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**SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND
INSTITUTIONAL REFORM:
LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IQC**

Contract No. PCE-I-00-97-00039-00

Quarterly Progress Report
July 1 – September 31, 2001

Submitted to:
U.S. Agency for International Development

Submitted by:



CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.



October 2001

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**Chemonics Consortium
Quarterly Progress Report
July 1 – September 30, 2001**

SEGIR Indefinite Quantity Contract for Legal and Institutional Reform

USAID Contract No. PCE-I-00-97-00039-00

A. CONSORTIUM MANAGEMENT

Given the increasing difficulty of personnel recruitment based the IQC approved levels of compensation, Chemonics requests USAID's consideration to raise the prime contract's daily rate maximum amount from \$443.52 to \$483.46. Our interpretation of the contract is as follows: Sections B.3(a)(1) and H.5.(b) agree, in that they provide for personnel to be paid up to the ES-6 maximum rate. Section B.4 provides "Maximum Fixed Daily Salaries" which uses the ES-6 rate that was current at the time the contract was signed. Because there are two sections of the contract providing for salary payment up to the "current" ES-6 level, it is reasonable to infer that the drafter of the contract intended for the max to increase to the ES-6 as the ES-6 increased, especially since the contract allows for options 1 and 2 (for years 4 and 5) and consultants would not be willing to work for the older, lower rates. Also, the previous Rule of Law IQC and the LIR IQC which were the first IQCs issued both have maximum salaries plus the multiplier. All the other SEGIRS which came out afterwards have fixed daily rates and clearly allow for the current ES-6 rate. Current ES-6 rate is set forth in the CIB 01-02 and is currently at \$483.46.

B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

B1. Active Task Orders

USAID/Armenia – Armenia Rule of Law Commercial Law Activity, Task Order No. 807, August 12, 1999 – August 11, 2002, Ceiling Price \$4,658,463

HO Project Management Unit: William Slocum, senior manager; Jennifer Hancock, project administrator; and Airika Smith, assistant project administrator.

Task Order Objective

Continued development of a legal system that better supports democratic and market reforms.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective

Strengthen Armenia's legal foundations and judicial system by: focusing on constitutional amendments; implementing new laws related to rule of law / administration of justice; enacting and implementing key commercial laws; and, training judges, lawyers, court executors, and government officials in the provisions of the laws and their respective roles.

Quarterly Progress Report

During this quarterly reporting period, the project made progress on several fronts. The President of the Republic submitted draft Constitutional amendments to the National Assembly. Two additional drafts of amendments, prepared by National Assembly Deputies, were also submitted. Interpretative legal commentaries on the Law on Inspections, published in June, were distributed in July and August. The Yerevan State University Law Faculty introduced a new practical skills course proposed by one of the two young faculty members Chemonics had sent on a study tour to the United States in the Fall 2000 semester. Substantial progress was made in work on bankruptcy and implementation of the Law on Procurements continued.

Administratively, the Project prepared and submitted to USAID proposed modifications to the Task Order, based on assessments conducted by USAID previously. On the Rule of Law side, the proposed modifications followed the recommendations in the assessments and proposed eliminating work on the Administrative Code and assistance to the Compulsory Enforcement Service. On the Commercial Law side, the proposed modifications would focus the Project's work on the Law on Procurements, the Bankruptcy Law, Collateral Law, and the Law on State Registration.

USAID approved a new Chief of Party for the Project, Brian C. Murphy. Mr. Murphy traveled to Armenia from July 5 to July 13 to assess the effectiveness of Chemonics' technical assistance in legislative drafting and submitted his report to USAID prior to his departure. Mr. Murphy, Senior Project Manager, Bill Slocum, and Jim Carney, a short-term professional facilitator, traveled to Armenia in mid-August to run the project's work-planning and teambuilding workshop for Project staff and members of USAID/Armenia. The purpose of this workshop was to develop a Year Three Workplan as well as address issues relating to the upcoming change in project personnel. After the workshop, with input from USAID, Chemonics began drafting its Year Three Workplan, which it submitted to USAID in mid-September. After a delay due to airport closure and attendant flight delays resulting from the September 11 attacks, Mr. Murphy returned to Armenia on September 25, 2001 to take on his duties full-time.

Constitutional Amendments

Chemonics received the final text of the constitutional amendments proposed by the President's Constitutional Revision Commission in July and began updating the English translation. In August, Chemonics received the electronic version from Constitutional Court Chairman Gagik Harutyunyan and distributed it to USAID and to all the USAID Democracy and Governance implementers. In September, Chemonics completed the English translation of the constitutional amendments proposed by the President's Constitutional Revision Commission and distributed the translation to USAID and to all the USAID Democracy and Governance implementers.

Chemonics also translated into English the competing draft Constitution proposed by National Assembly Deputy Shavarsh Kocharyan. After the translation was completed, however, Mr. Kocharyan updated his draft. As of the end of the quarterly reporting period, Chemonics was awaiting a copy of Mr. Kocharyan's revised draft in order to update its English translation.

Chemonics' Senior Rule of Law Advisor Gahmk Markarian and Rule of Law Advisor Kristina Galstyan met with National Assembly Deputy Frunze Kharatyan to discuss the draft Constitutional amendments proposed by the Communist Party of Armenia. Mr. Kharatyan gave the Chemonics representatives the text of the proposed draft, which Chemonics began translating into English.

Chemonics worked with five other USAID Democracy and Governance implementers (ABA/CEELI, NDI, IFES, World Learning, and Internews) to propose to USAID/Armenia a coordinated approach to public outreach activities connected with the Constitutional amendment process. Mr. Markarian made a presentation on the proposed Constitutional amendments at the USAID monthly Democracy and Governance Roundtable on August 28. On August 31, Mr. Markarian attended a meeting of DG implementers at USAID for further discussions on this issue. It was agreed that Chemonics and ABA/CEELI would work together to prepare the first draft of a layperson's guide to the proposed amendments, which will include input from other DG implementers. The Guide will then be used by all the DG implementers in their public outreach work on this issue.

Mr. Markarian and Ms. Galstyan also met with the Chairman of the National Assembly's Standing Committee on State and Legal Affairs, Victor Dallakyan, and the Head of the Department of State and Legal Affairs of the President's Staff, Vrezh Gasparyan, to discuss future Project assistance in the amendment process. At the Project's meeting with Constitutional Court Chairman, Gagik Harutyunyan, Mr. Harutyunyan provided the Project with an electronic copy of the proposed amendments. All three appeared to be in favor of public debate and outreach.

On September 7, Mr. Markarian attended a meeting convened by USAID with National Assembly Vice-Chairman Tigran Torosyan for all the DG implementers, at which representatives of USAID and the implementers discussed with Mr. Torosyan the issue of public outreach on the proposed Constitutional amendments. Mr. Markarian and Ms. Galstyan also attended several subsequent meetings of DG implementers at USAID for further discussions on this issue. Ms. Galstyan worked with ABA/CEELI's staff attorneys to prepare a guide to the President's proposed amendments, indicating the proposed changes and the related comments of the Venice Commission, which was distributed to the other DG implementers. Mr. Markarian worked on drafting a brief layperson's guide to the proposed amendments, based on the presentation he gave at USAID's DG Roundtable in August. Chemonics planned to distribute this guide to the other DG implementers at the beginning of October.

