

## **UNCLASSIFIED**

FROM: Chargé d'Affaires Richard E. Hoagland

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 07 Operational Plan for Turkmenistan

Assistant Secretary Fore, I am pleased to endorse, in conjunction with the Country Team, the Performance Report for the FY2007 Operational Plan for U.S. Assistance to Turkmenistan.

### **Executive Summary**

The February 11 election of Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov as Turkmenistan's second President created new opportunities for engagement with the Government of Turkmenistan and its people. The agreement between President Berdimuhamedov and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Boucher to send a series of delegations to explore new opportunities for cooperation demonstrated that the stated desire to "turn the page" was mutual. The delegations have been met with unprecedented levels of openness, and although differences of opinion over the future course still remain in certain areas, a willingness on the part of the Government of Turkmenistan to chart a new path forward has been evident.

During FY2007, USAID's programs have continued to promote economic growth and democratic and just governance, invested in health and education initiatives for the benefit of Turkmenistan's people, and offered new resources to advance the integration of regional energy networks. Overall, these programs have supported Turkmenistan's transition to becoming a more democratic and prosperous society that increases regional stability and governs for the benefit of the people of Turkmenistan. Supplemental funds will support an expansion of successful existing programs as well as new initiatives in areas of mutual interest, including new cooperation with resurgent state ministries and institutions that previously were not permitted to undertake joint activities. Accordingly, together with the Country Team, I hereby provide my endorsement of the Fiscal Year 2007 Performance Report for Turkmenistan.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The development of democracy and human rights remains a principal goal in Turkmenistan. By building on its earlier work with community organizations, USAID programs strengthened the capacity of community-based organizations to engage with local governments to address issues of mutual concern. Access to information, remained a key focus of USAID's Governing Justly and Democratically activities, and programs in FY2007 expanded the network of lawyers that provide free legal consultations while building capacity in local organizations. Activities have advanced freedom of information, and helped Turkmenistanis to advocate for their own rights. By targeting youth for inclusion in its community programs, USAID's assistance in this predominantly rural Muslim country increased the investment in Turkmenistan's next generation of leaders and helped to build opportunities for them to participate as active members of their communities.

## **Investing in People**

USAID's assistance in FY2007 invested in future generations through basic education and workforce development programs and promoted systemic reforms of the health sector. In spite of challenges to pursuing much-needed health reforms, USAID has developed strong working relations in the sector due to its ability to demonstrate tangible results from its cooperation. With technical assistance from USAID, Turkmenistan continued to reform its health sector in order to fight the spread of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and introduced international standards that improved maternal and child health. A notable step forward during FY2007 was the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding to cooperate on implementation of the National Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV-AIDS Prevention Program for 2006-2011. Other programs improved the health of Turkmenistan's citizens by increasing the quality, equity, and efficiency of the health system, with a focus on primary health care and family medicine.

While the Ministry of Education never granted formal approval for the USAID's regional basic education program, the project's activities aimed at education quality improvement remained in great demand at the community level. As a result, the project continued to work with interested schools, teachers and local education officials to improve the quality of education. Activities that introduced interactive teaching and learning methods, as well as training for communities that helped them mobilize resources for their schools resulted in strong partnerships with schoolteachers, local education authorities, and communities in four provinces.

## **Economic Growth**

While the new government recently acknowledged the need to introduce economic reforms in order to attract foreign investment, the Economic Growth program remained limited in size and scope. Priorities for USAID programs remained increasing transparency, educating students, entrepreneurs and farmers on enterprise development, and engaging the government on economic liberalization and financial sector reform. These programs strengthened individuals' access to knowledge and information and enabled them to improve their livelihoods while slowly building a culture of entrepreneurship. USAID's educational and training programs, such as basic business and accounting training, trade promotion, training of high-school students in market economics, and increased agricultural productivity in select locations, helped to prepare future business leaders to successfully participate in a market economy. Another USAID program promoted financial transparency through professional accountancy training and certification of participants' knowledge of International Financial Reporting Standards. The increasing number of Certified Accounting Practitioners, currently 122 individuals, demonstrates a growing recognition of the importance of knowledge of international standards among banking sector employees and other government institutions. Efforts to initiate participation in USAID's regional energy market development were not fully successful, but indications of the Ministry of Energy and Industry's interest in support for increasing power sales to Afghanistan exist.

**FY 2007 Performance Report Acronym List  
Turkmenistan**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
CAP	Certified Accounting Practitioner
CIPA	Certified International Professional Accountant
DOTS	Directly Observed Therapy Short-course
FY	Fiscal Year
GDF	Global Drug Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOT	Government of Turkmenistan
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NTC	National TB Center
PHC	primary health care
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
RTP	Regional Trade Promotion
TB	Tuberculosis
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
US	United States
USAID/CAR	USAID - Central Asian Republics (Mission)
USG	United States Government

# Turkmenistan 2007 Performance Report

## Operating Unit Performance Summary

Turkmenistan's proximity to countries of interest to the United States, such as Afghanistan and Iran, and its large hydrocarbon reserves make it a country of strategic importance that can play a key role in promoting the South-Central Asia integration initiative. Constraints in the operating environment limited relations for years, but the inauguration of Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov as Turkmenistan's second President has resulted in new opportunities for engagement with the Government of Turkmenistan and its people. The response by the Government during numerous visits by high-ranking US officials during the past year indicated that the desire to "turn the page" is mutual. While differences of opinion still remain in certain sectors, signs pointing toward a willingness on the part of the Government to chart a new path forward clearly exist.

