



The President's Report on Overseas Economic Assistance

April 1, 2005



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Introduction

The President's Report on Overseas Economic Assistance (PROEA) is provided to the United States Congress in response to P.L. 108-199 section 637, the Helping to Enhance the Livelihood of People (HELP) Commission Act of 2004. The legislation requires that a report analyzing the impact and effectiveness of U.S. overseas economic assistance be submitted to Congress not later than April 1, 2005 and every third year thereafter.

The 2005 report details U.S. overseas economic assistance to those countries receiving over five million dollars in 2003. Total U.S. Economic Assistance amounted to \$19.9 billion in 2003. Each of the country sections provides an overview of the country, a snapshot of total U.S. economic assistance, a breakdown of total donor bilateral and multilateral official development assistance, a listing of U.S. agencies with programs in the recipient country and highlights of programs funded by the assistance. A total of 100 country summaries are provided in this report.

Data for the report was derived from multiple sources. U.S. economic assistance data was taken from the 2003 "Greenbook", formally known as *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants*, which USAID publishes annually for Congress. For more information, visit <http://qesdb.cdie.org/gbk/index.html>. The source of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Assistance (OA) data, including the pie charts, was the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC). For more information, visit <http://www.oecd.org/home/>. Data is not comparable between the two sources as the Greenbook reports on fiscal year obligations, while the OECD/DAC figures are based on calendar year disbursement levels. In addition, there are slight differences in the reporting methodology between the two sources.

Additional information on programs was requested from U.S. Government agencies that provided more than five million dollars in foreign economic assistance for FY01 - FY03. As with the above sources, there are slight differences between reporting methodologies of the various agencies. For this report, the country pages were developed based on a template drawn from the input provided by the US Agency for International Development (USAID). Each country page is augmented with additional input drawn from the reports received from eight US Government agencies. Submissions from the other agencies are provided in the annex to this report. In addition to the Department of State and USAID, the following agencies provided information for this report:

The African Development Foundation	U.S. Department of the Interior
The National Endowment for Democracy	U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Agriculture	U.S. Department of the Treasury
*U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Trade and Development Agency

* Submitted financial summary only



Afghanistan

Country Overview

Afghanistan remains at or near the bottom of every socio-economic indicator used to measure human and economic progress. The country's overall human misery index is among the highest in the world. Reasons for poor health status include an infrastructure damaged by 23 years of conflict, no preventive care, the unavailability of treatment facilities and drugs, and the lack of appropriately trained health care personnel. Eighty percent of schools were either severely damaged or destroyed at the end of Taliban rule, and girls were denied an education. In addition to the infrastructure damage caused by the long conflict, Afghanistan is recovering from the institutional devastation. Compounding these challenges, Afghanistan has some of the harshest climatic conditions and most difficult terrain on earth, some of it laced with millions of unmarked landmines. The security situation in the country posed a challenge and slowed the start-up of U.S. assistance programs to rebuild roads, schools, clinics and water supply infrastructure. Today, there are positive trends emerging. On December 7th, 2004 the first democratically elected Afghan President was inaugurated in the first free and fair election in Afghanistan's history for that office. The economy grew at 16 percent in 2003-2004, and the new currency has remained strong.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	0.1	172.0	732.1
Food Aid	75.0	161.6	59.5
Other Economic Assistance	0.1	103.9	58.6
Total (in millions)	75.2	437.6	850.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of the Treasury
- U.S. Agency for International Development

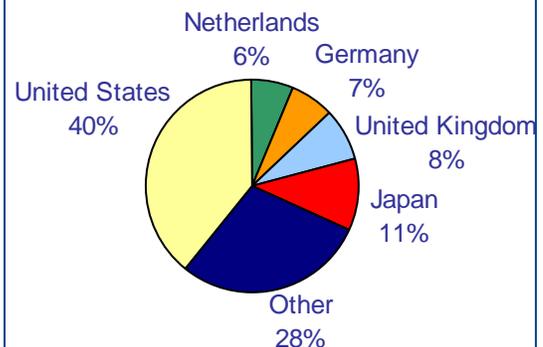
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID is working on the building blocks of a reconstructed Afghanistan. The current phase of reconstruction involves expanding education and health care to more provinces, completing infrastructure projects, supporting SME development and land titling, providing training and support for elections, providing aid to farmers to create alternative livelihoods to poppy cultivation, and supporting programs to empower women.
- USDA provides food aid through the Food for Education and Food for Progress programs; and supports reforestation, soil and water conservation and agricultural extension programs.
- The Department of State and the Department of Defense are providing training, technical assistance and equipment to assist the Government of Afghanistan to build the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police in order to maintain peace and stability and continue the fight against terrorism.
- The Department of the Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by the Government of Afghanistan by helping them build capacity and knowledge to implement improved public financial management.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,533M

Bilateral Donors \$1,228M
Multilateral Donors \$305M

Top Bilateral Donors





Country Overview

The legacy of fifty years of misguided economic policies continues to leave Albania with widespread poverty, a decrepit infrastructure, and weak public institutions. Twelve years into transition, Albania's 3.5 million people have a per capita income of \$1,300, which is among the lowest in the region. The economy is dominated by subsistence agriculture and a large informal sector. As poor infrastructure, corruption, and lack of commercial law discourage private investment, Albania ranks among the lowest Foreign Direct Investment recipients in the region. High levels of private remittances, which are sensitive to internal and external shocks, contribute to Albania's growing trade imbalance. Public support for reform is diminished by unemployment, underemployment, and high levels of poverty. Democracy and governance remain weak, as bureaucracies consistently fail to deliver rights, privileges, and services due citizens under law. Albania faces the major, but not unique challenge of maximizing economic growth, employment and income through increased private investment, while simultaneously increasing tax revenues, improving public services, and strengthening democracy, governance, and rule of law.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	30.8	36.7	37.1
Food Aid	12.7	2.4	6.0
Other Economic Assistance	0.6	0.9	1.7
Total (in millions)	44.1	40.1	44.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

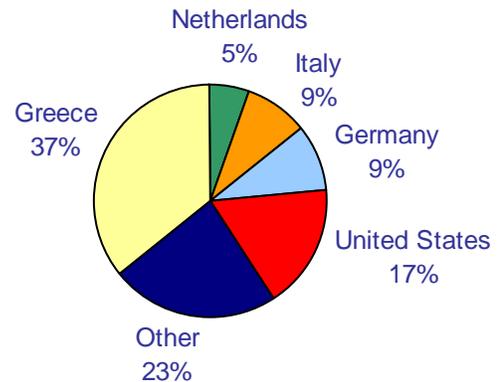
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID supports economic growth and micro, small- and medium- enterprise development; democratic development and rule of law; and social stability including reform of the primary health care system.
- USDA provides food aid through the Food for Education and Food for Progress programs; and training seminars on the conservation of medicinal plants.

2003 Total Net ODA \$341M

Bilateral Donors \$232M
 Multilateral Donors \$109M

Top Bilateral Donors





Angola

Country Overview

Angolans continue their ground-breaking transition toward national reconciliation and a lasting peace that will firmly place the country on the path to recovery, reconstruction, and development. While much has been achieved to put an end to life-threatening situations faced by millions of Angolans during the 27 year civil war, much more needs to be done to consolidate these gains over the next year. At the same time, reintegration and recovery efforts need strengthening to pave the way for the re-establishment of the social, political and economic life of the country. The United States seeks to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation, effective national reconciliation, resettlement and reintegration of war-affected populations, reconstruction of crucial infrastructure, and the establishment of democratic and free market economic processes. Continued investments in Angola's people at this crucial stage are key to help build a democratically governed, politically stable country that protects the rights of its citizens and promotes their health and economic vitality.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	12.6	36.9	38.1
Food Aid	47.8	81.7	109.6
Other Economic Assistance	0.8	3.8	5.3
Total (in millions)	61.1	122.3	153.0

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

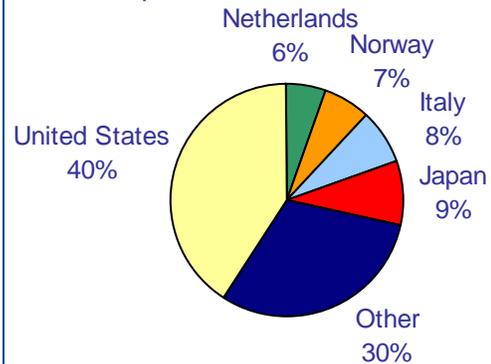
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID supports increasing food security with a focus on smallholder agriculture; advocating for democratic reform; improving maternal and child health and decreasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS; and promoting economic reform. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid to Angola.
- USDA assists with increasing regional cooperation in the management of shared natural resources; expanding commercial markets for agricultural technologies and commodities; and further integrating regional markets. USDA also supports the enrollment of girls in school.

2003 Total Net ODA \$499M

Bilateral Donors \$373M
 Multilateral Donors \$126M

Top Bilateral Donors





Armenia

Country Overview

Armenia is politically and economically isolated, with Azerbaijan and Turkey maintaining an economic blockade against it as a result of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The blockade has a large negative impact on Armenia's economy and its prospects for growth, though some highway and rail traffic continues across the borders with Iran to the south and Georgia to the north and a small amount continues with Turkey through Georgia. The dominance of the executive branch of government has reduced competition in Armenia's political and economic spheres. As a result, rule of law is problematic, political parties are weak and the media are not truly independent. Corruption is undermining Armenia's economic, political and social reform process. Despite high rates of economic growth, poverty in Armenia remains persistent. Basic poverty indicators demonstrate little progress during the last few years. Armenia's progress towards becoming a stable, Western-oriented and democratic country with a transparent, market-based economy is important to U.S. security and economic interests in the region.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	105.1	93.5	54.8
Food Aid	7.2	0.9	4.2
Other Economic Assistance	1.9	1.5	9.0
Total (in millions)	114.3	95.9	68.0

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

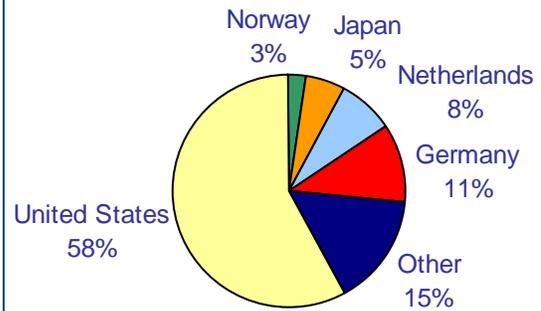
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs support economic restructuring; energy sector reform; democracy and governance; primary health care; and social assistance, including earthquake recovery. The USAID Farmer-to-Farmer program strengthens the capacity agricultural support organizations and financial institutions. USAID also provides development food aid to Armenia.
- USDA assists in strengthening Armenian agricultural markets through technical, financial and marketing assistance. This assistance has enhanced the viability of the agricultural sector and advanced rural development.

2003 Total Net ODA \$236M

Bilateral Donors \$128M
 Multilateral Donors \$108M

Top Bilateral Donors





Azerbaijan

Country Overview

Since 1994, Azerbaijan has been working to develop its oil and gas resources successfully and to achieve macroeconomic stability. However, it is still far from achieving broad-based prosperity for its eight million citizens. One of the greatest challenges facing the country is to ensure all sectors of society derive a modicum of benefits from the increasing oil revenues. Also important is diversifying the economy by reducing its reliance on oil and gas and improving the productivity of the non-energy sectors, especially agriculture. Corruption is pervasive at all levels of government, and is a significant deterrent to investment. Settling the conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh which generated nearly 800,000 refugees and internally displaced persons is key to the region's stability. U.S. foreign policy goals seek an independent, secure, and prosperous Azerbaijan as a vital corridor of commerce between East and West. USG assistance priorities are to: (1) strengthen counterterrorism and related security capabilities; (2) support economic growth and reform, including guiding energy wealth toward developing infrastructure and sustainable social systems; and (3) strengthen and expand democratic institutions and rule of law.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	32.3	47.2	32.0
Food Aid	3.8	2.2	10.6
Other Economic Assistance	0.9	1.7	3.0
Total (in millions)	37.0	51.1	45.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

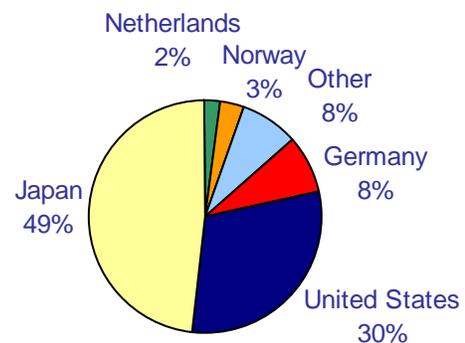
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID supports increasing citizen participation through democratic processes; developing a market economy with a well functioning private sector; and promoting social transition activities for vulnerable communities. USAID also provides development food aid to Azerbaijan.
- USDA provides a more stable and healthy environment for refugees and internally displaced children through the provision of milk in school feeding and health education. USDA also implements a mass immunization program for measles, mumps and rubella; and food aid through the Food for Progress program.
- The Department of the Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Azerbaijan with the development and implementation of public financial management processes. One activity involved forming a specialized tax court and conducting a mock trial for training purposes.

2003 Total Net ODA \$276M

Bilateral Donors \$165M
 Multilateral Donors \$111M

Top Bilateral Donors





The Bahamas

Country Overview

The Bahamas is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is a parliamentary democracy with regular elections. The Bahamas is largely an import service economy; its economy is almost entirely dependent on tourism and financial services to generate foreign exchange earnings. Tourism alone provides an estimated 60 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and employs about half the work force. In 2002, more than 4 million tourists visited The Bahamas, 83 percent of them from the United States. There are about 110 U.S.-affiliated businesses operating in The Bahamas, and most are associated with tourism and banking. With few domestic resources and little industry, The country imports nearly all its food and manufactured goods from the United States. Economic challenges facing the Bahamas are to privatize costly, inefficient national corporations, provide job retraining for hundreds of workers who will be affected by the change, and to continue creating jobs for new entries in the employment market. Financial services constitute the second-most important sector of the Bahamian economy, accounting for up to 15 percent of GDP, due to the country's status as a tax haven and offshore banking center. As a neighbor, The Bahamas and its political stability are especially important to the United States.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID			0.3
Other Economic Assistance	6.4	6.0	5.8
Total (in millions)	6.4	6.0	6.1

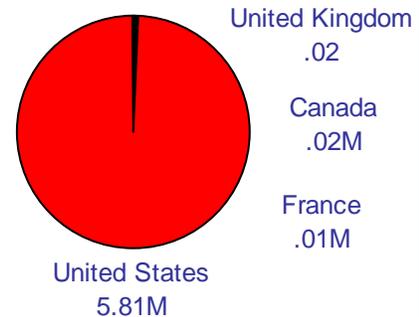
USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Defense U.S. Agency for International
 Department of State Development
 Department of the Interior

2003 Total Net OA \$4M

Bilateral Donors \$6M
 Multilateral Donors \$-2M

Top Bilateral Donors





Bangladesh

Country Overview

Bangladesh has progressed significantly in the past decade. It has achieved self-sufficiency in rice production, lowered infant and child mortality rates, virtually eradicated polio, increased girls' enrollment in schools; and annual GDP growth has averaged about 5 percent for ten years. With progress in many areas, Bangladesh is no longer the hopeless case that it seemed to be 30 years ago. Yet Bangladesh, one of the world's most densely populated and underdeveloped countries, is still considered highly corrupt, and its people remain among the most malnourished and impoverished in the world. Nearly half of Bangladesh's 133 million people live below the national poverty level of \$1 per day. The Government of Bangladesh has increased its investments in education, health, food security, and other social services, thus helping reduce poverty by 1 percent per year. U.S. national interests in Bangladesh are threefold: democracy and human rights, economic prosperity, and national security. Bangladesh is one of the world's few moderate, democratic Islamic nations. If its fragile democratic institutions or growing market economy do not advance, the consequences for its neighbors and for U.S. interests could be quite serious.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	45.1	57.1	59.3
Food Aid	105.9	35.4	38.8
Other Economic Assistance	1.6	2.4	5.7
Total (in millions)	152.6	94.9	103.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of State
- Department of the Treasury
- U.S. Agency for International Development

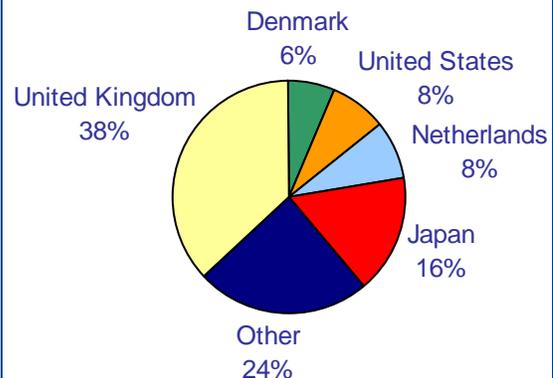
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID concentrates on reducing fertility and improving family health; increasing the growth of agribusiness and small business; improving management of open water and tropical forest resources; improving the performance of key institutions in the energy sector; improving food security for vulnerable groups; promoting democracy and governance; and improving the quality of Bangladesh's basic education system. USAID also provides development food aid to Bangladesh.
- USDA processes nonfat dry milk into highly nutritious biscuits to increase the health of pregnant and lactating women, young children and school-age children throughout Bangladesh. USDA also provides food aid through the Global Food for Education program.
- The Department of the Treasury supports financial reform in Bangladesh by assisting the central bank with the introduction of internationally-accepted banking supervision policies and procedures.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,329M

Bilateral Donors \$705M
Multilateral Donors \$624M

Top Bilateral Donors





Belarus

Country Overview

Belarus gained independence in early 1990 and had a hopeful start in developing a market-based economy and democratic processes. However, under President Lukashenko's rule, the country has moved away from democratization, the economy remains mired in state-controlled economic structures, and political freedom continues to be constrained. While Belarus' neighbors head towards the European Union, the country's policies are becoming more isolationist. The country still bears the hallmarks of a communist system: state-owned industries, collective and state farms, investment spending influenced by central fiat rather than by markets. The industrial base is deteriorating, and a hostile climate for private investment inhibits foreign investment. From a social perspective, the government is increasingly failing to deliver benefits and employment opportunities. Although Belarus is currently led by an authoritarian regime and has a stagnant economy, it continues to have the potential, through pockets of its civil society, to develop both democratic institutions and a market-driven economic system.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	8.3	9.0	6.2
Food Aid	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (in millions)	8.4	9.0	6.2

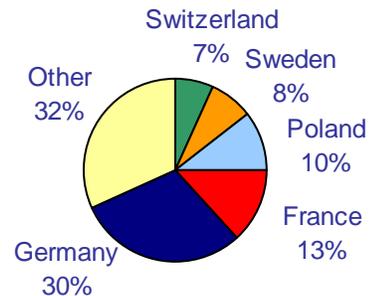
USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U.S. Agency for International Development

2003 Total Net OA \$32M

Bilateral Donors \$28M
Multilateral Donors \$4M

Top Bilateral Donors



USG Agency Highlights

- USAID aims to engage diverse elements of Belarusian society, including independent media, non-governmental organization and pro-democracy groups.
- Outside of the USAID country budget, the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs implements a program to strengthen private farmer associations; develop private agribusinesses; and to stimulate the development of farmers' entrepreneurial initiatives.
- Outside of the USAID country budget, Winrock International is implementing an anti-trafficking activity to reduce the trafficking of Belarusian women by developing their job market skills and providing vulnerable women with economic activities in selected regions.



Benin

Country Overview

Benin is at a critical point in its efforts to build a pluralist democracy after abandoning a Marxist-Leninist military regime 14 years ago. Benin enjoys a reputation as a democratic model for the region. Municipal elections in December 2002 marked a critical step in decentralizing government and giving the Beninese people a greater voice in managing their democracy. The country serves as a model for freedom of the press as evidenced by the proliferation of radio stations and newspapers which offer scope for lively public debates on issues ranging from education reform to decentralization to corruption. Notable progress has been achieved in health and education over the last decade. Benin's healthy GDP growth rates are expected to continue, yet the economy is vulnerable to external economic shocks, primarily due to its continued reliance on cotton as a source of income and foreign exchange. U.S. government interests in Benin lie in continuing to support democracy, economic growth, stability and security in the region. The U.S. Government works to stimulate American investment in key sectors such as energy, telecommunications, and transportation.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	13.9	17.3	19.1
Food Aid	5.9	5.1	5.9
Other Economic Assistance	1.9	2.3	5.6
Total (in millions)	21.7	24.7	30.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Labor
 U.S. Agency for International Development

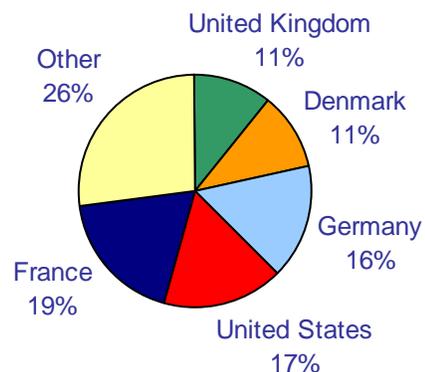
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides support for improving the quality of education with an emphasis on educating girls; improving family health by preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, encouraging the use of modern family planning methods, and promoting children's health; and improving government management and participation of community groups in governance issues that touch on education, health and livelihoods. USAID also provides development food aid to Benin.
- USDA supports policy reform to enhance the trade of planting seeds and fertilizer in West Africa. USDA also provides food aid through the Global Food for Education program.
- The Department of Labor provides support for HIV/AIDS workplace education; anti-child trafficking programs; and educational opportunities to reduce child labor.
- The African Development Foundation promoted industry and trade, and capacity building of local NGOs to promote sustainable, participatory grassroots development.

2003 Total Net ODA \$300M

Bilateral Donors \$196M
 Multilateral Donors \$104M

Top Bilateral Donors





Bolivia

Country Overview

Through January 2003, Bolivia experienced two decades of relative political and economic stability, including 21 uninterrupted years of democracy and 17 years of far-reaching and fundamental reforms in fiscal management, human rights, and democratic decentralization. Since January 2003, Bolivia has been confronted with serious social and political instability, including two periods of severe social unrest and violence that have left dozens dead. This turmoil has resulted in millions of dollars in property damage and forced the resignation of President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada. Much of Bolivia's political and social conflict is rooted in the deep and widespread poverty and social exclusion of the indigenous majority, inequitable economic growth, over-reliance on price-volatile exports, lack of state presence in most rural and some urban areas, government corruption and administrative incompetence, and a weak and under-capitalized private sector. This instability threatens key initiatives that address major U.S. foreign policy objectives emphasizing support for Bolivian democracy and counter-narcotics efforts.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	113.7	55.2	48.2
Food Aid	24.7	20.6	57.3
Other Economic Assistance	63.5	96.8	99.7
Total (in millions)	201.9	172.6	205.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of Labor
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

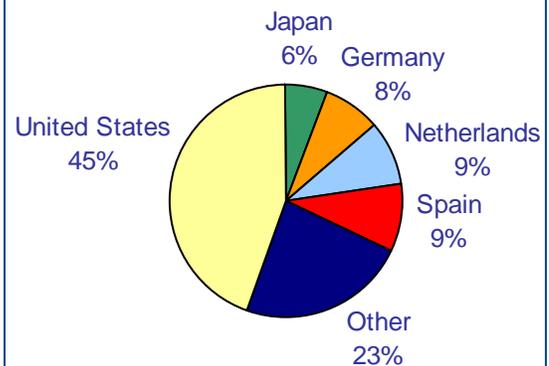
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID promotes improving the responsiveness and transparency of national and local governance and the justice system; increasing economic opportunities for poor rural populations through business development, trade and improved agricultural productivity; improving health practices and health services; managing natural resources and biodiversity; and promoting licit income alternatives to coca production. USAID also provides development food aid to Bolivia.
- USDA provides assistance in a variety of forest services such as fire research; information networks; and marketing workshops for forest producers. USDA also supports the strengthening of sanitary and phytosanitary capabilities for trade; and provides food aid through the Food for Education and Food for Progress programs.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in the areas of workplace safety; mine safety; and education opportunities to reduce child labor.

2003 Total Net ODA \$958M

Bilateral Donors \$554M
 Multilateral Donors \$405M

Top Bilateral Donors





Bosnia-Herzegovina

Country Overview

Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) continues to struggle with the structural challenges of the Dayton Peace Accords. Composed of two entities, the Federation and the Republika Srpska, and with a weak state government, the arrangement places few demands on the three ethnic groups to work together. The Serb, Croat and Bosniak (Muslim) hard-line parties have all returned to power, resulting in a country with very little centralized power. As a result, BiH functions in large part as an international protectorate, with the Office of the High Representative imposing decisions that the governments refuse to implement. In contrast to its political problems, BiH is enjoying a stable currency and an absence of inflation while still only in the beginning stages of transition to a market economy. Per capita income stands at about one-half the pre-war level, making BiH one of the poorest countries in the region. The public sector dominates the economy, accounting for about two-thirds of the country's \$5 billion GDP. Political uncertainty, slow progress on privatization and the prevalence of organized crime and corruption deter both domestic and foreign investment. The overriding U.S. interest in Bosnia remains the conversion of this multi-ethnic country from a source of regional instability to a peaceful, viable state on the road to European integration, along with its neighbors.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	101.2	60.4	65.3
Food Aid	33.1	0.0	6.2
Other Economic Assistance	1.4	3.0	0.7
Total (in millions)	135.7	63.4	72.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of State
- U.S. Agency for International Development

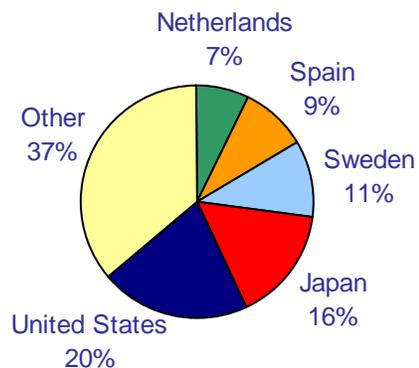
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides assistance in economic transformation, democratic reform and the reestablishment of a multi-ethnic society. Economic programs support small- and medium-sized businesses; enhance government services; and strengthen the banking sector and commercial law. Democracy programs promote transparency in the legal sector; modernize political parties; increase citizen participation; and improve responsiveness in local governments. Efforts to reestablish a multi-ethnic society focus on access to basic services through infrastructure and economic self-sufficiency of returned refugees. USAID also combats trafficking in persons and helps children at risk.
- USDA provides food aid through the Global Food for Education program.

2003 Total Net ODA \$538M

Bilateral Donors \$336M
Multilateral Donors \$202M

Top Bilateral Donors





Botswana

Country Overview

Botswana has a flourishing multiparty constitutional democracy. Each election since independence has been freely and fairly contested and has been held on schedule. The country has had the fastest growth in per capita income in the world. The government has had an impressive economic record built on the foundation of wise use of revenue generated from diamond mining to fuel economic development through prudent fiscal policies, and a cautious foreign policy. However, spending on economic development was cut by 10 percent in 2002-2003 as a result of recurring budget deficits, and rising expenditure on healthcare services. The government recognizes that HIV/AIDS will affect the economy and is providing leadership and programs to combat the epidemic, including free anti-retroviral treatment and a nation-wide Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission program. The United States considers Botswana an advocate of, and a model for stability in Africa, and has been a major partner in Botswana's development since its independence.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID			0.1
Other Economic Assistance	0.1	12.1	13.4
Total (in millions)	0.1	12.1	13.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of the Interior
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

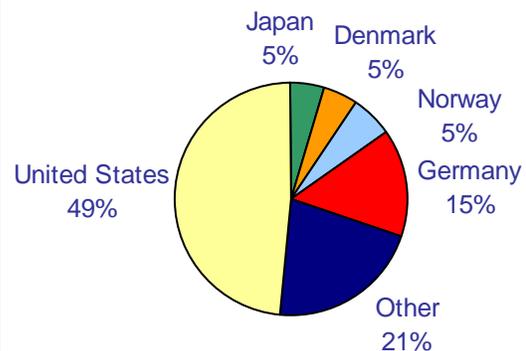
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides support through its Initiative for Southern Africa.
- The Department of the Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Botswana with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.
- The African Development Foundation provided assistance to a for-profit enterprise that serves people with disabilities.

2003 Total Net ODA \$30M

Bilateral Donors \$27M
 Multilateral Donors \$3M

Top Bilateral Donors





Brazil

Country Overview

Brazil is the 12th largest economy in the world, possessing development challenges that are equally large in scale. Heavy foreign debt remains a serious constraint to productive government spending, crime has grown dramatically, and unemployment stands at 12.9 percent nationally. Brazil's income distribution remains among the world's worst. Approximately 15 percent of the population is illiterate, up to 20 million Brazilians lack access to reliable energy, and about one-third of the population lives below the international poverty line. Brazil is home to nearly 60 percent of all HIV/AIDS and the majority of malaria cases in South America, and is a high-burden tuberculosis country. Environmental degradation continues at an alarming rate, with increased pressure to look towards the Amazon region for resources to generate economic growth and employment.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor	15.2	13.7	23.2
Other Economic Assistance	5.1	10.5	21.4
Total (in thousands)	20.4	24.3	44.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Defense	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Health and Human Services	
Department of Labor	
Department of State	

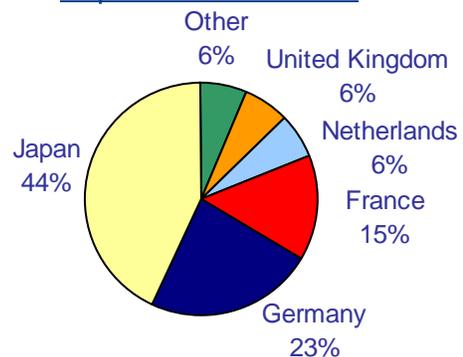
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's program comprises five objectives contributing to the protection of Brazil's environment, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the promotion of alternative energy and energy efficiency, training and employment opportunities for disadvantaged Brazilian youth and the elimination of trafficking in youth, HIV/AIDS prevention and decreased tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, and the promotion of free trade and small and medium enterprise development.
- USDA provides assistance to the Institute for Tropical Forestry which works with local landowners, communities, and government agencies to provide training in reduced-impact logging and forest management. They also are assisting the Brazilian Agriculture Research Agency (EMBRAPA) to develop an Integrated Pest Management Program.
- The Department of Labor is working with the Brazilian government in implementing a national action plan to eradicate forced labor by 2007.

2003 Total Net ODA \$296M

Bilateral Donors \$186M
Multilateral Donors \$110M

Top Bilateral Donors





Bulgaria

Country Overview

For the past six years, Bulgaria has made considerable progress in establishing a viable market-based democracy, producing a regional model of ethnic tolerance, and moving forward with its main foreign policy priorities - EU and NATO accession, scheduled for 2004 and 2007 respectively. Despite these impressive developments, reforms are far from complete. Public confidence in government institutions has plummeted and the average Bulgarian has not yet felt the changes for the better. The general public remains skeptical of both the government and the opposition, and is not mobilized to foster political change. Major deficiencies in the rule of law further reinforce this plummeting public trust in state institutions. Corruption continues to plague Bulgaria at all levels and impedes economic growth and democratic development. Despite strong macroeconomic performance, the overall business climate, though improving, continues to discourage investors. To realize Bulgaria's potential and meet the aspirations of all, the country must continue to tackle the remaining challenges in its transition agenda, including: creating an efficient and competitive business environment; finalizing second generation economic reforms with an emphasis on key privatization deals in the telecommunications, tobacco, and utilities sectors; putting in place better and transparent government systems; and improving the quality and access of social services for all citizens. U.S. national interests in Bulgaria are two-fold: Bulgaria remains a dependable ally and a reliable partner in the war on terrorism; and has the potential to continue to be a stable political and economic anchor in Southeastern Europe, contributing to the stabilization of the Balkan region.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor	39.6	33.7	30.2
Food Aid		8.8	
Other Economic Assistance	3.9	4.1	4.4
Total (in thousands)	43.5	46.5	34.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

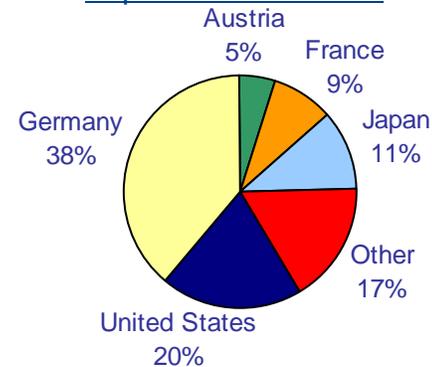
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID assistance focuses on the enhanced rule of law through efforts to modernize the court administration, increase the capacity of legal professionals and combat corruption and trafficking in persons; economic growth by working to improve the legal/regulatory environment to attract investments and encourage the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), enhance the competitiveness of priority industry clusters, facilitate trade, and provide access to credit; and local governance through fiscal decentralization, building the capacity of municipalities to cope with increased responsibilities and supporting NGOs that advocate on behalf of local governments. .
- USDA provides technical assistance for food storage and distribution, assists in the transfer of information in biotechnology and provides training to increase the capacity of university instructors to develop market-oriented academic programs in agriculture.

2003 Total Net OA \$415M

Bilateral Donors \$229M
 Multilateral Donors \$186M

Top Bilateral Donors





Burkina Faso

Country Overview

Burkina is poor in natural resources, has very limited rainfall and no coastal access. Since independence in 1960 Burkina has remained one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 173 out of 175 countries in the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) 2003 Human Development Index. In 2003, 46.4 percent of the population lived below the poverty line, life expectancy at birth was 43 years, infant mortality was 104 per 1,000, and gross primary school enrollment was 44 percent. The population was estimated at 12.1 million, with a population growth rate of 2.4 percent per year. HIV/AIDS has become one of the country's greatest development challenges. In 2002 the national HIV/AIDS rate was estimated at 6.5 percent, although rates are much higher in urban centers. Fluctuations in climatic conditions and terms of trade in the cotton sector expose the largely rural population to frequent shocks. Urbanization of the population is resulting in increased pressures on urban infrastructure and scarce natural resources, notably water. The crisis in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire has the potential to seriously influence population movements. U.S. interests in Burkina are to promote continued democratization and greater respect for human rights and to encourage sustainable economic development.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor			0.6
Food Aid	11.3	13.9	7.7
Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.8	5.8
Total (in thousands)	13.1	15.8	14.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Labor
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

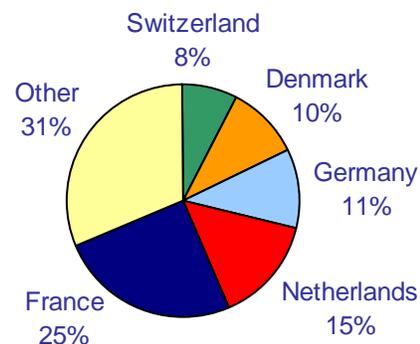
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, addresses food security in Burkina Faso through development projects. USAID continues to support the operationalization of the ECOWAS Conflict Early Warning System by providing training and technical assistance. In collaboration with USAID/Mali, Population Media Center (PMC) will develop and broadcast a radio serial drama to disseminate messages about reproductive health and the struggle against trafficking in persons and HIV/AIDS. The series will reach populations in Burkina Faso and other nations.
- The Department of Labor assists in the prevention of HIV/AIDS through workplace education and provides funding to combat child trafficking for exploitive employment.
- The Department of Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the government in converting from central bank borrowing to market-based borrowing as a means for deficit financing.

2003 Total Net ODA \$463M

Bilateral Donors \$266M
 Multilateral Donors \$198M

Top Bilateral Donors





Burundi

Country Overview

Since independence in 1962, Burundi has had a minority government, episodes of civil conflict and explosions of violence. The current conflict has been on-going since 1996. In 2000, nineteen political parties representing all but two factions signed the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement (APRA). Continued fighting between rebel factions and the government in Burundi is a substantial challenge to development. Population displacements and general insecurity have interfered with efforts to promote a peaceful transition. The Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of armed rebels and soldiers continues to be a challenge. Ninety percent of the 6.8 million people practice subsistence farming. The majority of the populations suffer from insufficient access to food, basic social services and economic opportunities. Quality of life has continued to deteriorate as the conflict destroyed infrastructure, limited access to basic services, and reduced agricultural output. The conflict also led to international sanctions and a decrease in foreign aid from \$300 million in 1993 to \$48 million in 2001. Social and economic indicators have regressed to levels of 30 years ago. Life expectancy, which averaged 54 in 1992, has fallen to 41 years. The infant mortality rate is 114 per 1,000, under-five mortality rate is 190 per 1,000 births, maternal mortality is 800-1,300 per 100,000, immunization coverage rate is 48 percent, and the illiteracy rate is 52 percent with school attendance at 48 percent. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is approximately 8.3 percent, and there are an estimated 230,000 AIDS orphans. The U.S.'s foremost priority in Burundi is clear: To break the cycle of civil wars and massive killings, and reduce the threat of genocide, by supporting the Burundian peace process, democratization, and protection of human rights.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor	3.5	22.1	20.3
Food Aid	19.1	2.5	24.2
Other Economic Assistance		0.2	
Total (in thousands)	22.6	24.8	44.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U.S. Agency for International Development

USG Agency Highlights

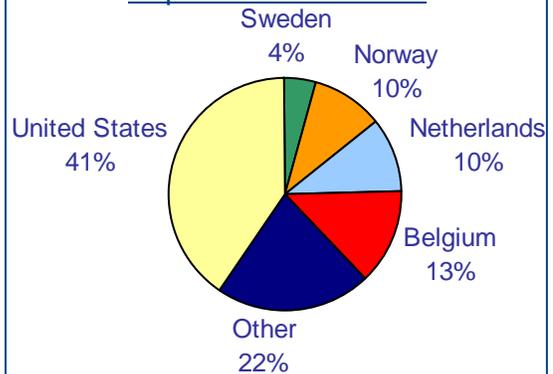
- USAID provides technical expertise and training to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to promote dialogue and reconciliation. P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance and Development Assistance is used to address emergency health needs and longer-term issues related to food security. In the health sector, the program focuses on expanding child and maternal health services, immunizations, malaria prevention, and HIV/AIDS care and prevention. USAID also provides humanitarian assistance to address the critical needs of vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons.

