



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

MICROENTERPRISE RESULTS REPORTING

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 2012



AUGUST 2013

Photo courtesy of DAI

The cover photo depicts one of the 18,000 farmers that have received agricultural credit from the Agricultural Development Fund under USAID's Agricultural Credit Enhancement (ACE) Program in Afghanistan. By the end of 2013, 40,000 farm families will have benefited from access to finance, in an effort to transform Afghan agriculture.

CONTENTS

Tables and Figures III

Acronyms V

Introduction 1

Reporting Requirements 1 and 2: Overall and Central Funding 3

Reporting Requirement 3: Development Credit Authority 3

Reporting Requirement 4: USAID Funding Recipients 3

Reporting Requirement 5: Matching Assistance 6

Reporting Requirement 6: Funds Benefiting the Very Poor 6

Reporting Requirement 7: Number of Very Poor Reached 6

Reporting Requirement 8: Poverty Assessment Tools 7

Reporting Requirement 9: Victims of Trafficking and Exploitation 7

Reporting Requirement 10: Poverty and Race/Ethnicity 7

Reporting Requirement 11: Performance Monitoring System 8

Reporting Requirement 12: Additional Information 9

Annex A: MRAA Reporting Requirements 10

Annex B: FY 2012 Funding by Bureau, Mission, and Partner 11

Annex C: FY 2012 USAID Credit Guarantees Related to Microfinance 15

Annex D: Missions/Central Offices Surveyed in FY 2012 16

TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES

Table 1: Recipients of USAID Funding for Microenterprise, FY 2012	4
Table 2: Reported Sub-obligations by Sub-recipient Partner Institution Type, FY 2012.....	5
Table 3: Performance Goals and Results, FY 2012	8

FIGURE

Figure 1: FY 2012 Reporting Projects by Technical Area and Region	2
---	---

ACRONYMS

DCA	Development Credit Authority
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FY	Fiscal Year
KDMD	Knowledge-Driven Microenterprise Development Project
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MPEP	Office of Microenterprise and Private Enterprise Promotion
MRAA	Microenterprise Results and Accountability Act
MRR	Microenterprise Results Reporting
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PAT	Poverty Assessment Tool
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RDM/A	Regional Development Mission/Asia
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	U.S. Government

INTRODUCTION

This report fulfills the requirement of the Microenterprise Results and Accountability Act (MRAA) of 2004 (Public Law 108-484), which directs the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to “submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed description of the implementation of this title for the previous fiscal year.” Specifically, this report summarizes USAID’s investments and reach in microfinance and microenterprise development, addressing the 12 reporting requirements included in the MRAA (summarized in table form in Annex A).¹

The goal of USAID’s microenterprise development efforts is to broaden access to microfinance, markets, and resources for the poor in developing countries, providing them with the tools they need to compete in an increasingly globalized economy. To do so, USAID engages in a number of technical areas, including Rural and Agricultural Value Chain Development, Non-Agricultural Value Chain Development,² Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) Services,³ Economic Strengthening,⁴ Enabling Environment,⁵ Microfinance,⁶ and Mobile Financial Services.⁷ USAID contributes to these technical areas through its support for technical assistance and capacity building (both human and institutional), research, policy advocacy, and important financial products like microcredit and savings. Much of USAID’s programming is interdisciplinary, often working across multiple technical areas and supporting a wide array of services.

To reduce the costs associated with producing this report, USAID developed a sampling approach for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 to account for PL 108-484 requirements.. This sampling approach involved three steps:

- Including those country missions and offices that reported microenterprise spending of \$5 million or more in their FY 2011 reporting.
- Including Feed the Future⁸ countries and additional priority countries⁹, regardless of program size.
- Selecting a random sample of those country missions and offices that reported less than \$5 million in funding for microenterprise development in FY 2011.

¹ Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collected FY 2012 data through a survey of 37 USAID missions and offices, with a response rate of 97 percent. MRR obtained results data through a survey of 138 active projects, and received 118 responses, for a partner response rate of 86 percent. Findings in this report reflect this data.

² **Value Chain Development** involves interventions along a business and service continuum, often in specific sectors, to improve production and efficiency. In Rural and Agricultural Value Chain Development, USAID works with actors in agricultural value chains, including smallholder farmers organized into agricultural cooperatives and associations.

³ **SME Services** involve support to SMEs, including business development services and SME finance.

⁴ **Economic Strengthening** activities work with vulnerable populations to facilitate sustainable pathways out of poverty, promoting a transition from meeting basic needs toward economic self-reliance.

⁵ **Enabling Environment** activities promote appropriate laws, policies, regulations, and supervisory and administrative practices to expand access to financial services for low-income people or improve the business environment in which microenterprises operate.

