately double the number of persons receiving treatment in sub-Saharan Africa.</p>



Social and Environmental Issues <i>(Cont'd)</i>	
<b>Forests</b>	<p>The Secretary launched the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging in July 2003. Since then, the Department has initiated and cosponsored the Africa Ministerial on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance to address illegal logging and the export of illegally harvested timber. Plans are underway for a similar ministerial for the Eurasia region in 2005, to be hosted by Russia. The Department launched the Liberia Forest Initiative in 2004 and is working with USAID, USDA-Forest Service, and Conservation International to reform the Liberian forest sector in the post conflict era, receiving \$3 million from emergency assistance funding for Liberia for forests and leveraging another \$5 million from the European Commission and World Bank. The U.S. convinced the UN Security Council to extend timber sanctions for one year (by unanimous vote) to enable the Initiative to take hold. USG concluded four new debt-for-nature swaps in FY 2004 under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, which will generate \$30 million for forest conservation over 10-20 years in Colombia, Jamaica and Panama. NGOs contributed \$5.2 million to the swaps.</p>
<b>Global Fisheries</b>	<p>Effective multilateral conservation and management of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks requires the participation and commitment of all major distant water fishing nations and coastal states active in the fishery. Multilateral management regimes that prevent or do not include such broad participation will be unable to promote long-term sustainable conservation and management of such fisheries because any measures adopted will not have unanimous support. Furthermore, those nations not party to such arrangements have no binding legal obligation to implement adopted conservation and management measures. Since 2000, the Department led a successful international effort to engage certain Asian distant water fishing nations within the context of an adopted fisheries management agreement. In 2004, these nations announced that they were proceeding with their internal processes and intended to become bound to the agreement in the near term.</p>



Social and Environmental Issues (Cont'd)