The goal of USAID programs supporting democratic and economic reform, energy diversification, and regional cooperation is a more secure, democratic and prosperous society that increases regional stability. Although prospective NGOs still face difficult registration rules, USAID resources strengthen broader civic participation by supporting community-based initiative groups to address their own challenges in conjunction with local authorities while promoting democracy and a respect for basic rights. Likewise, the Government controls all domestic media, but has taken incremental steps to ease access to information through the opening of internet cafes in major cities across Turkmenistan and by efforts to improve the content and quality of media broadcasts. Programs that provide access to legal information allow courageous Turkmenistanis to advocate for their rights.

USAID assistance invests in future generations by introducing best practices for basic education and other workforce development programs for youth. Professional exchanges offer access to international standards in areas of mutual interest to both governments. With technical assistance from the USAID, Turkmenistan continues to reform its health sector in order to fight the spread of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and to introduce international standards that improve maternal and child health. Programs focused on increasing agricultural productivity and identifying new markets in order to address the challenges facing private farmers will increase incomes among rural populations.

All USAID activities comply with 22 CFR 216.

### **Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.1 Counter-Terrorism**

The situation for agriculture in Turkmenistan (and Uzbekistan) differs significantly from that in other Central Asian countries because of more government control over land, inputs, and markets. Although the new President of Turkmenistan has moved quickly to pass laws and decrees promoting economic reforms, there are indications that implementation may not occur quickly. In addition to a difficult policy environment, Turkmenistan farmers and agricultural producers face similar constraints as other countries in the region such as poor connections to markets, weak marketing chain infrastructure, limited access to finance and technology, and inadequate farm-level productivity.

USAID assistance is identifying opportunities and bottlenecks within particular sector value chains.

Constraints to production, processing, and marketing are being addressed along the full commodity chains. The Aglinks project has identified value chains such as greenhouse vegetable production, processed dairy products, and fresh and dried fruits and berries as sectors with high growth potential. The project is now set to analyze these value chains in-depth and devise interventions to remove obstacles to expansion. By supporting opportunities to build linkages that connect entrepreneurial farmers to profitable markets, the project is supporting Turkmenistan's agricultural transformation. In addition, assistance is supporting the sustainable delivery of agricultural development services to help producers respond to specific market opportunities and meet the demands of new, high-value markets. Increasing the scale of private sector-led agricultural production is stimulating private sector linkages throughout these value chains, from input suppliers to producers, to markets and providing a foundation for sustainable, long-term growth and improved livelihoods.

Farmer-to-Farmer technical assistance included 11 volunteers for 192 days. This assistance focused on enhancing management of cooperatives and associations and effective delivery of training and other services to their members. Consulting and skill training delivered through the host organizations resulted in an increase in incomes of more than \$32,000 impacting more than 1,000 beneficiaries. Dairy, meat, fruit and vegetable processing sectors reported increased income of more than \$18,000.

## **Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society**

Although overall indices of civil society development did not change during the year, remaining among the most restrictive in the world, there were signs by the end of the year that this could change. With a combination of local level engagement in more than 50 communities across the country and greater openness on the part of the central government to considering needed reforms, USAID programs are well-placed to support increased civil society development in FY 2008.

Local organizations continued to face issues with registration. Based on USAID partner information, none of the organizations that filed requests for NGO registration were approved during FY 2007; organizations were able to register under other categories, such as commercial non-profit groups. Organizations faced other difficulties as well, due to newly-enforced bank limitations on the amount of funds that could be withdrawn and problems with the process for registering sub-grants with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Media operations were also constrained, although this appeared to be slowly changing as public access to the internet through government-sponsored centers slightly increased.

### **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation**

Although USAID programs in this area were delayed by the political transition and other difficulties associated with the operating environment in Turkmenistan, by the end of the year, most activities were on track. With increasing opportunities for engaging with the Government to promote civic participation and civil society development, programs are now well-positioned to have a more significant impact in FY 2008.

Following the identification of approximately 50 partner communities, USAID focused on developing training materials, legal resources, and a network of community-level consultants to strengthen community

organization, support increased interaction with local authorities and support the identification of local needs. While specific community-level projects were not yet underway, certain communities already began using the skills they acquired to work proactively with their local authorities to resolve community issues without the provision of financing.

With a focus on increasing legal awareness and providing access to legal information, USAID supported a network of 11 lawyers who offered advice on a demand-driven basis on NGO formation and registration, tax issues, labor law, land use and water rights. Through hotlines, a referral network, a mobile legal clinic and professional skills development, USAID met the needs for more than 1,800 people.

### **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information**

While the environment for independent media operation and freedom of information remained among the most restrictive in the world, there were signs that this was starting to change by the end of FY 2007. With the death of former President Niyazov in December 2006 and elections of a new president in February 2007, the government of Turkmenistan has begun to take steps to open up access to information, making this a central part of new governmental policies. This has included opening 15 new public internet access sites, publishing more information on governmental web sites, launching new radio stations and instructing the Ministry of Culture and TV and Radio Broadcasting to improve the content and quality of state mass media. Although internet access at the new public sites launched by the government is priced out of the range of most, the operating difficulties that USAID programs providing free internet access faced have been reduced, but not fully eliminated. USAID supports 11 public access internet sites, reaching an estimated 9,200 people across the country.

With the launch of a satellite broadcasting capacity in March 2007 covering all of Central Asia, USAID helped increase access to informational programming from the region and other sources among satellite dish owners in Turkmenistan. Reliable statistics on satellite dish ownership are not available, but more than 750,000 families are believed to own a dish oriented to the Russian satellite on which the programming is broadcast. This same satellite hosts the four stations operated by the Turkmenistani Government, providing some level of assurance that access to the signal would not be blocked. Five percent of the satellite content is broadcast in the Turkmen language. Over the next year, USAID will be exploring opportunities for providing assistance to the government on the framework for commercial media operation, as well as programming content for satellite broadcast from Turkmenistan.

### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health**

USAID increased prospects for a long-term impact by institutionalizing improvements that expand health services and promote health. USAID's support led to a Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) decree approving a national safe motherhood program. Through the approval and launching of this initiative, the GOT demonstrated an openness to international standards of care and a willingness and ability to begin incorporating into practice changes that are known to significantly improve health.

With USAID support, the Directly Observed Therapy Short-course (DOTS) program was fully integrated into all levels of the medical education system. USAID also conducted training for medical faculty on the use of the World Health Organization's methods for registering infant and newborn births and deaths, which were integrated into the curriculum of medical colleges and universities.

To leverage more funds for TB control, USAID assisted the National TB Center (NTC) with an application for pediatric doses of TB drugs from the Global Drug Facility (GDF). The application was approved for a three-year supply.

Intensive institution-building in the public and private sectors is also required to move Turkmenistan from a “developing” to “transforming” country. USAID provided capacity building and expert advice, training over 800 people on health topics. USAID integrated health themes during training events to make better use of scarce resources: HIV prevention and family planning counseling were integrated into antenatal training, which also included sessions on universal precautions to prevent infection and new interventions to reduce the need for blood products.

Despite this progress, challenges persist. The lack of data poses a major obstacle to the strategic programming of scarce health resources. For instance, although the GOT has recognized the threat HIV/AIDS poses worldwide, it has not publicly acknowledged the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Turkmenistan. In fact, even though the GOT allowed international experts to collect seroprevalence and behavioral data, it has not allowed the publication of this data. The lack of published data describing the HIV/AIDS situation hinders partners committed to fighting HIV/AIDS in Turkmenistan. On a positive note, though, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between USAID and the government signaling high-level commitment to collaborate on the fight against HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted infections.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

Although the Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) has recognized the threat HIV/AIDS poses worldwide, it has not publicly acknowledged the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Turkmenistan. In fact, although, the government allowed international experts to collect seroprevalence and behavioral data, it has not allowed the publication of this data. The lack of published data describing the HIV/AIDS situation poses a major constraint for all partners committed to fighting HIV/AIDS in Turkmenistan.

During a meeting with the Minister of Health in February 2007, senior officials from USAID and State emphasized the importance of developing another application for funding from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria; expanding current activities on blood safety and hepatitis control; strengthening laboratory quality control and improving laboratory diagnostics. In March 2007, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between USAID and the Ministry of Health (MOH), signaling high-level commitment to collaborate on the fight against HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted infections. An agreement was also reached to start a youth center, modeled on a youth outreach intervention that has shown success in the region in demonstrating alternatives to drug use and other risky behaviors related to HIV/AIDS.

USAID-provided funding to support the information center of the MOH to conduct a multi-sectoral conference devoted to the UN-sponsored World Day to Fight Against Drug Abuse.

Thirty-two people in four maternities were trained on HIV prevention integrated into training and mentoring on effective perinatal care. This included information on universal precautions to prevent infection and use of new interventions proven to reduce post-partum hemorrhage and the subsequent need for blood products.

USAID-funded partners to train 25 laboratory specialists working in National HIV/AIDS Centers and blood

transfusion stations. This training improved participants' skills in HIV/AIDS diagnostics, and internal and external quality control measures. In cooperation with WHO, 28 blood transfusion specialists were trained on how to reduce unnecessary blood transfusions in order to reduce the danger of transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases through the use of unsafe blood and blood products.

USAID's primary HIV/AIDS partner underwent a midterm evaluation this year. Recommendations emphasized management issues that the partner is currently addressing.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis**

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health challenge for Turkmenistan. In FY 2007, USAID continued to facilitate TB control activities in Turkmenistan.

USAID supported the full integration of Directly Observed Therapy Short-course program (DOTS) into all levels of the medical education system and financed the expansion of DOTS to cover 18% of the population. USAID delivered 10 binocular microscopes, reagents, and other laboratory materials to Ministry of Health (MOH) sites, enabling the country to further expand DOTS coverage to 90% nationwide. In Serdar district, USAID equipped the TB laboratory and trained all medical specialists. The Agency also provided educational materials and equipment for a new training center at the Turkmen State Medical Institute's TB department. Partners trained 259 staff in DOTS, and DOTS materials were provided to 2,500 health workers.

Logistic management information system guidelines were developed and approved to ensure an adequate TB drug supply nationwide. USAID assisted the MOH in drafting its National Strategy on Health Communication and applying for Global Drug Facility (GDF) funding for TB medication for children, which was approved.

A challenge to the USAID TB program in Turkmenistan is that USAID's implementing partners are not officially registered, imposing limitations to its operation. Further, GDF-approved TB drugs are not registered in Turkmenistan, and a relatively high turnover of medical staff in health-care facilities equates slow progress in tackling the epidemic. Another major obstacle to TB programming is the lack of reliable data—especially on the prevalence of MDR-TB—making strategic planning extremely difficult. However, the recent change in government seems to be a positive one, and it is hoped that the program will move forward during FY 2008.