⁶ **Microfinance** includes provision of financial services adapted to the needs of low-income people, especially small loans, facilities for small savings deposits, and simple payment services needed by microentrepreneurs and other poor people.

⁷ **Mobile Financial Services** include provision of financial services using mobile technologies such as branchless banking, e-wallets, government payments, and transfers.

⁸ **Feed the Future** is the USG’s food security initiative that has a primary development objective of reducing poverty. See <http://www.feedthefuture.gov>.

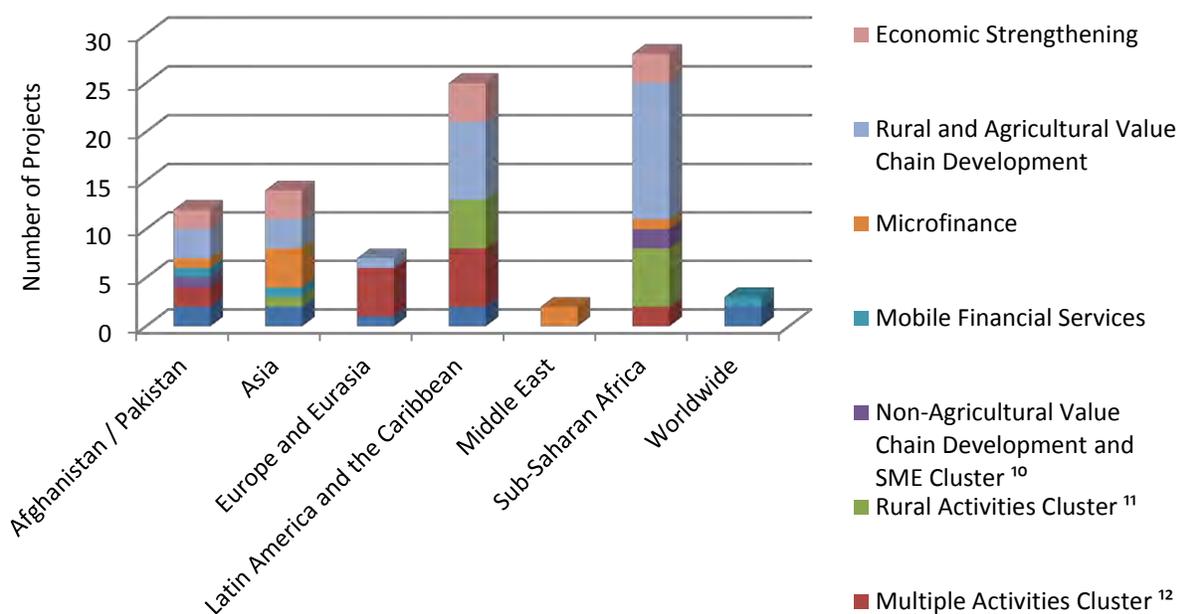
⁹ **Priority countries** for FY 2012 included: Afghanistan, DR Congo, Pakistan, Lebanon, Colombia, Peru, Iraq, and Sudan.

This sampling approach resulted in a sample of 37 USAID missions and offices, summarized in Annex D. **The data presented in this report are based on this sample.**

Through this approach, USAID sought to capture 80 to 90 percent of the Agency’s funding for microenterprise development activities. The survey sample accounted for \$223 million in USAID funding for microenterprise development activities—approximately representing 89 percent of the FY 2012 enacted level of \$251.5 million in funding for microenterprise development.

Figure 1 presents projects by technical area and by region among the prime implementing partners surveyed for this report. Of the 91 projects which reported technical area data, the largest number were operating in Sub-Saharan Africa (28 projects total), and about one third of those identified themselves as working in Rural and Agricultural Value Chain Development (29 projects total, 14 of which were in Sub-Saharan Africa). This focus reflects USAID’s strong commitment to the USG’s Feed the Future initiative, working predominantly in rural and agricultural value chain development to improve food security and income levels among the poor and very poor. Approximately 30 projects fell into one of the three “cluster” approaches summarized below. These approaches reflect the fact that much of USAID’s work spans multiple technical areas, rather than offering a single approach.

FIGURE 1: FY 2012 REPORTING PROJECTS BY TECHNICAL AREA AND REGION



¹⁰ Projects working in Non-Agricultural Value Chain Development, Enabling Environment, and/or Microfinance that benefit the non-agricultural SME sectors.

¹¹ Projects working in Rural and Agricultural Value Chain Development and/or Economic Strengthening, and/or Enabling Environment, and/or Microfinance activities that benefit rural sectors.