<p><b>Other USAID Education Programs</b></p>	<p><u>USAID Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Bureau</u> LAC supports basic education programs in eight countries: Peru, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic. Most activities are focused on increasing access to quality basic education and supporting host government-led education reform. Major activities include: support for teacher training and improved teacher performance in the classroom; increased accountability and transparency in education through the publication of educational report cards and involvement of parents, communities, and the private sector in school management; and developing and piloting innovative approaches and policy for addressing key educational problems.</p> <p>In 2004, LAC has had good success implementing its programs. For example, at the Center of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT), an educational initiative of the President at the Quebec Summit of the Americas, which focuses on improving teachers' skills in teaching reading in the early grades (1-3), approximately 3,000 teachers have been trained in 2004 alone. The Partnership for Revitalization in the Americas (PREAL in Spanish), created by the Miami Summit of the Americas in 1994, seeks to build an active constituency for educational reform, identify and disseminate best practices, and monitor progress toward improvement through developing "Report Cards." PREAL has published seven national-level report cards in 2004.</p> <p><u>USAID Asia and Near East (ANE) Bureau</u> From two basic education programs in all of ANE four years ago (Morocco and Egypt), USAID now has 15 basic education programs underway, including major new programs in Philippines, Indonesia, Yemen, Morocco, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Aims of ANE education policy include: 1) Linking education with employment, 2) Encouraging early specialization to enter the market place, 3) Improving basic education quality, relevance and female literacy, and 4) Promoting education reform to improve access.</p> <p>ANE's new approach aims to achieve tangible results including school construction and rehabilitation. For example, in Iraq, USAID has rehabilitated 2,358 schools for the first term of the 2004 school year. In Pakistan, the construction effort has focused on a school rehabilitation program to provide simple shelters and furniture to 130 community schools in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Secondly, ANE's approach is aimed primarily at improving student learning, focusing on teacher training and the delivery of core subjects including math, science, and English. Over 31,000 secondary school teachers have been trained in Iraq thus far. This approach has been twinned with a textbook distribution effort that has provided over 25.8 million textbooks to Afghan schools and 8.7 million textbooks to Iraqi school children.</p> <p>Another component of ANE's new approach is its accelerated learning school reintegration programs. 162,000 students are enrolled in accelerated learning classes in Afghanistan, 55% of them are girls (up from 15,000 students enrolled in 2003). Distance education and training have also been a new component of ANE's education programming. 25,500 teachers are currently receiving in-service training via radio based programming in Afghanistan.</p>
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Social and Environmental Issues (Cont'd)	
<b>The Global Partnership for Child Survival</b>	<p>The U.S. continues to be one of the world's major donors and an international leader in child survival. In 2003, a global review of progress in child survival documented the need for accelerated progress to achieve the international development goals set for 2015. The review documented that 90% of the world's deaths of children occur in 42 developing countries, with half of these deaths occurring in just six large countries. USAID joined the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Government of Uganda in an international consultation to respond to this analysis. As a result, USAID became a founding member of a global "Child Survival Partnership" along with CIDA, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and other bilateral donors and governments of several developing countries. This group of organizations and governments is working together to strengthen child health programming in countries with high burdens of child mortality, including promotion of regular monitoring and high level review of progress and linkage of child health interventions to national level resources. By mid-2004, this Partnership had supported the development of a national child health strategy in Ethiopia; the incorporation of child health into the health investments in the World Bank's emergency recovery program in D.R. Congo; and implementation of a national review of the child health and nutrition situation in Cambodia. During the remainder of 2004, additional policy-level actions were planned for India and at least one additional African country. At the same time, patterns strengthened coordination and programming in those countries already engaged in the Partnership. Accelerated progress in key child health indicators is expected within three years in partner countries.</p>
<b>Congo Basin Forest Partnership/ Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) II</b>	<p>The Congo Basin Forest Partnership is an international public-private partnership launched at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development by Secretary of State Colin Powell. Its goal is to promote conservation and sustainable management of the Congo Basin forest ecosystems as a means to improve the lives of the people in the region. The United States supports the program primarily through CARPE, a USAID program that includes a number of government agencies and NGOs. The bulk of resources come from USAID, but other agencies including the Department of State, provide financial and in-kind support. The US, through the Department of State, served as the "International Facilitator" of the Partnership in 2003 and 2004, a role that has passed to France. Following the launch of the Partnership, CARPE received a considerable increase in funding. This coincided with the end of the first phase of CARPE which was devoted primarily to research and analysis and the beginning of a second phase, focusing on program implementation.</p> <p>FY 2004 marked the first year of CARPE II program implementation, and substantial progress was made towards achievement of the annual performance benchmarks, the vast majority of which support the CBFP goals. In all of the CARPE countries, partners have developed relationships with local communities, private and public sectors and other stakeholders towards the creation of land use plans within the target landscapes. CARPE partner collaboration with the private sector has raised the standards for forest management throughout the Congo Basin. Several major logging companies are moving toward forest certification and, in the process, have committed to improving management practices through activities such as halting the bush meat trade associated with their concessions. It is expected that the rate of conversion of primary forest to degraded forest and agriculture in the Congo Basin will be significantly slower or halted altogether at the completion of the CARPE Strategic Objective in 2011. Another paramount achievement at the close of the CARPE program will be the maintenance of healthy populations of species, such as elephants and large predators and globally threatened species, such as mountain gorillas and bonobos. It is critical that these goals are achieved simultaneously. Achieving the goal of reducing the rate of forest degradation is not a viable indicator of success unless the program succeeds in maintaining biodiversity within the forest. Without maintaining biodiversity, we run the risk of experiencing the "empty forest syndrome," in which the trees are largely intact but the fauna are dramatically depleted.</p>



## VI. Resource Detail

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

Bureau	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
International Organization Affairs	\$248,758	\$169,934	\$173,732
Educational and Cultural Affairs	17,003	19,446	22,192
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,046	11,613	12,316
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	11,367	11,664	12,132
Other Bureaus	18,252	17,815	18,868
<b>Total State Appropriations</b>	<b>\$305,426</b>	<b>\$230,472</b>	<b>\$239,240</b>

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

Title/Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
<b>Title I - Export and Investment Assistance</b>			
Export-Import Bank			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
Trade and Development Agency	11,929	12,261	11,736
<b>Title II - Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>			
USAID	1,932,943	1,824,501	1,545,459
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	488,103	1,373,920	1,970,000
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	599,765	388,922	377,749
Independent Agencies	240,539	247,999	269,214
Department of State	17,303	13,719	14,000
Department of Treasury			
Conflict Response Fund			
Millennium Challenge Account			
<b>Title III - Military Assistance</b>			
International Military Education and Training	100	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations			
<b>Title IV - Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>			
International Development Association			
International Financial Institutions			
International Organizations and Programs	47,089	71,928	44,878
<b>Total Foreign Operations</b>	<b>\$3,337,771</b>	<b>\$3,933,250</b>	<b>\$4,235,036</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$3,643,197</b>	<b>\$4,163,722</b>	<b>\$4,474,276</b>