2003 Total Net ODA \$224M

Bilateral Donors \$121M

Multilateral Donors \$103M

Top Bilateral Donors





Cambodia

Country Overview

The Kingdom of Cambodia continues to struggle in its transition to democratic governance after decades of war and authoritarian governance. The challenges to political and economic progress are many: a narrow and vulnerable economic base of garments and tourism, limited foreign and domestic investment, poor infrastructure, low levels of education and literacy, and widespread corruption. The judicial system is weak and generally unable to protect human rights or fairly resolve commercial disputes. Cambodia's social indicators, among the worst in the region, reflect poverty and lack of access to basic health services. Life expectancy is in the mid-50's; population growth rate is 2 percent, and infant mortality 95 per 1000 births. The estimated HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 in Cambodia declined from 3.3 percent in 1997 to 2.6 percent in 2002; however, Cambodia still faces the most serious HIV/AIDS epidemic in Asia and the Near East. U.S. national interests in Cambodia lie in reducing Cambodia's vulnerability to international terrorism and international crime (such as trafficking in persons and narcotics) through building the country's potential to become a democratic state with an effective legal and judicial system and market-led growth that protects civil liberties and human rights.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor	18.9	41.3	50.9
Food Aid	14.8	1.3	2.8
Other Economic Assistance	1.5	3.2	7.4
Total (in thousands)	35.2	45.8	61.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Labor	
Department of State	

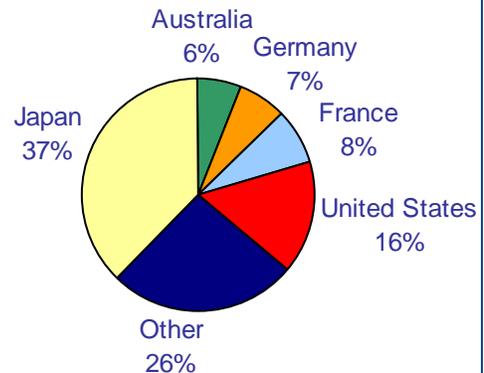
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's objectives include increasing competition in Cambodian political life; increasing the use of high-impact HIV/AIDS and family health services, and appropriate health-seeking behavior; and increasing the relevance and quality of basic education. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid to Cambodia.
- The USDA Global Food for Education program provided rice and vegetable oil to school-age children to improve attendance and nutritional status. Technical assistance on teaching methods and financial support for school activities were also provided.
- The U.S. Department of Labor focused on HIV/AIDS workplace education, anti-trafficking and sexual exploitation, labor law compliance and assistance in shrimp processing, salt and rubber production.

2003 Total Net ODA \$508M

Bilateral Donors \$330M
Multilateral Donors \$178M

Top Bilateral Donors





Cameroon

Country Overview

Cameroon's economy is mainly agricultural, consisting of cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, bananas and timber. Petroleum products make up more than half of all exports. In the early 1980s, Cameroon was one of Africa's economic success stories. However, underlying economic and policy weaknesses were exposed in 1985 when sharp declines in coffee, cocoa and oil prices led to a 60 percent degeneration in the external terms of trade. Since late 1996, Cameroon committed itself to correcting years of economic mismanagement by establishing enacting economic reforms and establishing a stable macroeconomic framework. This enabled Cameroon to experience renewed growth and decrease income poverty by an estimated 13 points—to about 40 percent of the population—between 1996 and 2001. However, other indicators have not kept pace. Cameroon ranked 134 out of 174 in the Human Development Index for 2000. Income distribution is highly skewed: average annual income per adult-equivalent is about \$100 for the poorest 10 percent and about \$1500 for the wealthiest 10 percent. The incidence of poverty is highest for households headed by farmers (57 percent) and agricultural wage earners (50 percent), who also make up the largest shares of the nationwide poor population (70 percent for farmers and 11 percent for agricultural wage earners). Over 90 percent of the working poor hold jobs in the informal sector (including the small farmer economy). Four out of ten households where the head of family has no education live in poverty, compared to 0.5 out of ten households when the head of the family is college-educated.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor			0.2
Food Aid	1.4	0.3	9.8
Other Economic Assistance	3.4	5.3	3.7
Total (in thousands)	4.8	5.6	13.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

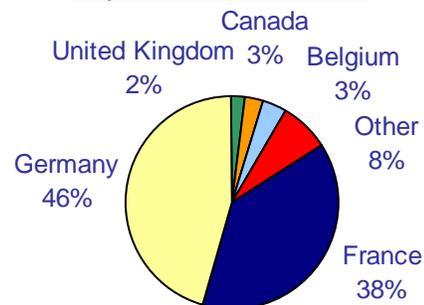
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, addressed food security in Cameroon through development projects. Through the West Africa Regional Program, USAID strengthened and expanded cross-border interventions to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Through the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), USAID provided technical assistance in forest management. USAID also worked with several partners to launch an initiative to strengthen contacts between civil society and legislators on environmental matters, as well as several new NGOs concerned with environmental law.
- USDA's Food for Education school feeding program boosted daily attendance and helped focus attention on the quality of education, including good health, hygiene, and nutrition. Through the monetization of rice, the Food for Progress program financed rural development activities with the objectives of enhancing food security in the North and Far North provinces.

2003 Total Net ODA \$873M

Bilateral Donors \$756M
 Multilateral Donors \$117M

Top Bilateral Donors





Cape Verde

Country Overview

Cape Verde enjoys a stable democratic system. Immediately following the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau, relations between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau became strained. Cape Verde abandoned its hope for unity with Guinea-Bissau and formed the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV). Problems have since been resolved, and relations between the countries are good. The PAICV and its predecessor established a one-party system and ruled Cape Verde from independence until 1990. The Movement for Democracy (MpD) captured a governing majority in the National Assembly in the country's first multi-party general elections in 1991. The MpD was returned to power with a larger majority in the general elections held in December 1995. In 2001, the PAICV regained power. Cape Verde has few natural resources and suffers from poor rainfall and limited fresh water. Only 4 of the 10 main islands (Santiago, Santo Antão, Fogo, and Brava) normally support significant agricultural production. Mineral resources include salt, pozzolana (a volcanic rock used in cement production), and limestone. The economy of Cape Verde is service-oriented, with commerce, transport, and public services accounting for more than 70 percent of GDP. Since 1991, the government has pursued market-oriented economic policies, including an open welcome to foreign investors and a far-reaching privatization program.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID			0.1
Food Aid	4.0	4.5	3.7
Other Economic Assistance	1.2	1.3	1.8
Total (in millions)	5.2	5.7	5.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U.S. Agency for International Development

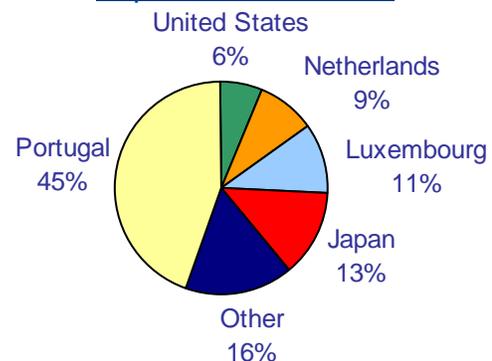
USG Agency Highlights

- Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The African Development Foundation provided assistance in the health sector.

2003 Total Net ODA \$140M

Bilateral Donors \$90M
Multilateral Donors \$50M

Top Bilateral Donors





Chad

Country Overview

Chad endured three decades of ethnic warfare as well as invasions by Libya before a semblance of peace was finally restored in 1990. In 1998, a new rebellion broke out in northern Chad, which sporadically flares up despite two peace agreements signed in 2002 and 2003 between the government and the rebels. The economy has long been handicapped by its landlocked position, high energy costs, and a history of instability. More than 80 percent of Chad's population relies on subsistence farming and stock raising for its livelihood. The primarily agricultural economy has been boosted by major oilfield and pipeline projects that began in 2000. The UNDP's human development index (HDI) ranks Chad among the world's ten poorest countries. More than half of the population over the age of 15 is illiterate, and there is only one doctor for every 29,000 inhabitants. Access to improved sources of potable water is limited to three out of every ten people; electricity is accessible to only one percent of the population; and there are only 650 km of paved roads in a country more than twice the size of France. The incidence of HIV/AIDS increased alarmingly in the latter half of the 1990s, although preliminary recent data suggest a slowing or even a reversal of this tendency in the most affected region during the past two years. From 1995 to 2000, the gross primary enrollment rate (GER) increased from 62 percent to 88 percent for boys and from 32 percent to 55 percent for girls. The challenge is to use oil revenue to continue with recent successes and improve the livelihood of the population.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor			0.1
Food Aid	8.2	4.0	5.9
Other Economic Assistance	0.0	0.5	2.1
Total (in thousands)	8.2	4.5	8.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of State
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

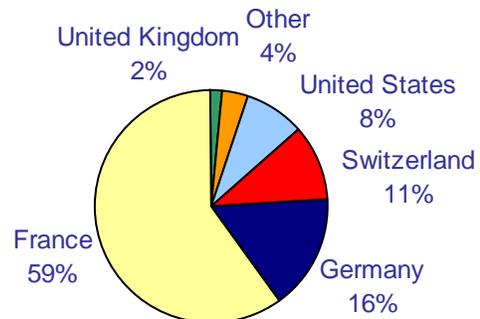
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID supported the Ouaddai Food Security Initiative in Chad. The goal was to enhance food security by strengthening the capacity of villages to address food security needs by increasing agricultural productivity, the value of family food production, and by improving household nutrition of the targeted population, especially women and children.
- The Department of Treasury assisted the Government of Chad with the management of revenues from the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline.

2003 Total Net ODA \$257M

Bilateral Donors \$96M
 Multilateral Donors \$161M

Top Bilateral Donors





China

Country Overview

People's Republic of China dominates East Asia due to its sheer size and economic power. The United States wants to see China integrated into the global economic and trading system, contributing to regional security, prosperity, and peace. China plays a key role in international security affairs and is also a major U.S. trade partner. Although there is no USAID presence in the PRC, the United States maintains engagement with the Government and people of China. This has led to important gains in a number of critical areas, such as human rights and tariff reductions, although differences remain. Since 1979, China has been engaged in an effort to reform its economy, reducing the role of ideology in economic policy and emphasizing political and social stability. In the last 20 years, China has made the largest single contribution to global poverty reduction of any country. However, challenges still remain. The Chinese Government does not share core American values on human rights, religious freedom, and democracy. Over 200 million Chinese live on less than \$1 a day, many of them in poor and remote regions of the country. The number of urban poor is also on the rise.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor		5.1	10.9
Food Aid			
Other Economic Assistance	6.8	15.9	13.3
Total (in thousands)	6.8	21.0	24.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Labor	
Department of State	

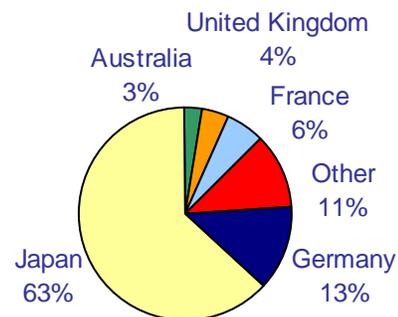
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's program is focused around two objectives: 1) improve China's legal infrastructure as it opens itself into more of a market economy, and (2) assist Tibetan communities to preserve their cultural traditions, promote sustainable development, and conserve the environment.
- USDA supported watershed management research projects and assisted China's State Forestry Administration in developing improved forest management tools.
- The Department of State supported innovative programs designed to uphold democratic principles, support democratic institutions, promote human rights, and build civil society.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in labor law compliance, HIV/AIDS workplace education, and mine safety.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency funded feasibility studies, orientations visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in a variety of sectors related to infrastructure projects to stimulate domestic economic development and position U.S. companies for future business on the projects. Assistance also focused on creating market reforms in priority sectors like agriculture and transportation.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,325M

Bilateral Donors \$1,162M
Multilateral Donors \$162M

Top Bilateral Donors





Colombia

Country Overview

Colombia is one of South America's richest sources of natural resources – petroleum, coal, coffee, flowers, fruits, gold, and emeralds – but it is also home to decades of political-criminal insurrection that has thwarted the country's attempt to claim its position in global affairs. For over 40 years, terrorist organizations have taken advantage of a lack of state presence in outlying rural areas to wage extremely violent campaigns for control. Drug trafficking is now the prime motivator to control specific regions. As a result, drug trade and kidnappings are major income streams. Since being elected in 2002, President Uribe and Vice President Santos have pledged to re-establish state control and are making inroads: Coca crop was reduced 43 percent between 2002-2003; both the national homicide rate and kidnappings fell in 2003 by 27 percent over the previous year; in 2003 economic growth was an estimated three percent per quarter, with a four percent growth predicted in 2004; and the country demonstrated the highest improvement in a Transparency International Corruption index, compared to more than 40 medium and low income countries. Still, challenges remain. Coca and poppy cultivation continue to sprout in new regions, democratic institutions (especially in rural areas) remain fragile, and thousands of rural Colombians are forced to abandon their homes to escape narco-terrorist or paramilitary violence.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	1.8	6.6	1.2
Food Aid	2.7		
Other Economic Assistance	242.1	508.2	655.5
Total (in millions)	246.6	514.8	656.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Defense	Department of Treasury
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State	

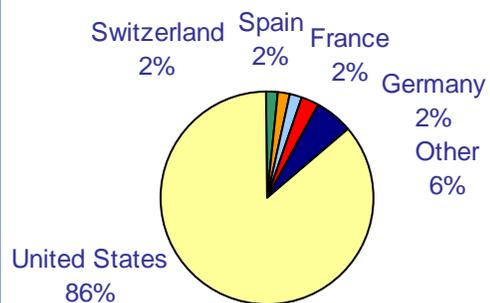
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs help to improve the efficiency and transparency of Colombia's justice system, continue to eradicate coca and poppy cultivation, assist in the growth of alternative legal crops and livestock production, and support more than 1.4 million Colombians displaced from the country's violence.
- The Department of Agriculture provides assistance for: the promotion of shade-grown coffee in Columbia as a means to increase bird habitat.; biotechnology outreach; and technical assistance for food distribution.
- The Department of Treasury supports the Government of Colombia's democratic governance and economic reform by assisting *Superintendencia Bancaria de Columbia* (Superbancaria) in its role to regulate and supervise the country's banking system and Fondo de Garantias de Instituciones Financieras (Fogafin), the Colombian deposit guaranty agency.

2003 Total Net ODA \$802M

Bilateral Donors \$768M
Multilateral Donors \$34M

Top Bilateral Donors





Congo (Brazzaville)

Country Overview

The Congo's economy is based primarily on its petroleum sector, which is by far the country's major revenue earner. Between 1994-96, the prospects for building the foundation of a healthy economy were better than at any time in the previous 15 years. Congo took a number of measures to liberalize its economy, including reforming the tax, investment, labor, timber, and hydrocarbon codes. This reform program came to a halt, however, in early June 1997 when war broke out, and the return of armed conflict in 1998-99 hindered economic reform and recovery. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who declared himself President in 1997, has moved forward on improved governance, economic reforms, and privatization, as well as on cooperation with international financial institutions. In 2002-03 Congo privatized key parastatals, primarily banks, telecommunications, and transportation monopolies, to help improve a dilapidated and unreliable infrastructure. As of the end of 2003, Congo remained in discussion with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding fiscal changes that need to be further advanced to secure an IMF program. Congo is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa, with 70 percent of its total population living in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, or along the 332-mile railway that connects them. Relations between the United States and the government of President Sassou-Nguesso are strong, positive, and cooperative.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID			0.8
Food Aid			3.6
Other Economic Assistance		0.5	1.1
Total (in millions)	0.0	0.5	5.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

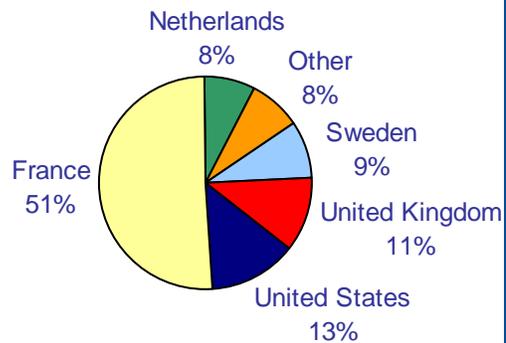
USG Agency Highlights

- Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The USDA supports programs to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin. USDA's Food for Progress program increases production and marketing capacity of home gardens through low interest loans; uplifts Congolese women through micro-enterprise development, and provides vocational training skills to ex-militia and displaced persons.

2003 Total Net ODA \$74M

Bilateral Donors \$34M
 Multilateral Donors \$40M

Top Bilateral Donors





Congo (Kinshasa)

Country Overview

The DRC is emerging from years of civil war, long-term corruption, and government mismanagement. With the installation of Joseph Kabila as President in January 2001, a political will emerged for intensified movement towards peace, greater stability, and improved economic management. In 2003 peace agreements among all former belligerents were reached, a new Transitional Government was formed, and uninvited foreign forces left the Congo. National elections are scheduled for 2005. Poverty and despair still characterize the lives of most Congolese. The infant and under-five mortality rates are 126 and 213 per 1,000 live births respectively. The maternal mortality ratio, among the highest in the world, is 1,289 deaths per 100,000 live births. Life expectancy is estimated at only 46 years for men and 51 years for women. The estimated 55 million Congolese subsist at a per capita Gross Domestic Product of \$107. An estimated 3.4 million people are internally displaced by armed conflict that still continues in parts of eastern DRC. The average literacy rate for the country is 68 percent (82 percent for males and 56 percent for females.) Persistent discrimination against women severely undercuts development prospects. Human rights atrocities and the regular use of child soldiers continue, particularly in the eastern portion of the country. Given its size, population, and resources, the Congo is an important player in Africa and of long-term interest to the United States.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor	21.7	59.8	71.5
Food Aid	35.9	16.7	43.8
Other Economic Assistance	1.0	5.9	5.9
Total (in thousands)	58.6	82.3	121.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

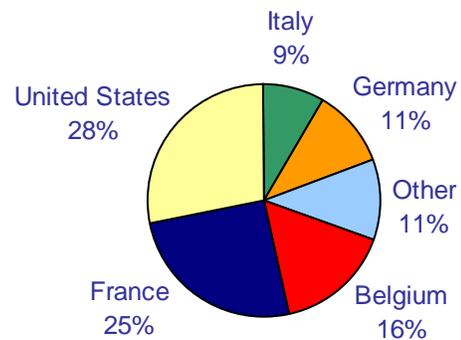
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, addresses food security through emergency food assistance. USAID works towards improving health status and the health care delivery system; promoting stability, strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, promoting the development of a politically active civil society, and protecting vulnerable and war affected children and orphans; and supporting seed multiplication, training for extension services, improving market access, and providing micro-credit to rural producers and marketers.

2003 Total Net ODA \$5,306M

Bilateral Donors \$5,010M
 Multilateral Donors \$297M

Top Bilateral Donors





Cote d'Ivoire

Country Overview

In September 2002, opposition forces launched an uprising in Abidjan marking the beginning of nearly four months of intermittent fighting between several opposition groups and the Government of the Côte d'Ivoire (GoCI). Despite ongoing peace efforts, violent clashes between opposition forces, GoCI, French troops, and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping forces have continued since December 2002. According to the U.N., as many as one million Ivoirians could be internally displaced as a result of the conflict. Cote d'Ivoire is among the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for these products and to weather conditions. Despite government attempts to diversify the economy, it is still heavily dependent on agriculture and related activities, which engage roughly 68 percent of the population. Social indicators are low. In 2002, the mortality rate for children under 5 was 191 per 1,000, life expectancy at birth was 45, and the adult literacy rate was 57 percent.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID and Predecessor			3.2
Food Aid	0.2		10.2
Other Economic Assistance	2.9	13.0	9.3
Total (in thousands)	3.1	13.0	22.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

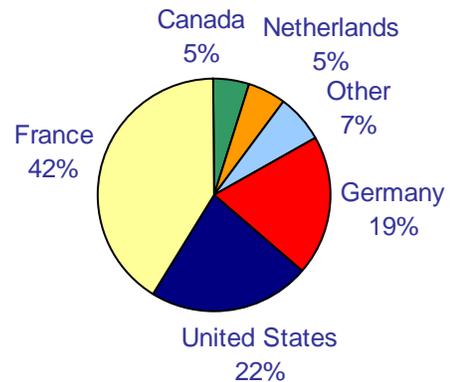
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Cote D'Ivoire to ICRC for the provision of emergency non-food items to vulnerable communities. USAID/OFDA also provided \$383,113 to Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN) in support of emergency health care to rural communities through mobile health clinics. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, addressed food security through emergency food assistance. The Agency also worked towards strengthening and expanding cross-border interventions to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. USAID's cross-border programs took place along trade routes crossing through Cote d'Ivoire.
- USDA Food for Education school feeding program boosted daily attendance and helped focus attention on the quality of education, including good health, hygiene, and nutrition.

2003 Total Net ODA \$357M

Bilateral Donors \$281M
 Multilateral Donors \$76M

Top Bilateral Donors





Croatia

Country Overview

Croatia has made significant, if still fragile, progress toward macroeconomic stability, growth, and strengthening of democratic institutions. Croatia's advancement toward integration into regional and Euro-Atlantic institutions and developing positive relations with other states in Southeast Europe, is essential to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals of improving regional stability in the Balkans and managing transnational threats. In November 2003, a new three-party coalition government, dominated by the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), returned to power. The new government has expressed its commitment to the difficult reform path leading to European Union accession. The early signs are positive. Among the many difficult reform issues, the inefficient and administratively challenged Croatian justice system is one of the most serious. It is a major disincentive to investment, and could be seen as a serious roadblock towards eventual EU accession.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	53.3	47.5	37.6
Other Economic Assistance	0.6	3.6	0.7
Total (in thousands)	53.9	51.1	38.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of State
U.S. Agency for International Development

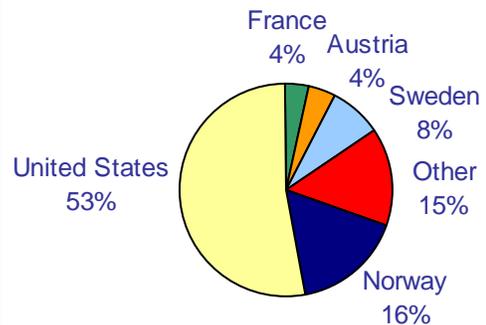
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID assistance programs implement local government reform; strengthen non-governmental organizations (NGOs), facilitate refugee return and reintegration; promote the development of small and medium enterprises and competitive agribusiness; encourage and support privatization of large state owned assets including agrokombinats; and foster regional energy cooperation.

2003 Total Net ODA \$120M

Bilateral Donors \$83M
Multilateral Donors \$37M

Top Bilateral Donors





Cuba

Country Overview

Cuba is one of the most economically and politically repressed countries in the world. The Government of Cuba (GOC) violates fundamental human rights and directly controls mass media, trade unions, universities, and all formal economic activity. The GOC tries to censor all independent sources of information, jamming foreign radio broadcasts, controlling internet access, censoring or banning foreign books, newspapers and magazines, and forbidding the importation of videocassettes and videocassette recorders. During 2002, the GOC increased its repression of human rights groups, independent journalists, and other peaceful democratic activists. Peaceful transition to democracy is the primary U.S. foreign policy interest in Cuba.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	2.8	7.2	6.4
Other Economic Assistance	0.8	1.0	1.1
Total (in millions)	3.6	8.2	7.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U.S. Agency for International Development

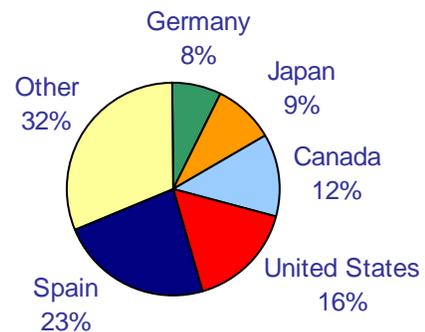
USG Agency Highlights

- To support the goal of a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba, the USAID program focuses on development of civil society through information dissemination. The program provides support to U.S. NGOs and individuals, and encourages them to undertake humanitarian, information-sharing, and civil society-building activities in Cuba with private funds, subject to applicable U.S. Treasury and Commerce Department regulations. Dozens of NGOs have engaged in such activities over the past several years, as well as installing human rights monitors in Cuba.

2003 Total Net ODA \$70M

Bilateral Donors \$60M
Multilateral Donors \$10M

Top Bilateral Donors





Djibouti

Country Overview

Djibouti plays a crucial role in promoting regional stability in East Africa. It hosts the only U.S. military base in Africa and serves as Ethiopia’s main seaport for commercial trade and humanitarian aid. Djibouti has acted as a peace broker between neighboring Eritrea and Ethiopia and supports Yemen’s security needs. However, Djibouti is a potential terrorist target because of its porous borders with Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Middle East, as well as its assistance to the U.S. military. In the past several years, Djibouti has made great strides in developing and implementing a vision to create a modern and stable commercial state. It has liberalized its economy, attracted foreign investment, begun health and education programs, and firmly established a reputation for stability in a volatile region. Nonetheless, because Djibouti has a poor human resource base and lacks commercial infrastructure, many Djiboutians have yet to benefit from these changes.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID			4.2
Food Aid	2.5	1.3	3.4
Total (in thousands)	2.5	1.3	7.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U. S. Agency for International Development

USG Agency Highlights

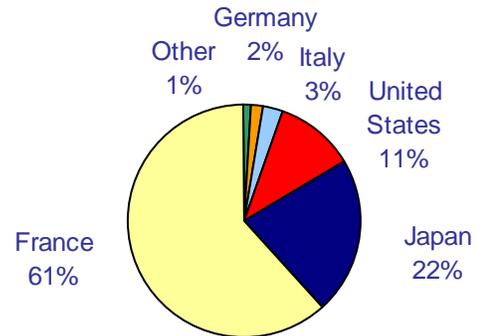
- The USAID program works to improve basic education (grades one through nine), and expand basic health services (targeted toward improving maternal and child care). The program helps to increase access, especially for girls, and improve the quality of schooling. In the health sector, USAID focuses on providing an increased supply of essential health services, improving the quality of services, and enhancing local capacity to sustain health services. As Djibouti is a chronic food deficit country, PL480 assistance supports vulnerable Djiboutians through rural food-for-work activities. Also supported are urban institutional feeding and relief for Somali refugees in Djibouti.

2003 Total Net ODA \$75M

Bilateral Donors \$37M

Multilateral Donors \$38M

Top Bilateral Donors





Dominican Republic

Country Overview

The Dominican Republic (DR) has strong economic, diplomatic, and cultural ties to the U.S. and important links to other Caribbean and Latin American countries. Throughout the 1990s, the Dominican Republic ranked among the fastest growing economies in the Latin American and Caribbean region. During 1991-2000, the economy grew on average by 5.9 percent per year and per capita income increased by 4.1 percent per year. The sustained economic growth over the last 30 years contributed to the welfare of most Dominicans and accelerated poverty reduction. However, the DR currently faces enormous economic and political challenges and crises, including three failed banks; a government fiscal crisis; a currency that has lost half of its value; high inflation rates; a serious shortage of electricity generation which produces sporadic localized black-outs throughout the country; an intense, divisive 2004 presidential campaign; and government corruption. These factors have affected economic growth which was a negative one percent in 2004, according to the World Bank. U.S. national interests include ensuring economic prosperity and security in this strategic partner.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	19.4	18.3	29.0
Food Aid	16.4	0.0	2.5
Other Economic Assistance	6.7	8.5	7.7
Total (in millions)	42.5	26.8	39.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of Labor
 Department of The Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

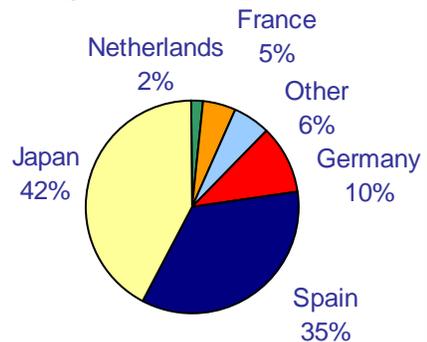
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's program provides assistance to: 1) increase and sustain economic opportunities for all Dominicans, especially the poor; 2) strengthen participatory democracy; and 3) improve the health of vulnerable populations. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Labor provides support through its Combating Child Labor through Education project.
- USDA provides food in underserved areas of the Dominican Republic to establish model community-based school food programs to increase school attendance and improve child nutrition status. A second program improves the health status of children and adults through the provision of milk and other donated commodities.

2003 Total Net ODA \$69M

Bilateral Donors \$61M
 Multilateral Donors \$8M

Top Bilateral Donors





East Timor

Country Overview

The people of East Timor celebrated full independence on May 20, 2002. In the interest of establishing democratic allies and stability in the region, U.S. interests focus on helping the Timorese transition to a stable democratic government and establish a market economy that is open to trade and foreign investment and will create jobs, reduce poverty, and spur positive economic growth. Normalizing East Timor's relationship with Indonesia, its closest neighbor and largest trading partner, and building new trade and investment ties within the region, are also key priorities. Important challenges to overcome are East Timor's limited resources, rural and urban poverty, and increasing urban unemployment that is fed by migration from economically depressed rural areas and significantly contributes to urban unrest and social tension.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	21.2	22.5	23.0
Other Economic Assistance	0.1	1.2	1.2
Total (in millions)	21.3	23.7	24.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U.S. Agency for International Development

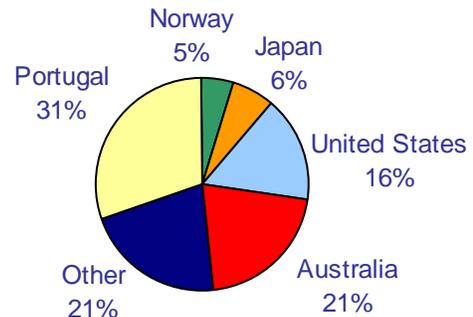
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID activities focus on two objectives: institutional and policy changes that support private sector development including the revitalization of the local economy; and strengthening democracy and good governance.

2003 Total Net ODA \$151M

Bilateral Donors \$128M
Multilateral Donors \$23M

Top Bilateral Donors





Ecuador

Country Overview

Ecuador is situated in the heart of Latin America's most conflicted region, and faces numerous challenges to its long-term development, including low levels of support and confidence in democracy. The country's external debt amounts to 80 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), and the poverty rate remains over 60 percent. A further challenge is the coca/cocaine industry in Colombia, which impinges upon Ecuador's impoverished northern provinces, and creates displaced persons, asylum seekers and refugees from Colombia. Ecuador's biodiversity is under constant threat due to social and economic pressures. Highlighting the population's dissatisfaction with the present social and economic system, emigration increased sharply in 2002. The United States and Ecuador maintain close ties based on mutual interests in: upholding democratic institutions; combating drug-trafficking; combating terrorism; fostering Ecuador's economic development; building trade, investment, and financial ties; combating poverty; and cooperating and participating in inter-American organizations.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	25.9	23.9	28.5
Food Aid	11.9	7.1	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	25.1	52.3	58.7
Total (in millions)	62.9	83.3	87.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of Labor
 Department of State
 Department of The Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

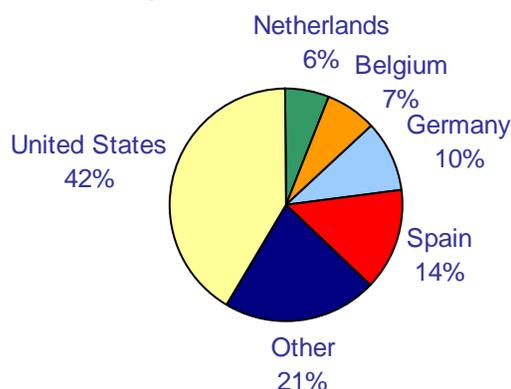
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's program focuses on: a) maintaining democratic institutions; b) combating narco-trafficking and terrorism; c) cooperating in fostering Ecuador's economic development; d) building trade, investment, and financial ties; e) alleviating poverty; and f) participating in inter-American organizations.
- The Department of Labor supports programs that combat child labor.
- USDA's program assists Ecuador in cocoa rehabilitation and natural resource management.

2003 Total Net ODA \$176M

Bilateral Donors \$174M
 Multilateral Donors \$2M

Top Bilateral Donors





Egypt

Country Overview

Egypt, with the largest population and the second largest economy (after Saudi Arabia) in the Arab World, is a strong moderating force in the Middle East and has long been an important U.S. ally. Egypt and the U.S. share strategic interests that include the achievement of stability and peace in the region. Significant development challenges include reducing the population growth rate (the current population is 69.21 million and is projected to rise to 123 million by 2029), high levels of illiteracy and high levels of unemployment. The greatest threat to domestic stability in Egypt results from popular frustration with the country's economic performance and lack of economic opportunity. Approximately one-third of Egypt's 68 million people living below the poverty line.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	408.0	887.4	451.5
Food Aid	0.3	4.0	2.4
Other Economic Assistance	0.5	2.5	6.7
Total (in millions)	408.8	893.9	460.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Federal Trade Commission
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State	

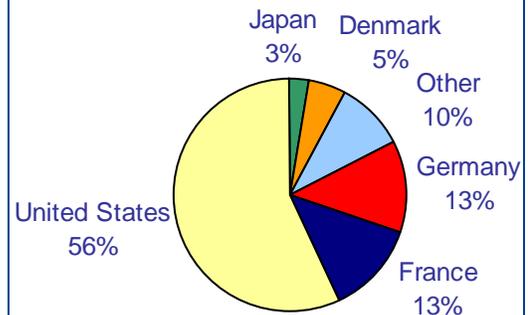
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID/Egypt's program covers six objectives. The strategy's primary focus is on accelerating economic growth - essential to strengthening Egypt as a stable and prosperous U.S. ally. Two objectives emphasize the creation of private sector jobs: strengthening the trade and investment environment; and increasing access to sustainable utility services. Four objectives target the enhancement of the human and natural resource base: improving basic education, strengthening governance and participation, providing health services and upgrading natural resource management.
- USDA supports activities including development of a food safety system for imported meat and the development of agricultural technology.

2003 Total Net ODA \$863M

Bilateral Donors \$777M
 Multilateral Donors \$86M

Top Bilateral Donors





El Salvador

Country Overview

El Salvador has made progress on all fronts in spite of lingering problems caused by Hurricane Mitch and the earthquakes of 2001. El Salvador continues to open its economy, and played an important positive role in helping to conclude CAFTA negotiations with the United States. Despite a decade of positive economic growth and a major decrease in levels of poverty, a declining share of national income distribution for the poor continues to challenge the country. This undercuts progress and calls into question the benefits of an emerging democracy and open economy. Earthquake reconstruction continues but is constrained by declining international assistance and a limited national budget. El Salvador's unique strategic location and strong historical and cultural ties to the U.S. make El Salvador's political and economic stability a vital U.S. interest.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID Assistance	75.7	96.9	44.4
Food Aid	21.7		8.5
Other Economic Assistance	14.8	8.1	8.5
Total (in millions)	112.2	105.0	61.4

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of Health And Human Services
 Department of Justice
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

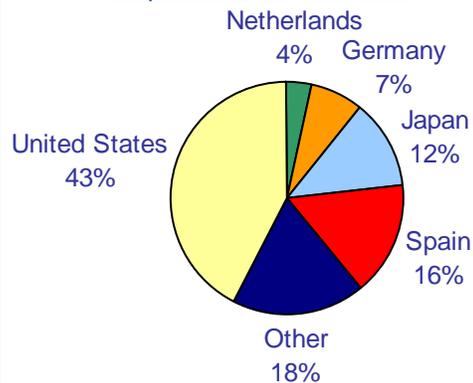
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID focuses on: a) programs addressing economic growth and education; b) democracy and governance; c) child survival and reproductive health; d) access to potable water; and e) earthquake reconstruction. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security through nutrition and earthquake reconstruction and projects.
- USDA provides food in low-income areas of El Salvador to establish model community-based school food program in order to increase school attendance and improve child nutrition status

2003 Total Net ODA \$192M

Bilateral Donors \$171M
 Multilateral Donors \$21M

Top Bilateral Donors





Eritrea

Country Overview

Eritrea is one of the poorest countries in the world and faces enormous development challenges. These include rising poverty, poor macroeconomic and agricultural policy environments, failure to implement the constitution, lack of private sector investment, lack of access to portable water for the majority of the population, chronic malnutrition in children and women of reproductive age, and the potential spread of HIV/AIDS. The border demarcation process is stalled, and as a result, progress is not being made on demobilization and de-mining. In 2003, Eritrea faced the worst drought in its ten-year history as it continued to experience considerable post-conflict and development challenges. Key U.S. interests in Eritrea include: regional stability, combating terrorism, promoting the establishment of a democratic system of governance where human rights and religious freedom are respected, providing humanitarian relief, and encouraging economic development.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	10.2	10.8	16.0
Food Aid	46.0	15.6	83.0
Other Economic Assistance	0.2	1.2	0.8
Total (in millions)	56.4	27.6	99.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U.S. Agency for International Development
 Department of Agriculture
 Department of State

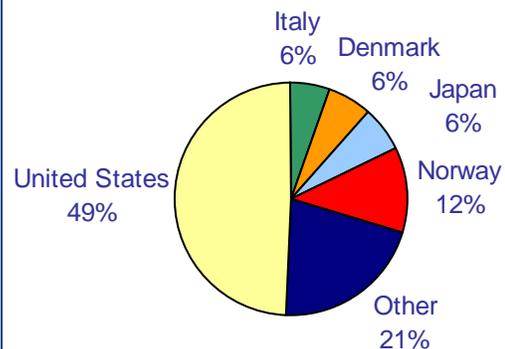
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides assistance in three principal areas: health, education capacity and increasing the food security of poor rural families. USAID administers a substantial food aid program, principally emergency assistance.
- USDA provides Food for Progress assistance to increase agricultural production and improve farmer's income.