¹² Projects working in five or more of the following areas: Microfinance, Economic Strengthening, Rural and Agricultural Value Chain Development, Non-Agricultural Value Chain Development, SME Development, and Enabling Environment.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS 1 AND 2: OVERALL AND CENTRAL FUNDING

The survey sample of 37 missions and offices accounted for \$223 million in USAID funding for microenterprise development activities, or approximately 89 percent of the FY 2012 enacted level of \$251.5 million for microenterprise and microfinance development. The funds captured through the sample were provided through 84 new and existing agreements, including grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, with 59 prime-level implementing partners in 30 countries. Of these funds, \$5.9 million was obligated through USAID's Office of Microenterprise and Private Enterprise Promotion (MPEP). MPEP is the only USAID/Washington central office that was included in the FY 2012 Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) sample. Annex B provides information on FY 2012 funding by surveyed country and partner.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 3: DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY

Since 1999, USAID's Office of Development Credit has enabled USAID missions to expand the capital base for microfinance by providing partial loan guarantees rather than grants. These guarantees encourage mainstream financial institutions, such as commercial banks, to lend to Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) by mitigating a portion of the real or perceived risk of lending to MFIs. In turn, those loans allow the MFIs to expand their portfolios. Other guarantees have encouraged commercial banks or MFIs to lend to microenterprises in the agricultural sector.

USAID's active microfinance credit guarantees leverage up to **\$563 million** in private sector credit to MFIs and microenterprises globally. (USAID obtains DCA reporting data directly through USAID/Washington, encompassing all guarantees, not limited to the 37 missions/offices in the overall FY 2012 sample.) Microfinance credit guarantees issued through 2011 leveraged up to \$528 million in private sector credit to MFIs and microenterprises. In 2012, six new guarantees were issued, which, if fully utilized, could leverage an additional \$35 million in private sector credit. Active guarantees by the DCA are summarized in Annex C.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 4: USAID FUNDING RECIPIENTS

In an effort to provide support to microenterprise development initiative globally, USAID uses a variety of assistance mechanisms and implementing partners. The MRAA requires USAID to report on the funding provided through these mechanisms, both directly to its partners and through sub-awards to recipients.

Table 1 summarizes USAID microenterprise funding by partner type in FY 2012. Of the \$223 million in FY 2012 obligations for microenterprise development represented in the sample, **44 percent** (\$98 million) was obligated to implementing partners through contracts. The remaining **56 percent** was obligated through noncontract mechanisms (cooperative agreements and grants).

Furthermore, nonprofit partners were the direct recipients of **48 percent** (\$108.2 million) of total obligated funding in the sample. Together, funds to nonprofit partners and other entities (government agencies, research and educational organizations, and business associations) represent **53 percent** of all obligated microenterprise funding in the FY 2012 sample.

Also, in FY 2012, consulting firms were the direct recipients of **43 percent** (\$96.9 million) of total obligated microenterprise funding in the sample; other for-profits (banks, non-bank financial institutions, finance companies, and other for-profit institutions) received **4 percent** (or \$8.1 million). Together, for-profit entities received **47 percent** of FY 2012 obligated funding for microenterprise development.

TABLE 1: RECIPIENTS OF USAID FUNDING FOR MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, FY 2012

Partner Type	Total Funding (U.S. \$ millions)	Percentage of Total Allocated Funding	Funding through Contracts (U.S. \$ millions)
Consulting firms	\$96.90	43%	\$76.20
Other for-profits	\$8.10	4%	\$7.70
Consulting firms and other for-profits	\$104.90	47%	\$84.00
Nonprofits	\$108.20	48%	\$13.90
Other entities	\$10.30	5%	\$0.20
Nonprofits and other entities	\$118.50	53%	\$14.10
TOTAL	\$223.40	100%	\$98.00

(Note: this total is for the selected countries in this year's survey)

SUB-OBLIGATIONS

Funding for sub-recipients can be an important indication of USAID's ability to involve smaller and local partners in USAID's microenterprise development efforts, as advocated by USAID Forward¹³ guidance. Table 2 summarizes reported sub-obligations by recipient partner institution among the FY 2012 MRR sample. Of the **\$67 million** sub-obligated to **358 institutions**, \$23 million was sub-awarded in the form of grants under contract. Through this mechanism, for-profit contractors extend grants to other entities, often local, in-country partners.

It should be noted that the sub-recipient funding reported by USAID's partners did not originate entirely from FY 2012 USAID obligations, because funds are disbursed and expended by partners on a timeline that often differs from USAID's fiscal year obligations. Therefore, some of these funds may have come from previous fiscal year obligations.