USAID evaluated its primary TB partner this year. Recommendations included: transferring a more prominent programming role to governments and maximizing coordination with other donors and partners. The partner has responded by training MOH staff to strategically plan and manage its TB program, and by working with donors and partners to harmonize TB programming.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats**

USAID-financed activities continued to support the introduction of a new hospital database and information system this year, automating Turkmenistan's previous statistical reporting process. This information system upgrade improves the quality of health data, saves time, builds capacity for facility-level management, and sets the stage for improvements in information technology and productivity through the entire health sector. The calculations being used for this upgrade also represent a starting point for future health financing

reform. The Ministry of Health's Statistics Department has expressed their appreciation for this intervention, and USAID partners are working with them to institutionalize trainings on the system upgrade into courses at the Health Management Center under the Medical Institute.

USAID trained 100 people through combined trainings on primary health care (PHC) and laboratory skills this year. This combined curriculum evolved from a training, focused on laboratory diagnostic skills, into a broader PHC training as a result of negotiations with the Ministry of Health. The training will strengthen PHC, in general, by improving the integration and interaction between PHC practitioners and laboratories, and achieving specific service delivery objectives.

USAID engaged in dialogue with the Ministry of Health this year to encourage Turkmenistan's participation in the USAID-funded Field Epidemiology Training Program by sending epidemiologists to join next year's training cohort.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health**

USAID's support led to a governmental decree approving a national safe motherhood program in Turkmenistan. USAID supported training for 134 health workers from pilot sites, including one maternity hospital in Ashgabat and two in the region of Mary in the south, along with training for the primary health care (PHC) facilities that provide antenatal care for these maternities. Through the approval and launching of this initiative, the Government of Turkmenistan has demonstrated an openness to international standards of care and a willingness and ability to begin incorporating into practice changes that are known to significantly improve birth outcomes, including saving the lives of women and children.

Implementation continued of the World Health Organization's (WHO) strategy to prevent child morbidity and mortality known as the "Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses" (IMCI) strategy. USAID expanded the IMCI module for physicians to two additional districts. USAID partners also continued their collaboration on the implementation of an IMCI module for nurses, training 420 nurses.

USAID conducted training for the faculty of medical universities and colleges on the use of WHO methods for registering infant and newborn births and deaths. USAID's support led to the addition of these new live birth definition criteria into the curriculum of medical colleges and universities, which will lead to greater sustainability regarding the use of the WHO live and stillbirth criteria in the future.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

USAID incorporated information on voluntary family planning into training conducted for primary health care staff on antenatal care. Partners also included family planning as a topic in hospital-level trainings on effective perinatal care. USAID trained 134 health providers on family planning as a component of these other training events this past year. However, high attrition and staff rotation requires additional refresher training in family planning for family doctors and other health providers.

The Government of Turkmenistan supports the concept of family planning, in general, and provides support to a network of family planning units around the country. Nevertheless, the government has not taken responsibility for funding or providing contraceptives (including condoms) for citizens who lack the resources to purchase them in pharmacies. UNFPA has taken on the responsibility for providing condoms,

and other contraceptives are provided by other donors or through private pharmacies.

Another constraint to meeting USAID's benchmarks for success in family planning is the lack of data on total fertility and use of modern contraceptive methods, two important measures used to allocate resources and adjust programming. Likewise, no data is available on the population's access to a range of family planning methods (method mix), level of subsidization of contraceptives, or quality of family planning counseling (informed choice). The absence of this data makes it difficult for USAID to make informed decisions about program approaches that will have the greatest impact on assisting Turkmenistan to achieve contraceptive security.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

In “number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change abstinence and/or being faithful,” USAID was not able to commence anticipated activities in FY 2007 because the Memorandum of Understanding was only first signed in May 2007 with the Government of Turkmenistan. Activities will commence during FY 2008.

For “number of individuals trained in the provision of laboratory-related activities,” the target set for FY 2007 was too low. The FY 2008 target was changed to reflect what is in the implementing partner's workplan, while also avoiding double counting of individuals (i.e. twelve individuals will receive more than one laboratory-related training during FY 2008.)

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis**

The revised target for FY 2008 stays the same as originally planned.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats**

For “number of people trained in research with USG assistance,” USAID's partner had enrolled one student for its applied epidemiology training program; the student left the Ministry of Health before the training started, therefore allowing no progress against the target. The target for FY 2008 should be set to zero.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health**

In the FY 2007 OP submission, this element indicator mistakenly summed two separate indicator/targets reported at the mechanism level: “number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs” (target 130) and “number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs” (target: 80). Therefore, the FY 2007 target for “Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs” should be changed to 130. For FY 2008, please add the indicator “number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supporting programs.”

When the FY 2007 target was set for “number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs,” USAID did not include anticipated results for implementing partners that would not be receiving FY 2007 funds; this explains why it seems that USAID overachieved against its target in this indicator. The FY 2008 target was changed to reflect that one implementing partner's program will end,

whilst the other\ scales up its training program.

### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education**

USAID works under only one element in the education area: basic education. Activities focus on expanding access to quality primary and secondary education by improving teacher training and mobilizing communities to support schools. Main achievements this year included further expansion of teacher training efforts, some on the basis of requests made by district and regional education officials. USAID partner educational centers trained 672 teachers in Ashgabat, Dashagouz, Mary, Turkmenbashi, Turkmenabad, and Abadan. Community mobilization activities focus on improving the effectiveness of Parent Teachers Association by training teachers to lead effective PTA meetings and on training parents whose children do not have access to pre-school to prepare their children for successful first grade study. Both of these activities resulted in the development of standardized training programs and accompanying materials.

USAID's progress toward program goals is hindered by lack of engagement with its project by the Government of Turkmenistan. Engagement would allow greater impact since activities could begin to build capacity at the central Ministry of Education. It would also allow for more systematic program implementation than is currently possible.