2003 Total Net ODA \$308M

Bilateral Donors \$186M
 Multilateral Donors \$122M

Top Bilateral Donors





Ethiopia

Country Overview

The fragility of Ethiopia's social and economic condition was fully demonstrated by the drought of 2002-2003. Today, perpetual emergency in Ethiopia is reflected in the severe malnutrition and excess mortality that exists. This is due to prolonged drought conditions and the deteriorated health and livelihood status that prevents communities from responding to economic and climactic shocks. Additional factors that contribute to this impoverishment include population pressure, HIV/AIDS, land degradation, low international prices for cash crops, crop failure, and poorly developed markets. Ethiopia's significant Muslim population has been underserved by the Government and by international aid programs. U.S. national interests in Ethiopia include: counterterrorism; economic prosperity and security; democracy and human rights; and regional stability.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	42.2	41.5	95.5
Food Aid	150.5	85.3	487.2
Other Economic Assistance	0.4	11.7	12.1
Total (in millions)	193.1	138.5	594.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development
 Department of the Treasury

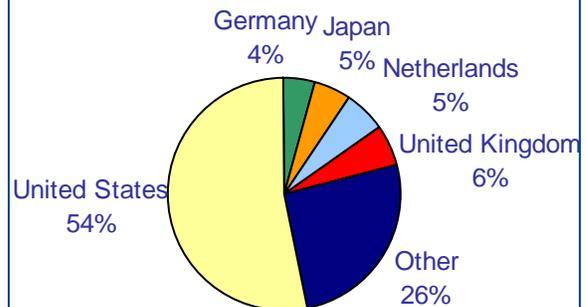
USG Agency Highlights

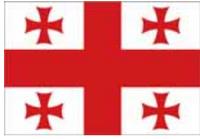
- USAID programs improve health, education, and rural household production and productivity, support development of a more effective civil society and governance system, mitigate the effects of disasters. In 2003, USAID led the successful response to the food emergency that threatened the lives of over 13 million Ethiopians.
- USDA food assistance helped save human life.
- The Department of Treasury provides assistance for reforming financial institutions and improving institutions of economic governance, mobilizing local sources of capital, and facilitating investment from the developed world.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,504M

Bilateral Donors \$1,065M
 Multilateral Donors \$439M

Top Bilateral Donors





Georgia

Country Overview

Since independence Georgia has made impressive strides in laying some of the foundations for a market economy. However, Georgia's political problems have aggravated a difficult economic situation that, in turn, created fertile ground for regime disaffection. Georgia faces major challenges on several fronts. Important among these and of immediate concern are: increased generation of revenues, and controlling widespread corruption; improving the energy situation; and regaining territorial integrity. These challenges have contributed to deteriorating living standards; difficulties in uniform implementation of laws and regulations; arbitrary application of taxes; and a large shadow economy, which hampers economic growth by depriving the government of much-needed tax revenue; and weak institutions that limit the ability of the state to govern. Georgia's development as a stable, democratic country, increasingly integrated into the global economy, is a key U.S. national interest at this crossroads linking Russia, Iran, and Turkey.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	106.4	92.0	59.2
Food Aid	19.7	6.3	10.9
Other Economic Assistance	2.2	3.1	3.6
Total (in millions)	128.4	101.4	73.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

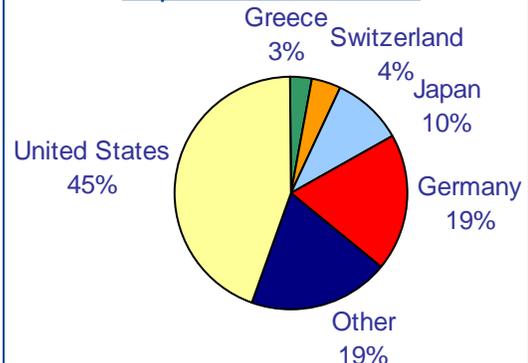
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs help lay the legal foundation for private enterprise, strengthen the energy sector's regulatory structures, promote the rule of law, control corruption, increase cooperation between communities and elected officials, and improve health and social services. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- With funding from the Department of State, the USDA is helping Georgia improve the quality of its agricultural products.
- The USDA Forest Service provides assistance in landscape planning and protected area management.

2003 Total Net ODA \$251M

Bilateral Donors \$168M
 Multilateral Donors \$83M

Top Bilateral Donors





Ghana

Country Overview

Ghana plays a key role in promoting political and economic stability in the region, as exemplified by the actions taken in stabilizing the situations in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire under the ECOWAS chairmanship of President Kufuor. The country is making significant progress on the economic front by controlling expenditures and monetary growth, maintaining a stable exchange rate, lowering inflation and interest rates, promoting investment, addressing structural deficiencies in the energy and infrastructure sectors, and strengthening good governance and transparency. However, cumbersome government requirements are serious obstacles to business development. As well, decentralization is still a work in progress, and local governance capacity remains low. Increases in health and education spending by the government have not readily led to improvements in these sectors. Challenges in the health sector include maintaining a focus on the poor, scaling up community-based health planning and services, and re-distributing health staff to deprived areas. Two key challenges facing the education sector are how to improve accountability within the system and how to maximize the use of scarce resources.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	42.1	31.2	45.4
Food Aid	19.8	12.6	26.9
Other Economic Assistance	3.0	4.8	5.2
Total (in millions)	64.9	48.6	77.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

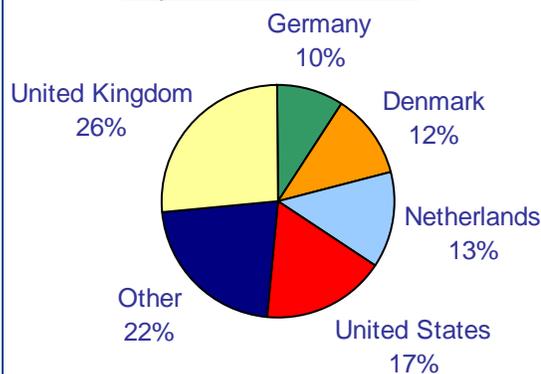
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's strategy in Ghana focuses on enhancing good governance and decentralization, increasing private sector-led economic growth, improving primary education, controlling HIV/AIDS, and improving the quality and coverage of family planning and maternal and child health. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- With USAID funding, the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service has helped food producers and processors comply with U.S. and European quality standards, implemented a regional trade policy reform program, and provided training on various agricultural topics. The USDA Forest Service has also helped develop strategic actions for fire management.
- Through the USDA-run Global Food for Education program, the World Food Program has used take-home rations as an incentive for parents to allow their daughters to attend classes.
- The African Development Foundation provided assistance in the areas of industry and trade, health, and local NGO capacity building.
- Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform. It has helped the Ghanaian government develop and implement public financial management processes, helped to mobilize local sources of capital, and facilitated foreign investment.

2003 Total Net ODA \$854M

Bilateral Donors \$492M
 Multilateral Donors \$362M

Top Bilateral Donors





Guatemala

Country Overview

Guatemala has the largest economy and population in Central America. Still struggling to recover from its 36-year civil war, the country suffers from pervasive poverty (56 percent) and an unequal distribution of income. It ranks among the worst in the region for life expectancy, infant mortality, maternal mortality, and chronic malnutrition. Only three out of every 10 school-age children graduate from the sixth grade. Agriculture, which employs the majority of the poor, was particularly hard hit from the combined impacts of the worldwide economic downturn and crises in the world coffee and cardamom markets. U.S. national interests in Guatemala include containing illegal migration, organized crime, and narco-trafficking, strengthening democracy, fulfilling the Peace Accords, and building trade capacity. Strengthening Guatemala's weak governmental institutions and fostering broad-based economic growth are essential to effective collaboration in addressing illegal migration, organized crime, drug trafficking, and other potential threats to homeland security. A free and fair national election in 2003, leading to a peaceful transition in power, is a major step in this direction.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	37.8	39.7	42.9
Food Aid	28.1	25.8	39.4
Other Economic Assistance	8.9	9.4	9.6
Total (in millions)	74.9	74.9	91.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of the Interior
- U.S. Agency for International Development

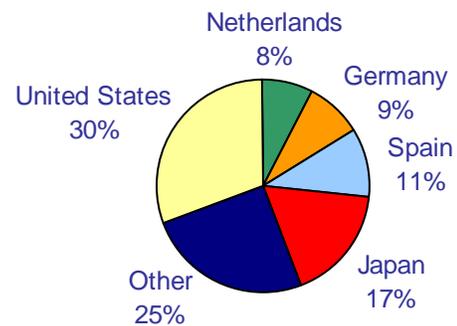
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID works to address U.S. national interests, as well as to reinforce democracy and the rule of law, improve the quality of basic education and the health of rural families, and increase trade, rural incomes, and food security while improving natural resource management and conservation. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance
- The Department of Labor works in the areas of child labor, including combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- With USAID funding, the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service provides technical assistance in agriculture and natural resource management.
- The USDA FAS is also implementing a school feeding program and a community-based health program, as well as working to promote the health of Mayan women and children.

2003 Total Net ODA \$247M

Bilateral Donors \$217M
Multilateral Donors \$30M

Top Bilateral Donors





Guinea

Country Overview

Guinea is a moderate Muslim country that maintains a moderate, secular orientation in its foreign policy. Its stability is important to resolving conflicts in a volatile region (its neighbors include Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Liberia) and to preventing potential security threats. Since the fall of Sekou Toure's socialist regime in 1984, Guinea has made only minimal progress in instituting the fundamental reforms needed to boost its economy, expand social services, and maintain steady international aid. Moreover, political will to continue reforms has severely diminished in recent years. Corruption and favoritism, unstable borders, questionable political stability, and lack of control and transparency in managing budget resources continue to hamper development progress and severely discourage needed foreign and domestic investment. Guinea continues to rank among the poorest countries in the world, and the quality of life for the average Guinean is considered among the lowest in the world. Life expectancy is 48.5 years, rates of HIV/AIDS infection, infant mortality, and maternal mortality are high, and only 38 percent of the adult population is literate (15 percent for women).

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	18.5	22.9	26.6
Food Aid	12.1	10.2	10.6
Other Economic Assistance	3.1	12.1	11.7
Total (in millions)	33.7	45.2	48.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

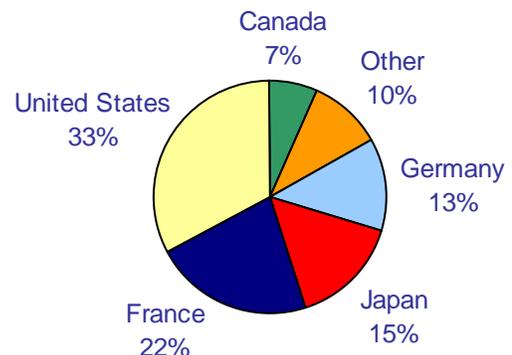
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID focuses on increasing economic growth and rural incomes, improving natural resources management, promoting good governance, strengthening civil society, improving the health and welfare of mothers and children, slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and providing quality basic education. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid to Guinea.
- The Department of the Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Guinea with the development and implementation of public financial management processes. Its work has helped the capacity of the Ministry of Finance.
- The African Development Foundation designed a "Pockets of Poverty" program to speed up development in the 12 poorest areas of the country, recognizing that effective infrastructure investment decisions have to go beyond artificial administrative boundaries or rural communities.

2003 Total Net ODA \$252M

Bilateral Donors \$135M
 Multilateral Donors \$118M

Top Bilateral Donors





Guyana

Country Overview

Guyana is one of the western hemisphere's poorest countries, with roughly 35 percent of its population living below the poverty line. Development challenges include a declining economy, a high level of debt, rising crime and insecurity, continued out-migration of skilled workers, narcotics trafficking, and a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic. The country also has one of the lowest indicators of health status among Caribbean countries. Its development continues to be impeded by ethnic and political polarization, which negatively affects almost every sphere of national life and periodically leads to government paralysis as it did during the minority party's boycott of parliament from February 2002 to May 2003. While the two dominant parties have since agreed on a broad range of constitutional reforms that could have a positive influence in democratization and restoration of the economy, the government has moved slowly to implement these reforms. The U.S. has a vested interest in democracy and human rights, regional stability and economic growth, stemming the flow of narcotics and illegal immigrants, and humanitarian and strategic concern for Guyana's HIV/AIDS epidemic.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	4.6	4.1	6.9
Food Aid	10.2		
Other Economic Assistance	0.8	2.3	3.2
Total (in millions)	15.6	6.4	10.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Agency for International Development

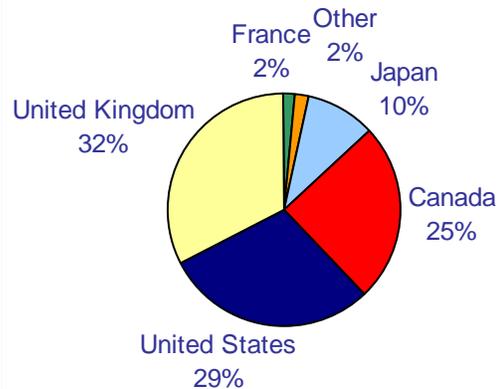
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's development program addresses Guyana's most pressing development challenges. It implements programs on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, conflict resolution, anti-corruption and transparency, civil society and citizen participation, trade related policy reform, and private sector development.

2003 Total Net ODA \$96M

Bilateral Donors \$29M
Multilateral Donors \$67M

Top Bilateral Donors





Haiti

Country Overview

Haiti's presidential crisis of 2004 is the country's most recent chapter in a 200-year history that is marked by political instability and weak institutional capacity, which have resulted in a severely debilitated economy and an impoverished population. Structural and institutional weaknesses have had long-term effects on numerous aspects of Haiti's development, including food security, water and sanitation, health, and nutrition. For many years, Haiti has been the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Its socio-economic profile resembles that of the most destitute nations in the world. Life expectancy is 53, and adult literacy stands at about 52 percent. Few opportunities for formal employment exist, and 76 percent of Haitians live below the poverty line. Private investment has nearly ceased due to a lack of confidence both in the political process and the ability of the state to uphold the rule of law. Exports, mainly of apparel and textiles to the U.S., are a bright spot in Haiti's economy. In addition, international financial institutions that had reduced or terminated their programs in the country have begun to re-engage with the government.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	53.8	31.0	38.7
Food Aid	27.4	23.3	40.3
Other Economic Assistance	4.8	3.5	3.9
Total (in millions)	86.1	57.9	82.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Labor
- U.S. Agency for International Development

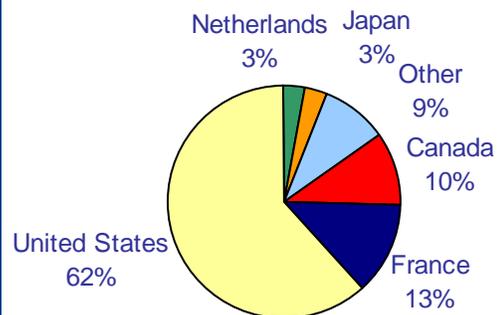
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID directs its resources toward meeting the essential needs of the poorest Haitians. Activities focus on improving health and nutrition, fighting HIV/AIDS, strengthening civil society and democracy, generating employment opportunities and income, and improving education. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid to Haiti.
- With USAID funding, the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service is providing follow-up technical assistance to a Hurricane Georges project assessing soil erosion control practices.
- The USDA FAS also works to improve the health of children and adults in hospitals, orphanages, schools, elderly homes, or homeless through the provision of milk and other donated commodities.
- The Department of Labor is helping to improve working conditions, providing HIV/AIDS workplace education, and protecting children.

2003 Total Net ODA \$204M

Bilateral Donors \$153M
Multilateral Donors \$51M

Top Bilateral Donors





Honduras

Country Overview

About 72 percent of Honduras' population lives in poverty, and many farmers have been negatively impacted by recurring droughts, floods, and low commodity prices. These factors have accelerated migration to urban areas, putting pressure on limited municipal resources. The country's failure to attract the private investment that could provide employment to the burgeoning urban poor exacerbates the country's social problems. The provision of social services remains weak, with centralized decision-making and an administration ineffective and incapable of dealing with serious challenges. Other problems include malnutrition, limited access to quality education, a high rate of HIV/AIDS (50 percent of all cases in Central America), and conflicts over and deterioration of natural resources. Despite these problems, the Government of Honduras is making a significant effort to open its borders to free trade, and is encouraging greater private investment, competitiveness, and exports in the areas of agro-industry, forestry and wood products, tourism, light manufacturing, telecommunications, and energy.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	27.3	30.4	44.9
Food Aid	14.0	8.3	18.3
Other Economic Assistance	5.4	5.7	7.1
Total (in millions)	46.6	44.4	70.4

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

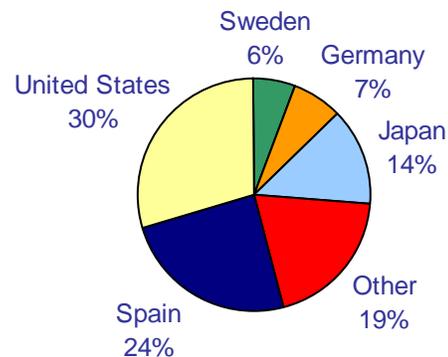
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's work focuses on economic productivity and development, sustainable use of natural resources, reduced vulnerability to disaster, improved health and food security, reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence, and increased rule of law and government transparency.
- The USDA is promoting the production, processing and marketing of high-quality coffee, plantains and passion fruit. It is also helping raise farmer incomes, providing outreach and support to people with HIV/AIDS, and helping improve the health of vulnerable children and adults.
- The Department of the Treasury is supporting democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Honduras with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

2003 Total Net ODA \$397M

Bilateral Donors \$236M
 Multilateral Donors \$161M

Top Bilateral Donors





India

Country Overview

India, as the world's largest democracy with the world's 11th largest economy, has the potential to be a catalyst for economic growth and development in an unstable region. It is a key U.S. partner in the war on terrorism and an anchor for security and economic growth in South Asia. It is home to over one billion people, roughly one-sixth of the world's population, and its population could reach two billion by 2070 if population growth is not contained. Poverty remains widespread, and a burgeoning HIV/AIDS crisis exists. India accounts for twenty percent of the world's maternal and child mortality, and more than half of the country's children are malnourished. Fewer than half of Indian women are literate. Despite extensive constitutional and statutory safeguards, large sections of the Indian polity remain disadvantaged. Cultural and gender-based discrimination are pervasive. Utilities are unable to provide reliable power, a problem that plagues the economy. Financial insolvency of both power utilities and the state governments that must bail them out contributes significantly to increasing levels of state fiscal deficits.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	59.3	84.1	112.9
Food Aid	79.6	97.5	42.8
Other Economic Assistance	17.0	22.0	24.8
Total (in millions)	155.9	203.7	180.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of Labor
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

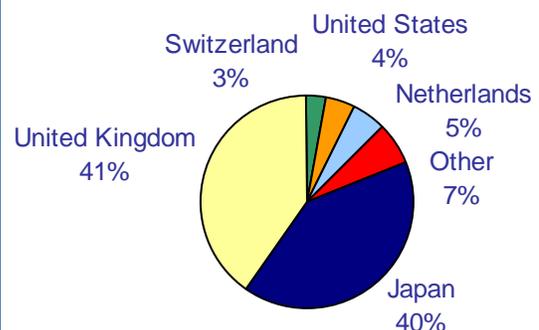
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID program focuses on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, access to clean water and energy, economic growth, basic education, gender equity, and disaster management. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid to India.
- The Department of Labor is helping the Indian government, business, and labor unions take concrete steps to address the problem of HIV/AIDS and the effect it has on workplaces and workers. It also works to protect children and the rights and safety of workers.
- USDA collaborates with India on agricultural economics research, particularly on wheat markets and biotechnology policy.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency provided assistance to help host country project managers develop infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

2003 Total Net ODA \$942M

Bilateral Donors \$388M
 Multilateral Donors \$555M

Top Bilateral Donors



Indonesia

Country Overview

Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim-majority country, and the outcome of its democratic transition has profound implications for the region. The country has made great strides over the past six years in transforming itself from an authoritarian government to a democracy and is beginning to tackle terrorism. As the world's fourth most populous country, with abundant natural resources and access to key shipping lanes, Indonesia is a potentially important trading partner. Despite Indonesia's achievements, serious challenges remain. Decentralization has shifted responsibility for the delivery of essential human services to more than 400 local governments, most of which are ill-prepared to take on these responsibilities. More than 40 million Indonesians live in poverty with limited access to adequate health services, food, clean water, and effective sanitation. The country's education system is in crisis, and hundreds of thousands of Indonesians continue to suffer from ethnic and religious conflict and natural disasters, including the catastrophic tsunami that struck in December 2004. U.S. strategic interests include fighting terrorism; preserving regional stability in Asia; strengthening democratic principles, the rule of law and respect for human rights; and expanding access for U.S. exports and investment in the fourth largest country in the world.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	120.2	127.9	134.3
Food Aid	35.7	30.7	58.8
Other Economic Assistance	0.2	8.6	5.7
Total (in millions)	156.1	167.2	198.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Treasury
Department of Justice	Federal Trade Commission
Department of Labor	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State	
Department of the Interior	

USG Agency Highlights

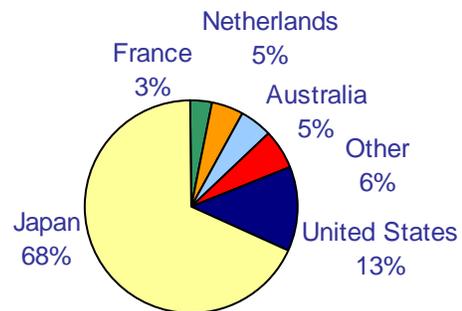
- USAID programs focus on supporting democratic reform and strengthening local government, as well as improving health and nutrition, natural resource management, disaster mitigation and reconstruction, water supply and sanitation, and economic growth. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid to Indonesia.
- The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service works to improve the health and nutrition of school-age children.
- With Department of State financing, the USDA FAS has conducted a workshop to garner support of the U.S. position on biotechnology.
- The Department of Labor works in the areas of anti-trafficking, including post-tsunami counseling to traumatized children, HIV/AIDS workplace education, child labor, and protecting workers' rights.
- The Department of the Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Indonesia with the development and implementation of public financial management processes. It has helped revise public debt laws and helped develop an investigation unit within the Ministry of Finance and Tax Department.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,743M

Bilateral Donors \$1,581M

Multilateral Donors \$163M

Top Bilateral Donors





Country Overview

Reconstruction and development continue to take place in Iraq in spite of ongoing violence throughout the country since the successful ouster of Saddam Hussein in spring 2003. Voting took place in most of the country at the end of January 2005 and a democratically-elected government was installed to oversee the writing of the country's constitution. Significant political, economic and social challenges face Iraq, not the least of which is establishing security and government control over the entire territory of the country. USG ODA began following the cessation of major combat operations in early May 2003 when the U.S. Government deployed a multi-agency disaster assistance response team (DART) to the region to assess and respond to humanitarian needs and to help coordinate the emergency relief effort. Soon after, USAID established an official mission as well as offices throughout the country and in neighboring countries to provide regional support. Numerous USG agencies are involved in the reconstruction and development of the country. The reconstruction and development of a stable, democratic Iraq that does not support terrorism remains an important national interest of the United States.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID			392.9
Food Aid			210.2
Other Economic Assistance	0.2		3,514.2
Total (in millions)	0.2	0.0	4,117.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture Department of State
 Department of Defense U.S. Agency for International
 Department of Health Development
 and Human Services
 Department of Labor

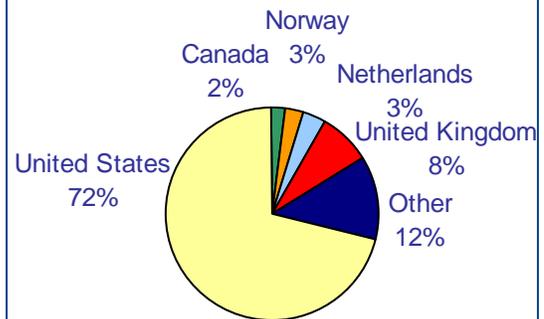
USG Agency Highlights

- Through the Commodity Credit Corporation's direct sales program, USDA provides funding for programs that save lives by maintaining the current level of food supply as well as maintain and prevent deterioration of the population's nutritional status.
- The Department of Labor provides funds for the retraining of veterans.
- USAID provides funds and technical assistance for agriculture, community development, economic governance, education, elections, environment, food security, health, local governance, telecommunications and transportation infrastructure.

2003 Total Net ODA \$2,266M

Bilateral Donors \$2,180M
 Multilateral Donors \$86M

Top Bilateral Donors





Israel

Country Overview

In June 2002, US President Bush laid out a "road map" for resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which envisions a two-state solution. However, progress toward a permanent status agreement has been undermined by Palestinian-Israeli violence ongoing since September 2000. The conflict may have reached a turning point with the election in January 2005 of Mahmoud Abbas as the new Palestinian leader following the November 2004 death of Yasir Arafat. Issues such as the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as on-going conflict with Syria in the Golan Heights and *Hezbollah* in Lebanon continue to be formidable challenges to regional peace. Since 1990, Israel's economy has become increasingly sophisticated and technologically advanced, including a high-tech sector, the opening of new markets to Israeli exports, and record levels of tourism. With the downturn in the global economy, problems in the high tech sector and the worsening security situation, Israel now faces growing unemployment and declining tax revenues. In addition to the obvious effect on tourism, the violence has had a strong impact on foreign investment and overall economic confidence. The United States is the largest bilateral donor to Israel and the Government of Israel's political and economic stability continues to be a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	838.2	720.0	597.3
Food Aid			
Other Economic Assistance			0.1
Total (in millions)	838.2	720.0	597.4

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of State
U.S. Agency for International Development

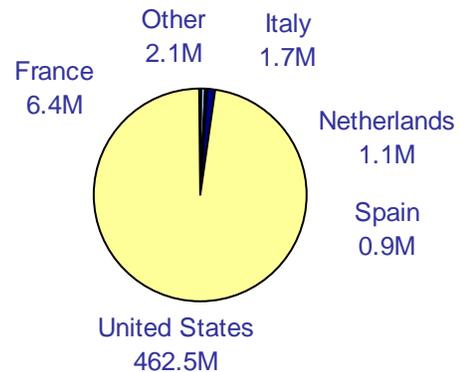
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides funds for Israel to repay debt to the U.S., including re-financed Foreign Military Sales debt, and to purchase goods and services from the United States. The U.S. continues to encourage Israel to reduce government spending and deficits, improve tax and public wage structures, increase privatization, reform labor markets, and continue to liberalize its trade regime.
- USAID also funds the collaborative research of scientists from Israel and the U.S. working with their counterparts in developing countries throughout the world on topics relevant to the needs of the developing countries as well as a competitive grants program that supports joint research projects between Arab and Israeli scientists on topics relevant to the development of the Middle East region. Projects include water resource management for agricultural and other uses, development of new crops, protection against agricultural pests, protection of the environment, development of aquatic resources, and the study of diseases and other health threats common to many developing countries.

2003 Total Net OA \$440M

Bilateral Donors \$438M
Multilateral Donors \$2M

Top Bilateral Donors





Jamaica

Country Overview

Jamaica, the third largest island in the Caribbean, is also one of the poorest countries in the region. Its precarious macro-economic climate is greatly threatened by a widening fiscal deficit and high levels of external and domestic debt. Environmental degradation and resource depletion are additional constraints to sustainable growth, while recurring natural disasters, especially frequent floods, destroy and divert investment resources. Jamaica has the third highest murder rate in the world as well as significant amounts of domestic violence. These high crime rates are symptoms of much more fundamental social ills such as weakened family structures, poor education, high unemployment, and a failed justice system. The quality of primary education remains generally low in the public school system, due mainly to a shortage of resources. Jamaica's HIV/AIDS are finally showing positive trends, due to concentrated and sustained interventions from both the private and public sectors. The prevalence rate among those in their most productive years, however, continues to increase at an alarming rate. The U.S. national interests in Jamaica stem from its proximity to the United States, national security concerns, and the threat from transnational crime and drugs that have found a secure operating environment in Jamaica.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	13.4	15.1	20.8
Food Aid	6.9		
Other Economic Assistance	4.1	5.2	4.7
Total (in millions)	24.4	20.4	25.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

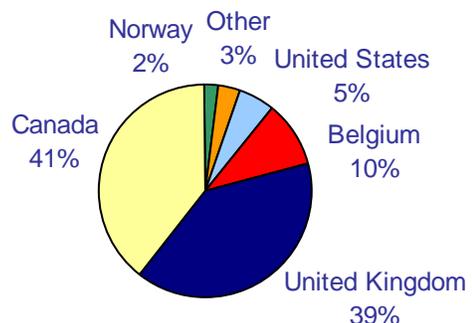
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID program addresses joblessness, economic concerns, basic education and human capacity, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, reproductive health, environmental degradation, natural disasters, and citizen security and participation.
- The USDA provides milk and other commodities to help improve the health of vulnerable children and adults that are homeless or in hospitals, orphanages, schools, or elderly homes.

2003 Total Net ODA \$3M

Bilateral Donors \$1M
 Multilateral Donors \$2M

Top Bilateral Donors





Jordan

Country Overview

Jordan plays a pivotal role in promoting Middle East stability, combating terrorism, and serving as a model of political and economic reform. The United States is committed to helping Jordan overcome its various development challenges. Jordan is one of the ten most water-deprived countries in the world. It also has one of the highest fertility rates in the region straining marginal natural resources and posing serious challenges for economic growth, environmental sustainability, and overall stability. In addition, the education system does not prepare its citizens for the needs of the workplace. Unemployment is officially estimated to be about 15 percent, and underemployment and lack of marketable job skills among entrants into the workforce are serious problems.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	149.5	234.8	957.7
Food Aid	36.3		20.0
Other Economic Assistance	2.3	5.1	2.6
Total (in millions)	188.1	239.9	980.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of Justice
 U.S. Agency for International Development
 Department of State

USG Agency Highlights

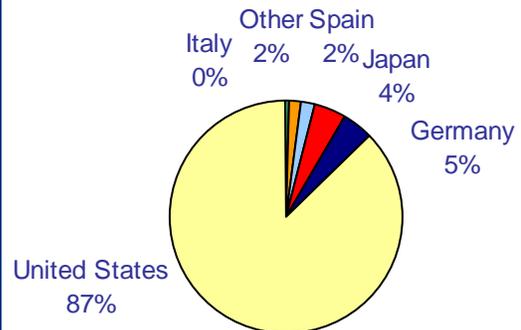
- USAID provides strategic support to Jordan in improving water resources management, reproductive and primary healthcare, and increasing economic opportunities for Jordanians.
- USDA provides assistance in promoting more efficient crop production and water usage.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,227M

Bilateral Donors \$1,092M

Multilateral Donors \$134M

Top Bilateral Donors





Kazakhstan

Country Overview

Kazakhstan has made significant economic progress since independence, surpassing other former Soviet countries in macro-economic reform. With a per capita GDP of close to \$1,600 and rapid GDP growth, Kazakhstan is the wealthiest of the Central Asian republics. However, the economy remains dominated by oligarchic interests. Income and social disparities between urban and rural areas are large and growing. The government has been unable to attract foreign investment outside the energy sector due to trade barriers and inadequate legislative frameworks and rule of law to support businesses. Kazakhstan's political environment has exhibited little progress since independence. The government harasses and silences its most outspoken critics in attempts to maintain control over society. A recently passed political parties law effectively narrows the political spectrum due to stringent re-registration requirements. Rule of law suffers due to the absence of a properly functioning legal framework and an independent judiciary. Low levels of investment in the health sector, as well as an ineffective health delivery system have resulted in unprecedented declines in life expectancy and health status. A tremendous resurgence of infectious diseases is taking place in Kazakhstan, which poses an immediate threat to the sustainability of the country's transition. Kazakhstan's tremendous oil and gas resources, and strategic location make it not only a major player in the war on terrorism, but also the key to economic development for Central Asia. The growing infectious disease rates in Kazakhstan also explain U.S. interest in the country.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	44.0	51.4	42.5
Other Economic Assistance	2.7	2.8	2.7
Total (in millions)	46.7	54.3	45.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Labor
 Department of State
 US Agency for International Development

USG Agency Highlights

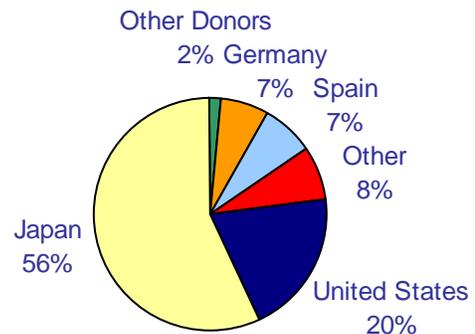
- USAID provides strategic assistance to Kazakhstan in improving tax and budget policies, strengthening democratic culture, improving the environment for small and medium businesses, improving management of natural resources, and enhancing healthcare.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in employment promotion and building government capacity.

2003 Total Net ODA \$254M

Bilateral Donors \$240M

Multilateral Donors \$14M

Top Bilateral Donors





Kenya

Country Overview

As the dominant economy in the Horn of Africa and a center for commercial and economic activity in a regional market of nearly 200 million people, Kenya has the potential to promote economic growth and stability throughout the region. Restoring economic prosperity and combating poverty remain tremendous challenges in Kenya, magnified by the burden of disease, particularly malaria and HIV/AIDS. The decline in Kenya's per capita income growth is a reflection of poor governance by the previous government, a culture of corruption, mismanagement of the economy and, as a result, declining domestic and international investment in recent years. The 2002 installation of a new government presents the opportunity to build upon a strong foundation and expand Kenya's role as an economic engine for the region. This new government promises to move toward market-based policies to create a favorable climate for the private sector and investment. Kenya is a high priority country for the United States in terms of regional stability and the fight against terrorism. Other important U.S. foreign policy interests in Kenya include supporting democratization, encouraging economic growth and combating HIV/AIDS.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	33.6	47.3	68.3
Food Assistance	87.0	22.8	38.8
Other Economic Assistance	4.4	28.2	19.4
Total (in millions)	125.0	98.3	126.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 US Agency for International Development

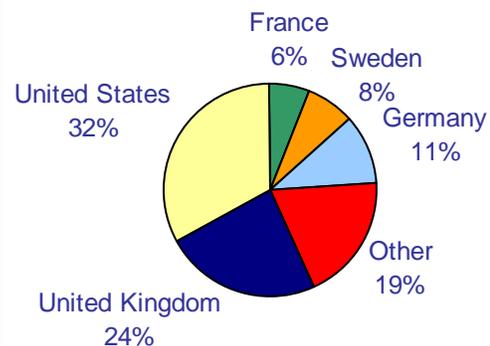
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Kenya in health and HIV/AIDS, improving natural resource management, enhancing governmental institutions, and increasing rural household incomes. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid.
- USDA provides assistance in supporting sustainable forestry and preserving natural resources.

2003 Total Net ODA \$468M

Bilateral Donors \$321M
 Multilateral Donors \$147M

Top Bilateral Donors





Korea, North

Country Overview

For four decades after the end of the Korean War in 1953, U.S. strategy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, commonly referred to as North Korea) was relatively simple: deter an attack on South Korea, an approach that included a freeze on virtually all forms of economic contact between the United States and North Korea. In the 1990s, two developments led the United States to rethink its relationship with North Korea: North Korea's progress in its nuclear weapons program and massive, chronic food shortages in North Korea. In response, the United States in 1995 began providing the DPRK with foreign assistance, which has totaled over \$1 billion. This aid has consisted of energy assistance through the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), food aid, and a small amount of medical supplies.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	0.3		0.3
Food Assistance	87.0	27.4	37.7
Other Economic Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (in millions)	87.2	27.4	37.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 US Agency for International Development

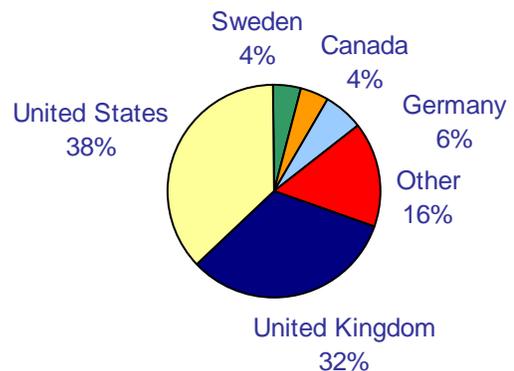
USG Agency Highlights

- Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance. USAID provided grants to UNICEF and to the WFP for emergency food assistance and to support an independent Food Program Observer.
- The USDA provides food assistance to North Korea.