Legal Commentaries

Commentaries on the Law on Inspections, authored by Professor Rafayel Yeghyan of the Yerevan State University Law Faculty and Gevorg Danielyan, the Head of the Department of the Protection of State Interests of the General Procuracy, had been completed in June. Chemonics published and distributed 750 copies of the commentaries and distributed them in July and August. The Project received several telephone calls and letters from recipients thanking it for sending the commentaries.

Commentaries are in progress for the Civil Procedure Code. Local commentators, Vladimir Nazaryan and Court of Cassation Civil and Economic Chamber Chairman Arman Mkrtumyan, were approved by USAID at the end of February. Given the length of the Civil Procedure Code and the volume of work necessary, the commentaries are expected to be completed in early 2002. Mr. Nazaryan submitted draft commentaries on Articles 1-80 of the Civil Procedure Code to Chemonics in May. The final version of Mr. Nazaryan's commentaries on Articles 1-80 of the Civil Procedure Code was submitted to Chemonics in July.

The project finalized plans with Mr. Nazaryan and the Judicial Training Center for a roundtable discussion devoted to the draft commentaries on Articles 1-80 of the Civil Procedure Code. The roundtable was intended to allow judges to offer suggestions on the draft commentaries based on their own experience with implementation of the Civil Procedure Code. These discussions will make the commentaries ultimately more useful to both judges and practitioners alike. The roundtable was scheduled for October 2-3. In September, Mr. Nazaryan submitted to Chemonics his draft commentaries on Articles 81-129 of the Civil Procedure Code.

In response to a request from National Assembly Deputy Speaker Tigran Torosyan and USAID, the Project revised the English translation of Armenia's Draft Law on Civil Service and sent the translation to Mr. Torosyan on August 12.

Laws to Eliminate Inconsistencies in Rule of Law Legislation

As described in our October to December 2000 Quarterly Report, the Task Order's required result of eliminating inconsistencies in rule of law legislation was achieved. Nevertheless, the National Assembly's relevant representatives have continued to indicate their desire for Chemonics' assistance in eliminating inconsistencies in rule of law legislation. Therefore, the Project's Year Two Workplan proposed that the Project continue monitoring developments in this area and be ready to provide assistance when requested by local counterparts. This activity is important because it will ensure that major pieces of legislation coming out of the National Assembly are consistent with other rule of law and commercial legislation. Because of other Project priorities, however, there was no Project activity in this area during the reporting period.

Institutional Development

Chemonics' Rule of Law Advisors Gahmk Markarian and Kristina Galstyan met with Court of Cassation Chairman Henrik Danielyan and Council of Court Chairmen (CCC) Chief of Staff Garegin Avagyan to follow up on earlier discussions regarding the publication of court decisions. Publication of court decisions will promote transparency in the courts and allow practicing lawyers to learn how the Court of Cassation is applying specific legal provisions and thereby provide them guidance in their work. The CCC explained that most of the Court of Cassation decisions exist in hard copy only and requested an additional computer to data-enter the decisions in electronic format, thereby facilitating their publication. As a result of further discussions, however, the CCC dropped its request for Chemonics to provide computers to have the decisions computerized. The Court of Cassation has received some computers from GTZ.

Chemonics finalized and provided to Judge Danielyan Armenian translations of the following two documents from the New York State Unified Court System that Judge Danielyan had received on his Chemonics-sponsored visit to the United States: 1) The State of the Judiciary annual report, by Judith S. Kaye, Chief Judge of the State of New York, dated February 8, 1999; and 2) the Report to the Chief Judge and Chief Administrative Judge, dated May 1999, of the Committee to Promote Public Trust and Confidence in the Legal System.

Chemonics funded two training activities for court support staff, intended to improve court administration in Armenia's courts. The first training activity, conducted in Tsaghkadzor on July 14-15, was for court chiefs of staff, court clerks, and judicial assistants. The training activity covered the case management rules adopted by the CCC in December 2000. Thirty-six of the thirty-eight invited participants attended, representing the Court of Cassation, the three Courts of Appeal, five of the seven Courts of First Instance of Yerevan, and five of the ten Courts of First Instance of the regions outside Yerevan. The participants actively discussed and recommended ways to improve the case management rules, based on their experience implementing them. These

discussions resulted in a list of suggestions for improving the case management rules and for developing case management rules for the Courts of Appeal.

The second training activity for court support staff, conducted in Tsaghkadzor on July 28-29, dealt with the duties of court clerks. Forty-four clerks from sixteen of Armenia's twenty-one courts attended. The training dealt primarily with the clerical matters that court clerks deal with, for example preparing minutes of court sessions, formatting decisions, etc. It also included discussions of and suggestions on the case management rules adopted by the Council of Court Chairmen in December 2000. Both training activities were well received.

To ensure that Armenia's judiciary is familiar with the Land Code recently adopted in May 2001, at the request of the CCC, Chemonics distributed copies of the new Land Code to all the judges of the Court of Cassation, the three Courts of Appeal, and the 17 Courts of First Instance. Chemonics sent each judge two copies, one for himself or herself and one for his or her assistant.

Judicial Training Center

In July, JTC Director Arman Khachatryan provided Chemonics a revised curriculum for the new judges' training, which differed little from the first draft curriculum created by the JTC and sent to the project's judicial training expert Judge F. A. Gossett III, for review. As a result, Chemonics asked Judge Gossett to draft a curriculum for the training of new judges. Judge Gossett's draft curriculum was received at Chemonics, translated into Armenian, and provided to the JTC at the end of August. Court of Cassation Chairman Henrik Danielyan ultimately personally revised the JTC's draft curriculum by condensing it from 14 days to 7 days and reducing the number of topics covered, which was one of Judge Gossett's chief concerns. Mr. Danielyan explained to Mr. Markarian and Ms. Galstyan that he focused the agenda on the practical things that judges needed to know on the first day. Mr. Danielyan felt that the previous agenda was too theoretical. Nevertheless, a number of Judge Gossett's remaining comments were incorporated into the final curriculum. In its final state, however, the JTC's document needs to be further refined and developed to be considered a curriculum with defined learning objectives.

With the President of the Republic signing a decree on September 25 appointing 23 of the new judges, and with the judges being scheduled to assume office on October 15, organizing their training in that limited timeframe acquired a new urgency. Despite its reservations about the proposed program, the project agreed to support the training activity proposed by the JTC, so that the new judges would not assume office completely unprepared. Training was expected to begin either Friday, October 5, or Monday, October 8.

Separately, JTC Director Arman Khachatryan submitted an equipment request to Chemonics, which was under consideration at the end of the quarterly reporting period.