Program area achievements in teacher training contribute to moving Turkmenistan from the \"developing\" to \"transforming\" categories within the strategic framework. USAID assistance in education focuses on capacity building for actors involved in the delivery of primary and secondary education, with a focus on teachers, directors, and local education authorities. While primary and secondary education are guaranteed by the State, there are both economic and education quality arguments for enhancing the role of non-governmental players in education. To date, work in this area has focused on building capacity in government-affiliated NGOs and more independent NGOs to improve their ability to carry out teacher and school director training under the program. While development of non-governmental sector service delivery is not a stated goal of the project, it appears to be an important interim solution in Turkmenistan where NGOs have stepped in to fill the gap in providing education. Staff of one NGO affiliated with the project developed an education strategy and provided it to the Ministry of Education for their consideration, an unexpected opportunity to provide outside advice to the Ministry of Education.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education**

USAID showed good progress this year against its goal of improving access to quality primary and secondary education through professional development of teachers and community involvement. While teachers, school directors, and local education officials have been enthusiastic about the program, the Ministry of Education at the central level has not yet shown a willingness to engage with the program.

USAID and the U.S. Department of State made a number of efforts this year to engage the Government of Tajikistan in programs to support what appears to be a renewed interest in educational quality. President Berdymukhamedov ran on a platform that included the reinstatement of 10th grade, re-introduction of some subjects eliminated from the curriculum by the previous president, and other important educational goals that reflect an effort to return to the pre-independence educational standard. However, during the performance period, these efforts to re-engage were not successful.

Despite this challenge, the program trained 672 teachers in learner-centered, interactive teaching methods,

exceeding its target by 397 teachers. Excess beneficiaries resulted from requests by district and regional departments of education to train additional teachers through USAID-supported partner educational centers. An estimated 71,280 primary and secondary students study in schools where teachers have received training under the program. Trained teachers also received program publications such as professional development newsletters, and a book of model lessons developed by fellow teachers.

Community mobilization activities focused on 1) improving the effectiveness of Parent Teacher Associations by training teachers to lead effective PTA meetings and 2) training parents whose children do not have access to pre-school to prepare their children at home for successful first grade study. Both of these activities resulted in the development of standardized training programs and accompanying materials. A conference brought together teachers and parents to exchange experiences gained in preparing their children for school.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education**

These basic education indicators reflect outputs of the USAID's Participation, Education and Knowledge Strengthening program. Students enrolled are estimated by multiplying the number of teachers trained by an average class size of 30 students and an average teaching load of 4 classes since school records are not accessible to the program. Higher than expected teacher training results can be attributed to requests by local education officials to provide training to teachers in their districts. Note: It is premature to set targets for 2008 at this time since USAID has just begun a new program and is in the process of developing a workplan and targets.

### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector**

Meaningful discussion of economic trends in Turkmenistan is hampered by lack of reliable data, a hallmark and legacy of the recently-ended Niyazov regime. The broad indicators available through 2006 show strong economic growth, with rates declining but still over 12%, and increasing inflation. Much of this growth is based on rising gas prices, as gas accounts for roughly 80% of Turkmenistan's exports and half of industrial output. A second powerful force driving growth has been the high level of aggregate investment, averaging more than 30% of GDP per year, primarily in gas and oil infrastructure, electricity, textiles, transportation, and food processing. The financial sector remains isolated and backward - a useful indicator being the black market exchange rate, which has stayed at roughly five times the official rate for several years. The new Government has given strong indications that this will change which would open up significant opportunities for assistance to help establish a sound private, and well-functioning financial sector that could fulfill the critical market roles of financial intermediation.

Within the limited opportunities available for assistance in FY 07, support continued to strengthen private sector accounting through the Russian-language Certified Accounting Practitioner (CAP) and Certified International Professional Accountant (CIPA) training, examination, and certification program. By Oct. 1, 130 accountants in Turkmenistan had qualified for the international standard CAP certification, including 29 in FY 07, which was less than the target of 41. This was primarily due to continued lack of official recognition of the CIPA curriculum and limits placed on independent organizations. Within the financial sector, these trained accountants implement reliable accounting practices, which help to promote effective financial management, transparency, accountability and professional values.

### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.1 Financial Sector**

## **Enabling Environment**

Within the limited institutional opportunities available in Turkmenistan in FY 2007, support to strengthen private sector accounting continued through the Russian-language Certified Accounting Practitioner (CAP) and Certified International Professional Accountant (CIPA) training, examination, and certification program. As of Oct. 1 a total of 130 accountants in Turkmenistan had qualified for the internationally recognized CAP certification, including 29 new accountants in FY 2007. Within the limited set of institutions, primarily in the financial sector, that are able to support this training for their staff, these accountants will implement reliable accounting practices helping to promote effective financial management, transparency, accountability and professional values, principles and ethics.

The target for FY 2007 of new CAP certified accountants was 41 and there are a number of reasons why the actual number trained fell short. These include: the fact that the CIPA curriculum is not recognized officially by the government and receives little support from the Professional Body, which is still in the process of re-registration; no fees can be charged for the exam, because the CIPA Examination Network is not a registered entity; it is only possible to offer exams in Ashgabat, which limits access to those in the regions; and there are relatively few trainers of the higher level courses available in Turkmenistan. To address these challenges in FY 2008, training of trainers will be conducted for the Central Bank and other local training providers to make more trainers available, while work will continue with the Professional Body on advocacy and re-registration. With the new Government cautiously adopting a more open attitude to international standards, advocacy will also focus on encouraging recognition of the CIPA program and formal adoption of IFRS.

### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment**

The USAID/CAR AgLinks project began operations in August 2007 and will operate in all five Central Asian countries. The agriculture policy component of the project will reduce policy and regulatory barriers related to value-added production, processing, transit, and trade, and will work closely with other USAID and other donor ongoing policy-focused projects to identify specific constraints to market-driven agriculture and agribusiness. AgLinks will build upon prior USG investments in agriculture and use team members' relationships with rural communities, the private sector, and government to increase awareness of the issues and help strengthen the capacity of farmer and agribusiness groups, universities, and others to advocate for critical policy and enabling environment improvements.

In Turkmenistan, USAID assistance plans to focus on helping identify policy constraints, identifying mechanisms for assessing those constraints, and engaging key government policymaking agencies in related policy discussions.

Given the present political uncertainties in Turkmenistan, there is limited optimism at this time for policy reform. However the current administration has indicated its willingness consider movement towards a more private sector-led economy.

### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Agricultural productivity assistance in Turkmenistan focuses on increasing rural household income by improving the productivity of smallholder farmers and greenhouses. Assistance helps transfer more efficient technology to participating farmers through study tours to neighboring countries and through showcasing effective farms and greenhouses. Beneficiaries have been exposed to better greenhouse heating systems, soil testing, pest control, and disinfection, proper ventilation, improved product packaging techniques, and drip irrigation.

Due to inability of securing Turkmen visas for Uzbek trainers, the trip on improved tomato seedling production was canceled and this portion of planned project activities was partially replaced by a study tour of seven greenhouse seedling producers at an agro exposition in Turkey. Participants were exposed to new methods of open-pollination, updated technology of using plastic bags and hydroponics, most effective methods of seed production, and advanced techniques of vegetable grading and packaging. Trainings for commercial seedling production is planned to be conducted every two weeks in FY 2008 in constructed demonstration greenhouse. The study tour to Turkey also introduced participants to new types of tomato packaging and post harvest improvements. Linkages have been established with Turkish packing companies for future import of packaging material. Also, a local box production facility was visited that can produce cardboard boxes for the proper packaging and shipping of tomatoes. Further trainings and educational visits to packaging companies as part of this objective is scheduled for FY 2007.

In comparison to the stated targets, implementation of some activities were delayed due to change in implementer project management, repeated rejection of visas for consultants, and banking system withdrawal limitations. Establishment of soil testing facilities in the three regions of Turkmenistan is underway and the identification and training of four credit groups have been completed.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment**

Aglinks has a policy component but was not initiated until September 2007, the target was based on project start-up in May, 2007.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Turkmenistan's arable area is heavily controlled by the government's mandatory production of cotton and wheat, which leaves limited opportunity for the successful private farming. Based on this, the Agricultural Improvement project in Turkmenistan (AIT) was designed to support private smallholder greenhouse farms. The project improves production of greenhouse farms, builds competitiveness, and strengthens the value chain for domestic, regional and international markets. In FY 2007, AIT worked with four farmer groups who took part in the trainings, exchange trips, and were prepared to take small credits of \$6250 per group to use in the form of a revolving fund. However, in the following no cost extension, credit component was eliminated. During FY 2007, 60 rural households were benefited. However, the number of people who will benefit from demonstration is expected to grow rapidly when the field days will be implemented in the 2007 - 2008 greenhouse season. Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) program has conducted 13 assignments with 11 volunteers, they have worked with two cooperatives and four farmer groups. FTF also provided direct interventions to 180 male and 106 female beneficiaries that averages 57 households.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness**

Booming government-ordered construction and state-controlled cotton industries dominate Turkmenistan's economy. Instead of fostering broad-based development, a lack of political will prevents efforts to stimulate an open and vibrant private sector. Although small enterprises generally work with little impediment, they are unable to expand significantly to offer greater employment opportunities. Private sector competitiveness activities are limited to strengthen individuals' access to knowledge and information in business and economics that enables them to improve their current or future income generating opportunities. USAID's implementing organization, Junior Achievement (JA), focuses on high school teachers and students. The total number of students benefiting from USAID funding during the year were 3,214 (2,040 young women and 1,174 young men). The number of teachers trained to implement JA programs increased by 257 to a total of 417, while the number of schools increased from 111 to a total of 172. Another important component included national student competitions --Management and Economics Simulation, Banks in Action, Economic Brain-Ring Games, Global Business Ethics Essay Contests and Student Company Fairs -- held in cooperation with education and private sector, representatives and supporters, respectively. Taking advantage of a more open political environment, JA successfully lobbied the Ministry of Education to include a three-month economics course as part of the core curriculum.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.3 Workforce Development**

Supported by USAID in Turkmenistan, Junior Achievement (JA) teaches market economics to secondary school students. The program seeks to provide young people with educational programs in business and economics to prepare them for a future career in business. JA establishes partnership relations with private sector businesses and expands the business and economics educational opportunities offered for high school teachers and students. The total number of students benefiting from USAID funding in FY 2007 was 3,214, of which 2,040 were women and 1,174 men. The number of teachers trained to implement JA programs increased by 257 to a total of 417, while the number of schools implementing JA programs increased from 111 to a total of 172. On an annual basis, JA Turkmenistan conducts national student competitions in management, economics, banking, business ethics, and entrepreneurship. All these activities are supported by students, parents, teachers, school administrations and local private sector representatives. In FY 2007, 12 private businesses supported JA activities. The changing political environment in Turkmenistan has demanded JA's active engagement with the Government of Turkmenistan. In partnership with the Turkmen Union of Economists, JA was able to include economics subjects into the new high school social science curriculum which is currently under design by a work group under the Ministry of Education. From the beginning of the next school year, high school students throughout the country will learn economics as a part of compulsory education during three months of the school year.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness \ 4.6.3 Workforce Development**

Notwithstanding the educational reforms pronounced by the government of Turkmenistan, the program of basic business and economics courses remain to be the only available option for high school students to study free market concepts. The first indicator represents the number of students and teachers participated in such a program, including student fairs, national competition for computer modeling, and alumni's participation in other program's activities. The second indicator represents, although not fully, the number of students who have been able to find employment and more accurate the number of students who were able to get into higher educational institutions, universities and colleges with concentration in economic subjects.