¹³ USAID Forward is an effort to strengthen the Agency's impact by embracing new partnerships, investing in the catalytic role of innovation and demanding a relentless focus on results. <http://www.usaid.gov/usaiddforward>

TABLE 2: REPORTED SUB-OBLIGATIONS BY SUB-RECIPIENT PARTNER INSTITUTION TYPE, FY 2012

Sub-recipient Institution Type	Amounts Sub-obligated via Sub-grants, Subcontracts and Other Sub-mechanisms	Amounts of Grants under Contract	Percentage of Grants under Contract
Bank (n=3)	\$564,663	\$180,505	0.8%
Business Association (n=12)	\$1,648,058	\$1,364,364	5.8%
Chamber of Commerce (n=9)	\$66,845	\$23,383	0.1%
Consulting Firm (n=21)	\$2,073,417		
Cooperative (n=26)	\$2,717,755	\$2,442,135	10.4%
Credit Union (n=35)	\$4,347,847	\$4,347,847	18.5%
Finance Company (n=5)	\$664,676		
For-Profit (n=59)	\$5,558,944	\$3,124,696	13.3%
Government Agency (n=3)	\$3,250,012		
NGO (n=90)	\$30,475,867	\$6,763,325	28.8%
Non-Bank Financial Institution	\$1,347,650	\$750,000	3.2%
Other (n=39)	\$4,030,203	\$887,770	3.8%
Private Bank (n=2)	\$418,525	\$418,525	1.8%
PVO (n=34)	\$9,480,514	\$2,606,001	11.1%
Research/Educational (n=11)	\$749,122	\$564,490	2.4%
TOTAL	\$67,394,098	\$23,473,042	100%

(Note: "n" is the number of institutions.)

COST-EFFECTIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY

The MRAA calls for an analysis of the comparative cost-effectiveness and sustainability of projects carried out under various funding mechanisms (specifically contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements). For this report, USAID analyzed cost-effectiveness on the basis of the cost per reported beneficiary for each project within the sample.¹⁴ This comparison found no consistent differences in the cost-effectiveness of different implementing mechanisms.

Additional analysis of cost per microenterprise beneficiary, analyzing the results by Technical Area¹⁵ and Service Type¹⁶ to investigate possible differences in cost per beneficiary,¹⁷ is presented in detail in the MRR Methodology and Statistical Annexes, FY 2012, which can be accessed at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/economic-growth-and-trade/microenterprise-development>.

¹⁴ This **cost-effectiveness analysis** is based on funds reported to MRR by USAID missions, which include project-obligated funds to support microenterprise-related activities in the given fiscal year. The beneficiary-level data are based on FY 2012 microenterprise-related results reported to MRR by USAID's implementing partners identified by USAID missions in their funding reporting. USAID conducted this analysis in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

¹⁵ **Technical Areas:** Economic Strengthening, Rural and Agricultural Value Chain Development, Microfinance, Mobile Financial Services, Non-Agricultural Value Chain Development and SME Cluster, Rural Activities Cluster, Multiple Activities Cluster, and Other.

¹⁶ **Service Types:** Lending, Savings, Technical Assistance/Capacity Building/Training/In-Kind Support, and Studies/Advocacy.

¹⁷ It should be noted that the data collected on microenterprise funding by technical activity type or activity cluster are estimated. Project budgets are generally not structured by these categories. Therefore these data should be taken as illustrative.

Another measure of the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of USAID’s microenterprise development efforts is the financial sustainability of partner institutions that implement microfinance programs. Of the 50 USAID-supported MFIs that reported sustainability measures for FY 2012, 88 percent were operationally self-sustaining,¹⁸ while 76 percent had attained the more demanding goal of full financial sustainability. Operational and financial sustainability results did not vary in any significant way across implementing mechanism types (contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements). In fact, financial sustainability results were the same for cooperative agreements, grants, and contracts.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 5: MATCHING ASSISTANCE

This indicator measures the extent to which USAID has partnered with other entities in leveraging resources for microenterprise development. Within the FY 2012 sample of 37 missions and offices, **\$25 million** of USAID microenterprise funds were matched by an additional **\$9 million** from other sources such as private donations, multilateral funding, commercial and concessional borrowing, savings, and program income.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 6: FUNDS BENEFITING THE VERY POOR

The MRAA mandates that half of all USAID microenterprise funds benefit the very poor. For purposes of the MRR, the very poor are defined as the poorest 50 percent of the population living below the poverty line established by their country’s national government, or those living on the equivalent of \$1.25 per day or less (as calculated using the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate method).

USAID employs poverty measurement tools to estimate the percentage of funds benefiting very poor clients. USAID estimates that **56 percent**¹⁹ of the reported funds for microenterprise development benefited the very poor in FY 2012 in the surveyed countries.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 7: NUMBER OF VERY POOR REACHED

The MRAA requires USAID to report the number of very poor clients who benefit from USAID microenterprise programs. The estimated total number of beneficiaries of USAID microenterprise development activities reported in the sample in FY 2012 was 2.3 million (including savers, borrowers, and microenterprise owners and employees). By multiplying the 56 percent share of funds found to be benefiting the very poor by the total number of beneficiaries, USAID estimates that approximately 1.3 million²⁰ very poor people benefited from USAID funding for microenterprise development in FY 2012.