Compulsory Enforcement Service

In operation since January 1999, the Compulsory Enforcement Service within the Ministry of Justice is responsible for enforcing court judgments in civil cases.

Chemonics conducted a study tour to Poland for officials of Armenia's Compulsory Enforcement Service from June 24 to July 4. The participants met with Polish Ministry of Justice officials and courts in both Warsaw and Krakow, as well as with the Polish court enforcers' professional association. Chemonics' training coordinators, David Vaughn and Diane Crosby, handled the logistical arrangements and prepared the agenda. Chemonics debriefed the study tour participants after their return to Armenia. The participants considered the study tour to be well organized, but views of the location of the study tour were mixed.

As a result of assessments conducted in March, USAID has decided to phase out its assistance to the Compulsory Enforcement Service. Accordingly, Chemonics does not expect to conduct further work with the Service. We will, however, follow up with the study tour participants to determine whether they enact changes based on what they saw during the study tour.

Legal Education Reform

Upon their return, the two professors Chemonics sent to Seton Hall University School of Law in the fall of 2000 proposed two new courses, Legal Research and Writing and Trial Advocacy. These courses were entered into the draft curriculum and received approval from the University's Rector after having been approved by the Dean and the Faculty Council. Trial Advocacy began being taught in the Fall 2001 semester as a First Year Master's program course. The second course, Legal Research and Writing, is still a subject of negotiation with the University's Rector to determine in which course year it should be taught and for how many academic hours. Chemonics continued to fund subscriptions to Russian-language legal periodicals for the YSU Law Faculty.

Chemonics' Rule of Law Advisors met with officials of the Ministry of Education and Science to obtain information about the status of the accreditation process for private universities. As of mid-July, 30 private universities had applied for accreditation, of which 17 have law faculties. At the end of July, it was reported that two of the 30, Hrachya Acharyan University and "Gladzor" Management University, had successfully passed the accreditation process. At the end of September, the Ministry of Education and Science reported that eight more private universities had been successfully accredited, of which the following three have law faculties: Galig University, Yerevan University of Economy and Law, and "Progress" University.

Public Awareness

The Project completed its draft of a plain-language brochure on the Law on Inspections and submitted it to USAID for approval in August. USAID approved the brochure on September 26. The Project ordered 5,000 copies of the brochure from the printer, which it expected to receive in early October and then begin the distribution. Project staff began a series of radio broadcasts on legal issues with the Armenian Association of International Law that were broadcast on Armenian Public Radio at 5:30 PM two days a week. The eight broadcasts in September related to various aspects of the application of international treaties to Armenia.

Grants

One of the grants awarded under this grants competition was to the International Union of Armenian Advocates (IUAA) and included funding for the IUAA to prepare and publish 200 copies of a "Young Advocates' Handbook" containing standard forms of court documents. As a follow-up to that grant, Chemonics and the IUAA signed a contract in May 2001 for Chemonics to publish and distribute 500 additional copies of the Handbook. Distribution of the Handbook to the universities began in June, continued through July and August, and was completed in September. With the completion of the above activity, and the August submission of the Environmental Public Advocacy Center's (EPAC) final report, the four projects for legal resource centers awarded under the Project's first grants competition were completed.

To ensure integration between projects supported under different grants, Chemonics distributed copies of the Young Advocates' Handbook prepared by the IUAA under the Project's grants competition for legal resource centers to each of the six grantees under its grants competition for free legal aid.

Project Grant Program Coordinator Liana Sahakyan and Mr. Markarian, together with Democracy Program Specialist Bella Markarian of USAID, conducted a site visit on September 19, 2001, to one of the grantees under this competition. The site-visit was to Aygut, where the grantee established the legal aid center in the village mayor's office building to serve the village's 1,100 inhabitants, virtually all of whom are Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan. The legal aid center also serves refugees from the surrounding villages. Two or three times a month a lawyer from Yerevan, together with Araza staff, travel there to conduct what are in effect town-hall meetings. Such a meeting was being conducted the day of our site visit. When project staff arrived, the meeting was in progress, with village residents raising various issues and asking questions. Two representatives from UNHCR were also present. Afterwards, Project staff met separately with the Araza personnel, the lawyers, and the UNHCR representatives to discuss the work of the center over lunch at the house of the mayor of a neighboring village.

One of the grantees under this grants competition, the “Young Shirakatsi” NGO, published the first issue of its publication “Tapantsik Dataranner” (“Transparent Courts”) in July, funded under its grant from Chemonics. The first issue contained copies of the following documents from actual cases in the Court of First Instance of the Marz of Shirak: a complaint in a civil case on invalidating a decision of the Gyumri City Mayoralty; a counterclaim in a civil case, requesting enlargement of shares of joint property; and an indictment in a murder case. The issue concluded with a brief article on insufficient evidence in criminal cases. The “Young Shirakatsi” NGO published the second issue of its publication, “Tapantsik Dataranner,” in August. The issue contained copies of the following documents from actual cases in the Court of First Instance of the Marz of Shirak: 1) a) a complaint in a civil case on compelling entry into a contract; b) the decision of the Court of First Instance in that case; and c) the appeal to the Court of Appeal for Economic Cases in the same case; and 2) a) an indictment against an Interior Ministry police captain from Gyumri for assault and battery against an Interior Ministry police sergeant from Vanadzor; and b) the verdict of the Court of First Instance in that case. The issue concluded with a brief article on the compulsory enforcement of court decisions.

The “Young Shirakatsi” NGO published the third issue of its publication, “Tapantsik Dataranner,” in September. The issue contained copies of the following documents from actual cases in the Court of First Instance of the Marz of Shirak: 1) an indictment for intentional murder; 2) the decision of the Court of First Instance in that case granting the motion of the Shirak Regional Procuracy’s investigator to detain the accused for two months; and 3) the decision of the Court of First Instance in the same case to discontinue the case, on the basis of the National Assembly’s amnesty declared on June 12 of this year. The issue concluded with an article reporting on a roundtable conducted by the grantee organization on crimes directed against economic activity.

Another of the grantees under the third grants competition, the “Helsinki Association” NGO, published a book in August for distribution to NGOs entitled “The Methods and Techniques of Court Monitoring.” The publication contained the texts of presentations made at a training activity on court monitoring conducted by the Helsinki Association in cooperation with the European Commission in April 2001. In addition, the publication contained forms of court monitoring questionnaires, as well as excerpts from Armenian laws relevant to court monitoring.

Another grantee under this competition, the “Femida” NGO, prepared a draft Code of Professional Conduct in September for journalists covering legal issues.

Commercial Law Activities

As of the end of the reporting period, the draft laws on pledges of movable property and on the registration of pledges of movable property, submitted to the Ministry of Justice in

April, had not yet been acted on by the Ministry. Copies of the draft laws were provided in August to the Cadastre and the Ministry of State Property, both at their request.

Chemonics' short-term bankruptcy expert, Robert Fiedler, came to Armenia in July to work with Deputy Minister of Justice Tigran Mukuchyan on amendments to the Bankruptcy Law.