As it was forecasted for the FY 2007 period, based on research of Union of Economists, the gender ratio was set at 70/30, however the actual ratio aggregated to 63/37 for the first indicator, and 56/44 for the second. Modification for the 2008 target from 5,500 to 3,200 for the second indicator is based on estimation that the current cooperative agreement ends in March 2008. For the first indicator, the target remains the same as the end of activities will not impede the further employment, internships or continuing education in economic subjects in the higher educational institutions.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Reducing gender based violence and exploitation**

Although originally noted as a key issue in the 2007 Operational Plan, issues to reduce gender based violence and exploitation did not turn out not to be a relevant key issue for the FY 2007 USAID/CAR program in Turkmenistan.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development**

USAID\'s Community Empowerment Program is building the organizational capacity of 50 communities in Turkmenistan to create stronger and more active adult and youth leadership, better project planning and management skills, more responsive and engaged local government officials, better access to basic services, strengthened networks with other communities, increased access to independent information, and improved services from local NGOs.

Accounting/Certified International Professional Accountant project builds capacity of the Turkmen Professional Body "Accountant of Turkmenistan". With project assistance this organization was able to upgrade its status to full membership in the European Council of Certified Accountants and Auditors that gives them right to accredit educational entities that provide training on accounting in Turkmenistan.

Furthermore, USAID/CAR assisted the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry and local institutions in developing HIV Sentinel Surveillance, application to Global Fund 8th round, TB control issues management, maternal and child health services, health management and information. Health officials went to US to learn about HIV control programs. Local organization capacity building in primary and secondary education focused on training for education authorities, school teachers and directors.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise**

The Agricultural Improvement Turkmenistan project has selected four farmer organizations to become informal farmers credit groups, training them in credit management, business planning, cash flow analysis and member social responsibility.

The Farmer-to-Farmer program volunteers have assisted seven micro-enterprises in Turkmenistan, including an enterprise for olive processing and for pasta production. A private poultry company in Dashoguz improved feed production. Two private fruit companies in Lebap and Mary provinces have diversified production by learning new technologies for juice making as well as fruit drying and canning. And a private ice cream firm in Mary has improved their business planning and production.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building**

Assistance to support trade capacity building in Turkmenistan in FY 07 was carried out in the areas of

business environment improvement and agriculture sector support. The enterprise program completed operation in November 2006, and under its Regional Trade Promotion (RTP) component, facilitated 26 trade deals worth \$5,759,121. The RTP local trade specialist was a primary liaison for individual businesses and external trade partners and also successfully increased the Turkmenistan content of the regional trade web portal [www.smetradecenter.net](http://www.smetradecenter.net). The web portal has continued to be managed after the project by a local company in Kyrgyzstan while the local trade specialist joined the Ashgabat-based trade firm DMD, transferring his knowledge and capacity into the local company. In late 2006, USAID support for the Water Users Association ensured a range of activities aimed at increasing trade capacity of participating farmer organizations.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Applied Research**

Although originally noted as a key issue in the 2007 Operational Plan, applied research turned out not to be a relevant key issue for the FY 2007 USAID/CAR program in Turkmenistan.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Dairy**

Although originally noted as a key issue in the 2007 Operational Plan, dairy turned out not to be a relevant key issue for the FY 2007 USAID/CAR program in Turkmenistan.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Inclusive Development: Participation of People with Disabilities**

Although originally noted as a key issue in the 2007 Operational Plan, issues related to People with Disabilities did not turn out not to be a relevant key issue for the FY 2007 USAID/CAR program in Turkmenistan.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation**

A National Communication Strategy was designed with USAID assistance to improve knowledge, attitudes and practices related to TB, targeting the general public, TB patients, and doctors. A series of meetings were conducted to develop a plan for a Youth Power Center model in Turkmenistan to provide HIV and drug use prevention services to young people. USAID continued child health promotion campaigns, involving the population in health care and enhancing the partnership between primary health care practices and the community.

In the Objective of Governing Justly and Democratically, USAID identified approximately 50 partner communities. USAID focused on developing training materials, legal resources, and a network of community-level consultants to strengthen community organization, support increased interaction with local authorities and support the identification of local needs. While specific community-level projects were not yet underway by year end, certain communities already began using the skills they acquired to work proactively with their local authorities to resolve community issues without the provision of external support.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships**

Although originally noted as a key issue in the 2007 Operational Plan, public-private partnerships turned out not to be a relevant key issue for the FY 2007 USAID/CAR program in Turkmenistan.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society**

Through Governing Justly and Democratically, USAID continued to have an impact with its cross-cutting civil society program. With a combination of local level engagement in more than 50 communities across the country and greater openness on the part of the central government to considering needed reforms, USAID programs are well-placed to support increased civil society development in FY 2008.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Development Research**

USAID's program to address TB developed, piloted, and revised logistic management information systems for the Turkmen Ministry Health and Medical Industry; government approval is pending. Training materials used for information, education and communication on TB issues were also pre-tested during this time.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Food Security**

Although originally noted as a key issue in the 2007 Operational Plan, food security turned out not to be a relevant key issue for the FY 2007 USAID/CAR program in Turkmenistan.