¹⁸ **Operational sustainability** measures the degree to which an institution generates sufficient revenue from operations to cover all of its operating costs, including loan losses and the costs of capital. **Financial sustainability** measures the degree to which an institution’s revenues from operations cover all of its operating costs, including loan losses and the costs of capital—calculated at market rates, adjusted for the effects of inflation and subsidies.

¹⁹ N.B.: This estimate is based on an approximate 5% sample of reporting entities. At this low percentage of reporting, aggregate estimates of poverty data may be too limited to be meaningful.

²⁰ N.B.: This estimate is derived from data provided by an approximate 5 % sample of reporting entities. At this low percentage, aggregate estimates of poverty data may be too limited to be meaningful.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 8: POVERTY ASSESSMENT TOOLS

The MRAA instructs USAID to develop and certify “low-cost methods” for assessing the poverty status of microenterprise beneficiaries, and to require its microenterprise implementing partners to use those methods to measure and report the share of their beneficiaries who are very poor. In response to this provision, and as of FY 2012, there are two approved poverty measurement tools, the Poverty Assessment Tool (PAT) and the Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI) developed by the Grameen Foundation. Using a poverty measurement tool, an implementing partner can gain an accurate estimate of the share of its beneficiaries who are very poor. Reports from these partners provided the basis for the estimates of Funds Benefiting the Very Poor and Number of Very Poor Clients Reached under Reporting Requirements 6 and 7.²¹

USAID has, since 2007, developed and certified Poverty Assessment Tools (PATs) for 37 countries.²² There are PPI poverty measurement tools for 48 countries that are home to 90 percent of the people in the world who fall under \$1.25/day 2005 PPP.

In FY 2012, USAID did not develop any new PATs, but continued to support their proper application by the organizations that use them.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 9: VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION

The MRAA requires USAID to report on efforts to ensure that recipients of USAID microenterprise and microfinance development assistance work to identify and assist victims of potential or severe forms of trafficking in persons, and women who are victims of or susceptible to other forms of exploitation and violence. In the FY 2012 sample, a total of **\$9.4 million** was reported as obligated to projects targeting such beneficiaries, with \$5.1 million reported in sub-Saharan Africa (to projects in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Liberia, and Zimbabwe), \$4 million reported in the Middle East (to projects in Iraq), and \$0.2 million reported in Latin America and Caribbean (to projects in Colombia).

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 10: POVERTY AND RACE/ETHNICITY

The MRAA requires that USAID report “[a]n estimate of the percentage of beneficiaries of assistance under this title in countries where a strong relationship between poverty and race or ethnicity has been demonstrated.” Based on the FY 2012 sample, an estimated **nine percent** of the beneficiaries of USAID microenterprise development activities lived in countries where the USAID mission cited a relationship between race or ethnicity and poverty.

²¹ In 2013, USAID will further test the option of using the Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI), <http://www.progressoutofpoverty.org/>

²² Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Vietnam, and West Bank.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 11: PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM

Table 3 presents microenterprise goals and results for the FY 2012 sample. In FY 2012, USAID met many of its performance goals for the selected countries related to microfinance, including numbers of borrowers and savers; the percent of borrowers and savers who are women; total number of microfinance clients; MFI financial sustainability; and total number of beneficiaries. USAID did not meet its FY 2012 goals for the overall number of microenterprise clients benefiting from nonfinancial services (though USAID did meet its goal for the percent of microenterprise clients accessing nonfinancial services who are located in rural areas). For this year, based upon responses from projects in the sample, USAID also did not meet its goal for the percent of microenterprise clients accessing financial services who live in rural areas (shown in Table 3 as the “% rural” sub-categories of borrowers and savers). USAID will continue to strive to reach rural microenterprises and their clients, improving their access to both microfinance and to nonfinancial services such as technical assistance and business services.

TABLE 3: PERFORMANCE GOALS AND RESULTS, FY 2012

Performance Goals and Results	FY 12 Results²³	FY 12 Goals^{**}
Number of microenterprise clients who are borrowers (n=37)	1,643,458	1,250,000
<i>% Women</i>	64%	60%
<i>% Rural</i>	20%	40%
Number of microenterprise clients who are savers (n=12)	1,858,017	1,750,000
<i>% Women</i>	69%	60%
<i>% Rural</i>	29%	40%
Total number of microfinance clients*	2,287,348	1,750,000
Number of microenterprise clients accessing other services (n=59)	302,365	400,000
<i>% owned and operated by women</i>	30%	40%
<i>% located in rural areas</i>	80%	75%
Number of employees of microenterprise clients (excluding microenterprise owners who are accounted for under "number of microenterprise clients accessing other services" above) (n=59)	247,686	500,000
Total number of beneficiaries from sample (n=37)	2,837,399	2,650,000
% of MFI partners who have achieved financial sustainability (n=27)	76%	50%
% of funds benefitting the very poor	56%	50%

(Note: “n” is the number of survey countries from which a response was received)

*To avoid double-counting borrowers and savers, this number is based on the larger of the two from each project that reported numbers of both borrowers and savers.