In July, the bankruptcy worked previously managed by IBTCI was transferred to Chemonics. Major goals of the work include assisting the MOJ to develop extensive amendments to the bankruptcy law; develop work plans that outline the Project's cooperation with the MOJ and MSR; assist in training for participants in the bankruptcy field, especially administrators, judges, and government officials; and monitor existing pilot cases as well as identify new cases for both monitoring and potential assistance.

The first project objective was assisting the MOJ with development of the bankruptcy amendments. To that end, meetings were held with the Deputy Minister of Justice involved with this task, as well as meetings with judges and administrators. A set of amendments was prepared and presented to the MOJ on July 19. A discussion of some of the major policies the MOJ would like to pursue occurred on July 25. Based on this discussion, revision of the amendments occurred in late July.

Chemonics also arranged for a bankruptcy administrator from Russia, Ilya Ribalchenko, to provide comments to Deputy Minister of Justice Tigran Mukuchyan on the Bankruptcy Law. In line with the primary objective of the project, assistance to the MOJ on developing the bankruptcy amendments, the team carefully reviewed the comments on the Bankruptcy Law made by Mr. Ribalchenko.

Mr. Fiedler returned to Armenia in September with Mr. Ribalchenko to continue working with Deputy Minister of Justice Tigran Mukuchyan on amendments to the Bankruptcy Law. The project continued in-depth discussions among Mr. Fiedler, Mr. Ribalchenko, and Deputy Minister Mukuchyan about the Armenian bankruptcy law and amendments, and completed the initial round of work with the Deputy Minister of Justice. The Deputy Minister of Justice intends to review the draft, receive further input and review the whole product one more time in late October.

EU/TACIS and the GTZ have taken the lead on World Trade Organization (WTO) issues in Armenia and are providing most of the technical assistance that Armenia is receiving in this sphere. With the exception of the Government Procurement Law – for which the Project is providing the technical assistance described elsewhere in this report – Project assistance in the WTO area primarily consists of providing limited translations of Armenian legislation into English for WTO review, or translating WTO documents into Armenian. The Project is prepared to provide such assistance upon the Mission's request.

In July, Chemonics representatives met with employees of the National Assembly Legal Department and representatives of the American Chamber Commerce of Armenia (AmCham) to discuss amendments to the Armenian copyright law.

At the request of USAID, Chemonics located an expert, Marsha Ferziger Nagorsky of the University of Chicago Law School, to comment on Armenia's draft laws on E-commerce and E-documents. The project delivered the English and Armenian translation of Ms. Nagorsky's comments to USAID in September.

Institutional Development

The applicants for bankruptcy administrators took the licensing exam in July. In August, Project staff met with bankruptcy administrators regarding the formation of a bankruptcy administrators' NGO. USAID has agreed to support the NGO financially through the Project. In September, Project staff met with the president of the newly created Association of Bankruptcy Administrators and Independent Experts of Armenia, Mr. Haik Hovhannissian, to discuss possible cooperation. Project staff discussed with Mr. Hovhannissian a plan of action and a budget to be submitted to USAID.

USAID asked Chemonics to develop language for work plans with the ministries of Justice and State Revenue. A meeting was held with USAID on July 7 to review the proposed work plans. A draft was shared with the MOJ on July 26. A draft work plan for the MSR was also prepared.

A meeting was held in early August with participation by USAID, Chemonics and Deputy Minister of State Revenues Armen Alaverdyan. At the meeting final agreement on cooperation between Chemonics and the MSR was reached. Another meeting followed at which the Bankruptcy Team and the Deputy Minister discussed the specifics of the collaboration. The same day several potential pilot cases were identified. All the cases were in the pre-bankruptcy stage: bankruptcy had been filed, but the decision on bankruptcy had not been made yet. USAID asked the Project to develop a draft letter for the Project's work with the MSR. The draft was prepared and sent to USAID and served as the basis for USAID's letter to the MSR outlining the Project's collaboration.

In September, Project staff met with USAID to report on progress with the MSR. At the meeting, Chemonics requested USAID to clarify with the Deputy Minister of State Revenues that the Project's bankruptcy team members are not to be considered employees of the MSR and engage in operational tax collection issues, but are to provide strategic assistance and analysis to the MSR. The Project's team met twice with the Deputy Minister of State Revenues, Mr. Armen Alaverdyan, first to introduce Mr. Feidler, and second, to discuss proposed amendments to the tax legislation and bankruptcy law. Project staff continues to monitor the pilot cases assigned by the MSR and gather information for a final report to the MSR on analysis and bankruptcy strategy.

Chemonics continued assisting the Ministry of Finance and Economy with the logistics for creating a web page that will serve informational purposes and announce domestic and international competitions. Chemonics continued negotiations with an Internet service provider to have (1) independent/separate access for the procurement office at the Ministry of Finance and Economy, and (2) have a domain name registered for the GOA Procurement web page.

Chemonics conducted a procurement study tour in Slovakia July 9 – 13. The tour was facilitated by Jeanmarie Meyer. Chemonics and USAID representatives debriefed the four participants after their return to Armenia in July. The reviews were positive.

Chemonics conducted in-country training for government officials on the Government Procurement Law in Tsaghkadzor from July 18-20. The training activity was very successful, with all participants attending all three days of intensive use of case studies. The training module will be used for future training activities by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, currently scheduled to be monthly from September to December.

Chemonics conducted the second in-country training for government officials on the Government Procurement Law in Tsaghkadzor from September 13 - 15. The training activity was very successful, with all participants invited attending all three days of intensive case studies. The training module will be used for future training activities by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, currently scheduled to be held monthly from October to December. Chemonics' short-term government procurement expert, Jeanmarie Meyer, was scheduled to come to Armenia on October 15 to prepare a new training manual for training suppliers and contractors involved in public procurement.

In August, Chemonics funded publication of 500 copies of the First Anniversary Edition of the Official Procurement Bulletin and, through the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MOFE), arranged for its distribution to all Government Ministries. The regular issues of the Official Procurement Bulletin provide information about policies, practices, and tenders and are published at the expense of the state budget. The First Anniversary Edition was a special publication, which, rather than advertising tenders, contained instead Armenian and English translations of the following: open letters from Minister of Finance and Economy Vardan Khachatryan and the Head of the State Procurement Agency, Gagik Khachatryan; the report of the MOFE entitled "Main Directions of Improving the Procurement System in the Republic of Armenia in 2001-2002"; and the Government Procurement Law.

Deputy Minister of Justice Tigran Mukuchyan promised to have standard forms and by-laws completed by the end of August. The forms will be available in each branch for the State Registrar. Mr. Mukuchyan also requested assistance in the creation of a web page and training for officials and future users of the registry. Preliminary discussions were held on the format of the training. Mr. Mukuchyan indicated that amending the

Bankruptcy Law is his first priority and that he will concentrate on the Law on State Registration later. Mr. Mukuchyan has requested assistance in computerizing the State Registry. USAID is currently considering the request.

