Notes for Dollars to Results Website

1. **Does this website visualize all of USAID's foreign assistance?**

Results reported are a snapshot of USAID's work and are not comprehensive of all USAID activities. More information about USAID's work can be found by clicking the links on the country pages.

2. **What is the linkage between the dollars spent in a country and the results shown for that country?**

The USAID investments shown for each country represent how much USAID spent in that country in a given fiscal year (FY). The United States federal government's fiscal year is the 12-month period ending on 30 September of that year, having begun on 1 October of the previous calendar year. The figures come directly from USAID's financial accounting system, Phoenix. Dollars to Results visually displays results that a USAID mission reported in a FY next to the mission disbursements (spending) for the same FY, regardless of whether the mission achieved the result due to spending in that FY or other FYs.

Due to the nature of foreign assistance programs, it can be difficult to link FY disbursements directly to FY results. There is often a time lag between the disbursement of a dollar and when a result is achieved from that investment. For example, if USAID builds a school, most of the spending takes place in the first several years of the project as construction begins. However, results may not be achieved until years later when the school opens and classes begin.

The results shown for each mission are not comprehensive of all achievements through foreign assistance in any given country. Results shown on the website give a snapshot of the type of results achieved by USAID. The website is not a comprehensive reporting tool and should not be considered as such.

3. **What is the source of the data presented in Dollars to Results?**

Dollars to Results includes USAID foreign assistance spending and results data. These figures come from the Agency's enterprise-wide financial accounting system, Phoenix, and the interagency foreign assistance reporting tool, FACTS Info, which the Department of State manages.

4. How often will USAID update Dollars to Results?

USAID will update the website once a year when new fiscal year spending and results information is available.

Data Notes

1. Why are there negative spent amounts?

These are instances when USAID cancels or makes a downward adjustment of grants or contracts.

2. Are the results comprehensive of all USAID's work?

No. As mentioned in Website Notes response 1 and 2, these results are a snapshot of USAID work and not a comprehensive analysis of the total universe of USAID's achievements. In addition, Dollars to Results only shows results which the overseas USAID Mission Director and U.S. Ambassador or Washington Assistant Administrator have cleared for public use. USAID does not release results considered sensitive.

3. Why are there countries in the data download that aren't on the website? Why doesn't the "countries in which USAID invests" statistic match the number of countries in the dropdown?

Dollars to Results visualizes countries which have reported results. Some countries may not have reported results for a variety of reasons. For example, if the mission is closing or if a project is very small. However, USAID shows all disbursements in the data download to provide a complete picture of where USAID invested money in a given fiscal year. Please also see Data Notes responses 6 and 7.

The number of "countries in which USAID invests" statistic corresponds to the number of countries which had positive disbursements in that fiscal year. USAID only shows countries with reported results in the dropdown.

4. Why are there icons on the results?

USAID breaks down foreign assistance into categories and sectors (see Data Notes response 5) in order to provide a common language to describe its programming. The categories are denoted by the following icons:

Agriculture

Commodity Assistance

Economic Growth

Education

Governance

Health and Population

Humanitarian Assistance

Infrastructure

Other

5. __What are Sectors?__

USAID breaks down foreign assistance into categories (see Data Notes response 4) and sectors in order to provide a common language to describe its programming. Dollars to Results follows the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification, which is mapped to USAID and the State Departments' Standardized Program Structure and Definitions.

Two sectors in Dollars to Results differ from the OECD DAC sector classification in order to more accurately represent USAID data. The OECD DAC reports all HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, and Family Planning under the sector Population Policies and Reproductive Health. Because HIV/AIDS is such a large part of USAID programming, Dollars to Results pulls out the HIV/AIDS spending into its own category and renames the remaining activities Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning.

The OECD DAC reports all digital and non-digital communications under the sector Communications. In order to more accurately represent USAID data, this sector has been renamed Digital Communications Infrastructure. This sector classification may also include non-digital communications results, however, as these activities map most closely to the Digital Communications Infrastructure sector.

Please see the last page of this Note for the mapping and definitions.

6. **Why do some sectors showing dollars spent have no corresponding results?**

There are many reasons why results may not appear under certain sectors for a mission. For example:
- Missions implement a wide variety of programs, all of which they monitor for performance at the mission level; however, to keep administrative reporting burdens manageable, USAID does not require missions to report to Washington results for every disbursement.
- Results may occur in the subsequent year. For example, money spent at the end of FY 2012 may not yield results until FY 2013 or later.