**Goals are based on programmatic information from the 37 missions included in the FY 2012 reporting cycle.

²³ One partner organization provided the requested estimate of the percentage of its clients living in rural areas, but did not provide separate estimates of rural savers and borrowers. Table 3 assumes that the rural shares of this organization's savers and borrowers equal the rural share of its overall clients.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT 12: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In FY 2012, USAID continued support for a central office, the Office of Microenterprise and Private Enterprise Promotion (MPEP), to coordinate Agency microenterprise activities. MPEP provides technical leadership and support to overseas missions implementing microenterprise development programs, and plays a key role in achieving economic opportunity of microenterprises through growth in private enterprise promotion.

MPEP supports central programs that contribute to microenterprise development, particularly to pilot-test cutting-edge approaches and cross-sector linkages. The Knowledge-Driven Microenterprise Development (KDMD) project manages the Microlinks website (<http://www.microlinks.org>) that connects practitioners with each other and sources the latest learning in microenterprise development. KDMD also conducts training, blended learning, and knowledge-sharing activities for USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and the Environment and for the Bureau for Food Security, as well as other missions and Bureaus.

An additional central function involves PAT development and implementation support, as well as management of the MRR project and system. The MRR project conducts the annual data collection of USAID's Agency-wide microenterprise funding and results, and prepares the Microenterprise Results Reporting Annual Report to Congress, as required by the MRAA (Public Law 108-484).

ANNEX A: MRAA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1	<p>Funding: The number of grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, contributions, or other forms of assistance provided under section 252 (the section of the law authorizing USAID to provide microenterprise assistance), with a listing of:</p> <p>A) The amount of each grant, cooperative agreement, contract, contribution, or other form of assistance.</p> <p>B) The name of each recipient and each developing country with respect to which projects or activities under the grant, cooperative agreement, contract, contribution, or other form of assistance were carried out.</p> <p>C) A listing of the number of countries receiving assistance authorized by section 252.</p>
2	<p>Central Mechanisms: The amount of assistance provided under section 252 through central mechanisms.</p>
3	<p>DCA: The name of each country that receives assistance under section 256 (the section of the law pertaining to the DCA and credit instruments) and the amount of such assistance.</p>
4	<p>USAID Funding Recipients: The level of funding provided through contracts; the level of funding provided through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements that is estimated to be subgranted or subcontracted, as the case may be, to direct service providers; and an analysis of the comparative cost-effectiveness and sustainability of projects carried out under these mechanisms.</p>
5	<p>Matching Assistance: It is the sense of Congress that USAID should include in the report required by section 258 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 6 of this Act) a description of all matching assistance (as described in paragraph 1) provided for the prior year by recipients of microenterprise development assistance under such title.</p>
6	<p>Funds for Very Poor Clients: The percentage of assistance furnished under section 252 that was allocated to the very poor, based on the data collected using the certified methods required by section 254 (the section of the law outlining the requirement for USAID to develop client poverty assessment methods and require their use by awardees by October 2006).</p>
7	<p>Estimated Number of the Very Poor: This number is reached with assistance provided under section 252.</p>
8	<p>Poverty Assessment Methods: The process of developing and applying poverty assessment procedures required under section 254.</p>
9	<p>Funds to Assist Victims of Trafficking and Exploitation: Information on the efforts of the Agency to ensure that recipients of U.S. microenterprise and microfinance development assistance work closely with NGOs and foreign governments to identify and assist victims or potential victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and women who are victims of or susceptible to other forms of exploitation and violence.</p>
10	<p>Poverty and Race/Ethnicity: An estimate of the percentage of beneficiaries of assistance under this title in countries where a strong relationship between poverty and race or ethnicity has been demonstrated.</p>
11	<p>Performance Monitoring System: The results of the monitoring system required under section 253 (see A–D below).</p> <p>A) The monitoring system shall include performance goals for the assistance, and expresses such goals in an objective and quantifiable form, to the extent feasible.</p> <p>B) The monitoring system shall include performance indicators to be used in measuring or assessing achievement of the performance goals described in paragraph 1, and the objective of the assistance authorized under section 252.</p> <p>C) The monitoring system provides a basis for recommendations for adjustments to the assistance to enhance the sustainability and the impact of the assistance, particularly the impact of such assistance on the very poor, particularly poor women.</p> <p>D) The monitoring system adopts the widespread use of proven and effective poverty assessment tools to successfully identify the very poor and ensure that they receive adequate access to microenterprise loans, savings, and assistance.</p>
12	<p>Additional Information: Any additional information relating to the provision of assistance authorized by this title, including the use of poverty assessment methods required by section 254, or additional information on assistance provided by the United States to support microenterprise development under this title or any other provision of law.</p>