In August, the Project ordered, purchased and delivered registration books for each of the regional registration offices (100 copies of each registration book) and reproduced copies of the legal acts for the various offices. As of the end of the quarterly reporting period, activities are on hold until the Deputy Minister of Justice prepares and sends a letter to USAID indicating a list of priorities.

Training Delivery

The three young Armenian lawyers whom Chemonics selected for the Enterprise and Investment Lawyers' Course taught at headquarters of the International Development Law Institute (IDLI) from June 4 to July 6, 2001, returned to Armenia from Italy in early July. Chemonics and USAID representatives debriefed the three after their return to Armenia. The three were uniformly very positive about the course at IDLI, saying it had been interesting and useful. They especially appreciated the opportunity to interact with lawyers from other countries and familiarize themselves with their thinking. They also had brought back many useful materials and had begun sharing the knowledge gained with local colleagues. They all recommended sending people next year. Finally, they want to create an IDLI Alumni Association for Armenians who have studied at IDLI.

Clearinghouse

During this reporting period, we continued to function as a clearinghouse for information on English translations of Armenian commercial and rule of law legislation, gathering and distributing information on locating translations of laws. Chemonics will continue to fulfill this role throughout the life of the project. In September 2000 the Project obtained a license from the Ministry of Justice to post translations of Armenian legislation on the Chemonics website. Chemonics continues to make English translations of the 21 Armenian laws available on the project website:

http://www.liriqc.com/LIRIQC_Task_Order_807_Armenia_Rule_of_Law.htm.

USAID/Kyrgyz Republic - Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform Project (Legal and Institutional Reform) - Kyrgyz Republic Land Reform, Task Order No. 809, September 30, 1999 – September 30, 2001, Ceiling Price \$2,631,071

HO Project Management Unit: Thomas Fattori, senior manager; and, Lawrence Cox, project administrator; and Joshua Leland, assistant project administrator.

Task Order Objective: To assist in establishing the institutional infrastructure for private land ownership.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective: First, implement rural and urban land reform that involves developing a legal infrastructure including water law issues and monitoring the implementation process. Second, emphasize the land market and the dissemination of information. A cohesive program will be developed to implement a program with the necessary subject matter to the proper audiences using the appropriate delivery mechanisms. Third, privatization and post-privatization programs will be created to improve small and medium agribusiness by researching current issues and providing marketing information. Public outreach is crucial in order to provide the general citizenry and commercial users of the law with the knowledge needed to utilize their legal rights and to combat the public apathy exhibited toward legal and economic reform.

Quarterly Progress Report

During this reporting period, the Kyrgyzstan Land Reform (KLR) Project has expanded the impact of its campaign to implement the rights of rural land owners by implementing a mass media campaign, has completed the draft of a new national water code, and has significantly advanced its work to facilitate the creation of an urban land market through its work with broker and appraiser associations. Additionally, the Project has implemented its enterprise land sales program, a successful land sales study tour in Ukraine, and work to initiate market-driven land use planning in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Rural Land Reform

The KLR project has conducted 18 Land Rights Workshops, bringing the total number for the project to 153 events. To date, the project has trained over 7,909 participants; of whom approximately 1,691 (21.4%) have been women. The average attendance per seminar is regularly 53-57 persons. The number of workshops was greatly reduced at the end of this quarter at USAID's direction to make resources available for the mass media campaign detailed below.

The most significant event in KLR's rural land rights component this quarter was the complete reorientation of our work to take on our new role as the implementer of a mass media campaign centered on the end of the moratorium on land sales effective the first of September 2001. In effect, the Land Reform Project has, with USAID's assent, almost completely shelved its work plan in rural land reform for the months of July, August, and September to focus on the two "informational waves" of the mass media program. The first wave took place in September and the second wave is scheduled for late October 2001.

Rural land rights implementation has been the backbone and one of the most successful component of KLR's work; the new plan represented a nearly geometric expansion of the impact of our Land Rights Workshops and was tied to a full national television and radio campaign and the printing and distribution of over one million pieces of project literature

in the first wave. Instead of working directly with 7909 farmers, as the project has to date, the new campaign allowed us to make face to face presentations and to provide information to nearly 68,000 farmers in ten days during the first wave. Instead of publication of nearly 240,000 items in the past eighteen months, KLR published more than a million new booklets and put them directly into the hands of farmers in less than one month. All materials were written in accessible, non-judicial language and were written in the language appropriate to the village, be it Kyrgyz, Russian, or Uzbek.

The first informational waves was implemented on the ground by the KLR project in September using a cadre of 120 trained specialists and an additional 100 trained specialists held in reserve for filling gaps in the distribution and for subsequent activities during the project's third year. All local candidates were chosen from various local NGOs and farmer associations and village activists, taking into account of the recommendations of the other USAID projects, international donors, and Kyrgyz NGOs and farmers' organizations.

The cadre preparation workshop entailed 2.5 days of training on rural land rights. Workshop participants were taught how to answer the questions on the contents of the five booklets: "How to buy land", "How to sell land", "Lease of land", "How to pledge land", and "The new law on land". They also learned how to use the posters and stickers on the information program, as well as to extend the knowledge on the range of issues of the land law. This was followed by a half day demonstration session of the use of the materials and situational games; one day of training on presentation skills (five hours geared to skills specifically required for the subject campaign), plus orientation on the overall design and administration of the program (three hours); and one day of practical work during which each candidate made a short presentation before their co-trainers and KLR trainers, utilizing actual campaign materials in their designated language.

Each participant was given a portfolio of files in Russian and Kyrgyz or in Uzbek. These files include full sets of campaign booklets in the language appropriate to their local villages, texts of example presentations, advice on making a presentation, simulation games to stimulate use of the various campaign booklets, and lists of organizations, NGOs, and sources of assistance to which farmers may seek a detailed consultation.

Booklets were written on "How to buy land", "How to sell land", "How to lease land", "How to pledge land", and "The Land Law." All booklets were prepared in three languages. The first wave print run was one million copies: 650 000 copies (130 000 sets) in Kyrgyz, 175 000 copies (35 000 sets) in Russian, and 175 000 copies (35 000 sets) in Uzbek. In addition, campaign posters and informational placards were printed in support of the campaign in the villages.

In preparation for the first informational wave, the campaign specialists gave presentations to local village leaders in their respective districts. Starting on September

10th, a national television and radio campaign featured regionally oriented broadcasts to inform rural citizens regarding the end of the moratorium on land sales and the necessity of "finding out before you act" in the exercise of their new rights to buy and sell rural land. During August 29 - 30, printed materials were delivered to each specialist. Specialists from the KLR project staff also served as mentors to assist each campaign specialist in the organization of his or her work.

The 18th issue of the monthly "Land Rights Bulletin" has been distributed. It has been regularly printed in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek, in a combined print run of 7500. Partnership with the radio program "Land and People" has been continued and expanded this quarter. Special broadcasts were made concerning "On the workshop for heads of aiyi okmotu of Issuk-Kul oblast", "Women and Land" issues, "Highlights of the KLR workshops."