2003 Total Net ODA \$167M

Bilateral Donors \$115M
 Multilateral Donors \$52M

Top Bilateral Donors





Kyrgyzstan

Country Overview

Kyrgyzstan was the first Central Asian republic to undertake meaningful economic and social reform. It inherited one of the least competitive economies of the former Soviet Union, with relatively few natural resources other than water. While it has good agricultural and tourism potential, it is severely handicapped by protectionist measures and corruption in neighboring countries, both of which impede exports. Internal corruption is also a very serious and growing constraint. The most critical question at this juncture is the struggle between reformist elements within the government and those seeking to resist reform, maintain control of the economy by the ruling oligarchy, and avoid revelation of past corrupt practices. The economy is holding its ground, but still faces serious difficulties. The budget is not adequate to address all critical problems. There is often a lack of commitment to follow through with reform recommendations and trade barriers continue to be formidable. Many lucrative businesses and investment projects have been monopolized by a small group of politically well-connected entrepreneurs. A maze of uncodified “fees” continues to constrain free enterprise. In the health and education sectors, the biggest challenges are low budget allocations and few incentives to hire and retain qualified service providers. Kyrgyzstan is a strong U.S. ally in the war on terrorism. The country’s reform agenda directly advances U.S. national interests by promoting economic and democratic reform. Its location at the headwaters of major river systems in Central Asia also enables it to play a pivotal role in regional resource management, such as irrigated agriculture, power generation, and flooding in the downstream countries.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	30.7	64.5	44.9
Food Assistance	2.7		4.3
Other Economic Assistance	1.3	1.4	1.9
Total (in millions)	34.7	65.9	51.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

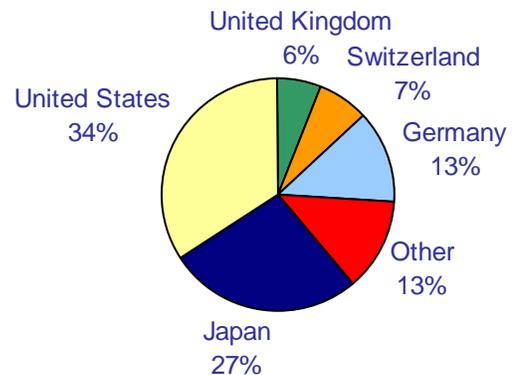
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of State
- US Agency for International Development

USG Agency Highlights

- USAID’s program seeks to improve the legal and regulatory environment for small and medium-sized businesses, improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of local governments, strengthen civil society, improve management in the energy sector, and increase access to preventive and basic health services. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The USDA provides assistance in school nutrition programs and training university instructors at agricultural colleges.
- The Department of State provided assistance to further bi-lateral democracy promotion efforts; promote respect for human rights; and deter human rights violations and spotlight gross violations.

2003 Total Net ODA \$193M

Bilateral Donors \$117M
Multilateral Donors \$76M





Laos

Country Overview

The Government of Laos is one of the few remaining official communist states. The country's economy remains hampered by inadequate infrastructure and deficient health and education services to support its workforce and population. While the government has stated its intention to decentralize control and encourage private enterprise, the transition from a centrally planned and controlled economy to a more market driven one is moving very slowly. The government recognizes that it needs considerable technical assistance, training and donor and private sector investment if it is to modernize its economy and address the critical health, education and employment generation issues. With reforms moving relatively quickly in Vietnam, this may encourage Laos to undertake the necessary reforms, including improving its human rights record, to attract outside support. The continuation of reforms in Vietnam and the increasing availability of Thai broadcasting may create greater incentives for the regime to undertake necessary reforms.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID		2.0	2.0
Food Assistance		1.1	0.7
Other Economic Assistance	4.2	4.2	2.6
Total (in millions)	4.2	7.3	5.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of State
 US Agency for International Development
 Department of the Interior

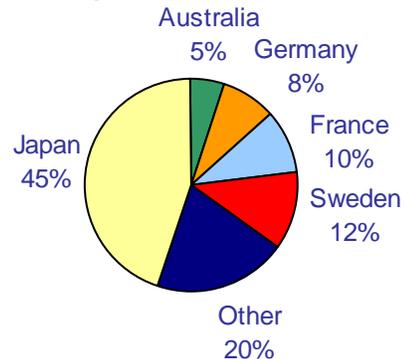
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Laos in the Silk Sector and HIV/AIDS. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid.

2003 Total Net ODA \$301M

Bilateral Donors \$191M
 Multilateral Donors \$110M

Top Bilateral Donors





Lebanon

Country Overview

Still recovering from sixteen years of civil war, Lebanon is making slow progress toward rebuilding its civil institutions, reestablishing the rule of law, and implementing economic reform. Serious challenges remain. The divisiveness in Lebanon’s system of government contributes to Syria’s continued ability to influence and intervene in its political affairs. The economic situation in Lebanon continues to be unfavorable, leading to widening disparities between the rich and the poor, increased rates of unemployment (around 20 percent), and weak marketing of industrial and agricultural products. Years of war have led to chaotic development and little sense of environmental protection and preservation, resulting in polluted air, soil, rivers, and beaches, open dumping, and a lack of control on industrial emissions. The U.S. interests in Lebanon are promoting a stable, independent, democratic, and economically strong Lebanon.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	26.9	10.7	60.8
Food Assistance	23.0		1.8
Other Economic Assistance	0.5	1.8	1.8
Total (in millions)	50.4	12.4	64.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of State
- US Agency for International Development

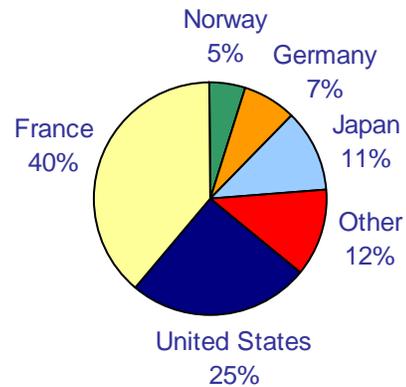
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs focus on tackling political deadlocks and weaknesses, economic stagnation, environmental degradation, and unsustainable water resource management. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The USDA provides assistance in improving student, especially female, attendance and achievement in schools. It also seeks to improve the health and nutrition of disadvantaged students.

2003 Total Net ODA \$231M

Bilateral Donors \$119M
Multilateral Donors \$112M

Top Bilateral Donors





Liberia

Country Overview

In 2003, the Accra Accords peace agreement was signed and the National Transition Government of Liberia was installed. This brought an end to Liberia's 14-year civil war, creating the first chance in years to address the socio-economic factors that feed conflict in Liberia and the region. If positive action is not taken, Liberia could continue to destabilize the region. Key development challenges include the massive displacement of the population, both within the country and to neighboring countries, power devolution into the hands of petty criminals and warlords, and the destruction or neglect of all national institutions. Liberia must establish security, peace, and social and economic reconstruction in the medium term, and must lay the groundwork for longer-term development.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	5.7	7.6	11.4
Food Assistance	5.2	6.0	19.1
Other Economic Assistance	0.2	1.0	9.4
Total (in millions)	11.2	14.6	39.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of State
U.S. Agency of International Development

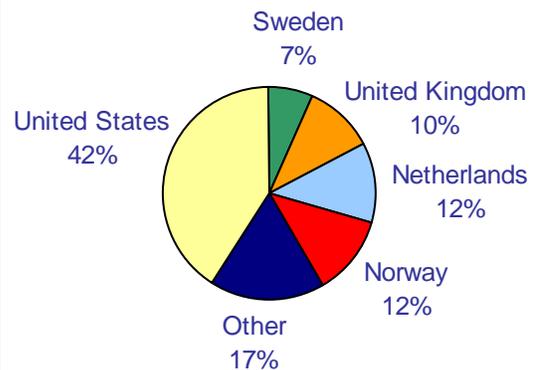
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID is working to reintegrate ex-combatants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and refugees into their communities. In addition, USAID will help to establish the rule of law, develop essential financial management and reporting systems to allow the government to function again, develop civil society, and foster peace, better education and health, and economic livelihoods. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.

2003 Total Net ODA \$107M

Bilateral Donors \$70M
Multilateral Donors \$37M

Top Bilateral Donors





Macedonia

Country Overview

Continued ethnic tensions and a sluggish economy, with no quick solution to the combination of unemployment and poverty, leaves Macedonia fragile and vulnerable to instability and social unrest. Although the economy grew by an estimated 3 percent in 2003, up from the 0.7 percent growth in 2002, it remains weak and last year's growth was narrowly based on a few sectors. Macedonia has successfully implemented a program to stabilize the economy and has also taken key steps to make the economy more export-oriented. The economy does not yet have the flow of private capital funds from domestic and foreign direct investment needed to ensure adequate rates of growth to absorb unemployment. Political uncertainty and foreign investors' lack of confidence continues, and, as a result, per capita foreign direct investment remains one of the lowest in Central and Eastern Europe. Macedonia must overcome numerous hurdles for democratic development. Confidence in democracy is still fragile. Political parties could be more responsive to popular needs, and, patronage and corruption continue to exist. Ordinary citizens, regardless of ethnicity, generally feel alienated by the country's elite-dominated party system, and civil society has not developed to where it can exert significant influence over the political players' actions or function proactively to meet citizens' needs. Lastly, the judiciary remains unable to provide adequate checks and balances in the system of government.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	50.8	58.2	72.1
Other Economic Assistance	3.3	14.5	12.6
Total (in millions)	54.2	72.6	84.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of State
 US Agency for International Development
 Department of Agriculture
 Department of Labor

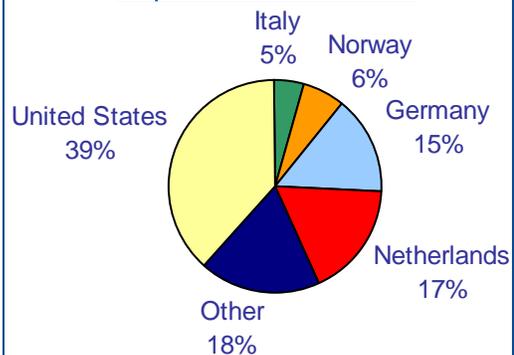
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Macedonia in private sector growth, democratic institutions, mitigating adverse effects of moving toward a market economy, and overcoming Macedonia's balance-of-payments gap.
- The USDA provides assistance to Macedonia for forest fire prevention.

2003 Total Net ODA \$240M

Bilateral Donors \$184M
 Multilateral Donors \$59M

Top Bilateral Donors





Madagascar

Country Overview

United States development assistance to Madagascar is motivated by the country's unique biodiversity, growing importance as a commercial partner, and deep poverty. Madagascar's acute poverty and endemic corruption pose formidable challenges to the efforts of the new government and donors to transform the country. In addition, human, financial, and institutional capacities are weak, causing limited access to often low quality social services, and poor governance of natural resources. These challenges are compounded by uncertainty over the likely impacts of recent policy and leadership changes. However, there are positive signs that the country is stable and economic recovery is underway. Madagascar is expected to reach the Completion Point under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in mid 2004. In addition, it is estimated that GDP growth will be over 9 percent in 2003. On March 14, 2005, the first Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) compact was approved with an MCA-eligible country. The four-year, \$110 million program with Madagascar is designed to increase incomes and create opportunities for rural Malagasy by unleashing domestic investment. USAID's activities in Madagascar focus on democracy and economic growth, health, and the environment.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	20.0	16.9	28.0
Food Assistance	10.1	12.9	15.2
Other Economic Assistance	2.2	2.0	2.3
Total (in millions)	32.4	31.7	45.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

US Agency for International Development
Department of Agriculture

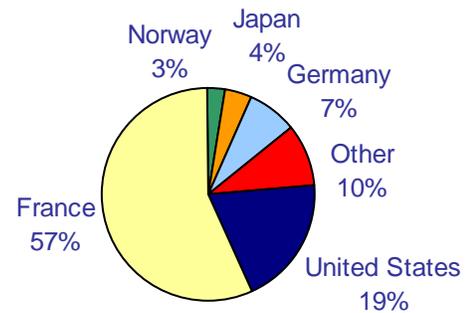
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Madagascar in fostering private initiative, smaller and healthier families, and biologically diverse ecosystems.
- The USDA provides assistance to Madagascar in supporting the Ministry of Water and Forests.

2003 Total Net ODA \$531M

Bilateral Donors \$225M
Multilateral Donors \$306M

Top Bilateral Donors





Malawi

Country Overview

Malawi is a strong U.S. ally and has demonstrated political and economic stability in an unstable region. Malawi supports U.S. interests in regional development and political issues, and recently played a critical role in crisis prevention and conflict resolution efforts in Zimbabwe, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, Malawi's political and economic development is impeded by its landlocked condition, poor transportation network, dependence on a single cash crop (tobacco) for the bulk of export earnings, poor incentives for foreign and domestic investment, a strong legacy of authoritarian leadership, high population growth rate, and low human capacity levels. The food emergency of 2002-2003 exacerbated the problems but, with the relative success of the spring 2003 harvest, Malawi has started to emerge from the food crisis. Other positive signs include Government improvements in fiscal management and economic performance. The USAID program in Malawi focuses on economic prosperity and security, democracy and human rights, and social and environmental issues.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	28.2	34.5	31.9
Food Assistance	3.2	13.9	7.2
Other Economic Assistance	2.2	4.7	5.5
Total (in millions)	33.6	53.1	44.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

US Agency for International Development
 Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services

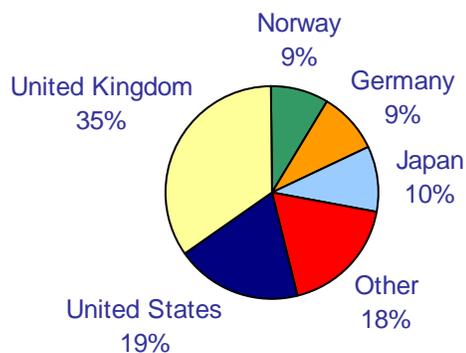
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID assistance promotes economic growth, with an emphasis on agriculture and natural resources management; democracy and governance, particularly through strengthening the accountability of institutions; HIV/AIDS, family planning, health, including infectious diseases, and nutrition; and basic education.
- USDA provides support through its Food for Education program to: increase food production among small farmers; improve access to markets and safe sanitary facilities; and improve capacity and knowledge to mitigate/manage natural disasters.

2003 Total Net ODA \$499M

Bilateral Donors \$316M
 Multilateral Donors \$183M

Top Bilateral Donors





Mali

Country Overview

A large, landlocked Sahelian country with a per capita income of about \$250 and a population of 11.6 million, Mali's economy is based on activities linked to agriculture (cotton, livestock, and cereals) and mining (gold). Mali is increasingly viewed as a stabilizing force in the volatile West Africa region due to its democratic credentials and the commitment of its leadership to regional integration. Local elections were held early in 2004—an important milestone in its far-reaching decentralization plan. However, Mali faces numerous challenges and remains one of the poorest nations. A number of key indicators of social well-being worsened during the period 1996-2001. Among these are: maternal mortality (582 per 100,000 versus 577 per 100,000); fertility (6.8 versus 6.7); and children underweight for age (38 percent versus 30 percent). Marginal improvements were noted in adult illiteracy, life expectancy, infant mortality, and school attendance, although they still remain among the worst in the world. Other challenges include a fragile natural resource environment and high vulnerability to unreliable rainfall, a narrow source of export income, and a still-fragile democracy. Mali's high level of poverty and poor social indicators present the most compelling case for development assistance. Furthermore, the presence of terrorist groups in the country's North could lead to outbreaks of violence both within Mali and in the region, further undermining development.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	35.2	34.9	45.8
Food Aid	2.5	1.8	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	2.5	3.2	6.8
Total (in millions)	40.2	39.9	52.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of the Interior
- US Agency for International Development

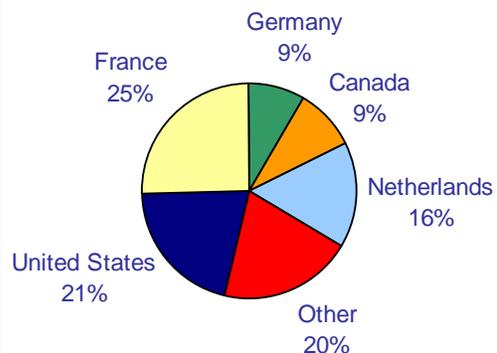
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs in Mali focus on promoting economic opportunity, consolidating democracy, and improving the welfare of the Malian people through improved health and education outcomes.
- The Department of Labor supports an education initiative to address child trafficking.

2003 Total Net ODA \$540M

Bilateral Donors \$272M
Multilateral Donors \$268M

Top Bilateral Donors





Mauritania

Country Overview

In 2003, President Maaouiya Sid'Ahmed Taya won reelection in the third presidential election since the country's first multi-party elections in 1992. Six additional candidates, including Mauritania's first female and first Haratine (former slave family) candidates, represented a wide variety of political goals and backgrounds. Half the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood. Mauritania has extensive iron ore deposits that account for 40 percent of total exports. In the late 1990s, Mauritania initiated a poverty reduction strategy while securing debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Improved relations with the United States accompanied these changes. Mauritania is eligible for U.S. trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), but did not export any products to the US under these benefits during the first half of 2003 (last available data).

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	0.0	0.5	0.2
Food Aid	4.9	4.0	17.9
Other Economic Assistance	1.7	1.7	1.9
Total (in millions)	6.6	6.2	20.0

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

U.S. Agency for International Development

USG Agency Highlights

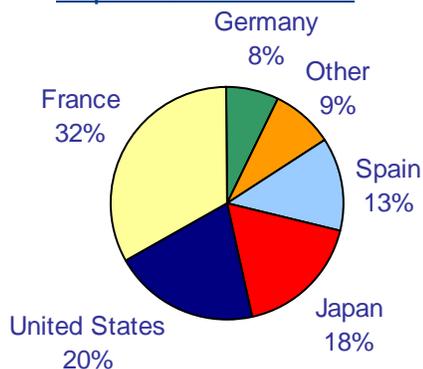
- USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, addresses food security in Mauritania through development projects and emergency food assistance.

2003 Total Net ODA \$260M

Bilateral Donors \$137M

Multilateral Donors \$123M

Top Bilateral Donors





Mexico

Country Overview

In 2001, Mexico was ranked the ninth largest economy in the world. Since the 1994 signing of NAFTA, the country has become the third largest trading partner of the U.S. With a population of 100 million in 2002, the Government of Mexico estimated gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at \$6,884. By comparison, the GDP per capita in Guatemala (population 13 million) in the same period was \$1,642 and in Honduras (population 6.2 million) was \$920. Not all Mexicans are reaping the benefits that extensive trade, international visibility, and close U.S. partnership offer. About 53 percent of all Mexicans—more than 50 million people—had an annual income of less than \$720, and recent economic analysis cited Mexico as having the starkest contrast between rich and poor among all nations in its economic category. The election of President Fox in July 2000 began a new era for Mexico, ending 71 years of one-party rule. Since taking office, the Fox Administration has initiated promising programs to reduce poverty and inequality, improve accountability and governance, protect natural resources, and expand trade benefits to more Mexicans.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	16.1	26.8	31.6
Food Aid	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	34.7	64.9	36.0
Total (in millions)	50.9	91.7	67.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Defense	Federal Trade Commission
Department of Labor	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State	

USG Agency Highlights

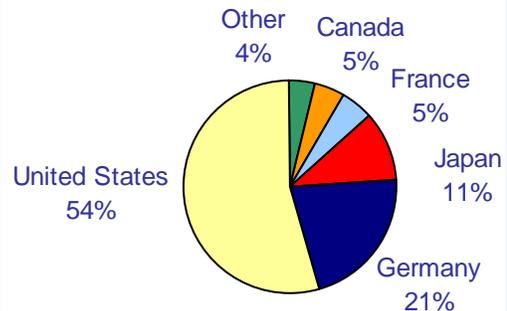
- The USAID program promotes: trade and investment; educational exchange and scholarships; environmental protection; stronger small and micro enterprise sector; better public administration, transparency, and accountability; fewer infectious diseases; and greater competitiveness.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency helps host country project managers develop projects to stimulate economic development and position U.S. companies for future business on these projects. The USTDA funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S., and technical assistance.
- The Department of Labor supports programs that promote employment and target commercial sexual exploitation.
- The Department of Agriculture supports agricultural markets and a variety of environmental programs.

2003 Total Net ODA \$103M

Bilateral Donors \$74M

Multilateral Donors \$29M

Top Bilateral Donors





Moldova

Country Overview

The dismal economic condition of Moldova inherited from the former Soviet Union was worsened with the loss of traditional markets in the East, and a painful economic transition in the 1990's. This transition has proceeded sporadically, and support for reform among the population is not unanimous. Reform has imposed hardships on the Moldovan people, and there is a general perception that the process was tainted with corruption and has become unjustly beneficial for well-positioned and connected individuals. These hardships and perceptions contributed to the electoral success of the Communist Party of Moldova (CPM). Yet under the CPM, the Government of Moldova has demonstrated many of the same behaviors as the previous regime, a preference for regressive tactics that hinder the development of a prosperous society, and corruption remains a serious problem. More than half of the country's population lives in rural areas and makes its living from agriculture related activities. Over 40 percent of Moldovans live in absolute poverty, prompting many to seek employment in other countries, often illegally. In addition, a rise in trafficking has also become a serious problem. Drought conditions during 2003 were reported as the worst since 1945, further exacerbating growth in the agri-business sector and serving as a drag on gross domestic product (GDP) growth for the country. Nevertheless, Moldova has adopted the basic reforms necessary for a market economy and continues to make progress toward developing a viable free-market economy.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	56.8	36.7	20.7
Food Aid	11.8	4.4	18.7
Other Economic Assistance	1.5	1.8	2.3
Total (in millions)	70.0	42.8	41.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

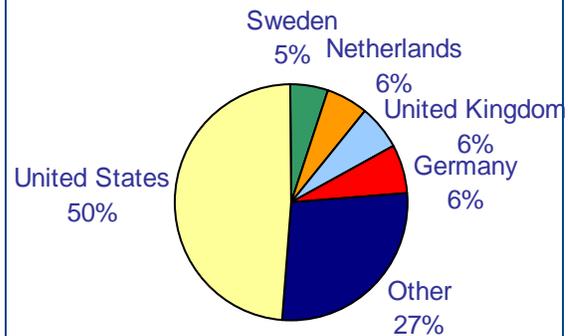
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's assistance concentrates on supporting private enterprise growth to create jobs and generate income; developing effective, responsive, and accountable democratic institutions by strengthening local government autonomy and civil society; and helping create a social safety net to reach vulnerable groups. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides assistance through its Food for Education and Food for Progress programs.

2003 Total Net ODA \$117M

Bilateral Donors \$85M
 Multilateral Donors \$32M

Top Bilateral Donors





Mongolia

Country Overview

Mongolia, a remote and sparsely populated country, provides an important example to other countries in East Asia, Central Asia and elsewhere, on how to manage a challenging economic transition within a democratic political framework. Nine elections have been held over the past decade, three each at the local, parliamentary and presidential level. Governments have been elected to power in free and fair elections and then peacefully relinquished that power following the outcome of subsequent elections. Economically, Mongolia's harsh climate, small market, and lack of infrastructure present formidable challenges. However, the direction and pace of change have been encouraging. Approximately 80 percent of the Mongolian economy is now in private hands, up from virtually nothing at the beginning of the 1990s. Total GDP is estimated at \$1 billion, with mining, tourism, construction, and light industry offering significant economic potential. International investor interest in mining recently increased significantly. Economic growth rates approached 4 percent in 2002 and were expected to exceed 5 percent in 2003. The growing international debt burden--now approaching \$1 billion, or the equivalent of the country's annual GDP--is cause for concern.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	12.0	12.0	10.9
Food Aid	0.0	6.6	4.2
Other Economic Assistance	1.5	2.9	1.8
Total (in millions)	13.5	21.5	16.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

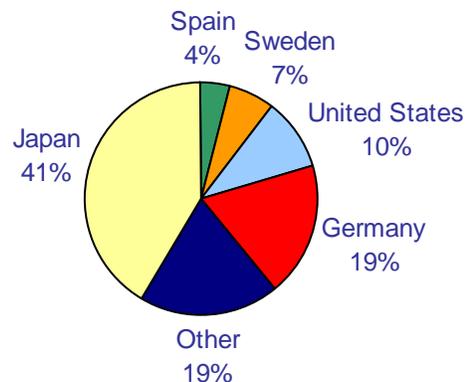
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs focus on private sector-led economic growth and more effective and accountable governance. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides support through the Food for Progress program, which monetizes wheat to generate funds to advance Mongolian herding and agriculture development, promote business and economic development, provide training on market principals and entrepreneurship.

2003 Total Net ODA \$244M

Bilateral Donors \$161M
 Multilateral Donors \$83M

Top Bilateral Donors





Morocco

Country Overview

Morocco is a middle-income country with the human and social development levels of a low-income country. Per capita income is nearly \$1,200, but social indicators rank among the lowest in the region. Despite macroeconomic stability, the creation of jobs has not kept pace with rapid growth in the labor force. About 55 percent of the rural population and 33 percent of the urban population were considered “economically vulnerable” in 2003. The successful negotiation, conclusion, and implementation of a free trade agreement (FTA) between the United States and Morocco, offers an opportunity to bring about major economic reforms and restructuring, supporting U.S. foreign policy interests that include promoting regional stability, economic development, and democratic values. On the political side, Morocco requires a more flexible, competitive, and transparent political order.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	12.1	12.2	15.1
Food Aid	0.6	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	4.8	3.7	9.5
Total (in millions)	17.5	15.9	24.6

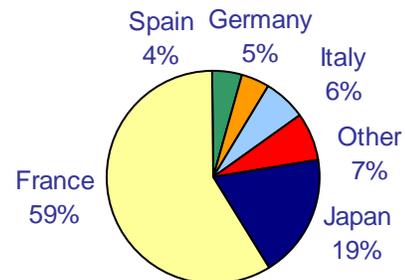
USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Labor
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

2003 Total Net ODA \$493M

Bilateral Donors \$337M
 Multilateral Donors \$156M

Top Bilateral Donors



USG Agency Highlights

- USAID focuses on: 1) increasing opportunities for domestic and foreign investment; 2) improving water resources management; 3) promoting sustainable population, health and nutrition programs; 4) increasing basic education attainment for girls in rural areas; and 5) increased capability and active participation of civil society in support of citizen's rights.
- The Department of Labor supports labor law compliance; the eradication of rural child labor; and education for child maids, and children working in auto-mechanics and handicrafts.



Mozambique

Country Overview

Mozambique's stability and economic growth is central to peace, stability, and economic growth throughout Southern Africa due to its access to global markets for several landlocked countries, and close proximity to the industrial heartland of South Africa. Since the end of 17 years of civil war in 1992, there has been steady and consistent growth in the economy. Behind the current solid and increasingly progressive leadership, the country continues to make progress on economic and political reforms in the face of substantial challenges. Close to 70 percent of the population lives at or below the absolute poverty level. Sixty percent of adults are illiterate. Despite increased vaccination rates and improved access to basic health services, life expectancy remains low at 40.2 years for women and 38.4 for men, and continues to fall due to HIV/AIDS. Even if Mozambique can successfully reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the medium-term, the present prevalence rate of 13.6 percent will eventually translate into large multi-generational costs for the economy and society. In addition, there is also the geographic challenge of reaching over 17.6 million citizens who are spread across a territory twice the size of California that lacks infrastructure.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	45.0	39.7	55.3
Food Aid	35.8	20.0	28.6
Other Economic Assistance	1.8	5.1	6.5
Total (in millions)	82.6	64.9	90.4

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture U.S. Agency for International
 Department of Health Development
 and Human Services
 Department of Labor
 Department of State

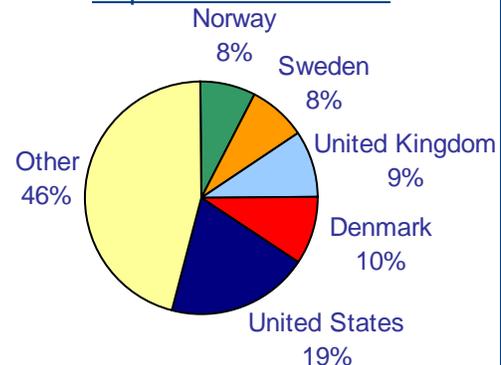
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID supports sustained, poverty-reducing economic growth through agricultural development and increased international trade; stem the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS; improve maternal and child health; and establish models of good governance among municipalities. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Agriculture provides assistance through the Food for Education program, which increases access to education for poor children, girls, and orphans.
- The Department of Labor supports improving labor relations and HIV/AIDS workplace education programs.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,042M

Bilateral Donors \$698M
 Multilateral Donors \$344M

Top Bilateral Donors





Namibia

Country Overview

Just 13 years after gaining independence from apartheid South Africa, Namibia has emerged as a stable, market-driven, parliamentary democracy. Namibia, however, faces continuing challenges related to its long legacy of colonialism and apartheid. While Namibia is considered a lower middle income country, almost 35 percent of Namibians live on less than \$1 per day. Unemployment is estimated at 35 percent, and 25 percent of the population is underemployed. Inadequate levels of employment generation are a symptom of economic stagnation, as seen by an annual per capita GDP growth rate that has averaged 1.6 percent since independence. The greatest threat to Namibia's development is the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS. Over 22 percent of sexually active adults are infected with HIV/AIDS, and the rate of disease transmission is still increasing. While distribution of land ownership is a daunting problem, Namibia remains committed to patient and systematic reform. Other positive signs include Namibia's consistently high ranks on international indices of economic competitiveness, democratic freedom, and good governance. The country is one of the developing world's leaders in public sector investment in education, health, and other social sectors. Furthermore, Namibia has abundant natural resources and contains a well-developed infrastructure. The U.S. national interests in Namibia are based on the desire to deepen Namibia's status as an African success story, to enhance its ability to contribute to peace, security, and stability on the African continent, and to maintain its ongoing support in the war against terror.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	9.9	10.7	15.4
Food Aid	0.0	0.0	5.2
Other Economic Assistance	1.9	3.4	8.0
Total (in millions)	11.8	14.2	28.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture U.S. Agency for International
 Department of Health Development
 and Human Services
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior

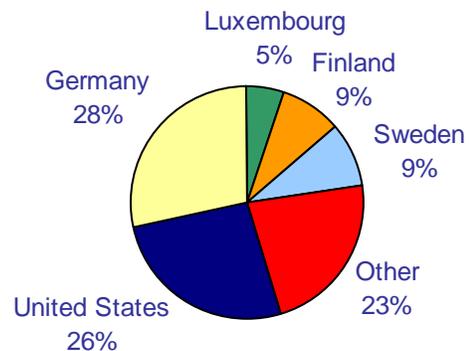
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID program works to: 1) promote private enterprise development; 2) improve basic education in grades one through seven; 3) increase the environmental and economic benefits of community-based natural resource management; 4) strengthen democracy and governance; and 5) curb the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Agriculture supports natural resource management.
- The African Development Foundation supported the rehabilitation of a salt mining operation.

2003 Total Net ODA \$146M

Bilateral Donors \$112M
 Multilateral Donors \$34M

Top Bilateral Donors





Nepal

Country Overview

In the last 53 years, Nepal has made a transition from an isolated kingdom to a constitutional monarchy. Progress has been notable: substantial road infrastructure; large decreases in child mortality and fertility rates; functioning ministries such as education, finance, and health; gains in literacy; and increased access to basic services. Nonetheless, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world with an annual income of \$250 and 42 percent of the population living below the national poverty line. Life expectancy at birth has increased, but at 59 years, it is still lower than neighboring South Asian countries. Maternal mortality is amongst the highest in the region. One of eleven children dies before they reach their fifth birthday - the vast majority during their first year. Moreover, Nepal is in the midst of a concentrated HIV epidemic. Poor governance and corruption, forbidding terrain, and lack of infrastructure all contribute to its development gains being unevenly distributed—leading to wide disparities across regions, ethnic groups, and between rural and urban populations. The most pressing problem facing Nepal today is the profound impact of the Maoist insurgency on its political and economic development and security. The violence continues to affect the lives of ordinary citizens and threatens to erode development gains of past decades. Nepal serves as a geographic buffer between the world's two most populous nations in a volatile region. The U.S. has an interest in an economically and politically stable multi-party democracy in Nepal.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	20.5	33.5	43.1
Food Aid	3.6	2.4	3.0
Other Economic Assistance	11.2	5.0	5.0
Total (in millions)	35.3	40.8	51.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior

U.S. Agency for International Development

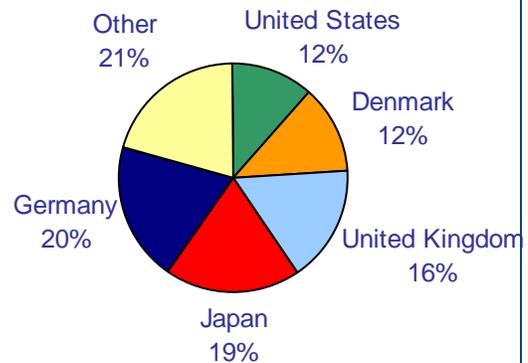
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID program supports improved governance and mitigation of the root causes and major effects of the Maoist insurgency. The program engages the private sector significantly in areas such as hydropower and health and family services. Through funding provided by PL 480, USAID also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides assistance through the Food for Education program that provides wheat-soy blend and vegetable oil for school-age children to improve attendance and nutritional status.

2003 Total Net ODA \$460M

Bilateral Donors \$322M
 Multilateral Donors \$138M

Top Bilateral Donors





Nicaragua

Country Overview

Nicaragua remains one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere. Combined external and internal debt is greater than its 2002 GDP. Around three-quarters of the population live on less than \$2.00 a day, unemployment and underemployment are close to 50 percent, and income inequality is pronounced. The average Nicaraguan receives fewer than five years of schooling, and nearly 500,000 children remain outside the formal education system. Population growth is among the highest in the region, serious inequities in health care access exist, and chronic malnutrition levels remain high. Despite technically fair elections and a free press, Nicaragua has not achieved a functional democracy. However, Nicaragua is slowly moving along the right path, and, despite political pressures, the current administration has imposed discipline and demonstrated that fiscal and monetary stability can be achieved. Inflation has been kept at bay, and the internal debt is being addressed. The current government's fight against corruption and advances in health and education, if sustained, can help pave the way for achieving long-term development goals. Increased stability in Nicaragua's democratic institutions and growth in its impoverished economy are at the heart of U.S. interests to maintain Nicaragua among those nations aspiring to contribute to a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	28.9	27.4	37.5
Food Aid	28.4	15.3	24.6
Other Economic Assistance	2.7	5.4	5.7
Total (in millions)	60.0	48.1	67.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State	
Department of the Interior	
Department of the Treasury	

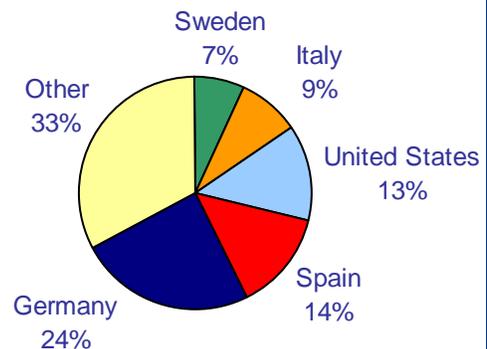
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID program supports: 1) justice sector reform and an anti-corruption program; 2) improving government and private sector capacity to implement CAFTA and other free trade agreements; and 3) increased access to quality education and health services. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.
- USDA supports agricultural development through the Food for Progress and other programs; school feeding activities through its Food for Education program; and natural resource management.

2003 Total Net ODA \$812M

Bilateral Donors \$526M
Multilateral Donors \$286M

Top Bilateral Donors





Niger

Country Overview

One of the poorest countries in the world, Niger's economy is based largely on subsistence crops, livestock, and some of the world's largest uranium deposits. Drought cycles, desertification, a 3.3 percent population growth rate, and a drop in world demand for uranium have undercut an already marginal economy. Traditional subsistence farming, herding, small trading, seasonal migration, and informal markets dominate an economy that generates few formal sector jobs. Niger's agricultural and livestock sectors are the mainstay of all but 18 percent of the population. The 15 percent of Niger's land that is arable is found mainly along its southern border with Nigeria. Rainfall varies and when insufficient, Niger has difficulty feeding its population and must rely on grain purchases and food aid to meet food requirements.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food Aid	7.5	10.3	10.0
Other Economic Assistance	2.1	3.6	5.0
Total (in millions)	9.6	13.9	15.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

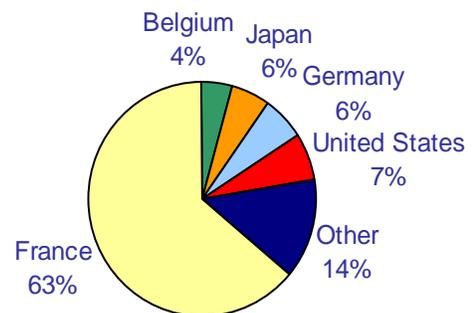
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID conducted market research and outreach activities to reform and harmonize trade policies and regulations affecting the international movement of planting seeds and fertilizer in West Africa. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, also addressed food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The African Development Foundation provided assistance for health, government and finance, and building the capacity of local NGOs.

2003 Total Net ODA \$439M

Bilateral Donors \$244M
 Multilateral Donors \$195M

Top Bilateral Donors



Nigeria

Country Overview

With a population of 135 million, including 65-70 million Muslims, Nigeria plays a crucial role in ensuring regional political and economic stability in Africa. Following the 1999 transition from military dictatorship to elected government, Nigeria successfully concluded its second democratic elections in 2003. The new government has taken a number of positive steps to improve economic and social conditions for Nigeria's citizens. Despite these efforts, public support for and trust in the current administration in Nigeria is weakening. Massive corruption at all levels impacts both the cost of doing business and the efficiency of service delivery. Moreover, with 70 percent of the population living in poverty on less than a dollar a day, there is a need for strong measures to address poverty. International indicators confirm the poor state of Nigeria's social well-being. Data indicates that one out of every five children dies before reaching his or her fifth birthday, almost 40 percent of young children suffer chronic malnutrition, and only 12 percent of children in their second year of life have been completely immunized against common childhood diseases. HIV/AIDS has already claimed an estimated 1.5 million lives, and at least 4 million people are currently living with the virus.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	69.6	83.5	71.1
Food Aid	4.1	0.0	7.6
Other Economic Assistance	1.6	16.1	14.7
Total (in millions)	75.3	99.6	93.4

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Treasury
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Labor	Department of Transportation
Department of State	

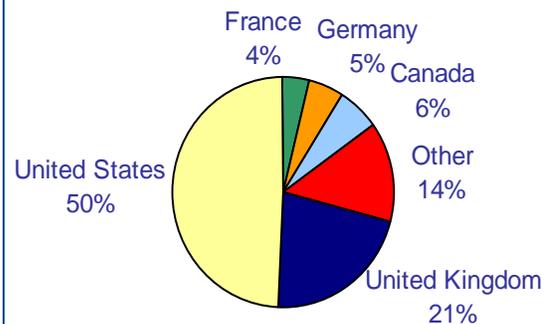
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Nigeria in democracy and governance, agriculture, economic growth, and the environment, access to basic education and healthcare, and HIV/AIDS. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides technical assistance to improve household income and create more economic linkages in the private sector, and using 416(b) resources, provides care to families affected by HIV/AIDS.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in labor law compliance, labor relations, employment promotion for veterans, HIV/AIDS workplace education, and eliminating child trafficking and child labor.
- The Department of the Treasury promotes democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Nigeria with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.
- The African Development Foundation provided grants to four community development associations in Jigawa State in Northern Nigeria for construction of 396 low-cost housing units for households whose homes were destroyed by floods.