ANNEX B: FY 2012 FUNDING BY BUREAU, MISSION, AND PARTNER (FOR COUNTRIES IN SAMPLE)

Mission or Office	Implementing Partner	Total
ASIA BUREAU		
Afghanistan	Chemonics	\$6,000,000
	DAI	\$29,482,743
	UN HABITAT	\$1,960,000
	World Council of Credit Unions	\$7,581,685
Afghanistan Total		\$45,024,428
Cambodia	DAI	\$2,650,000
	Fintrac	\$1,000,000
Cambodia Total		\$3,650,000
East Timor (Timor-Leste)	DAI	\$1,064,829
	National Cooperative Business Association	\$1,800,000
East Timor Total		\$2,864,829
Kyrgyzstan	Chemonics	\$3,050,000
	Kyrgyzstan Total	
Pakistan	Aga Khan Foundation	\$1,928,595
	Agribusiness Support Fund	\$10,300,000
	Dairy Rural Development Foundation	\$4,426,744
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	\$1,500,000
	Mennonite Economic Development Associates	\$6,606,212
Pakistan Total		\$24,761,551
Regional Development Mission/Asia (RDM/A)	The Bridge Fund	\$200,000
	Winrock International	\$200,000
RDM/A Total		\$400,000
Sri Lanka	Microenterprise Support	\$105,000
	Sri Lanka Total	
TOTAL ASIA BUREAU		\$79,855,808
EUROPE & EURASIA BUREAU		
Kosovo	Tetra Tech ARD	\$200,000
	Kosovo Total	
Macedonia	CARANA Corp.	\$500,000
	Macedonia Total	
Moldova	Chemonics	\$510,000
	DAI	\$1,490,000
Moldova Total		\$2,000,000

Mission or Office	Implementing Partner	Total
TOTAL EUROPE & EURASIA BUREAU		\$2,700,000
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN BUREAU		
Colombia	ARD	\$1,087,416
	Chemonics	\$355,695
	Cooperative Housing Foundation	\$892,955
	Fondo Patrimonio Natural	\$886,194
	International Organization for Migrations	\$2,678,837
	Pan American Development Foundation	\$1,877,073
Colombia Total		\$7,778,170
Guyana	Carana Corporation	\$299,000
Guyana Total		\$299,000
Haiti	Chemonics	\$14,474,000
	FHI Development 360	\$6,174,000
	Technoserve	\$650,000
Haiti Total		\$21,298,000
Jamaica	Agency for Inner City Renewal	\$250,000
	Jamaica National Building Society Foundation	\$776,992
Jamaica Total		\$1,026,992
Nicaragua	Carana Corporation	\$250,000
Nicaragua Total		\$250,000
Peru	Chemonics	\$394,087
Peru Total		\$394,087
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN BUREAU		\$31,046,249
MIDDLE EAST BUREAU		
Iraq	The Louis Berger Group	\$4,029,650
Iraq Total		\$4,029,650
Lebanon	CARITAS Liban	\$83,333
	Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development	\$83,333
	René Moawad Foundation	\$83,334
	Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance	\$2,000,000
Lebanon Total		\$2,250,000
TOTAL MIDDLE EAST BUREAU		\$6,279,650
AFRICA BUREAU		
DRC	ADRA	\$12,535,500
	DAI	\$5,000,000
	FH	\$13,273,700
	Interchurch Medical Assistance	\$63,000
	International Rescue Committee	\$13,900
	Mercy Corp	\$11,205,100
DRC Total		\$42,091,200
Ethiopia	ACDI/VOCA	\$78,392
	CARE/Ethiopia	\$1,137,500
	CNFA	\$2,000,000

Mission or Office	Implementing Partner	Total
	Ethiopia Total	\$3,215,892
Kenya	DAI	\$2,395,041
	One Acre Fund	\$2,500,000
	Kenya Total	\$4,895,041
Liberia	Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance	\$45,591
	DAI	\$2,599,011
	Opportunities for Industrialization International	\$73,950
	Tetra Tech ARD	\$500,000
	Winrock International	\$78,900
	Liberia Total	\$3,297,452
Malawi	DAI	\$13,500,000
	Malawi Total	\$13,500,000
Rwanda	CHF International	\$2,500,000
	DAI	\$300,000
	Land O'Lakes	\$4,216,748
	Texas Agrilife Research (Texas A&M)	\$604,500
	USAID	\$1,000,000
	Rwanda Total	\$8,621,248
South Sudan	Abt Associates	\$3,000,000
	International Fertilizers Development Center	\$4,000,000
	South Sudan Total	\$7,000,000
Tanzania	Abt Associates	\$1,400,000
	ACDI/VOCA	\$2,375,000
	Booz Allen Hamilton	\$1,760,000
	Tanzania Total	\$5,535,000
Zambia	ACDI/VOCA	\$1,000,000
	Agribusiness in Sustainable Natural African Plant Products	\$500,000
	Community Markets for Conservation Limited	\$500,000
	Zambia Total	\$2,000,000
Zimbabwe	Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs	\$618,237
	DAI	\$823,142
	Fintrac	\$4,489,374
	Hilfswerk Austria International	\$48,634
	Land O Lakes	\$843,312
	Technoserve	\$730,777
	Zimbabwe Total	\$7,553,477
TOTAL SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA BUREAU		\$97,709,309
CENTRAL FUNDING		
MPEP	African Development Bank	\$200,000
	Aga Khan Foundation	\$100,000
	CGAP Consultative Group to Assist the Poor	\$200,000
	DAI	\$500,000