Urban Land Reform

Work to facilitate creation of an urban land market is fast becoming as significant as the project's work in the area of rural land rights implementation. Work is accelerating in each of the three subcomponents: market driven land use planning (zoning), creation of the infrastructure of real property appraisal and brokerage, and sales of non-residential urban land.

In zoning, project specialists have shifted from conducting a series of five workshops on the methodology and utility of land use planning based on markets and standardized legal regulations, to a focus on completion of practical work in the pilot city of Tokmok. Work there has advanced to the point of completing the analysis and mapping of existing land use. Results were utilized as models in the national zoning conference to be conducted in September. KLR zoning specialists directed a national zoning conference attended by representatives from all major cities of Kyrgyzstan to review the Project's work in the pilot city of Tokmok. Members of the Jogorku Kenesh (national parliament) pledged support for expansion of the work throughout the republic. Plans for zoning work in the next project year feature an expansion of work to other urban centers.

In its appraisal subcomponent, KLR completed the third of a series of five seminars and workshops designed to a practical, "hands-on" building of professionals qualified to perform basic appraisals, standards of appraisal practice in compliance with international standards, codes of ethics, and viable professional associations that will train and support their members. The series was paralleled by work with appraisers in Kazakhstan and culminated in the First International Appraisal Congress conducted by the Association of Kyrgyz Appraisers on 14-15 September, held at the Presidential Compound at Issyk Kul. Delegations from Russian, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Azerbaijan, and Great Britain, along with large contingents of appraisers from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, made presentations regarding standards of practice, valuation of water rights, and practical

problems of private and public sector cooperation in establishing market-driven appraisal methodology.

The fastest growing subcomponent of KLR's work in urban land reform is its urban land sales subcomponent. July witnessed the first offers to purchase urban land under the project's enterprise land sales campaign. In August, these offers grow to over \$100,000 in income available for local self-government, in this case, the capital city of Bishkek. Also, a group of participants from local stakeholders spent nearly a week in Kiev in early August studying the advances in land sales and titling prompted by USAID projects in Ukraine, and returned highly enthusiastic about the future of land sales as well as our project's efforts in Kyrgyzstan. Work in September centered on numerous meetings with members of the presidium of the Bishkek City Council and Mayor's Office to obtain final approval of the procedures for urban land sales.

The program shows every sign of expanding growth and represents one of the most significant ways in which Kyrgyz municipalities can begin to obtain badly needed finances for social spending and social infrastructure in the absence of subsidies from the Republican budget. Participation in the program will allow cities to obtain desperately needed revenue, while, at the same time, building an urban land market based on sales determined by fair market value and negotiated openly by democratically responsible public bodies. KLR is preparing the second edition of its Land Sales Handbook, which defines the benefits to both buyer (enterprise) and seller (the city), discusses the legal basis for such sales, outlines the procedures to be followed, explains the determination of fair market value through the appraisal process, and, finally, provides the actual forms for the transaction.

Water Law Reform

In the area of water law, the KLR project completed the second draft of the proposed new water code in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Division of Water Resources and has submitted it to Parliament for review. The project also made presentations on Kryrgyz water law and use to an all Central Asia water law conference in Tashkent.

USAID/Egypt – Technical Assistance for Private Participation in the Water and Wastewater Sector, Task Order No. 811, August 1, 2000 – July 31, 2002, Ceiling Price \$3,588,986

HO Project Management Unit: James Baker, senior manager; Carol Yee, project manager and, Lisa Chavez, project administrator.

Task Order Objective: Assist the Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities (MHUUC) of Egypt to operationalize the new local utilities price and quality of service

regulatory agency and Private Sector Participation (PSP) Unit, and to support the two organizations in interactions with the other central ministries and local utilities. The project will also provide transactions support for pilot PSP projects.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective: The key activities to meet project objectives include:

- Supporting the creation and operation of the Egyptian Water and Wastewater Regulatory Authority (EWRA);
- Supporting the creation and operation of the Private Sector Participation (PSP) Unit; and
- Providing transaction assistance for pilot private sector participation projects in the water and wastewater sector.

Quarterly Progress Report

LIRR field consultants have completed the second draft of the rate application guidelines. Project advisors met with USAID and representatives from the Alexandria General Organization for Sanitary Drainage Institutional Support Project (AGOSD ISPR) to review the guidelines and to agree on roles and responsibilities in AGOSD rate case preparation. The rate application methodology was presented to the Secondary Cities Project ISC personnel and to Middle Egypt governorates' utility managers and ISC personnel.

The field office has completed data definitions and formulas for the approximately 270 data elements of the wastewater utility performance assessment and targeting module of the rate application. Additionally, the project team has prepared a preliminary wastewater business planning model. They have developed wastewater business planning and revenue requirement data and prepared a scope of work for short-term assistance in developing rate design selection and evaluation criteria to be included in the tariff application guidelines. Work began on preparation of a presentation on the scope, purposes, and uses of the LIRR toolkits for the new inter-ministerial BOT committee.

Planning for the rates study data collection in Shaykh Zayid city has begun. For the first time, the provisional EWRA staff will be involved in the data collection and analysis. Chemonics is negotiating the Environmental Impact Assessments for the pilot projects. They have also been working on the development of layout plans for the existing water/wastewater facilities.

As part of an effort to determine liabilities associated with the transfer of the North Tahrir and Bustan district water networks to the Beheira Water Company, project advisors met

with the former chairman of AWGA. The project office also presented a first year project review to MHUUC.

The deputy minister of the MHUUC has signed letters requesting AWGA and AGOSD participation in the pilot tariff studies. Additionally, the concessions/regulation law has been transmitted to the Cabinet. The field office has prepared materials on economic benefits, institutional framework, current tariffs, and affordability for the Beheira PFS and rate study.

Under the auspices of the DT2 program, two one-week training workshops for 80 personnel from the MHUUC, CDPSP, PEAs, and other project-tendering utilities were held in Sharm El-Sheikh. The training was in the role of the LIRR Toolkit, the structure and role of the CDPSP, the proposed role of the EWRA, and the role of LIRR in the effort to attract private-sector participation on the water/wastewater sector.

Revisions to transaction schedule have been made to incorporate BOOT committee review and approval of projects at different stages of transaction procedure.

Zambia: Implementation of Court Annexed Mediation

Task Order No.:	PCE-I-812-97-00039-00
Project Start Date:	September 3, 2000
Project Completion Date:	March 30, 2003
Ceiling Price:	\$439,461
Obligated Amount:	\$439,461
Costs Invoiced as of 08/01:	\$0
Contract Technical Officer:	Frank Hawes
Contracting Officer:	Karin A, Kolstrom
Consortium Team Members:	None
Proposal Submission:	Tier 1

HO Project Management Unit: David Vaughn, senior manager; and, Beatrice Zimmermann, senior project administrator.

Task Order Objective: Mediation in being introduced into the Zambian judicial process as an alternative means of resolving disputes. Working with judicial counterparts, Chemonics is providing mediation training, assisting in the establishment of the administrative systems and procedures for mediation, and developing a plan for institutionalizing the use of mediation.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective: The key activities to meet project objectives include:

- Training of a class of mediators and supervising their practice mediation sessions

- Developing case selection criteria, implementing a pilot mediation program, and creating criteria for the selection of future mediation trainers
- Developing administrative systems and procedures for court annexed mediation, and working with judicial counterparts to implement the systems in various courts
- Training Zambian mediators to become trainers
- Working with judges, judicial staff, bar members, and mediation practitioners to develop a plan to institutionalize mediation in the Zambian judicial system

September Activity:

As part of project start-up, Chemonics submitted a request for personnel approval, including a candidate for the local project accountant position and the replacement of two Chemonics consultants who are no longer available for the project. The proposed accountant and consultants were approved by the USAID Technical Office and approval from the Contracts Office is pending. A local recruit was started for the local project coordinator position.

Chemonics began planning a one-week US study tour for several Zambian judicial officials as a first activity. The US visit will allow for hands-on exposure to US court-annexed mediation. The trip was tentatively scheduled for December 2001, but will be postponed until next year due to current USAID travel restrictions on non-essential travel. In the meantime, we will be working with our consultants and Zambian partners to possibly schedule an assessment mission to Zambia before the end of the year.

B2. Summary of Completed Task Orders

West Bank/Gaza- Drafting Accounting and Auditing Standards Legislation, Task Order No. 802, September 1, 1998 – February 26, 1999, Ceiling Price \$56,642

HO Project Management Unit: Catherine Hall, senior manager.

Task Order Objective

Write legislation that defines the authority of the Palestinian Financial Accounting Foundation (PFAF), the Financial Accounting Standards Boards (FASB), and the Palestinian Association of Professional Accountants (PAFA).

Tasks Completed to Meet Objective

Working in conjunction with a steering committee of Palestinian accountants, the project team drafted legislation designed to establish a self-regulating accounting and auditing sector and to promote the use of internationally accepted accounting standards. The Minister of Finance submitted the proposed legislation to the Minister of Justice, where it is being reviewed. Once the wording of the legislation is finalized by the Ministry of Justice, it will be passed on to the Palestinian Legislative Council for action.

Indonesia- Scenario Development, Task Order No. 805, May 5, 1999 – June 20, 1999, Ceiling Price \$43,733

HO Project Management Unit: Robert Buerghenthal, senior manager.

Task Order Objective

Provide technical assistance to an Indonesian working group of noted leaders and technical specialists convening on May 10-12, 1999. The Indonesian working group will review plans, discuss approaches, and decide on a workplan for a national dialogue on issues and problems confronting Indonesia as it negotiates the highly sensitive and delicate political transition through the current election and post election periods.

Tasks Completed to Meet Objective

Chemonics fielded two specialists in scenario development and one Indonesia expert to participate and present options at an inaugural national conference on consensus building. The Chemonics team also met with the Working Group to discuss future objectives.

USAID/Egypt- Legal/Regulatory Assessment and Training for Competitive Utility Management, Task Order No. 800, April 27, 1998 – July 31, 2000, Ceiling Price \$2,370,645

Home Office (HO) Project Management Unit: James Baker, senior manager; Jonathan Loew, project administrator; and, Lisa Chavez, assistant project administrator.

Task Order Objective

To encourage private investment in and to improve the efficiency of water utility services in Egypt.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective

Designed and introduced components of a new legal and regulatory framework for the water and wastewater sector. Activities included assessing and evaluating the country's existing regulatory framework, comparing it with best practices in other countries, identifying needed revisions, and strategizing with policymakers to strengthen the sector.

Chemonics assisted in the design and management of a competitive procurement process to include marketing, bid evaluation, and negotiation. In addition, Chemonics provided training and invitational travel to cultivate support for policies that will foster the financial and managerial autonomy of local utilities.

USAID/Indonesia- Water Efficiency Team Technology for Establishment of Re-rating (WETTER), Task Order No. 808, September 30, 1999 – July 31, 2000, Ceiling Price \$59,790

HO Project Management Unit: John Strattner, senior manager; and, Rekha Lal, assistant project administrator.

Task Order Objective

The primary objective of this task order was to provide re-rating assistance to targeted water enterprises (PDAMs). Re-rating is the process of increasing water flow through a particular system. The technical assistance was designed to help promote efficient urban water enterprise management, strengthen local government self-sufficiency, improve community health, and develop a sustainable nationwide re-rating capability.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective: The technical assistance helped increase efficient urban water enterprise management, local government self-sufficiency, community health, and professional technical operation of water production plants by establishing a nationwide sustainable re-rating capability. The capability was established in both a semi-governmental and a non-governmental organization, supporting US-AEP's intermediate objective to increase the stock of urban infrastructure.

USAID/Indonesia – Technical Assistance for the Second Water Efficiency Team (WET II), Task Order No. 806, June 1, 1999 – October 31, 2000, Ceiling Price \$1,497,000

HO Project Management Unit: John Strattner, senior manager; and, Rekha Lal, assistant project administrator.

Task Order Objective

Provide technical assistance to financially troubled water enterprises (referred to as PDAMs), that have been hard-hit by the monetary and economic crisis in Indonesia, to help them achieve positive cash flows.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective

Perform technical and administrative audits of selected enterprises and assist in the preparation of a workable financial recovery action plan (FRAP) for each weak water

enterprise. The financial recovery action plans, in conjunction with the PDAM Rescue Program, will ultimately lead to more efficient administration, an improved water policy environment, and stronger institutional structures capable of promoting and sustaining private sector development.

USAID/Dominican Republic- Critical Assistance for GODR Policy Reform Efforts,
Task Order No. 801, July 16, 1998 – October 5, 2000, Ceiling Price \$1,847,128

HO Project Management Unit: Susanna Mudge, senior vice president; Casey Hanewell, project manager; Victoria Taughner, project administrator; and, Margaret Francis, assistant project administrator.

Task Order Objective

Design and implement economic policy reforms that alleviate poverty and improve the competitive position of the Dominican Republic (DR), which in turn promotes sustainable economic growth.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective

Provide critical assistance to the Government of the DR's policy reform efforts by: (1) providing strategic technical assistance on economic policy reform; (2) organizing two study tours on pension reform, and import and export procedures (3) organizing forums to discuss the topic of competitiveness and what it means for the DR and defining next steps; and (4) providing specific assistance in trade agreement compliance and intellectual property rights.

A November 1999 modification incorporated additional activities in support of a national competitive initiative in the Dominican Republic. The new activities focused on improving the national competitive capacity of the private sector and the standard of living in the DR. The five new activities included: 1) design and implementation of a national competitive strategy; 2) diagnosis, design, and implementation of a competitive strategy for the Santiago region; 3) analysis, design, and implementation of a pilot cluster activity; 4) strengthen CAMPE/INTEC (a local NGO) capacity to address competitiveness and policy issues impacting the micro and small enterprise sector; and, 5) support competitiveness follow-up and other activities.