2003 Total Net ODA \$318M

Bilateral Donors \$200M
Multilateral Donors \$118M

Top Bilateral Donors





Pakistan

Country Overview

Pakistan, a country historically beset with widespread poverty and weak governance structures, now faces additional burdens related to the war on terrorism in Afghanistan. Short-term USG efforts are focused on maintaining political stability throughout the country and in assisting the Government of Pakistan (GOP) in the international campaign against terrorism. Strengthening Pakistan as a development partner, addressing fundamental economic and social weaknesses, and launching the country on a stable course are long-term USG objectives. Pakistan suffers from weak public institutions at national, provincial, and local levels, and lacks accountability by elected officials at all levels. Pakistan's public primary and secondary education system is immense, bureaucratic, and resistant to change, resulting in some of the world's lowest education and literacy indices. The public health system has failed to meet the country's needs due to issues of both access and quality, and in spite of Pakistan's improved economic performance, poverty is increasing.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	0.0	621.6	54.9
Food Aid	80.7	40.5	36.2
Other Economic Assistance	8.9	108.4	48.4
Total (in millions)	89.6	770.5	139.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of Labor
Department of Defense	Department of State
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development

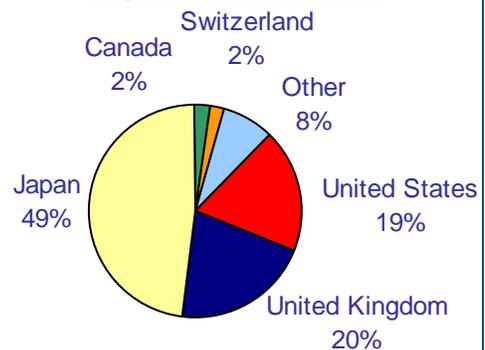
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Pakistan in helping the poor obtain access to jobs and other economic opportunities, reforming the educational system and improving access, building a more accountable government, and improving healthcare. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides commodity support to families who send their children to school.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in employment promotion, and the elimination of child labor in key industries.

2003 Total Net ODA \$691M

Bilateral Donors \$537M
Multilateral Donors \$154M

Top Bilateral Donors





Panama

Country Overview

Panama returned to a democratic government in the early 1990s, but the vestiges of two decades of military dictatorship remain. Commensurate political will on the part of the Government of Panama (GOP), regardless of party, has not always supported needed economic and judicial reforms. A dual economy persists, with higher wages and productivity in internationally oriented economic enclaves, such as the Canal. In contrast, domestically oriented sectors, which encompass 50 percent of the population, are characterized by labor surpluses and poverty. Panama's annual real GDP growth rate declined from 1998 to 2001, and the country continues to experience double-digit unemployment rates. In addition, trade policy is not conducive to economic growth and trade barriers continue to restrict imports. The U.S. and Panama maintain strong economic and commercial ties. In particular, the U.S. has economic and strategic interest in the efficient functioning of the Panama Canal, a vital waterway for U.S. and world commerce, as well as for the expedient transit of U.S. military vessels.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	4.7	8.5	9.3
Food Aid	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	5.4	11.1	19.9
Total (in millions)	10.1	19.6	29.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of State
- Department of Defense
- U.S. Agency for International Development

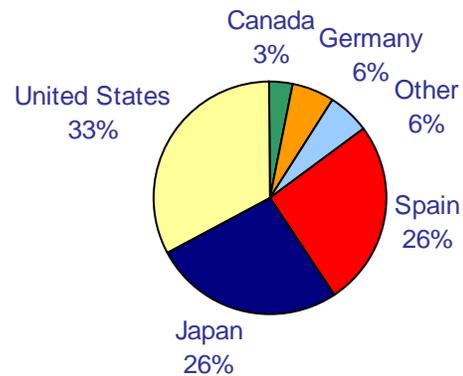
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Panama in protecting the Panama Canal watershed, promoting judicial reforms, and fostering community development.

2003 Total Net ODA \$31M

Bilateral Donors \$32M
Multilateral Donors \$-1M

Top Bilateral Donors





Paraguay

Country Overview

Since dictatorial rule in Paraguay ended 14 years ago, the country has made significant strides in consolidating democracy, such as adopting a new constitution, developing a transparent and free electoral process, and improving the judicial system. Recent surveys indicate that citizen perceptions of corruption are changing rapidly—nearly 75 percent of the population believes that the current administration is fighting corruption aggressively or at least acceptably. On the economic front, however, 2003 marked the eighth consecutive year in which per capita income stagnated or declined. Over 50 percent of the population live in poverty, and many citizens lack access to basic services, such as education, potable water, sewerage systems, solid waste collection, and basic infrastructure. Fertility rates and maternal and infant mortality rates are very high. Paraguay's deforestation rate is the highest in Latin America. U.S. goals in Paraguay focus on developing a robust democracy, combating terrorism, reducing transnational crime, and building a growing, diversified economy.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	10.1	9.6	10.0
Food Aid	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	3.5	4.2	3.8
Total (in millions)	13.5	13.8	13.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Defense	Department of the Treasury
Department of State	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of the Interior	

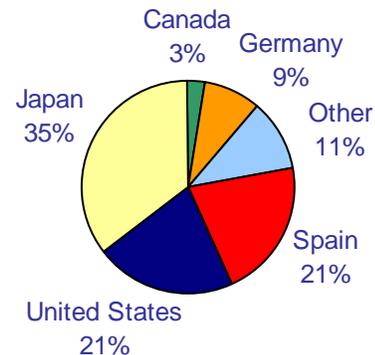
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides assistance to Paraguay in the areas of business development, civil society and local government capacity, environmental management, and reproductive health.
- The Department of Agriculture provides technical assistance to promote the transfer of information in biotechnology.
- The Department of Treasury assists the Government of Paraguay with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

2003 Total Net ODA \$51M

Bilateral Donors \$56M
Multilateral Donors \$-5M

Top Bilateral Donors





Peru

Country Overview

During the 1990's, Peru made significant progress in combating terrorism, reducing the production of coca, stabilizing its economy, and increasing access to social services. However, the same decade brought increasingly authoritarian rule, discredited elections, revelations of rampant corruption, and an economic downturn. Since 2001, the new Government of Peru (GOP) has worked to reestablish the country's democracy and to promote a market-based economy. However, popular dissatisfaction with the GOP is pronounced. In some areas, drug trafficking, illegal logging, and terrorism flourish, creating a corrupt, violent, and conflictive environment that discourages and limits investment, economic opportunities, and sustainable development. Peru's GDP remains at its 1967 level, and income is unevenly distributed, with approximately 54 percent of the population living below the poverty line. Despite these problems, the USG and the GOP are committed to advancing the mutual national interests of building democracy, promoting sustainable development, and defeating narco-terrorism.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	79.7	61.4	56.5
Food Aid	61.9	64.7	29.9
Other Economic Assistance	61.9	159.2	143.0
Total (in millions)	203.5	285.3	229.4

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Labor	
Department of State	

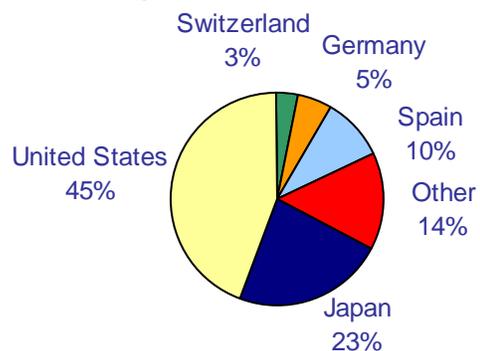
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Peru in basic education, reforms of democratic institutions and the judiciary, economic policy reform, business development, health policy reform and improved health services and behaviors, environmental policies and management practices, alternatives to coca production, and community development in conflict-prone areas. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security through projects and emergency assistance.
- The US Department of Labor provides assistance in labor relations and the elimination of child labor.
- USDA provides technical assistance to increase employment opportunities for small farmers and reduce poverty, to promote the transfer of information in biotechnology, and to develop cold chain systems in storage, transportation, and marketing.

2003 Total Net ODA \$500M

Bilateral Donors \$451M
Multilateral Donors \$49M

Top Bilateral Donors





Philippines

Country Overview

Corruption and conflict continue to impede economic and social development in the Philippines. Forty-six percent of the country's population lives on \$2 per day or less, and per capita income growth lags behind that of its neighbors. The Philippines continues to suffer some of the worst effects of underdevelopment: a 2.36 percent rate of population growth; destructive exploitation of natural resources; and vulnerability to political instability, including nationwide armed conflict by the communist New Peoples Army (declared a terrorist organization by the U.S. in 2002) and separatist violence in Muslim Mindanao. Nevertheless, the Philippines has maintained its democratic institutions and its market-based economic system, as well as its historic ties with the United States.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	41.0	69.7	92.4
Food Aid	48.3	20.0	67.7
Other Economic Assistance	4.2	8.6	10.0
Total (in millions)	93.5	98.3	170.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Labor
 U.S. Agency for International Development

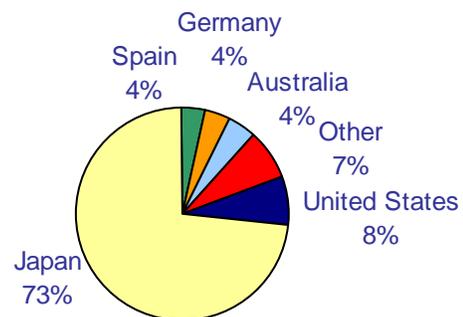
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to the Philippines in improving economic governance and promoting privatization, strengthening family planning and health services, protecting natural resources and enforcing environmental laws, and providing economic opportunities in Mindanao. USAID, through funding provided by PL 480, also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in labor law compliance, employment promotion, and elimination of child labor.
- USDA provides support for training and information transfer on biotechnology, strengthening the food distribution system, and improving the nutritional and welfare status of children.

2003 Total Net ODA \$737M

Bilateral Donors \$710M
 Multilateral Donors \$27M

Top Bilateral Donors





Romania

Country Overview

The present Government of Romania (GOR) has shown more will and capacity to reform than previous post-1989 governments, and continues to make better use of foreign assistance. The GOR is making important progress toward NATO and EU membership, and the effects of economic growth are beginning to be felt more broadly by ordinary citizens. From a very low base, the economy has grown an average of about five percent for each of the previous three years, and is projected to do the same in 2004. Other important measures, such as privatization and reform of the energy sector, are moving ahead at a moderate pace. Despite progress, Romania's economic situation remains uncertain. Romania remains one of the poorest EU applicants—almost one in three Romanians lives in poverty, and GDP per person reached only \$2,100 in 2002. During 2003, the fight against corruption gathered steam with the passage of new laws aimed at increasing transparency and accountability, and a specialized anti-corruption prosecutor's office was created. These critical steps have helped to lay the groundwork for an invitation to join NATO and support Romania's bid to join the European Union. The health and child welfare situation in Romania remains bleak. Life expectancy at birth is 71 years, one of the lowest in Europe. Infant mortality, under-five mortality, and maternal mortality are among the highest in Europe.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	41.0	37.9	32.7
Food Aid	0.0	2.2	0.0
Other Economic Assistance	4.2	6.1	7.9
Total (in millions)	45.2	46.2	40.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Labor
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

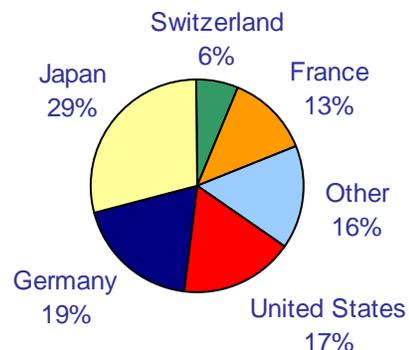
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Romania in the areas of private sector development, local government, and women's health and child welfare.
- USDA provides technical assistance for pollution monitoring.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in pension reform, employment promotion for the disabled, and the elimination of child labor and trafficking.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency provided assistance to help host country project managers develop infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

2003 Total Net OA \$585M

Bilateral Donors \$243M
 Multilateral Donors \$342M

Top Bilateral Donors





Russia

Country Overview

While Russia's economic recovery continued to gather momentum this past year, its overall performance in areas like consolidating a democratic, open, and participatory civil society, and fighting global epidemics like AIDS and tuberculosis, was mixed. Progress continued on key economic reforms, but implementation remains a serious problem. Administrative barriers and a weak banking system continue to retard the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME). The contribution of SMEs to GDP remains low by international standards. New restrictions on media coverage of elections, a new law redefining local governance, and pressure on oligarchs, including budding private philanthropists, had a chilling effect on Russia's emerging democratic institutions. In the health sector, results were also varied. Issues concerning intergovernmental fiscal relations and delivery of communal services remain. Russian government adoption of international protocols for treating tuberculosis, including multi-drug-resistant strains, is a major step forward. But, the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Russia, one of the fastest increases in the rate of infection in the world, poses a serious threat to the country's future, and the need to adopt healthier lifestyles is vital to reversing a decades-long slide in Russia's life expectancy rates. Key U.S. national interests include critical issues such as anti-terrorism, energy, non-proliferation, trade and investment, trafficking in persons, regional stability and conflict prevention, and trans-boundary health and environmental threats.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	204.9	153.1	101.5
Food Aid	54.6	0.0	12.9
Other Economic Assistance	12.2	30.4	26.6
Total (in millions)	271.7	183.6	140.9

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of State
- Department of The Interior
- Department of Transportation
- Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund
- U.S. Agency for International Development

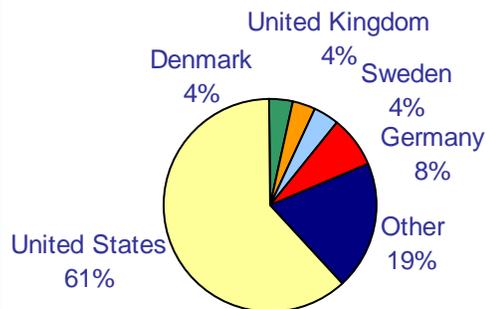
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID assistance to Russia promotes the development and implementation of market-oriented reforms, strengthens civil society, improves legal systems; strengthen local governance; and improve health care and child welfare practices. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides technical assistance on climate change, forestry and logging, watershed management, wildlife conservation, commercial planting seeds, as well as food aid.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency provided assistance to help host country project managers develop important projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

2003 Total Net OA \$1,253M

Bilateral Donors \$1,039M
Multilateral Donors \$214M

Top Bilateral Donors





Rwanda

Country Overview

Since the civil war and genocide of 1994, the Government of Rwanda has made significant progress in restoring security in the country and rebuilding its social and economic infrastructure. The past year has been a democratic turning point for Rwanda with a new constitution; multi-party presidential and legislative elections; and the completion of a nine-year, post-Genocide political transition. In spite of this progress, severe development challenges remain. More than 60 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and 90 percent work in agriculture. The economy slowed down in 2003 as world market prices for coffee and tea—the main exports—fell to even lower levels than the previous year, and agricultural production slowed due to erratic rainfall. Rwanda is one of 14 countries included in the five-year President's Emergency Plan for AIDS relief. While some rebels still pose a threat in the region, Rwanda itself is secure at this time. The Rwanda military continued the demobilization program while Rwandan rebel leaders and fighters in neighboring countries have begun to lay down arms and return to Rwanda. The U.S. national interests in Rwanda are increasing regional stability, promoting democracy and human rights, advancing economic prosperity, and enhancing global health.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	15.3	22.4	27.5
Food Aid	14.8	17.5	16.1
Other Economic Assistance	0.0	2.3	3.4
Total (in millions)	30.1	42.2	47.0

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services	Department of the Interior
Department of Justice	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State	

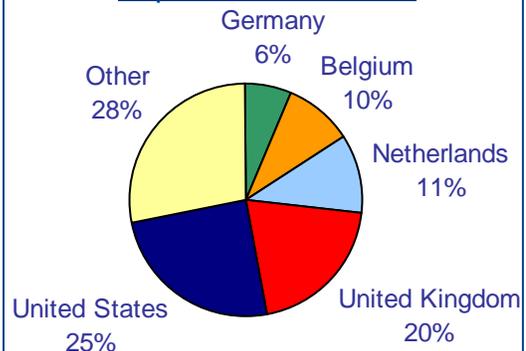
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Rwanda in democracy and good governance, rural economic development, and health service delivery and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.

2003 Total Net ODA \$332M

Bilateral Donors \$213M
Multilateral Donors \$119M

Top Bilateral Donors





Senegal

Country Overview

As a democratic and moderate Muslim nation, Senegal is a model of religious and ethnic tolerance and plays a central role for stability in West Africa and beyond. A founder of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the country is an advocate for private, sector-led growth and trade as the essential engines of Africa's economic growth. However, Senegal has yet to attract much foreign investment and corruption is widespread. Other challenges include low levels of education, poor health, high unemployment, and a Sahelian environment of poor soils, very limited rainfall, and rapidly disappearing forests. As a result, 53.9 percent of households live below the poverty line. Furthermore, a lack of budget resources allocated to the local level and the competing roles of locally elected officials and central government representatives call into question the Government of Senegal's commitment to its decentralization policy. On the positive side, social indicators are improving due to substantial government and donor investments. It is in the US national interest to assist Senegal to enhance the productivity of its people and, in so doing, create jobs for unemployed youth, improve access to education and health care and further institutionalize democracy.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	24.4	28.4	39.3
Food Aid	0.8	2.0	2.2
Other Economic Assistance	2.9	4.0	7.0
Total (in millions)	28.1	34.4	48.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services	Department of the Interior
Department of Labor	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State	

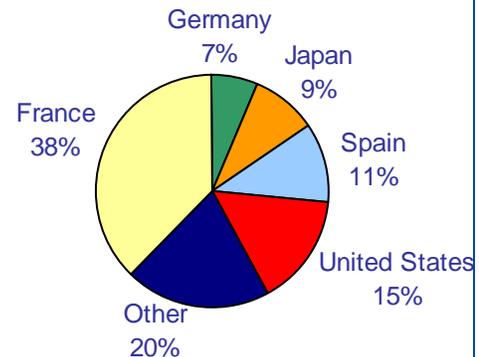
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Senegal in private sector development, local government development and citizen participation, prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases, basic education access, and community development to prevent conflict. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance to eliminate child labor.
- The Department of Treasury assists the Government of Senegal with the development and implementation of public financial management processes .
- The African Development Foundation provided assistance for industry and trade, and building the capacity of local NGOs.

2003 Total Net ODA \$484M

Bilateral Donors \$315M
Multilateral Donors \$169M

Top Bilateral Donors





Serbia and Montenegro

Country Overview

Serbia is at a pivotal point of no less significance than the exhilarating period that surrounded Milosevic's ouster in October 2000. Compliance with The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) at The Hague is uneven and key publicly-indicted war criminals remain free. The economic and democratic reform agenda has stalled; the new government is not expected to act on the reform agenda rapidly. The Republic currently has neither a president nor parliament. Parliamentary elections, held on December 28, 2003, resulted in another coalition government which likely will move slowly on the reform agenda. In the Republic of Montenegro, the 1997 election of Milo Djukanovic was supported by a broad multi-ethnic coalition which ousted supporters of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic from power. This laid the foundation for the democratization of Montenegrin society. Social and political life became more open, NGOs and the media enjoyed greater freedoms, and the Government of Montenegro (GoM) embarked upon a series of potentially far-reaching political and economic reforms. Montenegro's economy was the smallest and poorest of the republics of the former Yugoslavia. Foreign investment has been limited due to a less than attractive investment climate. Economic growth has been minimal and the absolute poverty rate in Montenegro is approximately 12 percent, with more than one third of the population classified as economically vulnerable.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	333.0	305.4	187.7
Food Aid	26.0	0.0	3.9
Other Economic Assistance	0.6	9.5	15.5
Total (in millions)	359.6	314.9	207.1

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

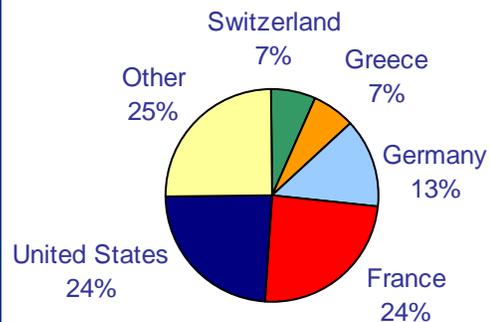
USG Agency Highlights

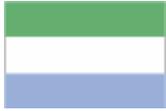
- USAID provides strategic assistance to Serbia in the areas of economic growth and job creation, civil society, competitive political processes, the rule of law, community revitalization and local government. In Montenegro, USAID supports fiscal reform and private sector development, civil society, competitive political processes, the rule of law, and local governance and community development.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,314M

Bilateral Donors \$870M
 Multilateral Donors \$444M

Top Bilateral Donors





Sierra Leone

Country Overview

Sierra Leone has taken important steps toward recovery from its brutal 11-year civil war, which officially ended in January 2002. In the last two years, peaceful and credible elections for president, parliament and paramount chiefs were held; some level of Government authority is now re-established in all districts of the country; and the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) program came to its conclusion in December 2003. Although peace has been restored, many of the underlying causes of the conflict that were present before the war still exist. Moreover, the population has suffered from years of physical and psychological trouble, and the country's infrastructure is severely destroyed. Dramatic growth in the private sector is needed to absorb the energy and talents of a country in which 44 percent of the population is under 15 years old. If left unattended, the high volume of idle, unemployed young people that exists today throughout the country is in itself a menace to national and international security and stability.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	9.4	27.0	13.5
Food Aid	41.2	42.3	20.1
Other Economic Assistance	0.2	8.5	8.0
Total (in millions)	50.8	77.8	41.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of State
- Department of the Interior
- U.S. Agency for International Development

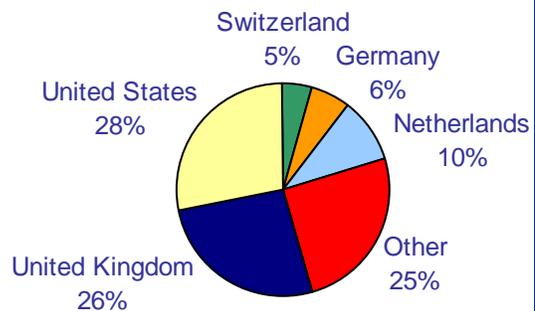
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to Sierra Leone to provide social, economic, and physical support to encourage resettlement and reintegration in war-torn communities, and broaden participation of local communities and interest groups in key national and local issues, such as the utilization of Sierra Leone's diamond resources, the provision of social services, and the limitation of corruption.

2003 Total Net ODA \$312M

Bilateral Donors \$208M
Multilateral Donors \$104M

Top Bilateral Donors





Somalia

Country Overview

The conflict in Somalia dates back to 1989, when growing discontent with President Siad Barre's regime resulted in a general civil war. The regime collapsed in 1991, and the country descended into an extended period of inter-clan warfare, which destroyed most of the country's remaining infrastructure and exacerbated a widespread famine that claimed the lives of more than 250,000 Somalis. The lack of national reconciliation and consequent insecurity remain the main problems facing the people of Somalia. Hundreds of thousands of Somalis remain vulnerable, subjected to the political whims of warlords, banditry and drought. The country consistently ranks among the lowest in the world on key indicators of human development such as life expectancy, per capita income, malnutrition and infant mortality. Somalia remains prone to severe and chronic drought and flooding, and localized armed conflict frequently disrupts farming and seasonal migration patterns. The prolonged combination of these factors has eroded food security and livelihood capacities. U.S. national interests are clear: Stability and security will not be achieved in the greater Horn of Africa region without an end to conflict and Somali support for terrorism.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	3.0	9.6	8.0
Food Aid	9.8	19.9	19.2
Other Economic Assistance		3.7	3.1
Total (in millions)	12.8	33.2	30.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of State
- U.S. Agency for International Development

USG Agency Highlights

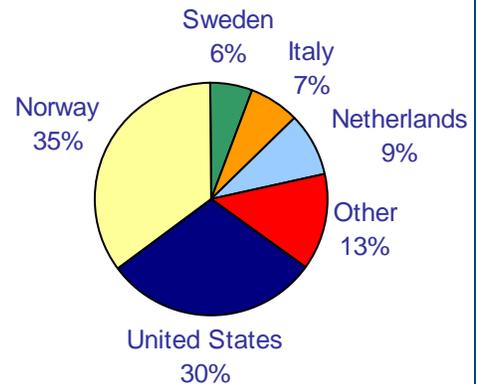
- USAID assistance to Somalia works for a more secure, less vulnerable Somalia. The U.S. and their donor partners provide an alternative to extremism in Somalia through humanitarian assistance and support for long-term economic, social and democratic development, but contributions are extremely small compared to the overwhelming need. There is a substantial emergency food aid program.

2003 Total Net ODA \$175M

Bilateral Donors \$114M

Multilateral Donors \$62M

Top Bilateral Donors





South Africa

Country Overview

South Africa has made considerable progress since the fall of apartheid in 1994. Major transformations of the judicial, educational, health and governance systems have been launched. Two sets of free and fair national and local elections have been held and the government is committed to economic freedom and investing in its people. Despite these achievements, South Africa faces rising gaps in access to opportunities and services. To date, economic growth has been insufficient to counter rising unemployment and poverty rates. Two-thirds of total income is concentrated in 20 percent of the population, and 50 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. The country has more people living with HIV/AIDS than any other country in the world. It is estimated that by 2005, 23 percent of the skilled and 32 percent of the unskilled workforce will be infected. South Africa also has one of the highest murder rates and lowest conviction rates in the world. These factors have conspired to undermine investment and public confidence in a democratic government. South Africa remains critical to United States foreign policy interests. The country plays a key economic and political role in Africa and is committed to U.S. anti-terrorism efforts. Excluding Nigeria's oil imports, South Africa is by far the most important U.S. trade partner in sub-Saharan Africa.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	54.2	72.6	84.7
Food Aid	50.8	58.2	72.1
Other Economic Assistance	3.3	14.5	12.6
Total (in millions)	108.4	145.3	169.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Health and Human Services	Department of the Treasury
Department of Justice	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Labor	
Department of State	

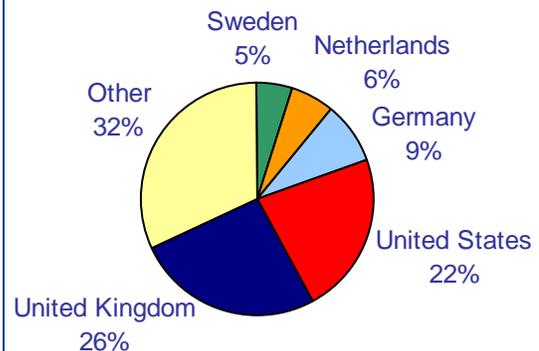
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides strategic assistance to South Africa in health and HIV/AIDS, education, urban environment, employment generation, economic policy development, and democracy and governance. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Agriculture provides technical assistance for food distribution and supports scientific and technical training for early career South Africans.
- The Department of Treasury assists the Government of South Africa with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.
- The US Trade and Development Agency provides assistance in sectors including agribusiness, energy and power, manufacturing, mining and natural resources, and transportation to help develop infrastructure to stimulate economic development.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in labor law compliance, labor relations, employment promotion for veterans, education, and legislation and government capacity building.

2003 Total Net ODA \$625M

Bilateral Donors \$478M
Multilateral Donors \$147M

Top Bilateral Donors





Sri Lanka

Country Overview

Despite the fragility of the peace process, the situation in Sri Lanka today is more hopeful than it has been in many years. While the 20-year armed conflict created a host of development problems, the continued support for the peace process is encouraging. The change of administration in December 2001 put the search for a negotiated settlement back on course, and a ceasefire agreement was signed in February 2002 with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Challenges include more than 500,000 internally displaced people and approximately 85,000 refugees from India. In addition, Sri Lanka has a large youth population, many of whom are unemployed or under-employed and two decades of conflict have left lasting physical and emotional scars on the most vulnerable populations in Sri Lanka. If the political-security situation remains stable, the economy is well-positioned to take advantage of international economic opportunities due to its generous human and natural resources and its position as a regional hub for trade and investment.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	3.6	10.9	17.1
Food Aid	16.8	1.4	11.3
Other Economic Assistance	0.1	0.3	3.8
Total (in millions)	20.4	12.5	32.2

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 Department of the Interior
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

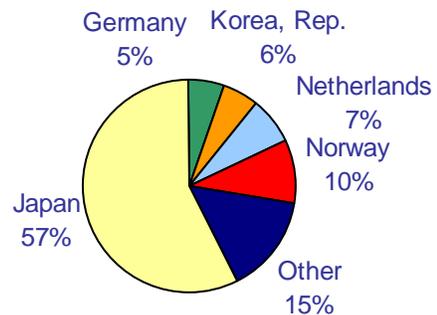
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID program supports: a) increased economic competitiveness in the global marketplace; b) good governance, active civil participation and respect for human rights; c) improved social and economic integration for disadvantaged groups, with special focus on the disabled, war-affected children and victims of violence; and d) rapid, flexible response to rehabilitation, reconstruction and reconciliation needs. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Treasury Department supports the development and implementation of public financial management processes.
- USDA provides support through its Food for Progress program, which monetizes wheat to generate funds for capacity building of farmers, provide agricultural technical assistance on marketing and formation of farm co-ops.

2003 Total Net ODA \$650M

Bilateral Donors \$288M
 Multilateral Donors \$362M

Top Bilateral Donors





Sudan

Country Overview

After 20 years of civil war, Sudan is engaging in peace negotiations. Agreements provide for freedom of religion, unlimited humanitarian access, and a cessation of hostilities during the negotiations. Enormous development challenges still exist. Intermittent conflict, related human rights abuses, and deep ethnic and religious rifts make reconciliation and transition to peace difficult. Communities outside the northern states immediately surrounding the capital, Khartoum, remain marginalized from economic opportunity and from political decision-making. The lack of basic physical infrastructure and institutional capacity, particularly in the south, impede economic and social development. Extremely high rates of illiteracy, limited access to basic education, high rates of child mortality and infectious diseases, an emerging HIV/AIDS threat, lack of economic opportunities, poor quality agricultural production, and inaccessible markets are legacies from years of conflict and developmental neglect. More than 4 million people are displaced within Sudan, and almost a half-million refugees reside in refugee camps in nearby countries. Sudan remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The U.S. national interest in Sudan is to achieve a durable peace that will improve stability, help safeguard human rights and religious tolerance, end state sponsorship of international terrorism, and ensure unimpeded access for the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	4.5	56.6	62.9
Food Aid	60.4	60.8	119.9
Other Economic Assistance	0.4	3.4	3.5
Total (in millions)	65.3	120.9	186.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

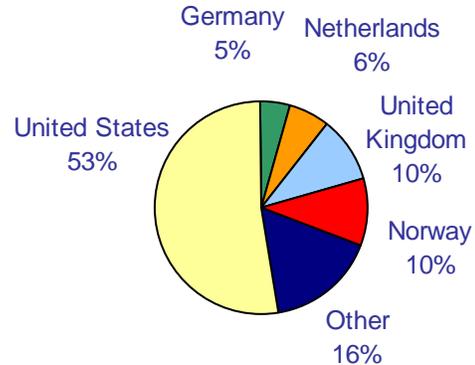
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID is preparing the southern Sudanese for a transition from conflict to peace, with a primary focus on conflict mitigation, food security and primary health care. USAID also supports local governance, basic education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, and economic recovery activities. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides technical assistance for agricultural revitalization and development and supports improved health and nutrition for refugees.

2003 Total Net ODA \$614M

Bilateral Donors \$333M
 Multilateral Donors \$281M

Top Bilateral Donors





Tajikistan

Country Overview

The most disadvantaged of the Central Asian republics, Tajikistan has limited resources, is landlocked with few transportation links, was ravaged by several years of civil war, and is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Lawlessness and trafficking in both arms and drugs continue to be problems. Notwithstanding its disadvantages, Tajikistan is successfully, if haltingly, making a transition to normalcy, civil order and democracy. Despite several potentially destabilizing events during 2001, such as the assassination of cabinet officials by unknown assailants, the various parties remain committed to peace even as they struggle for influence within the political landscape. The government continues to work to maintain a balance between various factions, including from the president's party and former opposition members integrated into the government following the 1997 Peace Accord. The peace process resulted in a unique coalition government (of Islamists and former Communists), and the Islamists are a vocal opposition. The continuing instability in Afghanistan and the ongoing war on terrorism have spotlighted Tajikistan as a key U.S. ally in this isolated region of the world.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	12.1	49.4	27.3
Food Aid	50.2	26.5	20.1
Other Economic Assistance	0.0	1.8	3.6
Total (in millions)	62.4	77.6	51.0

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

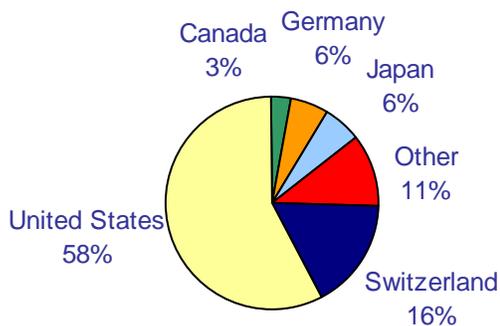
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's program supports: a) reforms and training that foster the growth of for small and medium-sized businesses; b) civil society and access to information; c) improved management in the water and energy sectors; d) primary health care and the prevention of infectious diseases; e) reforms in basic educations; and f) conflict prevention. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA provides vitamin-rich, iron-fortified wheatflour and vegetable oil to improve the health status of vulnerable populations through its Food for Progress program.

2003 Total Net ODA \$144M

Bilateral Donors \$81M
 Multilateral Donors \$63M

Top Bilateral Donors





Tanzania

Country Overview

Following decades of one-party socialism and economic stagnation, Tanzania embarked on a fundamental political and economic transformation in the early 1990s. The Government of Tanzania has made major strides in converting to a market economy, instituting reforms to control inflation and deficit spending, attracting increased investment, privatizing public enterprises, and sustaining annual economic growth rates among the best in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite this progress, Tanzania ranked 160 out of 175 countries in the 2003 UNDP Human Development Index. Roughly 40 percent of the population lives in poverty, only 59 percent of children attend primary school, and only 76 percent of adults are literate. An HIV/AIDS infection rate of 11 percent is causing life expectancy to fall and the infant mortality rate to rise. Democracy remains fragile, and the lack of opportunities in rural areas has contributed to rapid expansion of the urban population. U.S. national interests in Tanzania are two-fold. First, Tanzania plays a constructive role among its East and Central African neighbors in leading efforts to resolve regional conflicts peacefully and hosting 469,000 documented refugees. Second, Tanzania is a key ally in combating terrorism.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	20.9	23.2	41.0
Food Aid	44.9	9.2	25.6
Other Economic Assistance	11.6	15.9	13.7
Total (in millions)	77.5	48.2	80.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Labor	
Department of State	

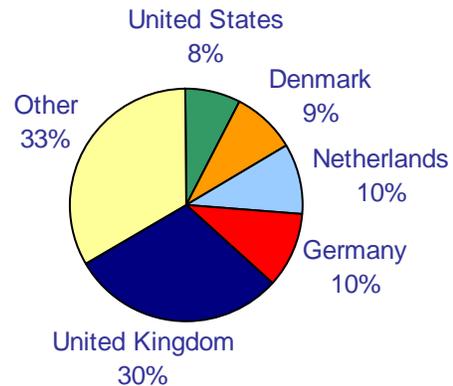
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID program works to: a) combat HIV/AIDS; b) increase availability and use of reproductive and child health services; c) conserve and develop natural resources; d) accelerate private sector growth, particularly related to agriculture, as a means to produce needed goods and services and generate jobs; and e) strengthen governance and civil society. Through PL 480, USAID addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- USDA support includes its Food for Education program and technical assistance for a watershed project.
- The African Development Foundation provides assistance for industry and trade, and building the capacity of local NGOs.
- The Department of the Treasury assistance helps reform financial systems and improve institutions of economic governance, mobilize local sources of capital, and facilitate investment from the developed world.
- The Department of Labor supports the elimination of child labor including sexual exploitation, mining, domestic, and commercial agriculture.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,669M

Bilateral Donors \$966M
Multilateral Donors \$703M

Top Bilateral Donors





Thailand

Country Overview

Thailand's King, who has been on the throne since 1946, commands enormous popular respect and moral authority, which he has used on occasion to resolve political crises that have threatened national stability. In January 2001, telecommunications multimillionaire Thaksin Shinawatra and his Thai Rak Thai (TRT) party won a decisive victory on a populist platform of economic growth and development. In the February 2005 elections, Thaksin was re-elected by an even greater majority. The Thai economy is export-dependent, with exports accounting for 60 percent of GDP. Thailand's recovery from the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis relied largely on external demand from the United States and other foreign markets. In 2002, domestic stimulus and export revival strengthened real GDP growth to 6.8 percent in 2003, up from 2.1 percent in 2002. Thailand's stability and independence are important to the maintenance of peace in the region.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID		1.2	3.9
Other Economic Assistance	18.5	31.4	25.7
Total (in millions)	18.5	32.7	29.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of the Interior
Department of Defense	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Health and Human Services	
Department of State	

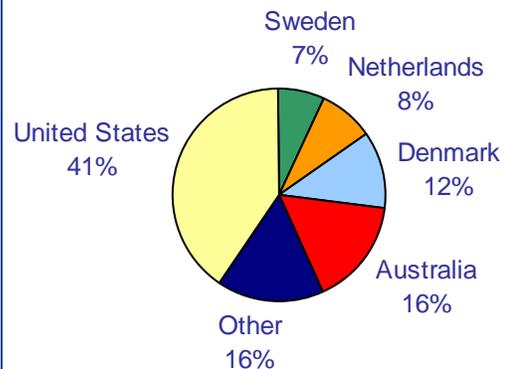
USG Agency Highlights

- The formal USAID program ended in 1995. However, a number of targeted assistance programs continue in the areas of mutually defined importance, including: health and HIV/AIDS programming; refugee assistance; and trafficking in persons.
- USDA provides support in the areas of biotechnology, emerging markets studies, and trade and development.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency assistance funds feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S., and technical assistance aimed at helping develop projects that stimulate domestic economic development and position U.S. companies for future business on the projects.

2003 Total Net ODA \$-966M

Bilateral Donors \$-983M
Multilateral Donors \$16M

Top Bilateral Donors





Togo

Country Overview

Togo is among the world's least developed countries, with a per capital income of \$270 and GDP of \$1.3 billion in 2003. Its economy depends heavily upon agriculture, phosphate mining, and regional trade. Agriculture accounts for approximately one-third of the GDP and employs over 70 percent of the population. Principal food crops include yam, cassava, millet, corn, sorghum, and groundnuts. Since the early 1990s, efforts to create a broadly inclusive, multiparty political system in Togo have largely failed. In addition to nearly 40 years of uninterrupted political supremacy by President Gnassingbé Eyadema, mistrust among political leaders continues to constrain the political playing field in Togo. Togo's transition to democracy is now facing a practical test. In February 2005 President Eyadema died. The Government of Togo has called for the elections for a successor to occur in April 2005. Togo is a pro-Western, market-oriented country, and the United States and Togo have had generally good relations since its independence, although the U.S. has never been one of Togo's major trade partners. The largest share of U.S. exports to Togo generally has been used clothing and scrap textiles. Other important U.S. exports include rice, wheat, shoes, and tobacco products, and U.S. personal computers and other office electronics are becoming more widely used.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID			0.2
Food Aid	2.5		2.3
Other Economic Assistance	3.6	2.2	2.8
Total (in millions)	6.1	2.2	5.3

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

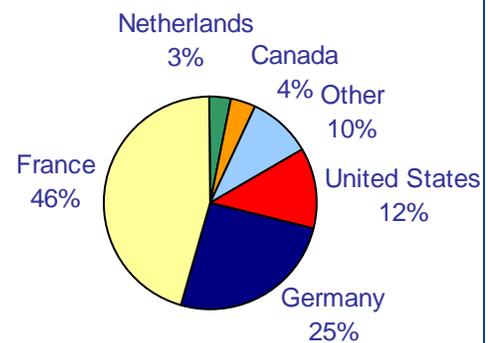
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID has no office in Togo. There is no direct U.S. assistance program. However, the U.S. has a number of regional and worldwide programs which benefit Togo. These programs—including an Economic Support Fund, Democracy and Human Rights Fund, among others—are monitored in USAID/Washington and USAID/Benin. Given the critical state of reproductive health in Togo, USAID has also extended its donations there through the end of 2005.
- The Department of Agriculture supports policy reform to enhance trade of agricultural inputs in West Africa, including Togo, as well as a \$3.2 million Food for Progress program.
- In 2002, the Department of Labor funded the \$2 million Combating Child Trafficking in Togo through Education (COMBAT) Project, implemented by CARE in the Central and Maritime regions of the country. According to local authorities, as a result of this project, trafficking has all but been eradicated in project villages.

2003 Total Net ODA \$59M

Bilateral Donors \$47M
 Multilateral Donors \$12M

Top Bilateral Donors





Turkey

Country Overview

Turkey has been officially secular since 1924, although 99 percent of the population is Muslim. More than half of Turkey's population lives in urban areas that juxtapose Western lifestyles with traditional-style mosques and markets. In the November 2002 election of Turkey's 58th government, the Justice and Development Party (AK) captured 34.3 percent of the total votes, making Abdullah Gul Prime Minister, followed by the Republican Peoples Party (CHP) with 19.39 percent of the vote, led by Deniz Baykal. A special General Election was held again in the province of Siirt in March 2003, resulting in the election of AK's chairman Recep Tayyip Erdogan to a seat in parliament, allowing him to become prime minister. Reforms in the 1980s were designed to shift the economy from a statist, insulated system to a more private-sector, market-based model. The reforms spurred solid growth, but growth that has been punctuated by sharp recessions and financial crises in 1994, 1999, and 2001. Turkey's failure to pursue additional reforms, combined with large and growing public sector deficits, have resulted in high inflation, increasing macroeconomic volatility, and a weak banking sector. Turkey's primary political, economic, and security ties are with the West, although some voices call for a more "Eurasian" orientation. During the last several years, Turkey has continued to pursue its EU candidacy. U.S.-Turkish relations focus on areas such as strategic energy cooperation, trade and investment, security ties, regional stability, the global war on terrorism, and human rights progress. As part of the cooperative effort to further Turkish economic and military self-reliance, the United States has loaned and granted Turkey more than \$12.5 billion in economic aid and more than \$14 billion in military assistance.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	0.9	200.0	1,000.8
Other Economic Assistance	1.1	4.0	6.7
Total (in millions)	2.0	204.0	1,007.5

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Labor
 Department of State
 Department of the Treasury
 U.S. Agency for International Development

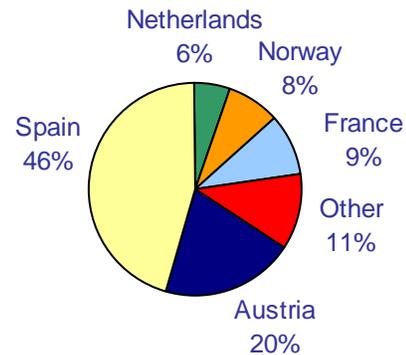
USG Agency Highlights

- The Department of the Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Turkey with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

2003 Total Net ODA \$166M

Bilateral Donors \$20M
 Multilateral Donors \$146M

Top Bilateral Donors





Turkmenistan

Country Overview

Turkmenistan borders both Iran and Afghanistan on the south, and the Caspian Sea on the west. Mainly a desert country, it has vast reserves of natural gas and oil, and is a leading cotton producer. Of the Central Asian Republics, Turkmenistan remains the most closed and least reformist - essentially a one-man state. The U.S. has a strong interest in development of Turkmenistan's energy potential, but its continued self-isolationism limits U.S. involvement and opportunities in this regard. Turkmenistan is also important to U.S. national security and foreign policy interests due to its role in helping the United States in the global war on terrorism. It has the longest border with Afghanistan, and its supportive role in supplying humanitarian relief for Afghanistan has been essential. Turkmenistan also facilitated over 30 percent of food aid for Afghanistan. Notwithstanding this cooperation, there appears little change in a regime characterized by patronage and corruption, a highly restrictive visa regime, suspicion of civic action and the media, and state-control over and distortion of the economy, as well as unsustainable water use.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	6.9	10.5	5.0
Food Aid			
Other Economic Assistance	1.6	0.9	1.8
Total (in millions)	8.5	11.4	6.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of State
U.S. Agency for International Development

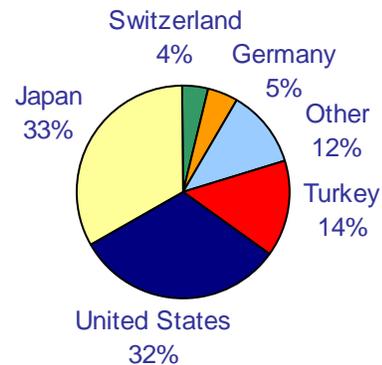
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides assistance to Turkmenistan in the areas of economic reform, energy and water, democracy, and health and population. Its cross-cutting programs also provide training and exchanges to support USAID's technical assistance programs.
- The Department of Agriculture's primary objective is to assist the Government of Turkmenistan in implementing free-market policy reforms in the agricultural sector following the transition from a communist to a capitalist economy.

2003 Total Net ODA \$27M

Bilateral Donors \$20M
Multilateral Donors \$7M

Top Bilateral Donors





Uganda

Country Overview

Uganda achieved remarkable economic growth in the last two decades as it recovered from war and advanced towards sustainable development and poverty reduction. Despite progress, however, the country still faces significant challenges. Primary education enrollments have surged to nearly 90 percent, yet only 66 percent complete primary school. Relatively high economic growth during the 1990s has slowed to 4.9 percent in 2003, and per capita income is only \$330. Although the population living in poverty declined from 56 percent in 1992 to 38 percent in 2002, high population growth – now at 3.4 percent – is eroding economic growth, deepening poverty, and countering other achievements in social sectors. Armed conflict in the north and the spread of attacks on civilians in the east have displaced more than 1.4 million persons, creating Uganda's worst humanitarian crisis in 17 years. Continued conflict and insecurity causes more than \$100 million per year in lost production. Promoting democracy and good governance, resolving conflict, developing human capacity, and expanding economic opportunity and growth in Uganda are consistent with U.S. national interests. Stable political and improved economic conditions in Uganda, and throughout the East African region, will prevent terrorism from flourishing there. Uganda has been a model in the fight against HIV/AIDS, poverty reduction, and economic reform, and is a strong ally in the war against terrorism.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	48.5	61.0	75.9
Food Aid	38.2	28.6	81.4
Other Economic Assistance	2.5	13.2	21.5
Total (in millions)	89.2	102.8	178.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	Department of State
Department of Health and Human Services	Department of the Treasury
Department of the Interior	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Labor	

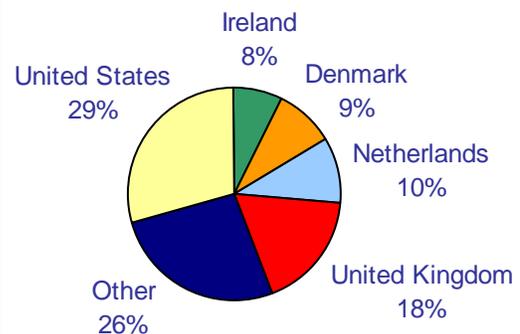
USG Agency Highlights

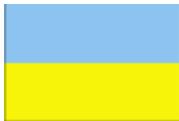
- The goal of the USAID program is to assist Uganda in reducing mass poverty. Three strategic objectives address poverty reduction and support the Government of Uganda's poverty eradication program: economic growth, improved human capacity, and effective governance. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security with development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The Department of Agriculture provides assistance to Uganda through its \$2.5 million food for education program.
- The Department of State supports Uganda's democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.
- The Department of Labor is working to further prevent HIV/AIDS in Uganda by funding a \$2 million workplace education program.
- The African Development Fund (ADF) provided a \$250,000 grant to the Uganda Marine Products Ltd (UMPL), which enabled this formal sector fish processing company to reach more lucrative export markets.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,002M

Bilateral Donors \$589M
Multilateral Donors \$413M

Top Bilateral Donors





Ukraine

Country Overview

Following a particularly difficult transition period from 1991 to 1999, Ukraine has advanced in its transition, particularly in the economic arena. Its progress in establishing a legal and regulatory environment conducive to private sector growth and the creation of a viable market economy is clearly evident. Less certain is whether Ukraine is making as much progress as it could in establishing sound democratic institutions and practices. While there are promising signs of reform in local government, parliament, and the judiciary, corruption and unequal enforcement of the rule of law cast serious shadows over Ukraine's democratic transition. The media, civil society organizations, political parties and other civic associations are still in a nascent stage of development and many social service providers retain inefficient Soviet-era structures that are unable to meet the needs of the general population. Ukraine remains critical to United States foreign policy objectives due to its strategic position between Europe and Eurasia and its importance for regional stability.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	165.6	173.9	68.2
Food Aid		11.4	
Other Economic Assistance	4.7	6.0	8.5
Total (in millions)	170.3	191.3	76.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture Department of the Treasury
 Department of Labor U.S. Agency for International
 Department of State Development

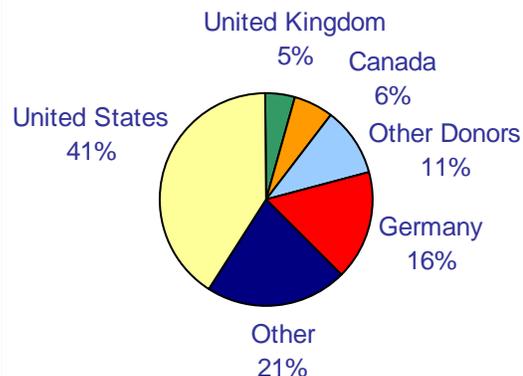
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs are working to improve the investment climate in Ukraine, as well as accelerate growth for small and medium enterprises and agriculture, improve democratic governance by strengthening government institutions and civil society, and reduce the HIV/AIDS transmission rate and the disease's associated stigma and discrimination.
- From 2000-2003, The Department of Labor implemented pension reform, local economic development, employment services, and labor redeployment assistance projects in Ukraine, Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Slovenia.
- The Department of Agriculture funds an emerging markets program, provides technical assistance and training to strengthen the country's agricultural statistics system, and trains agricultural university instructors in its faculty exchange program.
- The Department of Labor is working to improve the economic and income security for workers in Ukraine through its Employment Promotion and Mine Safety programs.
- The Department of Treasury supports democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Ukraine with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

2003 Total Net OA \$231M

Bilateral Donors \$255M
 Multilateral Donors \$66M

Top Bilateral Donors





Uzbekistan

Country Overview

Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia and is situated in the geographic heart of the region, bordered by the four other Central Asian republics and Afghanistan. Uzbekistan suddenly found itself on the frontline of the War on Terrorism and increased strategic importance to the stability of Central Asia. With its central location, fast growing population, a variety of natural resources, and a potential for a diversified economy, an open prosperous Uzbekistan is central to economic growth in the region. Uzbekistan aspires to regional leadership and continues to be key in maintaining security in Central Asia. However, its leadership remains entrenched in a closed and stagnant political and economic system. The overall development challenge in Uzbekistan, thus, is to help build constituencies for political, economic and social change. Uzbekistan is important to U.S. national security and foreign policy interests due to: its role in helping the United States in the global war on terrorism; its commercial and geographic significance to the future prosperity and stability within Central Asia; and its role as a source and transit route for narcotics and possibly nuclear and other materials. With a large and growing population, a potential for strong economic growth, and an important geo-strategic location, Uzbekistan's economic and democratic development remains central to the future prosperity and stability of the region.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	25.6	100.5	36.1
Food Aid	20.0	20.0	15.5
Other Economic Assistance	3.3	4.6	10.0
Total (in millions)	48.9	125.1	61.6

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of State
- U.S. Agency for International Development

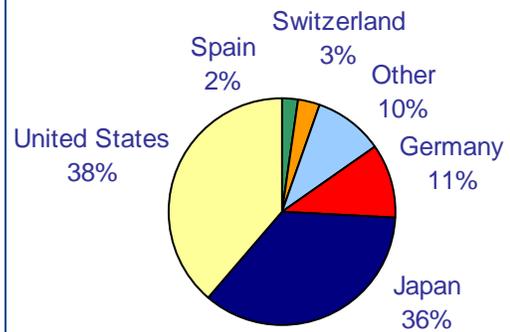
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs in Uzbekistan focus on democratic and economic reform and conflict mitigation. Attention is also given to healthcare and basic education programs, as well as a five-year Water User Association Support program. Through PL 480, USAID also addresses food security through development projects and emergency food assistance.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency provided assistance to help host country project managers develop infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.
- The Department of Agriculture provides assistance to Uzbekistan with a Food for Progress program, as well as through various cooperative projects with former Soviet biological weapons scientists to redirect efforts toward peaceful agricultural research. A faculty exchange program increases the capacity of university instructors in developing market-oriented academic and adult education programs and curricula in agriculture.
- The Department of Labor's International Child Labor Program includes the *ILO/IPEC Sector Program*, which focuses on government capacity building, research, agriculture, and the urban informal economy in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan

2003 Total Net ODA \$194M

Bilateral Donors \$177M
Multilateral Donors \$17M

Top Bilateral Donors





Venezuela

Country Overview

Venezuela is one of the wealthier nations in the Western hemisphere. In 2001, the country's GDP, measured at the average exchange rate, was \$126.1 billion, or \$5,111 per capita. The Venezuelan Government dominates the economy; state companies control the petroleum, minerals, and basic industries. Petroleum is and has been the cornerstone of the Venezuelan economy for more than 50 years. In 2001, the petroleum industry accounted for about 76 percent of merchandise export earnings, nearly 48 percent of government revenues, and about 26 percent of GDP. Major U.S. interests in Venezuela include promotion of U.S. exports and protection of U.S. investment, continuation of the economic reform program, preservation of Venezuela's constitutional democracy, closer counter-narcotics cooperation, more vigorous efforts on counter terrorism, and continued access to petroleum. In fact, it is one of the top four suppliers of foreign oil to the United States. U.S.–Venezuelan commercial ties are close. The U.S. is Venezuela's most important trading partner, representing about half of both imports and exports. In turn, Venezuela is the United States' third-largest export market in Latin America, purchasing U.S. machinery, transportation equipment, agricultural commodities, and auto parts. Venezuela's opening of its petroleum sector to foreign investment in 1996 created extensive trade and investment opportunities for U.S. companies.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	1.0	2.4	7.1
Food Aid			
Other Economic Assistance	10.4	13.3	8.6
Total (in millions)	11.4	15.7	15.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

- Department of Defense
- Department of the Interior
- Department of State
- U.S. Agency for International Development

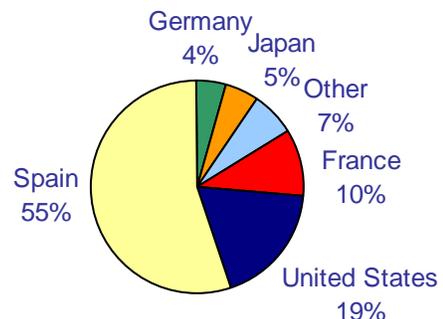
USG Agency Highlights

- In response to heavy rains, landslides and persistent flooding in the north-central region of Venezuela that began on February 7, 2005, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) is providing \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Caracas to the Venezuelan Red Cross for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief items.
- The Department of Agriculture provides financial and technical assistance through the Secretariat of the Andean Community (CAN) to strengthen Sanitary-Phytosanitary (SPS) capabilities in Venezuela and four other countries in the Andean region.

2003 Total Net ODA \$82M

Bilateral Donors \$65M
Multilateral Donors \$17M

Top Bilateral Donors





Vietnam

Country Overview

Vietnam is a low-income country in transition from a centrally-planned to a market-oriented economy. Weak economic competitiveness, a high population growth rate, poverty and underemployment are significant barriers to sustainable growth and development. The number of very poor households in Vietnam in early 2001 still accounted for over 17 percent (or 2.8 million) of the population. Most of the poor live in rural areas, where natural disasters occur frequently and cause severe damage. The gap between rural and urban areas is likely to increase, as is the gap between those who benefit from economic growth and globalization and those who are left behind. HIV/AIDS has appeared in cities and in all 61 provinces of Vietnam and, over the last ten years, the number of reported HIV/AIDS cases rose at 7 percent per annum. U.S national interests in Vietnam include maintaining Vietnamese cooperation on POW/MIA accounting, furthering normalization of ties; fighting terrorism, HIV/AIDS and transnational crimes; encouraging compliance with international standards of human rights and the rule of law; and supporting economic reforms that create opportunities for U.S businesses.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	8.7	11.2	13.1
Food Aid	10.8		16.9
Other Economic Assistance	2.3	5.9	6.7
Total (in millions)	21.8	17.1	36.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture	U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of Health and Human Services	
Department of Labor	
Department of the Interior	
Department of State	

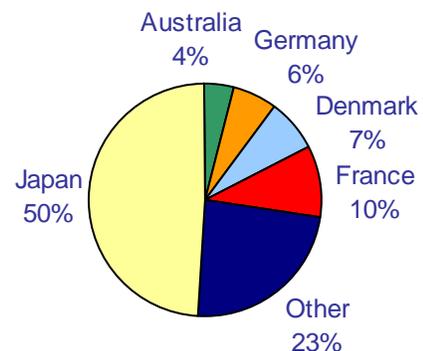
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID provides assistance to Vietnam to enhance the environment for trade, investment, and private sector growth; to increase access to services for vulnerable groups; and to improve urban and industrial environmental management. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid to Vietnam.
- USDA assistance includes a program to increase farmer incomes by establishing high quality cocoa production, a school feeding program and technical assistance.
- The Department of Labor provides assistance in labor relations, HIV/AIDS workplace education, social insurance, and child labor issues.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency provided assistance to help host country project managers develop projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

2003 Total Net ODA \$1,836M

Bilateral Donors \$983M
Multilateral Donors \$853M

Top Bilateral Donors



West Bank-Gaza

Country Overview

There are approximately 3.2 million Palestinians living in West Bank and Gaza, territories occupied by Israel as a result of the 1967 war. The second Palestinian Intifada began in September 2000 and continues today. The conflict is characterized by a cycle of terrorist acts and Israeli military incursions, with occasional periods of calm. Consequences of this on-going conflict are loss of life, severe damage to the economy, restrictions on the movement of Palestinians, and a difficult environment for USAID project implementation. An analysis of the years 1995 through 2003 shows that, prior to the onset of the latest Intifada, the economy had been growing at a 9.2 per cent annual rate. The Intifada resulted in a 35 per cent fall in GDP through 2002, but estimates for 2003 suggest approximately a 5 per cent growth rate for the year. Unemployment for the third quarter of 2003 stood at 23.6 percent. Current estimates are that 40 percent of West Bank and Gaza inhabitants are food insecure, and an additional 30 percent are on the verge of becoming so.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	115.5	334.5	180.7
Food Aid	8.7		10.3
Other Economic Assistance	0.4	1.8	0.7
Total (in millions)	124.6	336.3	191.7

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture
 Department of State
 U.S. Agency for International Development

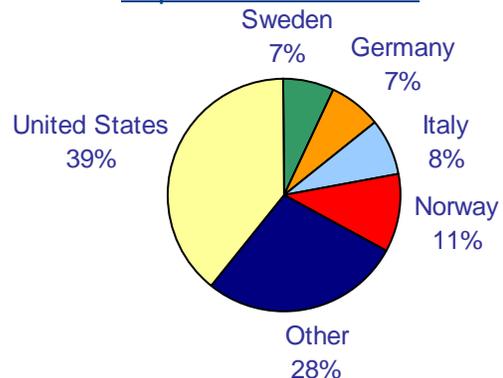
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID programs focus on water resource management, higher education and training, governance, health and private sector economic opportunities. USAID also provides development and emergency food aid.
- USDA provides regional technical assistance for agribusiness development.

2003 Total Net ODA \$948M

Bilateral Donors \$492M
 Multilateral Donors \$455M

Top Bilateral Donors





Yemen

Country Overview

The Yemen Arab Republic (North) and the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen (South) unified in May 1990. Despite a subsequent civil war and a declining economy in the mid-1990s, Yemen has made progress in both democratic and economic reform over the past five years. It has established a basic legal and constitutional framework, developed foundations for its governmental and political institutions, and encouraged a nascent civil society through multiparty elections of a parliament and local councils. However, compared to other countries of the Middle East and North Africa, Yemen has the highest under age 5 mortality rate (76 per 1000 live births), the lowest life expectancy (56 years), the highest illiteracy rate (55 percent), the lowest rate of girl’s enrolment in elementary school (44 percent) and the lowest Gross National Income per Capita (US\$370). U.S. foreign policy interests in Yemen are to expand the USG and ROYG partnership against terrorism, to neutralize al-Qa’eda’s ability to threaten US interests both inside and from Yemen, and to enhance regional security by building a close partnership between the US and Yemeni military.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID		2.0	8.5
Food Aid	38.5	0.6	19.4
Other Economic Assistance	0.7	0.1	0.1
Total (in millions)	39.2	2.7	28.0

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Agriculture U.S. Agency for International
 Department of Labor Development
 Department of State

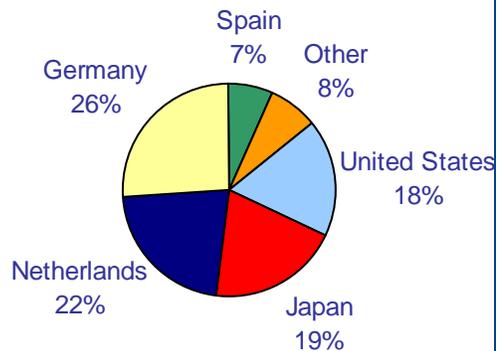
USG Agency Highlights

- The USAID field mission in Yemen opened in June 2003. Key program areas include economic growth, child and maternal health, basic education, and food security.
- USDA programs increase water availability for farmers, expand agribusiness enterprises, and strengthen agricultural extension services
- The Department of Labor supports programs to eliminate child labor.

2003 Total Net ODA \$249M

Bilateral Donors \$127M
 Multilateral Donors \$122M

Top Bilateral Donors





Zambia

Country Overview

Zambia's transition to multiparty democracy has been accompanied by fundamental economic reforms in an effort to establish a liberal political economy. However, the political and economic reform process has been slow and impeded by a legacy of authoritarian leadership, historical over-dependency on copper, limited foreign and domestic investment, and corruption. Zambia's development progress has been further constrained by lack of economic diversification, periodic drought and floods, and budgetary weaknesses. Seventy-three percent of the population live in poverty, and Zambia ranks 163 out of 175 countries on the 2003 UNDP Index. Life expectancy is under 40 years, under-five mortality is high, and the country's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 16 percent of the adult population. With ongoing conflict in its largest neighbor (the Democratic Republic of Congo) and political and economic instability in Zimbabwe, a stable, democratic, and prosperous Zambia is important for the US and the region.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	37.7	48.0	56.9
Food Aid	1.2	10.9	
Other Economic Assistance	5.5	7.3	9.9
Total (in millions)	44.4	66.2	66.8

USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services	Department of the Treasury U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of the Interior	
Department of Labor	
Department of State	

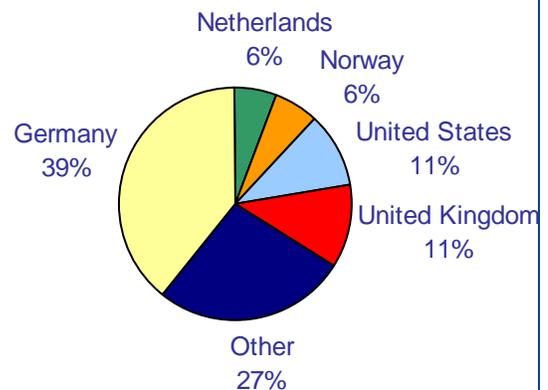
USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's assistance focuses on increasing rural incomes, improving the quality of basic education for more school-aged children, increasing the use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions, and expanding opportunities for effective participation in democratic governance.
- The Department of Labor supports programs to eliminate child labor.
- The Department of Treasury assists the Government of Zambia with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.
- The US Trade and Development Agency provides assistance in sectors including agribusiness, energy and power, manufacturing, mining and natural resources, and transportation to help develop infrastructure to stimulate economic development

2003 Total Net ODA \$796M

Bilateral Donors \$592M
Multilateral Donors \$204M

Top Bilateral Donors





Zimbabwe

Country Overview

Zimbabwe is now in its fifth consecutive year of severe economic contraction, precipitated by a political crisis that has embroiled the country since 1997. A significant fall in agricultural production in recent years has increased food security demands, and the World Food Program estimates that 5.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. More than 70 percent of the country's population now lives in poverty. Zimbabwe has one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world (24.6 percent of the adult population), and an estimated 3,290 people die from AIDS every week. One of the most serious effects of HIV/AIDS has been on the number of orphans, now estimated at 800,000. By 2002, life expectancy had decreased to 34 years, and infant and under-five mortality rates had increased significantly. Zimbabwe's once robust social services are collapsing in the face of the economic crisis, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, an inadequate supply of drugs, and alarmingly high brain-drain. Zimbabwe is strategically important to U.S. national interests because of its influence on the entire southern Africa region.

US Economic Assistance

	2001	2002	2003
USAID	21.4	19.0	26.4
Food Aid		25.8	
Other Economic Assistance	1.5	8.0	7.5
Total (in thousands)	22.9	52.8	33.9

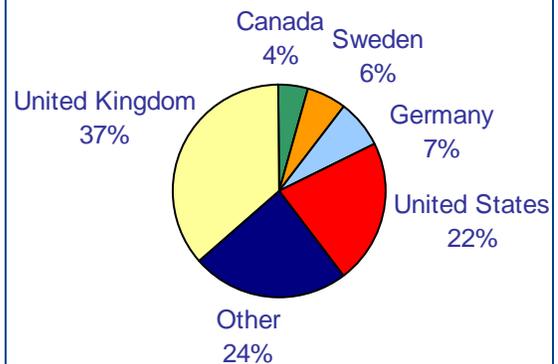
USG Agencies with Programs (2003)

Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of the Interior
 U.S. Agency for International Development

2003 Total Net ODA \$191M

Bilateral Donors \$161M
 Multilateral Donors \$30M

Top Bilateral Donors



USG Agency Highlights

- USAID's program is focused on Zimbabwe's four interrelated crises: humanitarian, HIV/AIDS, economic, and political.
- The African Development Foundation provides assistance in the areas of agriculture, industry and trade, health, and building the capacity of local NGOs.



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The African Development Foundation

Examples of FY 2001 to FY 2002 Project Results

Botswana Godisa Solar-Powered Hearing Aids

In late FY 2002, ADF provided a grant of \$238,000 to Godisa Technologies Trust, a for-profit enterprise owned by a community trust that serves people with disabilities. Godisa is the only producer of hearing aids in Africa and it was the first company to manufacture a body-worn hearing aid with a solar recharger. The solar recharger eliminates the high cost of buying replacement batteries for low-income people in developing countries and reduces the environmental problems associated with disposal of non-rechargeable batteries that contain toxic heavy metals. ADF support enabled Godisa to design and manufacture an improved solar recharger and a smaller, behind-the-ear hearing aid that is more convenient to use and costs less. The company employs people with hearing disabilities in assembly of its products.

Following ADF support, Godisa won a first-place award for international product design from the Design Institute of South Africa. The new Godisa hearing aid is being used in a seven-nation trial study in collaboration with Siemens. Distribution agency arrangements have been established in 22 countries. By the end of September 2004, Godisa had achieved \$156,200 in sales of the new hearing aid and recharger. In the year before the ADF project, Godisa had only \$2,400 in sales.

Guinea Pockets of Poverty

ADF designed the “Pockets of Poverty” (POP) program in Guinea to speed up development in the 12 poorest areas of the country, recognizing that effective infrastructure investment decisions have to go beyond artificial administrative boundaries of rural communities. The Pockets of Poverty encompass the natural economic and social groupings that exist among villages.

In FY 2001, USAID provided \$500,000 to ADF for implementation of two Pockets of Poverty (POP) projects (Lansa and Fria Mabirya) and ADF agreed to commit at least \$750,000 to the program. ADF funded POP projects in Lansa Badiar and supported construction of the Fria Road. In FY 2004, ADF funded a new POP project in Kouratonga. ADF also supported the preparation of new POP projects in Mafou East and Mafou West in FY 2004 that are expected to be funded over the next year.

Before the ADF project, farmers in Lansa and Badiar could not tap the full income potential for their crops. Although the more prosperous town of Kédougou in Senegal was just 80 kilometers away and offered entrée to markets from there to Dakar, a river blocked the way from Lansa and Badiar and there was no bridge. It was prohibitively costly for farmers in Lansa and Badiar to use the existing alternative of a rough mountain bypass that meandered 250 kilometers to the south and east before crossing the border. ADF supported the construction of a bridge to Kédougou. This enabled farmer groups such as a potato growers’ cooperative with 700 members to sell 60 percent of their produce to buyers in Senegal at higher prices.

The Fria Mabirya project rehabilitated 78.5 km of rural roads using labor-intensive methods and constructed 2 small bridges and 17 culverts in reinforced concrete. The main problems encountered were increases in the cost of diesel fuel and materials and equipment breakdowns. To help ensure that the infrastructure improvements will last, ADF organized and trained 6 village road maintenance committees, each with a workforce of 60 to 80 local residents.

As a result of the road rehabilitation, the villages in the project area now have regular transport services 3-5 times a week. Two new market locations have opened up and a third is being set up. By making new markets accessible, farmers were able to obtain price increases of up to 380% for their crops during a period when inflation was 214 percent. In addition, many farmers are now able to sell higher-value fruits (bananas, oranges, mangoes, and avocados) in commercial centers that they could not reach before.



When the ADF project started, Fria Mabirya was not being served by any government or NGO development project. It is now being served by the PACV program, Programme de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (PGRN), Dabola and Dinguiraye development program (PDD), the national agency for water supply (SNAPE), UNICEF, and several local NGOs.

Potable water supplies have increased because the road allowed SNAPE to bring in heavy equipment for deep well construction. As a result, the number of boreholes serving the area increased from two to nine. The road has made it possible for villagers to bring in more durable construction materials from outside the area to build new mosques, grain storage facilities, and housing

Access to health services has also improved in Fria Mabirya. The director of the health center at Passaya is now able to make a weekly visit to villages that did not have regular services before the road was rehabilitated. A large vaccination program is now planned in the villages and trained AIDS prevention counselors have been able to come to the area.

ADF's rural infrastructure program is not confined to roads, schools, and health clinics. For example, in Banguingy, ADF is helping to establish a local veterinary clinic that will give more than 300 livestock producers effective access to lower-cost veterinary care and supplies. Previously, farmers had to bring a veterinarian from Fria town to treat their animals on an individual basis. That was costly because each herder had to pay the full cost of the veterinarian's travel time and expenses. The new clinic will allow farmers in Baguinet to purchase and stock veterinary medicines in bulk. Animal vaccination fees will support the facility's administrative costs and the salary of a full-time, on-site veterinary assistant.

In Baguinet, ADF is funding the construction of a regional market. The new market will allow vendors to rent all-season stalls at nominal fees, store their produce overnight in secure weather-proof facilities, and improve the sanitary conditions in which foodstuffs are sold. The ADF project in Kouratongo is expected to provide more than 7,500 local residents with access to local education and health services and potable water for the first time.

Namibia Cape Cross Salt

At the end of FY 2002, ADF provided a \$250,000 grant to rehabilitate a salt mining operation in Namibia. ADF support allowed Cape Cross Salt to relocate its operations to reduce transport costs, decreasing total production costs by 10 percent. ADF also provided working capital to scale up production.

Cape Cross Salt's baseline sales were \$165,000. With ADF support, the company increased its sales to \$426,100 in FY 2003 and \$1,036,500 in FY 2004. It has exported salt to Nigeria, South Africa, Angola, Zambia, Malawi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Nigeria Jigawa State Low-Cost Housing

In FY 2002, ADF provided grants to four community development associations in Jigawa State in Northern Nigeria for construction of 396 low-cost housing units for households whose homes were destroyed by floods. These pilot projects used innovative construction technologies and relied on participatory processes for selecting housing designs and the households in greatest need. Half of the \$1.258 million cost was shared by the state government.

Most houses in Jigawa are built from hand-made, mud bricks and have thatched roofs. This type of housing is not durable under the harsh weather conditions and the sanitary conditions are poor. It does not keep out rodents and insects or provide any security against theft. The pilot program tested the Adaptability of compressed block technology under different conditions; Cost and cultural acceptability of different low-cost housing designs; and Potential for mobilizing and training of a cadre of skilled construction workers that could



utilize the technology and designs in building more low-cost housing and basic rural infrastructure in the Northern region.

ADF and the Government of Jigawa provided 1) construction materials (laterite clay, sand, cement, wood and roofing sheets); 2) equipment and local labor costs; 3) training and technical assistance to build the capacity of the community group and its members involved in the construction; and 4) a Program Management Team, consisting of an engineer/architect, construction supervisor, accountant, and sociologist to oversee implementation of the four pilot projects. The State Government made stabilized soil-cement brick press machines available.

The project proved that compressed earth blocks and sand-cement blocks were both viable solutions for low-cost housing. Construction costs were roughly 10 percent lower with compressed earth blocks than with sand-cement blocks, but the equipment costs were higher for the compressed earth blocks. Houses made of compressed earth blocks were generally preferred over sand-cement, but difficulties with the used equipment provided by the State limited the number of compressed earth block houses in three of the four communities. The project also improved the quality of sand-cement blocks compared to the typical locally made blocks.

Project technical assistance also resulted in new, lower-cost approaches for construction of roofs, doors, and windows. Raw material costs for pit latrine construction were reduced by 25 percent. Eighteen different housing layouts were constructed to test design preferences. The average cost for a house that can accommodate 12 people was \$3,150, a price well within the reach of employed, low-income people in the State.

Uganda Marine Products Limited

ADF provided a \$250,000 grant to the Uganda Marine Products Ltd (UMPL) at the end of FY 2001. UMPL was the smallest of the eight formal sector fish processing companies in Uganda. It was one of only two companies in the industry in which indigenous Ugandans own a majority share. Prior to the project, it processed Nile Perch in a small facility and had achieved annual sales of \$743,200. ADF support enabled UMPL to expand its production capacity and meet the stringent sanitation and quality specifications of the European Union. UMPL became the first company in East Africa to receive the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 quality certification.

The ADF support enabled UMPL to reach more lucrative export markets. It is exporting fresh, chilled fish fillets to the EU and frozen fillets to the Middle East. In FY 2002, the company increased its gross sales to \$4.196 million. As a result, it was able to increase the monthly wage of its plant workers by 72 percent and pay bonuses based on worker productivity. It was able to pay fishermen an average price that was 49 percent higher. UMPL sales jumped to \$5.494 million in FY 2003 and were \$5.262 million in FY 2003.

The Uganda National Environmental Management Authority has certified that the company fully complies with the national environmental regulations. In addition to processing raw fish purchased from fishermen, UMPL is now buying some fish processed in other small factories for resale on the export markets. In FY 2004, UMPL obtained a loan from the East Africa Development Bank to buy equipment from South Africa to expand its ice production beyond the previous capacity of 40 tons per day.

The National Endowment for Democracy

NED FY 2001 Approved Grants

Organization Name	Grant Amount	Geographical Area Served
Civil Liberties Organisation	\$38,860	AFRICA:REGIONAL
National Counseling Centre	\$20,000	AFRICA:SOUTHERN AFRICA:ANGOLA
Community Development Assistant Organization	\$20,000	AFRICA:SOUTHERN AFRICA:ANGOLA
Search for Common Ground	\$50,000	AFRICA:SOUTHERN AFRICA:ANGOLA
Chadian League of Human Rights	\$30,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CHAD
Campagne pour la Paix	\$38,649	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Ligue Nationale pour les Elections Libres et Transparents	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
GLOBAL RIGHTS - Partners for Justice	\$75,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Bureau d'Etudes, de Recherche et de Consulting International	\$40,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Promotion de la Femme Rurale	\$30,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Voix de l'Handicape pour les Droits de l'Homme	\$37,384	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Haki za Binadamu	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Synergie pour la Paix	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Centre 'Mater Misericordiae' de Bukavu (CMM)	\$30,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Voice of the Voiceless	\$60,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
GLOBAL RIGHTS - Partners for Justice	\$8,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Haki Kwetu	\$28,903	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Promotion et Appui aux Initiatives Feminines (PAIF)	\$60,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Promotion et Appui au Developpement Communautaire	\$24,893	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
De Mazenod Institute	\$30,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Groupe Jeremie	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Comite d'Action pour le Developpement Integral (CADI)	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Medias pour la Paix	\$35,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Friends of Nelson Mandela for the Defense of Human Rights	\$40,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Groupe Justice et Liberation	\$40,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Centre Chretien pour le Dev't des Paysans en Milieu Rural	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Solidarite des Femmes de Fizi pour le Bien-Entre Familal	\$9,500	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Groupe LOTUS	\$45,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Radio Maendeleo	\$35,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Search for Common Ground	\$30,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Congo en Images (CIM)	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Solidarite pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix	\$25,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Ligue des Electeurs	\$45,000	AFRICA:CENTRAL AFRICA:CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Ethiopian Human Rights Council	\$26,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:ETHIOPIA
HUNDEE	\$14,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:ETHIOPIA
Kenya Human Rights Commission	\$37,624	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:KENYA
Liberia Institute of Journalism	\$22,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:LIBERIA
Center for Law and Human Rights Education	\$44,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:LIBERIA
Press Union of Liberia	\$35,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:LIBERIA
Rural Human Rights Activists Programme RHRAP	\$25,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:LIBERIA
Justice and Peace Commission	\$44,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:LIBERIA
Nigerien Association for the Defense of Human Rights	\$29,498	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGER
League of Democratic Women, Nigeria	\$30,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGERIA
Social and Economic Rights Action Center	\$25,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGERIA
Eastern Youths Democratic Forum	\$20,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGERIA
Imo Youth Network Program	\$20,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGERIA
Campaign for Democracy	\$25,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGERIA

Committee for the Protection of People's Dignity	\$24,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGERIA
Centre for Constitutionalism and Demilitarisation (CENCOD)	\$26,182	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:NIGERIA
International Alert	\$35,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:REGIONAL
Association of Liberian Professional Organizations	\$25,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:REGIONAL
National Forum for Human Rights	\$30,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:SIERRA LEONE
Centre for Democracy and Human Rights CDHR	\$20,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:SIERRA LEONE
Forum for Democratic Initiatives FORDI	\$24,800	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:SIERRA LEONE
Media Foundation for Peace and Development	\$20,000	AFRICA:WEST AFRICA:SIERRA LEONE
NAGAAD Umbrella Organization of Hargeisa Women NGOs	\$20,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SOMALILAND
Dulmar for Women Development, Advocacy and Peace	\$18,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SOMALILAND
Mohamed Omer Beshir Centre for Sudanese Studies, Omdurman Ahlia University	\$25,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Mutawinat Benevolent Company (MBC)	\$30,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Sudan Democratic Gazette, Inc.	\$20,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Centre for Documentation and Advocacy CDA	\$20,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Grand Africa Media Service Company	\$20,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Badya Centre for Integrated Development	\$30,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Kwoto Popular Theatre Group	\$35,123	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Babiker Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies	\$25,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Center for Sudanese Studies	\$65,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Sudan Human Rights Organization - Cairo Branch	\$60,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Environmental Society	\$25,000	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Sudan Human Rights Association	\$35,700	AFRICA:EAST AFRICA:SUDAN
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia)	\$40,000	ASIA:REGIONAL
International Republican Institute	\$270,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
American Center for International Labor Solidarity	\$456,699	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Burma Independent News Agency	\$20,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Burma Relief Centre	\$26,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA



Human Rights Education Institute of Burma	\$40,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
New Era Journal	\$160,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Nonviolence International	\$50,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP)	\$29,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Burma Lawyers' Council	\$60,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
National Council of the Union of Burma (FAC)	\$53,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
All Burma Young Monks Union	\$15,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
United Nationalities Democratic Congress	\$10,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Burma Fund	\$450,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Human Rights Foundation of Monland	\$40,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Karen Information Center	\$11,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Democratic Voice of Burma	\$150,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Women's Rights and Welfare Association of Burma	\$8,547	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Shan Herald Agency for News	\$25,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, Burma	\$45,543	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Friends Without Borders	\$25,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Women's League of Burma	\$30,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Democratic Party for a New Society	\$80,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Irrawaddy Publishing Group	\$80,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
National Council of the Union of Burma	\$75,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
National Health and Education Committee	\$40,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Associates to Develop Democratic Burma	\$20,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia)	\$18,798	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Chin Human Rights Organization	\$18,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Shan Human Rights Foundation	\$12,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Burmese Women's Union	\$40,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:BURMA
Human Rights Task Force on Cambodia	\$25,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:CAMBODIA
Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia	\$23,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:CAMBODIA
Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee	\$19,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:CAMBODIA
International Republican Institute	\$508,400	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Tibetan Multimedia Center	\$30,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Human Rights in China	\$200,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Laogai Research Foundation	\$286,800	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Democratic China	\$85,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Tibet Information Network	\$90,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Center for Modern China	\$65,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Tibetan Review	\$20,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Beijing Spring Magazine	\$40,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Tibetan Literacy Society	\$20,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Foundation for China in the 21st Century	\$105,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Press Freedom Guardian	\$48,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
International Campaign for Tibet	\$30,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Probe International	\$0	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor	\$51,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights	\$43,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights	\$50,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Network for North Korean Human Rights and Democracy	\$40,000	ASIA:EAST ASIA:KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Southeast Asian Press Alliance	\$40,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:MALAYSIA
LEOS	\$52,766	ASIA:EAST ASIA:MONGOLIA
Association for Vietnamese Overseas : Culture & Liaison	\$70,000	ASIA:SOUTHEAST ASIA:VIETNAM
National Democratic Institute For International Affairs	\$4,253,123	CORE:NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE
International Republican Institute	\$4,253,123	CORE:INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE
Center For International Private Enterprise	\$4,253,123	CORE:CENTER FOR INTL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
American Center for International Labor Solidarity	\$4,253,123	CORE:AMER CTR FOR INTL LABOR SOLIDARITY
Polish-Czech-Slovak Solidarity Foundation	\$34,630	E/C EUROPE:REGIONAL
MEMO 98	\$50,000	E/C EUROPE:REGIONAL
Radio Racja	\$100,000	E/C EUROPE:REGIONAL
Municipal Training Center at Kaunas University of Technology	\$29,520	E/C EUROPE:REGIONAL
Institute for Democracy and Mediation IDM	\$66,140	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:ALBANIA

Society for Democratic Culture	\$65,880	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:ALBANIA
Civil Society Promotion Center	\$18,136	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Center for Civic Cooperation-Livno	\$23,400	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Independent Radio 'Studio N'	\$28,020	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Alternativna Televizija (ATV)	\$45,750	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Republika Srpska	\$49,160	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
STINA Press Agency	\$28,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
GONG	\$65,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:CROATIA
Judges' Web NGO	\$42,025	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:CROATIA
GONG	\$73,100	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:CROATIA
PASQYRA Independent Kosovar Weekly	\$24,600	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:KOSOVO
ZERI Informative Publishing Enterprise	\$25,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:KOSOVO
Kosova Action for Civic Initiatives	\$54,675	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:KOSOVO
Council for the Defence of Human Rights & Freedoms	\$45,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:KOSOVO
People in Need Foundation	\$39,500	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:KOSOVO
Charity Fund Lithuanian and U.S. Initiatives - LUSI	\$30,000	E/C EUROPE:BALTIC STATES:LITHUANIA
International Republican Institute	\$25,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MACEDONIA
Lobi (Lobby) Press On-line	\$40,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MACEDONIA
Medienhilfe	\$234,779	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MACEDONIA
Center for Development of NGOs Montenegro	\$37,050	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MONTENEGRO
Center for Democratic Transition	\$22,150	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MONTENEGRO
Association of Young Journalists of Montenegro	\$34,260	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MONTENEGRO
Vijesti (Daily Press)	\$58,550	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MONTENEGRO
Center for Democracy and Human Rights	\$49,790	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:MONTENEGRO
Tuzla Citizens' Forum	\$40,342	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:REGIONAL
Center for Liberal Strategies	\$174,740	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:REGIONAL
Pro Democracy Association-Club Bucharest	\$75,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:ROMANIA



Association of Independent Electronic Media	\$65,704	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia	\$45,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Center for Free Elections and Democracy	\$75,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Otpor - Resistance Movement	\$228,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Radio B92	\$100,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Beta News Agency	\$48,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Forum of Uzice Citizens: FGU	\$35,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Radio Boom 93	\$32,645	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Otpor - Resistance Movement	\$45,085	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia	\$66,000	E/C EUROPE:SOUTHERN TIER:SERBIA
Citizens Action - Center for Community Organizing	\$30,000	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
Ludia a voda (People and Water)	\$30,000	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
People in Peril CVO	\$22,046	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
Slovak Foreign Policy Association	\$30,000	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
Milan Simecka Foundation	\$30,000	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
Presov Community Foundation	\$19,666	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
Presov Civic Forum	\$25,000	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
Jan Hus Educational Foundation	\$30,000	E/C EUROPE:NORTHERN TIER:SLOVAKIA
Polish-Czech-Slovak Solidarity Foundation	\$75,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Radio Racja	\$100,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Radio Baltic Waves	\$50,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Foundation for Education for Democracy	\$120,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
International League for Human Rights	\$15,010	EURASIA:REGIONAL
MEMO 98	\$34,441	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Centre of Civic Education Poland-Belarus	\$60,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
IDEE/Warsaw	\$60,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Institute For Democracy in Eastern Europe	\$290,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Charity Fund Lithuanian and U.S. Initiatives - LUSI	\$39,802	EURASIA:REGIONAL
People in Need Foundation	\$38,966	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Pontis Foundation	\$20,017	EURASIA:REGIONAL

Foundation for Education for Democracy	\$40,000	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Moscow Institute of Human Rights	\$24,970	EURASIA:REGIONAL
Association of Women with a University Education	\$32,000	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:ARMENIA
Helsinki Association	\$25,890	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:ARMENIA
Republican Center for Democracy	\$31,042	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:ARMENIA
Model Constitutional Court	\$25,140	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:AZERBAIJAN
Association of Young Leaders of Azerbaijan	\$11,860	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:AZERBAIJAN
Legal Education Society	\$23,954	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:AZERBAIJAN
National Democratic Institute For International Affairs	\$123,999	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Youth Magazine Students' Thought	\$20,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Social-Educational Center for Women 'Nadzeya'	\$73,150	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Youth Civil Initiative ZUBR	\$75,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Supolnase Network	\$115,556	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Nasha Svaboda	\$24,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Belarusian Women Lawyers Association	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Rabochy Newspaper	\$28,500	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Mozyr Branch of Gomel Regional Public Association Civil Initiatives	\$10,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Youth Coalition 'Vote to Changes'	\$48,925	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Marat Publishing Company	\$17,770	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research	\$20,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Center for Human Rights	\$25,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Belarusian Students Association	\$35,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Foundation for Regional Press Development	\$100,300	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Supolnase Usiaslau Caradziej	\$15,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
National Democratic Institute For International Affairs	\$53,225	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Narodnaya Volya	\$36,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Own Affair NGO	\$15,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Gomel Youth Center HART	\$31,980	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Vitebsk Regional Branch of Public Association 'Lev Sapieha Foundation'	\$51,810	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Nasha Niva Newspaper	\$14,280	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
East European Democratic Center	\$98,500	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS

East European Democratic Center	\$75,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Vitebsk Youth Initiative Center KONTUR	\$20,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Svobodnye Novosti (Independent News)	\$20,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Independent Newspaper Dien	\$15,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Belarusian Association of Resource Centers	\$107,190	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Gorodok Resource Center Gastsinets	\$21,299	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Charitable Foundation of Regional Development 'Our Vezha'	\$14,593	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Foundation for Regional Press Development	\$57,840	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Center for Regional Cooperation	\$20,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Belarusian Association of Resource Centers	\$151,806	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Youth Information Center	\$50,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Young Revival	\$25,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Regional Development Agency 'Varuta'	\$35,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Marat Publishing Company	\$8,338	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Mogilev City Club of Voters	\$21,200	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Gomel Regional Association 'Civil Initiatives'	\$24,042	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Mogilev Public Association 'Circle of Friends'	\$55,980	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Belaruskyy Rynok Newspaper (Belarus Market)	\$25,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Next Stop-New Life	\$50,345	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Charitable Foundation of Regional Development 'Our Vezha'	\$45,392	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Supolnase Network	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:BELARUS
Caucasian Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development	\$30,125	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:GEORGIA
Public Foundation 'Ar Rukh Khak'	\$38,000	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:KAZAKHSTAN
Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights	\$49,044	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:KYRGYZSTAN
Institute for Regional Studies	\$28,040	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:KYRGYZSTAN
Res Publica Newspaper	\$29,908	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:KYRGYZSTAN
Jalal-Abad Regional Human Rights Organization Spravedlivost	\$24,631	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:KYRGYZSTAN
Youth Human Rights Group	\$28,994	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:KYRGYZSTAN
Internews Kyrgyz Republic	\$16,169	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:KYRGYZSTAN
Central Asia and Caucasus Journal	\$49,980	EURASIA:CAUCASIAN REGION:REGIONAL

Andrei Sakharov Foundation	\$18,000	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:REGIONAL
Human Rights Information	\$44,697	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Glasnost Public Foundation	\$26,430	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Chelyabinsk Regional Public Fund 'Helping Hand'	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Information Research Center PANORAMA	\$35,198	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Za Prava Cheloveka	\$20,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Center for Support of Democratic Youth Initiatives	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Interregional Foundation for Civil Society	\$59,830	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Agency for Social Information	\$37,130	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Voronezh United Democratic Center (UDC)	\$40,308	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Regional Strategy	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
St. Petersburg Institute of Law	\$39,900	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Perm-36 Memorial Museum of the History of Political Repression and Totalitarianism	\$34,355	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Center for the Development of Democracy and Human Rights	\$24,923	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Za Prava Cheloveka	\$34,806	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Autonomous Non-Profit Organization 'Center for Support of Land Reform of Vladimir Oblast'	\$38,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Glasnost Public Foundation	\$50,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
St. Petersburg Humanity & Political Studies Center STRATEGY	\$44,940	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Russian Association for Civic Education	\$28,268	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Urals Independent Public Library	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Committee for Defense of Human Rights in Tatarstan	\$24,982	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Tomsk Regional Social Organization 'Tomsk Research Center for Human Rights'	\$23,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Moscow Group of Assistance to the Implementation of Helsinki Accords	\$35,664	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Society of the Russian-Chechen Friendship	\$24,891	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Autonomous Non-Profit Organization 'Center for Social Projecting 'VOZROZHDENIYE''	\$39,296	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Charity Foundation 'International Project - Youth Human Rights Movement'	\$24,994	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA

Saratov Legal Reform Project	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Independent Council of Legal Expertise	\$49,672	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Glasnost Defense Foundation	\$39,588	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
LAM Center for Complex Research and Popularization of Chechen Culture	\$50,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Human Rights Publishers	\$36,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Independent Council of Legal Expertise	\$50,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Youth Center for Human Rights and Legal Culture	\$25,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:RUSSIA
Independent School of Journalism "Tajikistan 21st Century	\$17,000	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:TAJIKISTAN
Flamingo Public Education Center	\$25,930	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:TURKMENISTAN
Democratic Initiatives Foundation	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Donetsk Human Rights School	\$30,290	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Center of Information and Documentation for Crimean Tatars	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Luhansk Regional Organization Public Education and Law Assistance	\$24,870	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Smoloskyp, Inc.	\$56,320	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Dniprovsky Center for Social Research	\$25,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Institute of Reforms	\$30,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Ukraine Reform Education Center	\$80,445	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Kharkiv Center for Women's Studies	\$47,500	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Ukrainska Pravda	\$16,640	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Youth Alternative	\$69,337	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group	\$40,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Europe XXI Foundation	\$24,898	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Regional Information Center for Women (RICW)	\$22,898	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Association Spilnyi Prostir	\$50,000	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research	\$79,118	EURASIA:EUROPEAN REGION:UKRAINE
Association Central Asia	\$27,000	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:UZBEKISTAN
Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan	\$0	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:UZBEKISTAN
Center Gender: Innovations and Development	\$15,540	EURASIA:CENTRAL ASIA:UZBEKISTAN
Fundacion Ortega y Gasset	\$49,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:REGIONAL

Asociacion Civil SER en el 2000	\$71,900	LATIN AM & CARIB:REGIONAL
PLURAL Corporacion Centro de Estudios Constitucionales	\$70,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:COLOMBIA
Federacion Colombiana de Municipios	\$62,100	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:COLOMBIA
Corporacion Region	\$40,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:COLOMBIA
Federacion Nacional de Concejos Municipales de Colombia	\$40,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:COLOMBIA
Universidad de los Andes	\$69,656	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:COLOMBIA
Fundacion para la Libertad de Prensa	\$68,878	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:COLOMBIA
Federation of Electric Plants, Gas and Water in Exile	\$51,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
CubaNet News Inc.	\$34,878	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
Group of Support for the Independent Agricultural Cooperatives in Cuba	\$52,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
Cuban Committee for Human Rights	\$65,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
Information Bureau of the Human Rights Movement in Cuba	\$65,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
Center for a Free Cuba	\$17,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
Revista Encuentro de la Cultura Cubana	\$80,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
Cuban-American Military Council	\$50,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:CARIBBEAN:CUBA
Fundacion Informacion y Democracia	\$47,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:MEXICO/CENTRAL AMERICA:MEXICO
Mexican Commission for the Defense & Promotion of Human Rights	\$40,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:MEXICO/CENTRAL AMERICA:MEXICO
Accion Popular de Integracion Social	\$78,534	LATIN AM & CARIB:MEXICO/CENTRAL AMERICA:MEXICO
Civic Alliance	\$63,696	LATIN AM & CARIB:MEXICO/CENTRAL AMERICA:MEXICO
Radio Dario	\$27,835	LATIN AM & CARIB:MEXICO/CENTRAL AMERICA:NICARAGUA
Comisión Andina de Juristas	\$30,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:PERU
Instituto Prensa y Sociedad	\$25,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:PERU
Instituto Prensa y Sociedad	\$103,572	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:PERU
Instituto de Estudios Politicos y Estrategicos (IDEPE)	\$78,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:PERU



Instituto de Defensa Legal	\$56,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:PERU
Asociacion Civil Consorcio Justicia	\$19,532	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:VENEZUELA
Asociacion Civil Comprension de Venezuela	\$57,603	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:VENEZUELA
Asociacion Civil Asamblea de Educacion	\$54,499	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:VENEZUELA
Fundacion Momento de la Gente	\$40,000	LATIN AM & CARIB:SOUTHERN CONE/BRAZIL:VENEZUELA
Regional Program for Human Rights Activists	\$30,000	MID EAST:REGIONAL
Arab Women Media Center	\$24,500	MID EAST:REGIONAL
Multi-Initiative on Rights: Search, Assist & Defend	\$30,000	MID EAST:REGIONAL
Afghanistan Study Center (ASC)	\$22,000	MID EAST:IRAN/TURKEY:AFGHANISTAN
Rally for Youth Action	\$45,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:ALGERIA
Collectif des Familles de Disparu(e)s en Algerie	\$25,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:ALGERIA
Association for Human Rights Legal Aid	\$24,311	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:EGYPT
Egyptian Organization for Human Rights	\$28,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:EGYPT
Human Rights Association for the Assistance of Prisoners	\$35,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:EGYPT
Egyptian Center for Women's Rights	\$30,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:EGYPT
Iran Teachers Association	\$35,000	MID EAST:IRAN/TURKEY:IRAN
Badlisy Cultural Center	\$30,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:IRAQ
Kurdistan Human Rights Organization	\$22,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:IRAQ
American Society for Kurds (ASK)	\$40,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:IRAQ
Women's Affairs Technical Committee	\$38,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Civic Forum Institute	\$36,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Jerusalem Center for Women	\$35,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Gaza Center for Rights and Law	\$18,500	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group	\$20,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy	\$21,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
General Union of Cultural Centers	\$25,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Panorama, Jerusalem	\$40,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Palestinian Center for Peace and Democracy	\$22,500	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL



Israel/Palestine Center for Research and Information	\$51,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Middle East Nonviolence and Democracy (MEND)	\$35,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution	\$50,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:ISRAEL
Women's Organization to Combat Illiteracy	\$25,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:JORDAN
Sisterhood is Global Institute / Jordan	\$35,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:JORDAN
Jordanian Women's Union	\$45,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:JORDAN
Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center	\$30,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:JORDAN
Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists	\$30,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:JORDAN
Arab Media Institute	\$30,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:JORDAN
Generation for the Integrity of Lebanon GIL	\$22,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:LEBANON
Rene Moawad Foundation	\$35,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:LEBANON
Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace	\$40,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:LEBANON
Philanthropic Amlieh Association	\$45,000	MID EAST:ARAB MIDDLE EAST:LEBANON
Association PROLOGUES Revue Maghrebine du Live	\$40,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:MOROCCO
Citizenship Forum (aka Muntada Al Mowatana)	\$25,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:MOROCCO
Espace Associatif	\$25,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:MOROCCO
Democratic Association of Moroccan Women	\$45,000	MID EAST:NORTH AFRICA:MOROCCO
Helsinki Citizens Assembly - Turkey	\$35,000	MID EAST:IRAN/TURKEY:TURKEY
American Federation of Teachers Educational Foundation	\$54,242	MULTIREGIONAL
Women's Learning Partnership for Rights Development and Peace	\$105,000	MULTIREGIONAL

U.S. Department of Agriculture



USDA FY 2003 Foreign Assistance, version 03/03/05

Agency	Program Name	Nation(s)	Funding Source	Obligations	Sector	Description/Results and Objectives
FAS	Belize Food Safety	Belize	Belize Government	\$ 4,881.00		Agreement provided for the provision of USDA training and technical assistance to the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA) in areas related to Food Safety and Agricultural Health.
FAS	NRCS/Chile	Chile	Chile	\$ -		Legislation and methods for creating incentives for soil conservation
ARS	Former Soviet Union Cooperative Research Program	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russia	Department of State	\$6,000,000.00	Agriculture	Various cooperative projects with former Soviet biological weapons scientists to redirect their efforts to peaceful, agricultural research. This ARS program advances basic and applied research and supports the transition of newly independent states to market economies by strengthening scientific communities.
ARS	Irrigation Management Information System	Israel, Jordan, Palestine	Department of State	\$ 228,332.00	Agriculture	Regional collaborative research with Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israeli scientists focused on more efficient water for orchard and vegetable crop production.
ARS	Ecuador Cocoa Rehabilitation Project	Ecuador	Department of State	\$ 500,000.00	Agriculture	The immediate purpose of the project is to increase cocoa production in Ecuador. Cooperative research and technology transfer efforts focus on disease mitigation as well as higher quality 'Arriba' flavor genotypes with premium value to the U.S. confectionary industry. An ancillary objective to increased production is the improvement of small farmer's incomes.
FAS	Marketing Assistance Project	Armenia	Department of State	\$7,000,000.00		Results: Strengthening Armenian agricultural markets through technical, financial and marketing assistance. Technical, financial and marketing assistance provided has enhanced viability of agricultural sector and led to advancements in rural development.
FAS	Biotech Outreach	Europe / Indonesia	Department of State	\$ 74,400.00		Biotech Workshop for policy makers from developing countries in Europe and APEC members in Indonesia to garner support of the U.S. position on biotechnology
FAS	Agricultural Quality Improvement Program	Georgia	Department of State	\$2,000,000.00		Program launched in FY 03. Results pending. Overall purpose: Improving the quality of agricultural products.
FAS	Cold Chain Improvement Initiative	South Africa, Bulgaria, Palestine and Jordan, Colombia, Peru, Mexico City	Emerging Markets	\$ 450,000.00		Activities included intensive company operational reviews (27 carefully targeted cold chain companies), post-audit company reviews (3 cold chain companies involved), and four separate industry orientation conferences involving more than 600 participants. The operational reviews indicate the companies are acting quickly to make significant recommended enhancements to their cold storage and handling practices (including HACCP), and are incorporating new technologies such as adding product staging areas, increased storage, better equipment, improved inspection and Port handling practices, and many other "cold-chain" enhancements. Up through FY2003, as direct results of the above type activities, the Initiative yielded more than \$3 million specific reported first year target market imports of U.S. perishable food products (fresh fruit, poultry, and meat, being the major items).

FAS	China Wastewater II-EPA	China	EPA	\$ 2,191.00		The project supports two research activities in Yellow River watershed (1) Real-time water quality monitoring (2) Demonstration of wastewater reuse for irrigation pilot plant. The unique aspects of the projects involve the use of real-time data collection, transmission, and control of each of the systems.
FS	FAO Collaboration	Asia and the Near East	FS	\$ 40,000.00	Environment	Forest Policy Seminar, Invasive Species Conference,
FS	Institute for Tropical Forestry-Reduced Impact Logging Training Center	Brazil	FS	\$ 22,370.00	Environment	Newly created Institute for Tropical Forestry, FFT's successor, dedicated to working with local landowners, communities, and government agencies to provide training in reduced-impact logging and forest management.
FS	Sirex Wood Wasp	Brazil	FS	\$ 2,130.00	Environment	USFA is working with and the Brazilian Agriculture Research Agency (EMBRAPA) to develop an Integrated Pest Management Program for the exotic wood wasp - Sirex noctilio. The project will continue to monitor and evaluate Sirex control efforts.
FS	Code of Practice	China	FS	\$ 10,000.00	Environment	This project will support the testing and training of best harvesting practices in China.
FS	Economics Seminar	China	FS	\$ 10,000.00	Environment	This project will support a series of seminars that focus on developing capacity to conduct appropriate economic and policy analysis in China. These Seminars will focus meeting the needs of both research and management.
FS	Forrest Health Program Morgantown	China	FS	\$ 75,000.00	Environment	This project will support six activities in partnership with the Forest Health Enterprise Team in Morgantown, WV.
FS	Invasive Workshop	China	FS	\$ 40,000.00	Environment	This project will support an invasive species conference August 17-23, 2003, in China following the recommendations from the APFC meeting held in 2002.
FS	Memphis Zoo	China	FS	\$ 50,000.00	Environment	Collaboration projects to enhance forest habitats in China
FS	Policy Project	China	FS	\$ 5,000.00	Environment	The China's State Forestry Administration is currently in the process of strengthening their ability to conduct appropriate economic and policy analysis in order to make better informed policy and management decisions as they move towards a market economy. The Forest Service is assisting SFA by providing technical advice, experiences and examples from which they can take a modify to fit their situation.
FS	Quarantine	China	FS	\$ 10,000.00	Environment	This project will support a quarantine facility in Beijing to work on invasive species. The Forest Service will have access to the facility and the facility will assist with shipment of materials to and from the U.S. if necessary.
FS	Sudden Oak Death	China	FS	\$ 15,000.00	Environment	Locating the point of origin for pests is important to developing strategies for its control. The origin of one recently identified pest in the U.S., sudden oak death, (Phytophthora ramorum) is unknown. This activity will try to rule out origins in China by sending a two person team to the known host areas in China to test if the sudden oak death pathogen can be isolated.
FS	Bird Friendly Coffee/Colombia – TNC	Colombia	FS	\$ 66,560.00	Environment	Work with the nature conservancy to promote shade-grown coffee in Columbia as a means to increase bird habitat.

FS	TNC-Caribbean Fire Management Network	Latin America and the Caribbean	FS	\$ 8,350.00	Environment	Supporting better fire management in the Caribbean
FS	Administration & Miscellaneous - Mexico	Mexico	FS	\$ 8,100.00	Environment	Funds to support administration and development of program, including travel, meetings, and assistance to FS personnel to contribute to activities in Mexico.
FS	Cleveland NF	Mexico	FS	\$ 4,630.00	Environment	New support in FY2003 to Cleveland NF for fire management training and cross-cultural environmental education.
FS	Coronado NF - Sonora Sister Forest Partnership	Mexico	FS	\$ 9,810.00	Environment	Partnership continues to emphasize fire management but also includes activities on heritage preservation.
FS	DU-RESERVA	Mexico	FS	\$ 29,090.00	Environment	Work with Ducks Unlimited to maintain and improve waterfowl habitat for migratory species.
FS	Fisheries	Mexico	FS	\$ 2,500.00	Environment	Support for Mexican participation in April 2003 fisheries meeting.
FS	Forest Insects	Mexico	FS	\$ 12,610.00	Environment	Funding for research on insect control
FS	Global Forestry Meeting - Oaxaca	Mexico	FS	\$150,440.00	Environment	Conference Funding
FS	Idaho Panhandle/La Primavera	Mexico	FS	\$ 1,480.00	Environment	Student exchanges for training in natural resource management; training in GIS data utilization for protected area management.
FS	Klamath - EL Ocote Sister Forest Partnership	Mexico	FS	\$ 25,470.00	Environment	Direct collaboration is now focusing on watershed management and sedimentation issues.
FS	Mexican Shorebird Management Plan	Mexico	FS	\$ 44,000.00	Environment	Develop management plan for shorebirds in Mexico
FS	NAFC Activities - Mexico	Mexico	FS	\$ 99,010.00	Environment	Forest Service participation in the FAO North American Forestry commission.
FS	Rio Laja Watershed	Mexico	FS	\$ 26,920.00	Environment	Training on hydrology and watershed restoration techniques to NGOs and community in San Miguel de Allende and surrounding areas of the Rio Laja Watershed.
FS	Short grass Prairie Birds - TNC	Mexico	FS	\$103,410.00	Environment	Work in northern Mexico to improve short grass prairie habitat for migratory species.
FS	Sierra Gorda	Mexico	FS	\$ 17,500.00	Environment	Aquatic inventory and related training in cooperation with managers of Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve
FS	Bosque Modelo Monarca	Mexico	FS	\$ 2,670.00	Environment	Technical assistance, coordinated by Willamette NF, to Monarch Butterfly Model Forest since 1998, with strong focus on environmental interpretation and ecotourism. New partnership in 2003 with Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve and World Wildlife Fund. World Forestry Institute in Oregon is a strong partner.
FS	Romania	Romania	FS	\$ 40,240.00	Environment	Pollution Monitoring

FS	Climate Change - Birdseye	Russia	FS	\$ 10,000.00	Environment	Global change has provoked changes in the forest vegetation and the forest ecosystems of the Northern Hemisphere. We are beginning to understand Global Change as much more complex phenomenon than the direct effects of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide and some increasing of the global temperature.
FS	Fire Research, Siberia	Russia	FS	\$ 10,000.00	Environment	The Forest Service continued to provide partial support for a long-term research project studying the effects of forest fires on carbon cycling, emissions, and forest sustainability. Partners include the Canadian Forest Service in collaboration with the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science in Novosibirsk and the Sukachev Institute in Krasnoyarsk. NASA funds the majority of this research, with additional contributions from USFS Research.
FS	Invasive Species - Russia (NE Area)	Russia	FS	\$ 3,910.00	Environment	Invasive species surveys
FS	SA Protected Area	South Africa	FS	\$ 5,640.00	Environment	USFS is in discussion with WWF/Namibia to plan a protected area study tour for high level Namibian officials in June. Focus of the trip was to be improved NRM and to expose officials to various land management activities. This study tour has been indefinitely delayed.
FS	Taiwan	Taiwan	FS	\$ 10,000.00	Environment	This project will identify activities in which the Forest Service can collaborate with Taiwan. One of the current focus areas will be fire but because fire is an effect and not a cause, other parameters will be incorporated such as social/economic, silviculture, and wildlife factors. Other activities will be developed as well. Most of the funds will be used for Forest Service travel.
FS	Region MERC - US	West Bank and Gaza Strip	FS	\$ 22,400.00	Environment	Coordination and TA trip for Watershed restoration project
FS	Restoration Workshop/Follow-up	China	FS, USFS	\$ 54,350.00	Environment	In partnership with the Memphis Zoo, the Forest Service is working with State Forestry Administration, providing technical advice, study tours in the U.S., and helping to develop appropriate management tools that support wise forest management.
FS	Protected Area Mgmt & Landscape Level Planning for the Republic of Georgia	Georgia	FS, USFS	\$ 15,490.00	Environment	USDA Forest Service has initiated a new partnership with the Department of Interior and the World Bank, and completed a mission to Georgia in June to provide technical assistance in landscape planning.
FS	Other Country Support - Africa	Kenya	FS, USFS	\$ 33,010.00	Environment	Supporting sustainable forestry practices across the continent.
FS	Lake Baikal	Russia	FS, USFS	\$ 49,020.00	Environment	In 1990, the Tahoe-Baikal Institute was formed to help protect both Lake Baikal and California's Lake Tahoe, similarly treasured in the United States. In 2002, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service established a long-term relationship with the Tahoe-Baikal Institute to help develop ecotourism at Lake Baikal and to improve the management of its watershed.

FS	Siberian Tiger Habitat Restoration	Russia	FS, USFS	\$ 43,150.00	Environment	Since the early 1990's, a team of Russian and U. S. specialists has worked to study the ecology of the tiger and build a conservation program. Since 2001 the U.S. Forest Service has provided support for research on the population dynamics of Siberian tiger prey populations, particularly wild boar <i>Sus scrofa</i> and red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i> , in the Russian Far East. Our partners include scientists from Russia's Sikhote Alin nature reserve and United States scientists from the Wildlife Conservation Society, and Department of Zoology and Physiology of the University of Wyoming.
FS	Ghana Fire	Ghana	FS, USFS, Other	\$ 25,750.00	Environment	USFS has supported the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG) over the past 3 years to develop strategic actions for fire management. USFS has helped in the production of a fire management procedure manual and communications plan with FORIG and Ghanaian partners.
FAS	Faculty Exchange Program	Ukraine, Russia, Kazakistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Bulgaria	FSA/SEED	\$1,765,000	Agriculture Education	Training university instructors from ag universities to increase their capacity to develop market-oriented academic and adult ed programs ands curricula in agriculture.
FAS	Vietnam Training on Pesticide Safety and Management	Vietnam	Government of Vietnam	\$ 22,552.00		Training of the Director and Staff of the Vietnam Institute of Agriculture Engineering and Post Harvest Technology (VIAEPT) on a project to assist Vietnam to comply with ASEAN requirements on Pesticide Safety and Management
FAS	US-Egypt Joint Biotech Projects	Egypt	National Science Foundation	\$ -		Funding US-Egypt Joint Biotech Projects
FS	USAID Mexico PASA - Huppe	Mexico	Other	\$103,860.00	Environment	General support to USAID/Mexico projects and USFS travel to Mexico.
FAS	OES Afghan Conservation Corps	Afghanistan	State	\$ 26,474.00		Provide technical assistance and training in seed collection, tree nursery management, reforestation, soil and water conservation, and conservation education to Afghan Conservation Corps.
FAS	Wastewater 2	Israel, Jordan, The Palestinian Authority	State	\$326,911.00		Supported three regional training workshops on Agriculture and Environment for Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian experts and officials. The topics are wastewater reuse, hazardous waste management, and economic incentives.
FAS	Egypt S&T	Egypt	State	\$549,701.00		Strengthens scientific and technological communities in both countries and promotes scientific and technological cooperation in areas of mutual benefit.
FAS	State/Mid-East IPM 2002	Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Palestinian Authority	State	\$159,317.00		Regional and US experts in Integrated Pest Management developed an insect scouting manual (Arabic and English), provided IPM training courses for growers, and employed field scouts for pest monitoring activities.