Mission or Office	Implementing Partner	Total
	FHI 360	\$466,000
	Grameen Foundation	\$899,990
	Habitat for Humanity International	\$100,000
	Microenterprise Support (various)	\$1,656,105
	Opportunity International	\$100,000
	The QED Group	\$1,650,000
	MPEP Total	\$5,872,095
TOTAL CENTRAL FUNDING		\$5,872,095
Total Sample Reported FY12 Funding for Microenterprise Development		\$223,463,111.59

ANNEX C: FY 2012 USAID CREDIT GUARANTEES RELATED TO MICROFINANCE

Country	Guarantee Subsidy	Maximum Lending Guaranteed	FY Initiated
Worldwide	\$75,000	\$10,000,000	2003
Indonesia	\$1,208,680	\$16,400,000	2005
Honduras	\$115,200	\$2,000,000	2005
Worldwide	\$65,300	\$80,600,000	2006
Georgia	\$77,100	\$1,500,000	2007
Kenya	\$0	\$10,000,000	2008
Worldwide	\$1,399,636	\$33,305,050	2008
Colombia	\$92,800	\$8,000,000	2008
Haiti	\$308,388	\$2,000,000	2008
Worldwide	\$399,307	\$162,500,000	2009
Georgia	\$32,200	\$1,000,000	2009
Macedonia	\$83,500	\$5,000,000	2009
Egypt	\$288,000	\$10,000,000	2009
Worldwide	\$5,880,000	\$100,000,000	2010
Indonesia	\$914,600	\$21,000,000	2010
Colombia	\$207,200	\$25,900,000	2010
Tanzania	\$858,000	\$10,000,000	2010
Sri Lanka	\$106,000	\$5,000,000	2010
Mozambique	\$81,200	\$81,200	2010
Worldwide	\$4,915	\$1,000,000	2011
Worldwide	\$9,829	\$2,000,000	2011
Georgia	\$161,484	\$2,067,660	2011
Moldova	\$349,860	\$4,200,000	2011
West Bank/Gaza	\$335,049	\$2,092,748	2011
Indonesia	\$44,390	\$1,150,000	2011
Indonesia	\$176,877	\$2,957,809	2011
Senegal	\$135,200	\$2,000,000	2011
Senegal	\$423,696	\$5,820,000	2011
Rwanda	\$42,150	\$500,000	2011
Indonesia	\$1,347,500	\$17,500,000	2012
Kenya	\$370,500	\$7,500,000	2012
Kenya	\$312,000	\$6,500,000	2012
Ghana	\$185,353	\$1,887,500	2012
Angola	\$241,400	\$1,500,000	2012
South Sudan	\$36,475	\$137,500	2012
TOTAL	\$16,368,789	\$563,099,467	

ANNEX D: MISSIONS/CENTRAL OFFICES SURVEYED IN FY 2012

	Mission or Central Office Surveyed in FY2012
1	Afghanistan
2	Bolivia
3	Cambodia
4	Colombia
5	DR Congo
6	East Timor
7	Ethiopia
8	Georgia
9	Guatemala
10	Guyana
11	Haiti
12	Iraq
13	Jamaica
14	Kenya
15	Kosovo
16	Kyrgyzstan
17	Lebanon
18	Liberia
19	Macedonia
20	Malawi
21	Mali *
22	Moldova
23	Nepal
24	Nicaragua
25	Office of Microenterprise & Private Enterprise Promotion (MPEP)
26	Pakistan
27	Peru
28	Philippines
29	Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDM/A)
30	Rwanda
31	South Sudan
32	Sri Lanka
33	Sudan
34	Tanzania
35	USAID/East Africa
36	Zambia
37	Zimbabwe

**USAID/Mali was exempt from the requirement to report on FY 2012 funding, given the political situation in country and the Operational Plan being on hold, but MRR was able to capture results information from those projects/partners that remained active during the period.*

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov