

USAID/Turkmenistan
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

BACKGROUND: Turkmenistan's political and economic climate remained repressive during 2002. President Niyazov's regime is characterized by patronage and corruption, suspicion of civic action and the media, state-control over and distortion of the economy, and wasteful, unsustainable water use. A weak judiciary follows the will of the President for Life and is unprepared to protect civil and commercial rights. The government controls the judiciary and all media, including the Internet, and does not allow civil society groups to officially register as NGOs. Civic action is very risky, although groups have been able to advocate for small-scale change. The precipitous decline of the education system due to budget cuts - which reduced mandatory schooling from 11 to nine years and forces children to spend a part of each day working in cotton fields - has left parents concerned about what the future holds for their children. As a show of dominance over the country, President Niyazov renamed the months of the year after national heroes, including himself, his mother and his spiritual guidebook, the Ruhnama. Yet, there are signs that Niyazov's control may not be as pervasive as it appears. A recent attempt to assassinate him and the country's first reported large-scale protests may be signs of possible instability. These acts may also demonstrate growing disillusionment with the president's cult of personality and one-man-rule.

Over the year, little progress was made to liberalize the economy, and a disastrously low cotton harvest is likely to cause more economic problems in 2003. Due to the lack of transparency and the government's unwillingness to share information, accurate numbers on Turkmenistan's per capita GDP and poverty are not available. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimate that 58% of the population lives below the poverty line and GDP per capita income is \$649. Although small enterprises reported that they were able to work with little impediment from the government, an artificial ceiling prevents them from expanding and offering greater employment opportunities. This ceiling is created by the government's unwillingness to allow free market growth, marginal corruption, and a lack of access to capital that businesses need to prosper. In contrast to official government statistics, international organizations estimate unemployment at about 50%, especially among the growing young adult population.

One sector where the government has demonstrated promise for reform is in health, although the situation is bad. According to the results of the 2000 Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey, Turkmenistan has the second highest infant mortality rate in Central Asia after Tajikistan, with 74 deaths per every 1,000 live births and an under-five mortality of 94.3. The same survey found that 47% of women and 36% of children are anemic. The tuberculosis (TB) situation in Turkmenistan is serious. Since 1995, the rate of TB reported cases has increased by 61% (from 43.3 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 114.2 in 2001), and the mortality rate has nearly doubled (from 13 deaths per 100,000 population in 1995 to 22.9 deaths in 2001). Even these figures underestimate the true magnitude of TB infection, as government statistics are unreliable.

U.S. INTERESTS AND GOALS: The U.S. has a foreign policy interest in development of Turkmenistan's potential and future stability, but the country's self-isolationism limits U.S. involvement and opportunities. Turkmenistan has some of the world's largest reserves of natural gas and important oil resources. It shares the longest border with Afghanistan, and access to this essential route has been key to transporting food aid and other humanitarian assistance. The long border, however, is also a vulnerability for drug trafficking and trans-shipment through Turkmenistan.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS: With modest supplemental funds, USAID is bolstering the NGO development program through additional resources for community development grants. In health, supplemental funds will be used to improve care of pregnant and delivering women and their newborns. In January 2003, USAID will also begin a basic education program to address the severe decline in Turkmenistan's educational system. Small scale pilot activities in selected schools will follow an initial education assessment. In addition, USAID expanded the Community Action Investment Project (CAIP), the cornerstone of USAID's conflict prevention program, to the Lebap region. Formal results indicators were developed over the summer for conflict prevention activities, and polling will begin in the late winter.

DONOR RELATIONS: Other donors face similar problems implementing reform programs. Lending by the World Bank has been limited due to an unresolved negative pledge. The European Union - Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (EU-TACIS) continues to support improved agriculture production and processing, energy, private sector development, financial institutions capacity building, and higher education reform. The United Nations Children's Fund assists with maternal and child health care. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) supports economic reform and management, the health and education sectors, and environmental protection. Other donors include United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