USAID/Jordan – Technical Support and Assessment of Training Needs and Training for Procurement and Project Management Personnel of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation,
Task Order No. 804, February 25, 1999 – May 31, 2001,
Ceiling Price \$1,261,013

HO Project Management Unit: Kim Nilson, project manager; and Naureen Tadros, assistant project administrator.

Task Order Objective

Enable the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), a division of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), to better implement Host-Country Contracts (HCC) funded by USAID. By providing long-term technical support to the WAJ, the project is designed to improve the overall contract management efficiency of water-related procurement projects.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective

Planning and implementation of USAID-funded Host Country Contracts (HCC), under the direction of, and reporting to, the WAJ Secretary General.

USAID/Russia – Judicial Exchange Programs between Russian and US Judiciaries, Task Order No. 810, August 16, 2000 – May 16, 2001, Ceiling Price \$400,000

HO Project Management Unit: Bill Slocum, senior manager; and Natalia Stadler, project administrator.

Task Order Objective: Build upon the established partnership and cooperation between the Russian and US judiciaries through exchanges, training, consultancies, and seminars.

Key Tasks to Meet Objective: The program elements include the following activities:

- Exchanges between the Russian Judicial Department and the Council of Judges and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, through visits to the United States and Russia-based training programs;
- Exchanges between the Russian Academy of Justice (including representatives of its cofounders, the Supreme Court and the Supreme Commercial Court) and the United States Federal Judicial Center, through trips to the United States and consulting activities; and

Work with the Collegia of Judicial Qualifications in the area of judicial ethics.

C. TASK ORDER FINANCIAL DATA

This information is included in Annex A of the report.

ANNEX A
FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR ACTIVE TASK ORDERS

USAID/Armenia

Armenia Rule of Law Commercial Law Activity
Task Order No. 807

Ceiling Price:	\$4,658,463
Obligated Amount:	\$4,150,000
Costs Incurred This Period (thru 9/01):	\$ 525,122
Costs Incurred to Date (thru 9/01):	\$3,053,936

USAID/Kyrgyz

Land Reform: Kyrgyz Republic
Task Order No. 809

Ceiling Price:	\$3,962,995
Obligated Amount:	\$3,251,071
Costs Incurred This Period (thru 9/01):	\$ 404,809
Costs Incurred to Date (thru 9/01):	\$1,919,961

USAID/Egypt

Technical Assistance for Private Participation in the Water and Wastewater Sector
Task Order No. 811

Ceiling Price:	\$3,588,986
Obligated Amount:	\$3,588,986
Costs Incurred This Period (thru 9/01):	\$ 395,947
Costs Incurred to Date (thru 9/01):	\$1,885,624

USAID/Zambia

Court-Annexed Mediation in Zambia
Task Order No. 812

Ceiling Price:	\$439,461
Obligated Amount:	\$439,461
Costs Incurred This Period (thru 9/01):	\$ 0
Costs Incurred to Date (thru 9/01):	\$ 0

ANNEX B

Task Order Summary Sheet

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM TASK ORDER SUMMARY
USAID Contract No. PCE-I-00-97-00039-00

Jr. Manager David M. Vaughn, x7468
Proj. Admin. Beatrice Zimmermann, x3374
Asst Proj Adm: Nancy Kim, x3384

CO: Mark Walther **IOC Ceiling:** \$26,000,000
CTO: Grant Morrill **Eff. Date:** August 5, 1997
Compl. Date: August 4, 2005

Task Order No. & Country	Title	Effective Date	Completion Date	Ceiling Price	Obligated Amount	USAID CO & CTO
800 - Egypt	Legal/Regulatory Assessment and Training for Competitive Utility Management	27-Apr-98	29-Sep-00	\$2,370,645	\$2,370,645	CO: William Reynolds USAID/Egypt CTO: Tim Alexander USAID/Egypt
801- Dominican Republic	Critical Assistance for GODR Policy Reform Efforts	16-Jul-98	4-Dec-00	\$1,847,128	\$1,447,180	CO: Clem Bucher USAID/Haiti CTO: Luis Gonzales USAID/DR
802 - West Bank/ Gaza	Drafting of Accounting and Auditing Legislation	1-Sep-98	26-Feb-99	\$56,642	\$56,642	CO: Tim Beans USAID/WB-Gaza CTO: Courtney Blair USAID/WB-Gaza
804 - Jordan	Technical Support and Assessment of Training Needs and Training for Procurement and Project Management Personnel of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation	25-Feb-99	31-May-01	\$1,261,013	\$1,261,013	CO: Jeffrey Bell USAID/Jordan CTO: Eric Peterson USAID/Jordan
805 - Indonesia	Legal and Institutional Reform (Scenario Development)	5-May-99	20-Jun-99	\$43,733	\$43,733	CO: Thomas Stephens USAID/Indonesia CTO: Dennis Wendel USAID/Indonesia
806 - Indonesia	WET II	1-Jun-99	31-Oct-00	\$1,497,000	\$1,497,000	CO: Thomas Stephens USAID/Indonesia CTO: James Woodcock USAID/Indonesia
807 - Armenia	Armenia Rule of Law Commercial Law Activity	12-Aug-99	11-Aug-02	\$4,658,463	\$2,850,000	CO: Carlton Bennett USAID/Georgia CTO: Bella Markarian USAID/Armenia
808 - Indonesia	WETTER	30-Sep-99	31-Jul-00	\$59,790	\$59,790	CO: Thomas Stephens USAID/Indonesia CTO: James Woodcock USAID/Indonesia
809 - Kyrgyz Republic	Land Reform: Kyrgyz Republic	30-Sep-99	30-Sep-02	\$3,962,995	\$3,251,071	CO: Marcus Johnson USAID/Almaty CTO: James Neeley USAID/Almaty
810 - Russia	Judicial Exchange Programs between Russian and US Judiciaries	16-Aug-00	16-May-01	\$400,000	\$400,000	CO: Gary Juste USAID/Russia CTO: Patrick Murphy USAID/Russia
811 - Egypt	Technical Assistance for Private Participation in the Water and Wastewater Sector	1-Aug-00	31-Jul-02	\$3,588,986	\$3,588,986	CO: Celeste Fulgham USAID/Egypt CTO: Timothy Alexander USAID/Egypt

Task Order No. & Country	Title	Effective Date	Completion Date	Ceiling Price	Obligated Amount	USAID CO & CTO
812 - Zambia	Implementation of Court Annexed Mediation In Zambia	3-Sep-01	30-Mar-03	\$439,461	\$439,461	CO: Karin Kolstrom USAID/Botswana CTO: Frank Hawes USAID/Zambia

GRAND TOTAL:	\$18,853,932	\$16,195,450
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