7. **Why do some countries have spending but no results? Or conversely, results but no spending?**

As outlined in Website Notes, Question 2, it can be difficult to connect FY spending to FY results. In some countries spending, largely administrative, may occur after a mission officially closes as USAID finishes terminating contracts in the region.

Operating units may report results when there is no spending for several reasons: 1) spending occurred at a regional or global level while operating units report the results at the country level; or 2) the country has small, specific programs (such as Power Africa) and spending in the previous fiscal year brought results in a subsequent fiscal year.

8. **Why are some results only in "worldwide" and not assigned to a specific country?**

USAID aggregates results it cannot assign to a specific benefitting country in the worldwide indicators. This occurs when a program is regional in nature and USAID cannot break out results for specific countries. This is also the case for many USAID Pillar or Regional Bureaus (for example, the Bureau for Global Health or Bureau for Africa, respectively), whose programming is often regional in nature.

9. **Why does USAID disaggregate some results by sex?**

Promoting gender equality and advancing the status of all women and girls around the world is vital to achieving U.S. foreign policy and development objectives. Since 2012, USAID adopted several comprehensive and interlinked policies and strategies to reduce gender inequality and to enable girls and women to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, influence decision-making, and become change agents in households, communities, and societies.

For some results, USAID disaggregates the results by sex to track progress in closing gender gaps.

10. **What does Dollars to Results display on the worldwide and sector pages?**

The indicators on the worldwide and sector pages are aggregates of USAID's work across countries. USAID aggregated all indicators for these pages, except those with percentages which it cannot effectively aggregate. USAID excluded aggregate results of less than 20.

For some results, USAID disaggregates the results by gender to track progress in closing gender

gaps.

11. __What are some results worded similarly?__

USAID bureaus collect data against indicators that are specific to the nature of their work. For that reason, some results may seem similar, but are actually different in ways that are important to the subject matter experts.

In limited instances, results on the worldwide or sector pages may be the same, but worded slightly differently due to human error in entering the text.

12. __What is the Journey to Self-Reliance?__

USAID is realigning and reorienting its policies, strategies, and program practices to improve how it supports each country on the Journey to Self-Reliance — or to put it another way, a country's capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to local development changes, and a commitment to see these through effectively, inclusively, and with accountability. This approach to development — which prioritizes fostering stable, resilient, prosperous, and self-reliant countries — is good for our partners around the world, our nation's security, and the American taxpayer.

The Country Roadmap is an analytic tool that visualizes each country's overall level of self-reliance and performance on each of 17 self-reliance metrics. The Roadmaps allow USAID to see where all countries are in their journeys to self-reliance, both individually, and relative to the rest of the world. They will help USAID develop better country strategies, engage in development policy dialogue, and think about when to consider countries for possible strategic transition conversations.

Please visit the [Journey to Self-Reliance Country Roadmap](#) website for more information.

Contact Information:
   Please contact publicengagement@usaid.gov with additional questions.

Sector Mapping and Definition

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Conflict, Peace and Security	Counter-Terrorism	Combat transnational terrorism, especially from al-Qa'ida, its affiliates, and adherents using a strategic counterterrorism approach that focuses on 1) countering violent extremism; 2) building the capacity of civilian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to address threats within their own borders; and 3) building stronger relationships with our partners around the world – in order to engage in a broader, more comprehensive counterterrorism effort that treats civilian institutions, to include the justice sector and law enforcement, as a critical part of building effective partner capacity to counter terrorism. Rule of law activities with counterterrorism objectives or working with specific CT actors in partner nations should be captured here - all other rule of law activities should be captured under DR.1.
Conflict, Peace and Security	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	Strengthen the global community's ability to safely destroy, store, apply safeguards to, and transport weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and secure related facilities and materials; control borders and territory to prevent illicit movement of WMD and related materials and technology and to prosecute and punish violators; prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials, technology, and expertise to states or non-state actors of concern or to potential terrorists; comply fully with international obligations concerning arms control, nonproliferation, and WMD terrorism; deter and prevent WMD terrorism; and respond to a WMD terrorism event.
Conflict, Peace and Security	Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	Reduce the threat or impact of violent conflict and promote the peaceful resolution of differences, mitigate violence if it has already broken out, establish a framework for peace and reconciliation, and provide for the transition from conflict to post-conflict environments. This is done by identifying the causes of conflict and state failure; supporting early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability and conflict; developing short-, medium, and long-term strategies for response to the problems that drive conflict. This includes support for processes and mechanisms for transition, reconciliation, and conflict mitigation no matter what the source of the conflict may be, though this may require integration with other elements.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Counter-Narcotics	Combat international narcotics production and trafficking; reduce the cultivation and production of drugs; prevent the resurgence of drug production; and limit the public health effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction, prevention and treatment projects.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Conflict, Peace and Security	Transnational Crime	Minimize the adverse effects of transnational threats and criminal activities on the United States and its citizens, particularly when these activities involve cross-border connections or have cross-border effects. Promote international cooperation and coordination, and provide training and other technical assistance to help build institutional capacity for combating transnational threats including those to cybersecurity and international criminal activities such as corruption, alien smuggling, financial crimes (including money laundering), violations of intellectual property law, and cybercrime. Activities to combat trafficking in persons should be reflected under PS.5 Trafficking in Persons.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Conflict, Peace and Security	Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	Reduce the threat or impact of violent conflict and promote the peaceful resolution of differences, mitigate violence if it has already broken out, establish a framework for peace and reconciliation, and provide for the transition from conflict to post-conflict environments. This is done by identifying the causes of conflict and state failure; supporting early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability and conflict; developing short-, medium, and long-term strategies for response to the problems that drive conflict. This includes support for processes and mechanisms for transition, reconciliation, and conflict mitigation no matter what the source of the conflict may be, though this may require integration with other elements.
Government and Civil Society	Rule of Law and Human Rights	Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, independently adjudicated, equally applied and enforced, and consistent with international treaties and customary law. Rule of law is demonstrated by: adherence to the principles of publicly accepted legitimacy of the law, institutions and process; checks and balances on structures of power; supremacy of law; equality before the law; accountability to the law; fairness; effective application of the law; equitable access to justice; participation in decision-making; legal certainty; avoidance of arbitrariness; and, procedural and legal transparency. Activities include support for strengthening of judicial systems including court administration, management, and operations, judicial proceedings, constitutional and legal reform efforts, judicial independence, access to justice, and legal education and associations.
Government and Civil Society	Good Governance	Governance refers to the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels, including the capacity to formulate, implement, and enforce public policies and deliver services. Good governance includes modes of administrative authority that are inclusive, participatory, transparent, responsive, effective, and accountable. This includes support for strengthening legislatures and local governments; capacity-building; security sector reform; separation of powers through institutional checks and balances, between the executive and legislative branches, in particular; and avenues within government structures for accountability, oversight and meaningful public participation. In conflict or post-conflict environments, this includes support for reconstruction of state institutions and systems. Activities the primary focus of which is combating corruption should be recorded under DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Government and Civil Society	Political Competition and Consensus-Building	Promote legitimate contestation for ideas and political power through democratic political processes that reflect the will of the people. Support free and fair political competition, the constitutional, peaceful transfer of political power, and the resolution of disputes through a democratic and representative process. Create and support vehicles for people to debate public priorities, air alternative solutions, win support for proposed remedies and provide input to decisions that affect their lives.
Government and Civil Society	Civil Society	Support civil society as an effective arena that empowers citizens to advance democratic values of citizen participation and governmental accountability. This includes supporting an enabling legal environment that protects and promotes civil society and civic action; providing capacity development assistance to CSOs; supporting civic participation; bolstering government oversight and accountability activities; strengthening a democratic political culture that values civic engagement, tolerance, and respect for human rights; and strengthening independent and democratic trade/labor unions. Civil society organizations includes, but is not limited to, human rights organizations, youth movements, informal groups, religious organizations, labor and trade unions, professional associations, indigenous organizations, women organizations, LGBT organizations, and think tanks.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health	HIV/AIDS	Reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, care and treatment programs.
Basic Health	Tuberculosis	Contribute to a 50% reduction in TB mortality and prevalence (compared to 1990 levels) by accelerating detection of TB cases and by successfully treating detected cases, as well as scaling up programmatic management of multidrug- resistant TB (MDR-TB), expanding coverage of TB/HIV interventions in coordination with PEPFAR and strengthening health systems.
Basic Health	Malaria	Support the implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), related malaria control programs, and malaria research activities to reduce malaria-related mortality. Develop effective malaria vaccines, new malaria treatment drugs, and targeted operations research.
Basic Health	Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	Limit the risk of a human pandemic from influenza or other emergent infectious diseases, and support appropriate humanitarian response.
Basic Health	Other Public Health Threats	Address neglected tropical diseases and other public health threats posed by infectious diseases not targeted elsewhere in the Framework as well as significant non-communicable health threats of major public health importance.
Population Policies/Progrmmes and Reproductive Health	Maternal and Child Health	Increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health status, including effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water and hygiene; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses. Note that nutrition interventions are budgeted in HL.9 or EG.3.3.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning (FP) services and information, and reproductive health (RH) care. This element contributes to reducing unintended pregnancy and promoting healthy reproductive behaviors of men and women, reducing abortion, and reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.
Water Supply and Sanitation	Water Supply and Sanitation	Ensure broadly accessible, reliable and economically sustainable water and sanitation services for health, security, and prosperity. (Note that this Area does not include the household behavior aspects found in Element HL.6.6 or water issues directly relating to Agriculture – found in Element HL.6.7 or water issues.)
Basic Health	Nutrition	Increase availability and use of proven nutrition interventions to reduce mortality, morbidity, and food insecurity, including nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; fortified or biofortified staple foods, and specialized food products to improve consumption of quality food; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Strengthen host country capacity by advancing supportive nutrition and food security policies and improving nutrition information systems.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Basic Education	Basic Education	Improve early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. It includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults.
Post-Secondary Education	Higher Education	Improve the quality, contributions and accessibility of higher education. Higher education includes but is not limited to: teaching; training; curricula; degree programs; pedagogy; research; policy analysis and participation in policy development; workforce development; second-chance learning opportunities; skills certification programs; community service; extension; applied technology; professional development; exchange programs; institutional linkages; program linkages; institutional governance; financial planning; administration; management; and policy that is developed, conducted, and/or implemented by universities, colleges, community colleges, upper secondary schools, public and private technical and vocational training institutions, public and privately led skills development programs, teacher- training colleges and institutes, research institutes, and/or relevant ministries. This program area places a special emphasis on ensuring equitable access to tertiary education and workforce development programs, especially for youth from lower income and marginalized groups including girls and young women and students with disabilities. As such, activities reported against this program area should also contribute to the Youth Development Key Issue, and be reported as such.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Policies, Regulations and Systems	Address society-wide norms, policies, laws, and capacities to develop or reform safety nets except as covered in other more specific elements (e.g., health elements above). Build the frameworks for identifying populations in need or at- risk; devise criteria for eligibility; direct resources to public and private organizations for program administration; set standards for the delivery of effective assistance and services; and track the impact on target populations.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Social Services	Assist special populations which may be vulnerable or at-risk on a temporary or chronic basis whose needs are not addressed under emergency humanitarian assistance or other programs. These include groups such as the disabled; orphans, children and at-risk youth; victims of trafficking; victims of gender-based violence; refugees, returnees, ethnic minorities, internally displaced or other socially excluded groups; the elderly; and female heads of household. Depending on circumstances, services may intend to protect groups; mitigate adverse conditions they face, or to remove barriers to help integrate them into society. Components may include measures to increase the capacity of local service and advocacy NGOs and/or professional social workers; to establish public/private service delivery