CHALLENGES: Turkmenistan's lack of reform and closed, repressive environment make it difficult for international development agencies and organizations to achieve large-scale successes. There is almost no competitive business sector in Turkmenistan, and over-regulation continues to stifle potential for growth. NGO registration remains one of the greatest challenges for the development of nascent civic organizations, and only a dozen or so organizations have been registered in recent years. Arid Turkmenistan has very limited water resources and is entirely dependent on flows from upstream countries to meet its water resources requirements. Unconcerned with the need for sustainable water policies, the Turkmen government has decided to create a massive lake at a cost of \$1 billion, while at the same time allowing the Karakum Irrigation Canal, that provides all the potable water to Turkmenistan's largest city and capital, Ashgabat, to sustain 60% water loss yearly due to extensive evaporation and leakage. Signs of instability and internal discontent with the current regime are possible challenges for the future. Without a successor or mechanism for succession should President Niyazov fall from power, the possibility of a power struggle and civil strife is another area of concern. Given the crippling environment, USAID's efforts in Turkmenistan are predominantly focused on training and educating the future generation of professionals and leaders, and our expectations are correspondingly modest. Nevertheless, USAID and our partners are carrying out meaningful activities that are changing the lives of citizens and teaching them their role in civil society, as well as improving the health care system and providing modern business skills to entrepreneurs.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS: Due to the generally repressive environment in Turkmenistan, USAID focused on human capital development, looking to increase the skills and capabilities critical to providing the next generation increased capacity to bring Turkmenistan into the modern world. Although there were no large scale policy reforms in FY 2002, USAID did achieve some small-scale successes.

1. STRENGTHENED DEMOCRATIC CULTURE and INSTITUTIONS: Despite difficult challenges in Turkmenistan, limited democracy work is possible at the grassroots level. Our local counterparts are true trailblazers, who are willing to advocate for small-scale change. Most NGO programs target gender or social issues, such as disability rights, consumer protection USAID's NGO Sustainability Index. The index revealed an increase in NGO advocacy, although advocacy is limited to local or non-political issues. Also, the number of active NGOs in Turkmenistan increased from 156 in 2001 to 267 by April 2002. USAID's three civil society support centers provide training, information resources and advisory services to help Turkmen NGOs work effectively. With the help of the civil society support centers, NGOs can recruit volunteers, work in partnership with local businesses, and mobilize the community to solve local issues. Supplemental funds are being used to bolster USAID's NGO development program to provide more small grants to NGOs and community activists. The grants component of the NGO program aims to reinforce technical assistance and training directed at building sustainable civil society organizations, promoting volunteerism, advancing social partnership, mobilizing communities, and building coalitions.

USAID is attempting to build a democratic culture in Turkmenistan by focusing on the next generation, for it is with them that there is the greatest hope. Specifically, USAID provides training and assistance to law students. Our goal is to equip these students with the necessary tools to help advocate for change. In conjunction with the Eurasia Foundation, USAID supported the opening of a new legal library at Turkmen State University. This is the only full scale legal resource center in the country. Law students and lawyers can access the internet, conduct legal research and participate in substantive legal training sessions at the library.

2. **INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE:** USAID's quality primary health care (PHC) objective is aimed at creating higher quality PHC care in pilot sites through retraining of doctors and nurses in family medicine; helping health sector NGOs to strengthen their organizations and identify and implement health activities with their communities; promoting families' abilities to prevent illness and appropriately care for themselves; improving care of pregnant women and their children; controlling tuberculosis (TB) by providing in-service training to doctors and laboratory specialists in accurate diagnosis and treatment and improving the monitoring system of TB laboratories and facilities; improving blood safety; and decreasing the risk of an HIV epidemic by increasing NGO-led preventive programs, as well as introducing modern surveillance methods for HIV and other infectious diseases. Supplemental funds will expand USAID's maternal and child health program in order to improve prenatal and postnatal care and, ultimately, reduce infant mortality rates.

3. **IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES:** Progress under this strategic objective in Turkmenistan was difficult. The Government of Turkmenistan's direct control of the economy and lack of currency conversion crippled private sector growth and international trade and investment. Because the country's restrictive economic policies have prohibited USAID from pursuing significant reforms, our assistance focuses primarily on training the next generation of managers and entrepreneurs so that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills to succeed in a healthy business environment and advocate for greater economic reform. USAID achieved some positive results in association development; for example, in September the Association of Entrepreneurs, a Turkmen association that has received training from USAID, was invited to participate in the State Coordinating Committee for Entrepreneurship to work on important issues to improve the business climate.