## 2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Turkmenistan

### 2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

#### Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	85	146	100	120

0 chars

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

### 2.4 Civil Society\2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

#### Number of monitoring plans

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	1	1	-

1 chars

2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

# 3 Investing in People - Turkmenistan

## 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful**

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in the provision of laboratory-related activities**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10	21	20	12

**745  
chars**

### 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In "number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change abstinence and/or being faithful," USAID was not able to commence anticipated activities in FY 2007 because the Memorandum of Understanding was only first signed in May 2007 with the Government of Turkmenistan. Activities will commence during FY 2008.

For "number of individuals trained in the provision of laboratory-related activities," the target set for FY 2007 was too low. The FY 2008 target was changed to reflect what is in the implementing partner's workplan, while also avoiding double counting of individuals (i.e. twelve individuals will receive more than one laboratory-related training during FY 2008.)

## 3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

**Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases in USG-supported areas**

					number of women (do not use, do not need to disaggregate)				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
36	36	43	49	49	-	-	-	-	-

**68 chars**

### 3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)



1080  
chars

**3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

In the FY 2007 OP submission, this element indicator mistakenly summed two separate indicator/targets reported at the mechanism level: "number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs" (target 130) and "number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs" (target: 80). Therefore, the FY 2007 target for "Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs" should be changed to 130. For FY 2008, please add the indicator "number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supporting programs."

When the FY 2007 target was set for "number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs," USAID did not include anticipated results for implementing partners that would not be receiving FY 2007 funds; this explains why it seems that USAID overachieved against its target in this indicator. The FY 2008 target was changed to reflect that one implementing partner's program will end, whilst the other's scales up its training program.

**3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

**Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	4	4

1 chars

**3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

**3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education**

**Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings**

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
23,640	24,000	66,600	-	-	-	-	32,634	-	-	-	-	33,966	-	-

**3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education**

**Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support**

number of women	number of men
-----------------	---------------

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
262	275	672	-	-	-	-	629	-	-	-	-	-	43	-

**661  
chars**

**3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

These basic education indicators reflect outputs of the USAID's Participation, Education and Knowledge Strengthening program. Students enrolled are estimated by multiplying the number of teachers trained by an average class size of 30 students and an average teaching load of 4 classes since school records are not accessible to the program. Higher than expected teacher training results can be attributed to requests by local education officials to provide training to teachers in their districts. Note: It is premature to set targets for 2008 at this time since USAID has just begun a new program and is in the process of developing a workplan and targets.

## 4 Economic Growth - Turkmenistan

### 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment

#### Number of policy reforms analyzed with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	-	5	2

131  
chars

#### 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Aglinks has a policy component but was not initiated until September 2007, the target was based on project start-up in May, 2007.

### 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

#### Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10	10	10	10

### 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

#### Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100	117	300	300

1231  
chars

#### 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Turkmenistan's arable area is heavily controlled by the government's mandatory production of cotton and wheat, which leaves limited opportunity for the successful private farming. Based on this, the Agricultural Improvement project in Turkmenistan (AIT) was designed to support private smallholder greenhouse farms. The project improves production of greenhouse farms, builds competitiveness, and strengthens the value chain for domestic, regional and international markets. In FY 2007, AIT worked with four farmer groups who took part in the trainings, exchange trips, and were prepared to take small credits of \$6250 per group to use in the form of a revolving fund. However, in the following no cost extension, credit component was eliminated. During FY 2007, 60 rural households were benefited. However, the number of people who will benefit from demonstration is expected to grow rapidly when the field days will be implemented in the 2007 - 2008 greenhouse season. Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) program has conducted 13 assignments with 11 volunteers, they have worked with two cooperatives and four farmer groups. FTF also provided direct interventions to 180 male and 106 female beneficiaries that averages 57 households.

#### 4.5 Agriculture 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

##### Number of monitoring plans

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	-	1	-

1 chars

#### 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

#### 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness 4.6.3 Workforce Development

##### Number of people transitioning to further education and training as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
118	480	543	825	825	81	270	302	510	-	37	210	241	315	-

#### 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness 4.6.3 Workforce Development

##### Number of persons participating in USG-funded workforce development programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
723	3,200	3,214	5,500	3,200	511	2,100	2,040	3,700	2,100	212	1,100	1,174	1,800	1,100

1333

chars

#### 4.6.3 Workforce Development narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Notwithstanding the educational reforms pronounced by the government of Turkmenistan, the program of basic business and economics courses remain to be the only available option for high school students to study free market concepts. The first indicator represents the number of students and teachers participated in such a program, including student fairs, national competition for computer modeling, and alumni's participation in other program's activities. The second indicator represents, although not fully, the number of students who have been able to find employment and more accurate the number of students who were able to get into higher educational institutions, universities and colleges with concentration in economic subjects. As it was forecasted for the FY 2007 period, based on research of Union of Economists, the gender ratio was set at 70/30, however the actual ratio aggregated to 63/37 for the first indicator, and 56/44 for the second. Modification for the 2008 target from 5,500 to 3,200 for the second indicator is based on estimation that the current cooperative agreement ends in March 2008. For the first indicator, the target remains the same as the end of activities will not impede the further employment, internships or continuing education in economic subjects in the higher educational institutions.

stitutions.

#### 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness\4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector)

##### Number of monitoring plans

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	1	1	-	1	-

1 chars

#### 4.6.4 Program Support (Private Sector) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