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
		partnerships as well as family and community focused service models; to establish effective referral networks; to develop appropriate service protocols and methods for screening prospective recipients; or to improve public understanding and sensitivity to the needs of the vulnerable. While services provided should not exclude victims of trafficking in persons, programs designed specifically for this group fall under the Peace and Security Objective under Program Area PS.5 Trafficking in Persons.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Social Assistance	Cash or in-kind transfers to the poor or to those suffering from temporary shocks. Health services provided in-kind should be captured under the respective Health Area(s).
Government and Civil Society, General	Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	Establish a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity- and growth-enhancing investments. A solid macroeconomic foundation for growth consists of stable fiscal and monetary policies and institutions and the ability of the government to utilize such policies to productively influence the economy.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Trade Policy and Regulations	Trade and Investment	Support the institution of international agreements and trade facilitation techniques to allow countries to exchange goods and services and make financial investments without fear of loss. This is done through supporting public and private sector efforts to participate effectively in international trade and investment agreements and institutions, implement international agreements, adjust to changing trade conditions, and take full advantage of trade and investment to generate economic growth and reduce poverty.
Banking and Financial Services	Financial Sector	Support the establishment of a sound private, well-functioning, equitable financial sector that fulfills critical roles in a market economy, most importantly financial intermediation – the efficient generation and allocation of savings to their most productive use.
Transport and Storage	Infrastructure	Increase the efficiency, reliability, diversity, and transparency of energy services and promote investment in the development, transport, processing, and utilization of indigenous energy sources and imported fuels. Strengthen and support information and communication technologies (ICTs) and networks. Support and strengthen reliable and affordable transport systems.
Agriculture	Agriculture	Support the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture and floriculture) and its relationships to natural resources, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), and trade.
Business and Other Services	Private Sector Competitiveness	Improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. All the elements include not only the adoption and implementation of policies, but also their oversight by elected officials, NGOs, and the private sector. Improve the capacity of private sector entities to respond and link to markets. This Area includes work to link the poor to markets through effective and economically sustainable systems and relationships.
Banking and Financial Services	Economic Opportunity	Build educational institutions that form a productive and self-reliant labor force and leaders in productive sectors such as science, technology, management, and governance. Assist youth and adults in acquiring knowledge and developing skills and behaviors to find legitimate jobs, establish viable self-employment ventures, and/or stay employed and productive in a changing economy, including through creation of policies, programs, and systems that respond to labor market demands in the formal and informal sectors. Assist institutions that form future leaders for a well-governed, innovative society and economy, and that provide professional skills for innovation and adaptation to