The EdNet program trained 116 professors in modern principles of economics and business. More than 200 Turkmen accountants received training in International Accounting Standards (IAS) under USAID's regional Certified International Professional Accountant (CIPA) program, an opportunity absent in any other venue in the country. The high-profile CIPA program sparked recognition within the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the need to train government accountants in IAS. The Ministry has approached USAID to provide CIPA training to government accountants in coordination with technical assistance funded by the World Bank to convert national standards to IAS. The Regional Trade Promotion in Turkmenistan attracted 25 companies to list their products and services on www.smetradecenter.net, and consultants are helping those firms utilize the USAID's growing trade network to identify cross border trade partners. By establishing a network of local consultants providing business courses to enterprises in all five oblasts, USAID has increased Turkmenistan's local training capacity and more than 1,500 people (60% women) have received training. USAID conducted 12 commercial law seminars for 2nd and 3rd year law students at Turkmen State University (TSU), covering legal disciplines not included in TSU's curriculum, such as international business transactions, judicial practice of commercial law in the EU, and contract law. USAID also conducted seven seminars and roundtables for the local legal community, which matured from purely educational events to more discussion-oriented gatherings with active participation from all sectors of the legal community. This resulted in more open and free discussions among participants and permitted a professional exchange of information, experience, and opinions, including active debates.

4. **IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES:** With USAID assistance and advocacy, Turkmenistan recently passed progressive oil and gas regulations containing provisions that ensure health, safety and environmental protection. These regulations bring Turkmenistan into conformity with international standards for rules and regulations that govern onshore and offshore oil and gas production.

Training courses will continue to be a key mechanism for implementing the natural resources management program in Turkmenistan. These courses equip technical experts and staff with important new knowledge and concepts and ensure that they understand the impracticability of some of the government's present plans (such as the construction of a huge run-off lake called the "Golden Lake of Turkmenistan"). Substantial progress has been made in introducing new concepts related to transboundary and national water management and in managing hydro-meteorological data. USAID provided much-needed technical advice, training, computers, and other communications equipment to

upgrade Central Communications and Forecasting Centers. Armed with this assistance, river forecasters secured and leveraged additional funding from the Government of Turkmenistan to purchase over 40 new computers for Oblast Communication Centers and the Central Communication Center.

As a result, Turkmenistan expanded its capabilities from solely trying to maintain the technical capacity of its central data collection and processing station to actually upgrading its network of regional stations throughout the country. Weather and water data is now being transmitted, exchanged and utilized more effectively to forecast river flows and manage scarce water resources in this arid Central Asia nation. Substantial specialized computer and related training for Turkmen technical staff was also prepared and provided by USAID's Natural Resources Management Project. Many system operators and forecasters formerly performed their tasks manually, with no computer support. Today, as a direct result of USAID/CAR assistance, valuable data is secured and transmitted more quickly and reliably throughout the system.

CONFLICT VULNERABILITY: With supplemental funding, USAID expanded cross-border conflict prevention activities into Turkmenistan's Lebap Oblast. Through the Community Action Investment Project (CAIP), the centerpiece of USAID's conflict prevention initiative, communities most vulnerable to conflict are identified, and groups representative of various cross-sections of those communities are formed. These groups, in turn, identify and prioritize sources of tension and work together to rectify those sources. In some cases, these sources are as simple as a broken gas or water distribution system, or a school or clinic rehabilitation in an otherwise neglected neighborhood. Three neighborhoods in the city of Turkmenabad, where CAIP began in Turkmenistan, have already completed renovations to a school and a community center, and have begun a training program for ex-drug addicts. Cooperation with outlying villages, where health clinic rehabilitation is a high priority, also started in 2002. By the end of the program in 2005, at least 70,000 people are expected to directly benefit from the community-driven activities in 10 communities. More importantly, the ties developed through the community strengthening component of this activity will build the capacity for communities to address local conflicts before they become serious.

GENDER: USAID's program addressed gender disparities in a variety of ways. In the health care sector, primary health care activities helped to improve health care services tailored to the specific and different needs of men and women. Gender sensitive USAID funding is also enabling women to increase their involvement in the small and medium enterprise sector. This coming year, USAID will conduct a region wide gender assessment to inform staff how gender issues can be better incorporated into program activities.

TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING: Trade capacity building is not a direct part of the USAID program, as government policies do not at this time permit us to assist with trade development. However, limited efforts to improve business and legal skills do provide useful "tools" for developing trade in the future when the time is appropriate.

Environmental Compliance: During the past year, all of the activities across the Mission were brought into full compliance with the Agency's environmental regulations (22CFR 216). This includes all the Mission's activities in Kazakhstan. Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) were completed and cleared by the Mission Director and the Bureau Environmental Officer for the Crosscutting SO, 4.2. These include the following programs, Community Action Investment Program, the Education Program, Participant Training, Peaceful Communities Initiative. The IEE for SO 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Targeted Institutions, was amended so that the Community Grants Program was brought into full compliance. Likewise, SO 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy, now has an approved amended IEE so that all of the activities of the Transboundary Water and Energy and the projects funded by the Special Initiative funds are in compliance. Other IEEs approved earlier than the past year include: SO 3.2, Increased Access to Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations; and SO 1.3, Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises. These did not need amending. As a result of these actions, the Mission is now in full compliance.

Although the Mission is planning on several new procurements for the next year, there are not any new 216 actions anticipated. This is due to the fact that the IEEs were approved on the SO level and the new procurements are not significantly different from the already approved activities.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

120-0131 An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

SO Level Indicator: Business Environment Index

- 1.3.1 Increased Opportunities to Acquire Business Information, Knowledge and Skills
- 1.3.3 Increased Implementation of Laws and Regulations

Discussion:

120-0161 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy

SO Level Indicator: Number of demonstration projects replicated within USAID target areas

- IR 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in natural resource sector
- IR 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework
- IR 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management
- IR 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies

Discussion:

120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism

- IR 2.1.1 Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations
- IR 2.1.2 Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues
- IR 2.1.3 Enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance

Discussion:

120-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

SO Level Indicator: Percent of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in pilot cities

- IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities.
- IR 3.2.2 Improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health.

Discussion:

120-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs

Discussion: The cross-cutting objective includes activities which affect programs across sectors and in support of other strategic objectives. Indicators are not developed for the cross-cutting objective, although individual activities are monitored for progress.

Beginning in FY 2003 day to day management of the conflict prevention activity and the education activity will be transferred to the Office of Democracy and Media, and the Office of Health and Population respectively. For the FY 2003 conflict prevention and education will be funded and reported on under the cross-cutting objective as we develop a special objective for conflict prevention and education beginning FY 2004. The participant training activities, Eurasia Foundation and program support will continued to be managed by the Program Support Office under the cross-cutting strategic objective.

Selected Performance Measures - Turkmenistan

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	3				Soros, Project Hope, GAVI
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	3				
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	396962				

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

120-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations	N/A				The data is not available
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)					
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)					The data is not available

Pillar III: Global Health
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%				The data is not available
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USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		The data is not available
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		The data is not available
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		The data is not available
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%				The data is not available

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	0				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	0				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				The data is not available
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					The data is not available
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%				The data is not available
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					The data is not available
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance					The data is not available

Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				The data is not available
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				The data is not available
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				The data is not available
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				The data is not available
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				The data is not available
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				The data is not available
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				The data is not available
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				The data is not available
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				The data is not available
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				The data is not available
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				The data is not available
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				The data is not available
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				The data is not available
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A			The data is not available
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A			The data is not available
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available

b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					The data is not available
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					The data is not available
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	7.6%				
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	7.6%				

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions	N/A				The difficult situation in the country combined our limited program and funding in this area makes it highly unlikely that we will be able to have a significant achievement under this objective.
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions					
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions	No				
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions					
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				The data is not available
Crude mortality rates	%			The data is not available
Child malnutrition rates	%			The data is not available
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A			The data is not available
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available