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
		opportunities and challenges of the modern world. Create workforce development policies, programs, and systems that respond to labor market demands in the formal and informal sectors.
General Environmental Protection	Environment	Ensure that the environment and the natural resources upon which human lives and livelihoods depend are managed in ways that sustain productivity growth, a healthy population, as well as the intrinsic spiritual and cultural value of the environment.
Conflict, Peace and Security	Protection, Assistance and Solutions	Ensure full respect for the rights of the individual and communities in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law). This involves both legal and practical approaches for implementation in humanitarian situations, including efforts to ensure humanitarian access, incorporate protection strategies in assistance programming and other measures to reduce vulnerability and uphold human dignity for all victims of conflict and disasters. Activities should allow forcibly displaced persons to rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. For refugees, durable solutions include voluntary repatriation, local integration, and third-country resettlement. Activities should be designed to support transition to more sustainable services where possible.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	Disaster Readiness	Improvement of the capacity of the USG, host countries and the international community to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and respond better to humanitarian emergencies.
Emergency Response	Migration Management	Build the capacity of governments and civil society for effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems at the national and regional levels, including programs and activities to protect and assist vulnerable migrants. This includes support for the resettlement in Israel of humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, countries in Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near East, and other countries of distress. Jews who face anti-Semitism and risks to their safety are resettled with assistance to achieve self-sufficiency and integrate into Israeli society.
Administrative Costs	Operating Expenses	The general management support required to ensure completion of U.S. foreign assistance objectives by facilitating program management, accounting and tracking for costs.
Administrative Costs	Program Design and Learning	This program area covers components of program design and performance management and learning. This area supports assessment, special studies and analysis, strategic planning, program and project design, program monitoring (to include baseline studies and other data collection needs) and activities that support learning, knowledge transfer and adaptation of projects. Assessment includes the examination of the state of a country or sector context to inform project design but does not include evaluation of USG-funded activities (please see Program Area PO.3 for a definition of evaluation). Special studies or analysis could support strategic or project planning or include research for general learning that is not necessarily related to the performance of USG-funded activities. This program area may also include the preparation of strategic plans and other short-term programming tasks, assessment of the potential of information and communication technologies to enhance performance throughout the program cycle or dissemination of best practices and lessons learned.
Administrative Costs	Administration and Oversight	Supports the following illustrative program-funded costs: salaries of US, FSN, and TCN and other staff such as PSCs, RSSAs, PASAs, CASUs working for the US Government managing, administering, and supporting programs and their program-funded benefits such as housing, travel, transportation, education allowances etc; institutional contractors that provide such staff, rent, IT services, the program-funded share of utilities, staff training costs and the cost of developing and administering training programs, equipment and supplies, ICASS, vehicle fuel and maintenance, maintenance contracts, janitorial services, operational unit web page development and maintenance, outreach such as publications and the cost of their preparation (including staff costs), and technical

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
		assistance to ensure USG compliance with regulations.