FAS	APEC/Farmer to Farmer Outreach Workshop	Southeast Asia	State	\$ 63,932.00		Improved farmers' knowledge of agricultural biotechnology and policy issues, considered the potential role of the farmer or farm-level groups in technology adoption; explored effective communication techniques for farmers to communicate with specific audiences; and discussed the possible formation of a Farmer to Farmer Regional Resource Network.
FAS	Brazil	Brazil	State	\$ -		Research topics include: assessment of wildfires and land-use trends in the Brazilian savanna, biological control of pests, systematic and insect biology, and physiology of tropical plants. The workshop forged a collaborative relationship between USDA the Brazilian Federal Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)
FS	Congo Basin Forest Partnership	Cameroon	State - OES	\$ 47,000.00	Environment	Creation of a web-based inventory of forest conservation activities in the Congo Basin
APHIS	Detector Dog Training	Taiwan	Taiwan	\$ -		APHIS provided trained dogs and taught handlers how to use them for customs inspections
FAS	Ecuador SICA	Ecuador	Texas A&M	\$ 20,814.00		FAS/ICD on behalf of USDA, and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System entered into an Agreement to provide technical assistance to: a) conduct and Agricultural Census in Ecuador; b) prepare and update an Area Sampling Frame; c) provide technical expertise and support to the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Ecuador (INEC); and d) assist the agricultural information and meteorological component of the Agricultural Census and Information Service Project (SICA). This project is funded through a World Bank loan to the Government of Ecuador.
			Total	\$20,560,375.00		
ARS	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development RSSA	Global	USAID	\$2,264,318.00	Agriculture	Staffing salary and collaborative research with the Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)/Environment Science Policies Biotechnology team and EGAT/Natural Resource Management (NRM) Land Resources Management team; facilitation of three Strategic Partnership for Agricultural Research and Education (SPARE) sub-sector reviews.
ARS	AELGA Interagency Acquisition Agreement	Africa	USAID	\$ 769,262.00	Agriculture	Staffing salary, collaborative research on desert locust modeling and armyworm control; and training for African government officials and farmers; Assistance for Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Abatement (AELGA) project evaluation.
FAS	REDSO Agricultural Program Support	East and Southern Africa	USAID	\$ 371,980.00		Assist in implementing REDSO's strategic objectives in agriculture and natural resource management, specifically in the areas of environmental protection, regional trade, food security, private sector development, and agricultural research networks
FAS	Botswana - Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA)	Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Angola, Malawi, Republic of Mauritius, Democratic Republic of	USAID	\$ 166,472.00		Assist in increasing regional capacity to: influence democratic performance and more integrated regional markets; increase regional cooperation in the management of shared natural resources, and expand commercial markets for agricultural technologies and commodities

		Congo, Seychelles, and Tanzania				
FAS	Leland Initiative	Sub-Saharan Africa	USAID	\$ 532,920.00		Bring the benefits of the information revolution to the people of Africa through connection to the Internet and other Global Information Infrastructure (GII) technologies
FAS	Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI)	Dominican Republic	USAID	\$ 420,993.00		Establish model community-based school food programs in underserved areas to expand access to basic education, increase school attendance, improve child nutrition & health status and improve scholastic performance.
FAS	Assistance for Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Abatement (AELGA)	Worldwide	USAID	\$ 212,178.00		Establish national and regional capacities to implement improved environmentally sound and effective management of grasshoppers, locusts, and other emergency transboundary outbreak pests (ETOPs)
FAS	EAGER/GHAI	Sub-Saharan Africa	USAID	\$ 627,503.00		Expand and strengthen linkages of U.S. resources with the international community, while facilitating collaboration among senior U.S. and African researchers on a wide range of economic reform issues
FAS	Hurricane Reconstruction Project	Central America	USAID	\$ -		In FY 00 and 01 FAS/ICD implemented an 18 month Reconstruction Project for six countries in Central America and the Caribbean for recovery after Hurricanes Mitch and Georges. Agricultural sector recovery activities focused on Emergency Watershed Rehabilitation, Food Security Policy, and Animal and Plant Health and Food Safety.
FAS	Turkmenistan Agricultural Support	Turkmenistan	USAID	\$ -		Primary objective to assist the Got to implement free-market policy reforms in the agricultural sector following the transition from a communist to a capitalist economy.
FAS	Mitigation and Planning Support (MAPS)	worldwide	USAID	\$ 854,108.00		Long and short-term technical services for disaster mitigation and planning with 5 USDA and university full-time staff
FAS	Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET)	Worldwide	USAID	\$ 544,525.00		Monitor a wide variety of data and info (remotely-sensed and ground-based meteorological data, crop and rangeland condition indicators, household livelihoods info, nutritional data, market activities, food prices, etc.) as early indicators of potential threats to food security
FAS	Food Security Coordinator	West Africa	USAID	\$ 133,557.00		Promote regional integration, health and family planning, natural resource management, food security, and greater political stability
FAS	Congo-Central Africa Regional Environment Program (CARPE) Field Advisor	Congo Basin	USAID	\$ 335,049.00		Protection and sustainable development of tropical forests, and protection of biodiversity and nurturing of nascent environmental governance initiatives
FAS	Haiti Environmental and Agricultural assistance	Haiti	USAID	\$ 7,563.00		Provide follow-up technical assistance to Hurricane Georges project on assessment of soil erosion control practices in Haiti.

FAS	Emissions Reduced Project (this is the resident Environment Team Leader position plus short-term TA for USAID Mexico)	Mexico	USAID	\$170,116.00		Provide leader for USAID Mexico Environment Team plus relevant short-term technical assistance.
FAS	Agricultural Technical Services	Worldwide	USAID	\$3,799,103.00		Provide long- and short-term technical assistance in Agriculture, Natural Resources Management, Microenterprise Development and Women in Development to USAID/EGAT, PPC, and ANE Bureaus.
FAS	Russia Environment	Russia	USAID	\$ 167,953.00		Provide one resident technical staff person to oversee the Russia Environment Project
FAS	Europe and Eurasia Bureau	Europe and Eurasia	USAID	\$ 200,044.00		Provide one senior economic advisor to support regional economic development and environment initiatives.
FAS	Women and Girls Education	worldwide	USAID	\$ 154,412.00		Provide one technical staff with expertise in education data collection and analysis and its use to improve educational status of women and girls.
FAS	Guatemala Central American Programs	Central America	USAID	\$ 234,143.00		Provide resident USDA technical specialist in Guatemala as Regional Environmental Advisor and short-term technical support for G-CAP regional environmental program.
FAS	Ukraine Agricultural Statistics	Ukraine	USAID	\$ 60,665.00		Provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the information system for monitoring the Private Farmer Training and Outreach Program of Ukraine.
FAS	Southern Federation of Cooperatives	Senegal	USAID	\$ -		Provide technical assistance for building the marketing capabilities of farmer cooperatives in Senegal.
FAS	Nicaragua Natural Resource Mgmt.	Nicaragua	USAID	\$ 132,493.00		Provide technical assistance in natural resource management for national parks and protected areas in Nicaragua to increase conservation of biodiversity and to foster economic growth from ecotourism.
FAS	Forest Fire Assessment in Macedonia	Macedonia	USAID	\$ 8,697.00		Provide technical assistance to assess needs and opportunities in forest fire management in Macedonia
FAS	Nicaragua Agricultural PASA	Nicaragua	USAID	\$ 418,670.00		Provide technical assistance to develop USAID mission activities to support economic growth from agriculture.
FAS	South Africa Village Bank	South Africa	USAID	\$ -		Provide technical assistance to the South Africa Department of Agriculture by assessing the existing village bank model, developing a standard business plan format, and enhancing the capability of the Republic of South Africa to design respective organization responsibilities and structures.
FAS	Guatemala Bilateral Program	Guatemala	USAID	\$ 7,041.00		Provide technical assistance to USAID Guatemala in agriculture and natural resource management issues, particularly forest concession management and rural road design and maintenance.

FAS	Disaster Assistance Support Program	Worldwide	USAID	\$ 332,910.00		Provide technical specialists from USDA Forest Service as Washington-based and TDY technical staff to perform disaster assessments, training, logistical coordination, and other duties in support of OFDA's disaster assistance program.
FAS	Ag Pilot Studies	Worldwide	USAID	\$ -		Provide training and pilot studies re: agriculture in Africa
FAS	Education and Environment	Worldwide	USAID	\$ 383,731.00		Provide two full-time staff with technical expertise to increase local capacity in information and communications technology.
FAS	LAC Tech	Latin America and the Caribbean	USAID	\$ 547,434.00		Provides long and short-term technical services to the Latin America & Caribbean (LAC) Bureau and missions with two full-time staff with expertise on free trade issues related to Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA) and protection and sustainable use of forested areas.
FAS	Mexico Remittances (funding source - USAID/Mexico City)	Mexico	USAID	\$ 131,840.00		Provides one technical Development Finance Program Advisor based in Mexico City to support the mission and Central America in the development of programs that promote developmentally sound uses for remittance payments from Mexican expatriates with Mexico.
FAS	Sudan Technical Support	Sudan	USAID	\$ 725,321.00		Provides short-term technical assistance to design and implement activities under the Southern Sudan Agriculture Revitalization Project in areas such as market analysis, grades and standards, and agricultural policy analysis.
FAS	Promoting Trade in Post Conflict and Conflict Environments in East Africa	Southern Sudan, Somalia, and Kenya	USAID	\$ 386,272.00		Provides technical assistance to beekeeping/honey production; shea butter producer associations and export potential; improving quality of hides and skins; and potential of markets for high nutritional value, indigenous.
FAS	Agriculture Grades and Standards	Ghana	USAID	\$ 98,484.00		Provides technical assistance to Ghanaian food producers and processors to comply with U.S. and European phytosanitary, bio-safety, and related health product quality standards.
FAS	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Sao Tome e Principe	USAID	\$ 182,090.00		Provides technical staff to establish conditions and practices required to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin.

FAS	Technical Services PASA, Formerly Policy Analysis, Research, and Technical Support , (PARTS)	Washington Based, serving Sub-Saharan Africa	USAID	\$6,182,472.00		Provides technical staff to USAID in the areas of economic growth; environment; agriculture; education; conflict prevention; democracy and governance; and policy outreach, strategy and evaluation.
FAS	Democracy & Governance	Worldwide	USAID	\$1,125,601.00		Seven RSSA employees under this agreement work in the areas of: Rule of Law; Governance, Civil Society, Strategies and Election Reform in support of USAID mission programs Worldwide.
FAS	Sub-Saharan Urban Development (PASA Number: 674-P-00-03-00009-00)	Based in South Africa but providing technical assistance throughout Sub-Saharan Africa	USAID	\$ 32,297.00		Supports the placement of a New Mexico State University technical advisor to assist USAID to better address the region's urbanization and strengthen local government urban management capacities.
FAS	Energy Market Reform	Eurasia	USAID	\$ 165,782.00		Technical assistance to advance electric power and energy reforms, involving cross-border grids and regional markets, expand the role of civil society, trade and investments in a global economy.
FAS	Energy/Global Climate Change	Worldwide	USAID	\$2,271,837.00		Technical expertise to USAID missions in energy policy, governance, energy efficiency and renewable energy; oversight and reporting on USAID activities in support of the USG's international strategy on climate change.
FAS	PHM Eradication	Caribbean countries	USAID	\$ -		To control and eradicate the Pink Hibiscus Mealybug in the Caribbean
FAS	Microenterprise Dev Regional Tech A	West Africa	USAID	\$161,297.00		To provide the long-term services of a Microenterprise development Advisor based in Dakar, Senegal to support USAID-funded activities throughout West Africa
FAS	Environmental Planning and Management (PASA Number: PCE-R-AG-93-00025)	Worldwide	USAID	\$4,545,822.00		Umbrella PASA agreement to support 27 USDA full-time staff assigned to USAID (EGAT, E&E, ANE, PPC, LAC, Ecuador and Bolivia) in such areas as natural resources management, environmental policy analysis, regional environmental planning, biodiversity conservation, etc.
FAS	US-AEP Trade & Development	Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam	USAID	\$ 117,279.00		USDA FAS provided a staff member who was the program manager for the US-Asia Environmental Partnership, an initiative which manages brown environmental issues with an emphasis on public-private collaborations.
FAS	Andean SPS	Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia	USAID	\$ 13,020.00		USDA provided financial and technical assistance through the Secretariat of the Andean Community (CAN) to strengthen SPS capabilities in the five country region. Activities completed: Training workshop in Risk Assessment, Development of data sheets for quarantine pests and diseases in the Andean region; development of a Regional Information System for Agricultural Health.

FAS	Ethiopia Agricultural Statistics	Ethiopia	USAID	\$ 49,220.00		USDA provided technical assistance to the GOE to improve agricultural statistical data collection and processing capabilities. Counterparts included the Central Statistics Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture.
FAS	Peru SPS Measures & Food Safety	Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia	USAID	\$ 1,611.00		USDA provides short term technical assistance through the Secretariat of the Andean Community (CAN) to strengthen SPS capabilities in the five country region. Activities include: Updating plant/animal product import requirements; training/harmonization of inspection and quarantine systems; training in HACCP & Good Animal Production Practices.
FAS	Eritrea Irrigation	Eritrea	USAID	\$ 58,672.00		USDA/NRCS provided a comprehensive training program for Eritrea extension agents in drip, furrow and sprinkler systems. USDA built a model demonstration irrigation system at the Eritrea Ag. Experiment Station in Halhale.
FAS	International Agricultural Research Center	Worldwide	USAID	\$1,226,174.69		This agreement supports five employees, their travel expenses, workshops on AID priority issues, and international collaborative research activities. RSED provides personnel and logistical support to these employees.
FAS	Agriculture Tech Utilization Transfer	Egypt	USAID	\$ -		Improve technologies developed and adopted for the production, processing and marketing of select agricultural commodities
FAS	Agricultural Trade Enhancement Project-Egypt	Egypt	USAID	\$1,858,784.00		This program delivered technical training, laboratory management software, and physical infrastructure to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Trade to support their implementation of a transparent, cost-effective food safety program for imported meat and poultry.
FAS	Policy reform to enhance trade of agricultural inputs in West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Niger, Togo, West African Economic and Monetary Union	USAID	\$ 96,595.00		This program was implemented with cooperation from the African Seed Trade Association and the International Fertilizer Development Center, who jointly conducted market research and outreach activities to reform and harmonize trade policies and regulations affecting the international movement of planting seeds and fertilizer in West Africa. The program yielded strong public-private partnerships for regulatory objectives and we launched an internet-based market information resource.
FAS	Romania Agribusiness Development and Policy Support Program II (ADAPS II)	Romania	USAID	\$ 327,657.00		USDA/FAS/ICD implements an agribusiness development, trade capacity building and policy support program which includes components such as a rural credit and warehouse receipts program, dairy feed and forage, food safety/HACCP training and SPS trade capacity building, market information, agricultural biotechnology, management of private forest and timber stands, animal waste management and water quality, and agricultural research, extension and education (the later includes the Young Scientist Program).

FAS	Romania Agribusiness Development and Policy Support Program (ADAPS)	Romania	USAID	\$ 108,488.00		Strengthens scientific and technological communities in both countries and promotes scientific and technological cooperation in areas of mutual benefit.
FAS	Sanitary-Phytosanitary (SPS) Issues	Sub-Saharan Africa	USAID	\$ 180,256.00	Agriculture Trade	Comprehensive Training Activity on the Trade Policy Implications of the Work of SPS International Standards-Setting Bodies.
FAS	A'TRIP	Nigeria, Ghana	USAID	\$864,363.00	Ag., Trade, & Investment	Training and Analysis in Building Capacity of Agricultural Marketing, Exporting and Cooperative Development. Trained over 300 participants on various agricultural disciplines.
FAS	Human Capacity Development	Africa, Asia, Latin America, Middle East, Europe/NIS	USAID	\$1,239,201.00	Agriculture, Education	Training, Education, Workforce Development & Technical Assistance for Global HCD office of USAID
FAS	Harmonization of Transportation and Agricultural Standards to Foster Agricultural Trade	Botswana, Namibia, South Africa	USAID	\$ 106,892.00	Ag., Trade, & Investment	Technical assistance to facilitate discussion and cooperation on agricultural programs in general policy reform initiatives in regional transportation management and standards. Completed first of three series of workshops by September 2003. Sixty participants trained.
FAS	APHIS Risk Assessment Advisors Posted at Trade Hubs	Sub-Saharan Africa	USAID	\$ 155,627.00		Placement of APHIS Risk Assessment Advisors in three USG Trade Hubs in Sub-Saharan Africa to assist countries in respective regions in conducting pest risk assessments for plant products potentially destined for U.S. markets.
FAS	Human Capacity Development	Africa, Asia, Latin America, Middle East, Europe/NIS	USAID	\$1,239,201.00		Training, Education, Workforce Development & Technical Assistance
FAS	Technical Assistance to the agricultural & food sectors	Serbia & Montenegro	USAID	\$1,696,408.00		The primary goals were to expand US-Serbia/Montenegro trade; support economic growth of the agricultural sector; assist in the transition to a market economy; and improve consumer health/food safety.

FAS	Technical Assistance to the agricultural & food sectors	Bulgaria	USAID	\$ 503,173.00		The primary goals were to expand US-Bulgaria trade; support economic growth of the agricultural sector; assist in the transition to a market economy; and improve consumer health/food safety.
FAS	Cold Chain Agribusiness Support	Israel, West Bank, Gaza	USAID	\$1,053,608.00		Provide technical assistance to support private agribusiness development to facilitate increased agribusiness trade and investment opportunities.
FAS	Bulgaria Grain & Dairy	Bulgaria	USAID	\$ 22,013.00		Funding for assistance to Bulgaria Grain & Dairy
FS	Markets and Linkages (GFTN)	Bolivia	USAID	\$ 3,880.00	Environment	Project to support the need for marketing workshops in Bolivia for forest producers.
FS	Biodiversity Tech Assistance	Brazil	USAID	\$ 11,670.00	Environment	The Forest Service has initiated several projects focused on habitat conservation and management for the protection of migratory birds and waterfowl. Cooperative efforts include providing technical assistance as well as some funding to support eco-regional planning by the Nature Conservancy at the basin level and at a smaller scale within the State of Matto Grosso.
FS	IITF-Joe Wunderle	Brazil	USAID	\$ 5,900.00	Environment	This is a component of a larger research project addressing the effects of forest harvesting on forest ecosystem structure and function in the Tapajos National Forest. The focus of this component is the study of population sizes of under story birds and bats. This project leverages a substantial amount of resources from the INPE/NASA Large Scale Atmosphere Biosphere project.
FS	Reduced Impact Logging- Congo Basin	General Africa	USAID	\$448,600.00	Environment	Global Development Alliance Meeting. Creating partnership between Tropical Forest Foundation, FORM Ecology, USFS and Wildlife Conservation Society to implement a Reduced-Impact Logging demonstration project in the Congo Basin region.
FS	India ICS	India	USAID	\$244,740.00	Environment	Emergency response training for Indian counterparts
FS	International Institute of Tropical Forestry-Jamaica	Jamaica	USAID	\$ 60,000.00	Environment	Funding for Tropical Forestry Research
FS	Heather Huppe	Mexico	USAID	\$ 43,340.00	Environment	Support for environmental advisor to USAID/Mexico.
FS	USAID Other Country Support - Mexico	Mexico	USAID	\$ 2,050.00	Environment	Reprogrammed funds from Mexico Mission.
FS	RIL Training & Economics	Asia and the Near East	USAID, FS	\$ 85,650.00	Environment	This project will take the recently developed program, RILSIM, (which calculates timber harvesting costs) and disseminate it through workshops and individual organizations. The activities will focus on the use and benefits of using this model to calculate harvesting costs.
FS	Administration & Miscellaneous - Brazil	Brazil	USAID, FS	\$ 10,310.00	Environment	Funds to support the administration and management of projects in Brazil.

FS	Mahogany Research - Brazil	Brazil	USAID, FS	\$ 45,180.00	Environment	This project supports research on mahogany's growth and regeneration ecology in the Brazilian Amazon. Research has developed management recommendations from the ecology field studies to a 8000 ha. pilot project on sustained-yield production in natural forests. New forest management techniques are being developed for the sustainability of mahogany in its natural environment.
FS	Philippines	Philippines	USAID, FS	\$ 26,190.00	Environment	This activity will focus on developing a collaborative relationship with the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources. They have been focusing on setting up community forestry regulations and community groups but realized that these newly formed groups do not have the capacity to manage forests. The Forest Service is interested in helping the Philippines to build capacity to fill this gap.
FS	Cooperation with Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA)/Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Brazil	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 11,610.00	Environment	A new partnership with MMA/IBAMA has been established to collaborate with the implementation of the new National Forestry Plan for Brazil. The focus will be on the expansion of National Forests in the Amazon and their productive use for wood products as well as provision of environmental services.
FS	Effects of Harvesting on Tapajos	Brazil	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 41,300.00	Environment	As part of the Large Scale Biosphere Atmosphere collaborative research project, the effects of harvesting on the Tapajos National Forest project has 2 goals: (1) To evaluate the effect of selective timber harvest at the Tapajos National Forest on a wide range of ecosystem functions, and (2) To evaluate the economic efficiency and effects on harvest system sustainability for alternative methods of land management.
FS	Fire and Env't Change - PSW	Brazil	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 50,010.00	Environment	Efforts to identify a "hot-spot" monitoring system for fires. Capacity building in remote sensing has also lead to prototypes of airborne sensors for monitoring changes in forest canopy as well as identifying and monitoring wild land fire.
FS	Fire Hazard and Risk Assessment	Brazil	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 67,470.00	Environment	Cooperation to develop a fire-hazard rating system, used to anticipate flammability and fire effects in tropical ecosystems by the US Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Research Station.
FS	Review of Cooperation on Fire	Brazil	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 30,990.00	Environment	The objective of this project is to carry out all work necessary to prepare a synthesis of a decade of collaboration between the US Forest Service and the Brazilian Government (primarily IBAMA) on fire science and management to provide an understanding of the history of the partnership between the two governments and document.

FS	CARPE	Gabon	USAID, FS, USFS	\$258,470.00	Environment	Harnessing technology and illegal logging monitoring proposal.
FS	Watershed-Tanzania	Kenya	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 37,890.00	Environment	Providing FS technical assistance to African Wildlife Foundation and local stakeholders to gain better understanding of the Lake Manyara Watershed and to develop management plans and policies for the Watershed
FS	Other Country Support - Russia	Russia	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 15,780.00	Environment	A USFS International Programs Specialist traveled to St. Petersburg to participate in the Advisory Council (AC) meeting of the FOREST project in December, 2002. Funds provided for participation of Sukachev Institute scientist in annual Invasive Species meeting in Annapolis, and for collaboration with FS scientists.
FS	RFE Fire	Russia	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 75,960.00	Environment	US Forest Service co-sponsored an International Workshop "New Approaches to forest Protection and Fire Management at an Ecoregional Level" with the World Bank and Russian partners. FS specialists organized the Thematic Cluster 2 was titled, "New Technologies in Forest Fire Management." The workshop took place in Khabarovsk, Russia, September 9-12, 2003.
FS	RFE Reforestation	Russia	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 52,040.00	Environment	A team of FS reforestation experts traveled to Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays to assess pilot reforestation demonstration plots. Also, a team of FS experts traveled to Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays to observe greenhouse use and maintenance.
FS	Siberia Sustainability	Russia	USAID, FS, USFS	\$ 76,980.00	Environment	The United States is aiding in the multi-resource inventory process by sharing experience and hosting training exchanges for Russian inventory and planning teams. Planning for the inventory in Bolshaya Murta was recently completed and field measurements got underway in 2003.
FS	Albania-Country Support	Albania	USAID, USFS	\$ 29,003.00	Environment	A USFS Regional Botanist traveled to Albania to prepare and implement training seminars on the conservation of herbal and medicinal plants. USFS funded a 10,000 to the Botanical Gardens at the University of Tirana to assess and preserve medicinal plants and ways of multiplying endangered species.
FS	FERA Fire Research	Bolivia	USAID, USFS	\$ 31,170.00	Environment	This project will address the need and practicality of applied fire research in Bolivia.
FS	Forest Products Lab	Bolivia	USAID, USFS	\$ 5,880.00	Environment	Collaboration with the Amazon Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise based in Santa Cruz, Bolivia on developing a network and support in lesser-known species and the development of a wood library.
FS	Fire Management	Brazil	USAID, USFS	\$ 67,920.00	Environment	This project supports the training of Brazilian Firefighters in suppression and prevention tactics. Training involves bringing Brazilian wild land firefighters to the United States for training in the USFS National Forests as hotspots.

FS	Bulgaria Fire	Bulgaria	USAID, USFS	\$102,840.00	Environment	Courses entitled "Wildfire Cause Determination", "Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation", "Incident Command System", and "Fire Prevention" were offered to a total of 240 participants from five Bulgarian agencies.
FS	Other Regional Support	Jordan	USAID, USFS	\$ 2,730.00	Environment	USDA Forest Service has cultivated a relationship with USAID/Jordan and their contractor, Camp, Dresser and McKee (CDM). Two USFS technical specialists and an irrigation specialist from the Agricultural Research service (ARS) are planning to travel to Jordan in October (FY2004) to provide technical support to a watershed project in Qairawan, and to explore a potential USAID buy-in opportunity.
FS	Madagascar	Madagascar	USAID, USFS	\$111,720.00	Environment	USFS technical support to Ministry of Water and Forests on making zoning process a strategic one, guided by the long-term vision of the Ministry: conservation and sustainable-use of forest reserves. USFS technical support to Ministry of Water and Forests on the development of a transparent forest products permitting system. USFS technical support to Ministry of Water and Forests on the development of a decentralized information management system in order to facilitate good governance and good management of Madagascar's forests.
FS	C&I Southern Effort	Mexico	USAID, USFS	\$ 53,900.00	Environment	Effort to expand local-level testing of criteria and indicators to a tropical ecosystem site, in southern Mexico.
FS	Fire Fuels/Photo Series	Mexico	USAID, USFS	\$153,240.00	Environment	Develop photo series handbook to compile information on biomass consumption and fire risk for major Mexican ecosystems within natural protected areas. Work is being conducted by the Fire and Environmental Research Applications (FERA) team of the Forest Service, in cooperation with a Mexican non-governmental organization.
FS	Follow-on Restoration/Fire Training	Mexico	USAID, USFS	\$347,070.00	Environment	USAID funding remaining from disaster assistance following the devastating forest fires of 1998 in Mexico. Emergency relief funds and remaining resources dedicated to training and equipment for fire prevention and restoration in Mexico.
CSREES	International Science and Education competitive grants program	Worldwide	USDA	\$ 476,088.00		Support the internationalization of food, agriculture and related programs at U.S. universities and colleges; improve the ability of American students, business people, and community members to compete more effectively in the global world of agriculture. Program launched in 2004; results pending.
FAS	Evaluation of Global Food for Education Initiative Pilot Program	24 Countries in Central & Latin America; Africa, Eastern Europe, Asia and the Middle East	USDA	\$992,707.00		Monitor, evaluate and report on GFEI results in 24 countries.

FAS	Afghan PRT	Afghanistan	USDA	\$ 42,541.00		Support travel, selected equipment, and supplies associated with selection and placement of USDA staff as agricultural advisors on Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan.
FAS	Kabul University Outreach	Afghanistan	USDA	\$ 19,650.00		To carry out an assessment and design for capacity building at the Kabul University College of Agriculture, to support agricultural extension efforts in the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment, and the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development.
FAS	AG Link	Worldwide	USDA	\$ 35,554.00		The goal of this program is to promote U.S. trade and investment activities with emerging market countries while enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of foreign managers. AgLink provides financial and administrative support for U.S. managers to visit these markets, identify potential partners for joint activities and offer practical on the job training to their foreign counterparts.
FAS	China/Sheep Genetics	China	USDA	\$ 8,349.00		FAS/ICD brought together APHIS, FAS, ARS, industry and research experts and participants in the FAS/ICD AgLink Program to discuss ongoing efforts in the development of a health protocol for U.S. sheep genetic exports to China.
FAS	India/Karnal Bunt Risk Assessment	India	USDA	\$ 60,276.00		Evaluation of potential risk associated with liberalized global trade of wheat.
FAS	Foreign Currency Support	Worldwide	USDA	\$210,537.00		support for foreign nationals (Peter Hogan and Jim Stevenson)
FAS	Codex Workshops and Outreach	Worldwide	USDA	\$574,521.00		Regional and country specific seminars address food safety guidelines and avoidance of potential barriers to sanitary-phytosanitary protocols to ensure food safety and enhanced agricultural trade opportunities throughout the world. Topics: WTO/TBT/SPS equivalence and Codex guidelines, trace back, risk analyses, biotechnology labeling, others.
FAS	Harmonization of global seed systems to enhance U.S. exports to emerging market countries.	Africa, Asia-Pacific Rim, Russia	USDA	\$273,629.00		This program supported technical exchanges and training to harmonize regulations and procedures for international movement of commercial planting seeds. Major subjects include business management, trade association management, seed quality assurance and phytosanitary programs, and plant breeders' rights.
FAS	China/ERS	China	USDA	\$ 33,542.00		ICD facilitates the coordination of ERS technical exchange teams from China. Typical period of stay in the U.S. is two weeks.

FAS	APEC Biotechnology	Thailand	USDA	\$129,181.00		FAS/ICD sponsored participants to attend the 2 nd APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology (HLPDAB) held in Chiang Rai, Thailand. This workshop focused on issues relating to biotechnology. In addition to supporting the participation of speakers and delegates from the APEC nations, FAS/ICD participated in the U.S. Delegation.
FAS	Transfer funds from other sources	Worldwide	USDA	\$665,863.00		Pass-through monies for various projects funded by other sources.
FAS	ERS/India	India	USDA	\$ 65,580.00		This agreement supports collaboration between India's agricultural economics research body and USDA's Economic Research Service. Market research studies have focused on the apple and wheat markets as well as the effects of plant biotechnology policies and regulations in India.
FAS	US/China Biotech Working Group	China	USDA	\$ 7,973.00		Delegates from the U.S. and China participated in the High Level Biotechnology Joint Working Group (BWG) Meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii. This meeting serves as a forum to expand discussions on agricultural biotechnology and work cooperatively to address issues of mutual concern.
FAS	ARS Visiting Scientists	Worldwide	USDA	\$2,708,343.00		Links U.S. and foreign researchers and their laboratories in collaborative activities of mutual benefit. Funds short- and long-term visits of foreign researchers for research, technical workshops, meetings and conferences.
FAS	TEACH US	Costa Rica, South Africa	USDA	\$ 92,874.00		Provided short-term training in international agriculture for U.S. teachers in partnership with host countries' agricultural institutions and educators.
FAS	China Watershed	China	USDA	\$ 66,068.00		Supported various water related activities with China Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Science and Technology and Environmental Protection Administration. The activities include: watershed management projects in Yellow River and Hai River watersheds, wastewater reuse using wetland and membrane technique for Green Beijing Olympics.
FAS	Philippine Biotech Outreach	Philippines	USDA	\$ 18,171.00		Ten Filipino delegates participated in the Professional Development Tour on U.S. Agricultural Research and Biotechnology. The team met with representatives from U.S. government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to learn about agricultural biotechnology developments in the United States.

FAS	Azores	Azores	USDA	\$ 20,306.00		This project with the University of the Azores was to host an Azores Collaborative Research and Education Group (ACREG) planning workshop in Ponta Delgada, Azores to explore, assess, and identify areas of mutual U.S./Azores interest involving research and education.
FAS	Taiwan Biotech	Taiwan	USDA	\$ 8,409.00		Seven Taiwanese journalists participated in the Professional Development Tour on U.S. Agricultural Research and Biotechnology. The team met with representatives from U.S. government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to learn about agricultural biotechnology developments in the United States.
FAS	Scientific Cooperative Research Program	Worldwide	USDA	\$3,100,000.00		Support long- and short-term international collaborative research and exchange activities to promote domestic and global food security, sustainable agriculture and resource management, and trade.
FAS	Strengthening National WTO SPS Enquiry Points and Notification Authorities	Worldwide	USDA	-	Trade, Agriculture	Transparency through heightened WTO participation by members permits the United States to identify and challenge SPS measures not based on sound science. Training provided to national Enquiry Points and Notification Authorities led to increased numbers of notifications by key developing country trading partners, like China, India and countries in the Caribbean and Central America that prevented market disruptions for associated commodities.
FAS	Biotechnology Outreach	Bulgaria, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Croatia, Eastern Europe (nine countries), Brazil, Paraguay, Columbia, Argentina, Caribbean, and Philippines	USDA	\$429,404.00		Multiple technical assistance projects concerning transfer of information in biotechnology - science, consumer affairs, journalism and marketing.
FAS	Food Distribution Technical Assistance	Palestine, Jordan, Columbia, Peru, Mexico, Bulgaria, South Africa, Brazil, Philippines	USDA	\$390,977.00		First and second phase of Cold Chain technical assistance - storage, transportation and marketing.
FAS	Ag Trade Policy	Worldwide	USDA	\$313,274.00		Provide technical assistance to support private agribusiness development to facilitate increased agribusiness trade and investment opportunities.
FAS	International Organization Affairs	Worldwide	USDA	\$1,014,000.00		Representation to international organizations related to food and agriculture and USDA contribution to UN Associate Professional Officer program.

FAS	Food For Education	Afghanistan	USDA	\$9,272,173.00		School feeding program that provides wheat, rice, lentils, and vegetable oil as an incentive to increase enrollment and nutritional status of school children, particularly girls. The program also includes improvements to school infrastructures and textbooks, hygienic facilities, and parent-teacher training.
FAS	Food For Education	Albania	USDA	\$3,392,393.00		
FAS	Food For Education	Benin	USDA	\$3,688,787.00		Improve primary school students' enrollment and attendance through daily meals. Improve students' achievement and the learning environment. Improve students' health and nutrition.
FAS	Food For Education	Bolivia	USDA	\$3,390,430.00		
FAS	Food For Education	Bhutan	USDA	\$1,015,664.00		School feeding program that provides corn-soy blend, rice, cornmeal, lentils, and vegetable oil to school-age children to improve attendance and nutritional status. Technical assistance on teaching methods and financial support for school activities are also provided.
FAS	Food For Education	Cambodia	USDA	\$1,340,654.00		School feeding program that provides rice and vegetable oil to school-age children to improve attendance and nutritional status. Technical assistance on teaching methods and financial support for school activities are also provided.
FAS	Food For Education	Cameroon	USDA	\$1,627,079.00		Increase the number of children going to primary schools in poor areas afflicted by food insecurity. Enhance pupils' capacity to learn. Raise enrollment and attendance rates among 6-14 year old girls.
FAS	Food For Education	Cote d'Ivoire	USDA	\$4,652,616.00		Save lives of crisis-affected people. Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of IDPs. Protect human & productive assets while solutions are sought.
FAS	Food For Education	Ghana	USDA	\$3,063,339.00		Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups. Higher recovery rates of severely malnourished children. Improve skills in areas of health/nutrition.
FAS	Food For Education	Ghana	USDA	\$1,372,679.00		Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups. Higher recovery rates of severely malnourished children. Improve skills in areas of health/nutrition.
FAS	Food For Education	Guatemala	USDA	\$6,346,866.00		School feeding program that will provide either 2 meals a day or a meal and a snack to approximately 17,500 displaced children in schools, daycare centers, preschool facilities and orphanage schools in an effort to increase attendance and nutritional status.
FAS	Food For Education	Kyrgyzstan	USDA	\$3,450,323.00		School feeding program that provides rice, soybean oil, dehydrated potato flakes and wheat flour to 50,000 school-age children to enhance their nutritional caloric intake and increase attendance and class attention span.

FAS	Food For Education	Lebanon	USDA	\$9,095,000.00		Maintain and improve school attendance and enrollment rates with an emphasis on girls. Improve student achievement levels. Improve nutritional and health status of economically disadvantaged students and reduce short-term hunger.
FAS	Food For Education	Malawi	USDA	\$4,317,987.00		Increase food production among small farmers. Improve access to markets and safe sanitary facilities. Improve capacity and knowledge to mitigate/manage natural disasters.
FAS	Food For Education	Moldova	USDA	\$9,253,998.00		
FAS	Food For Education	Mozambique	USDA	\$3,694,067.00		Increase access for children from poor households to day schools, and improve their learning achievements. Increase the percentage of girls at schools for the second level of education. Secure access to second level of education for orphans.
FAS	Food For Education	Nepal	USDA	\$3,384,062.00		School feeding program that provides wheat-soy blend and vegetable oil for school-age children to improve attendance and nutritional status.
FAS	Food For Education	Nicaragua	USDA	\$5,417,178.00		School feeding program that will provide a daily breakfast to 33,295 primary and pre-school aged children, 460 teachers and 460 parents in 230 schools.
FAS	Food For Education	Pakistan	USDA	\$6,895,363.00		School feeding program that provides vegetable oil to families who sent their children to school more than 85% of the school days in a month.
FAS	Food For Education	Tanzania	USDA	\$3,853,342.00		
FAS	Food For Education	Uganda	USDA	\$2,491,966.00		
FAS	Food For Education	Vietnam	USDA	\$9,055,825.00		School feeding program that provides corn soy blend and vitamin A-fortified soybean oil to school-age children. The program also educates school children and parents on nutrition, clean water and hygiene practices.
ARS	Sustainable Agriculture for Latin America	Regional (CATIE)	USDA (from previous fiscal year)	\$ -	Agriculture	ARS and CATIE undertake joint activities of mutual benefit, such as collaborative research, scientific exchanges, workshops, conferences and symposia. Areas of joint interest include, but are not limited to sustainable agriculture, natural resources, germplasm conservation and evaluation, and agroforestry.
ARS	Research Internships for Early Career South Africans	South Africa	USDA (from previous fiscal year)	\$ -	Agriculture	Concurrent academic training and cooperative research to develop the necessary scientific and technical methodologies useful for solving agricultural problems in South African rural agricultural communities.

FAS	Cochran Fellowship	Worldwide	USDA, USAID	\$ 6,043,000.00	Agriculture	Training midlevel agriculturalists on various agriculture-related topics, such as sustainable agriculture, forestry, SPS, and food safety, among others. The objectives of the training are to help countries meet their domestic food needs as well as enhance links with U.S. agricultural interests. In FY03, approximately 400 individuals received such training resulting in a better understanding of regulatory and safety systems as well as an increased technical ability in their home countries.
FAS	Food For Progress	Afghanistan	USDA/CCC	\$4,958,226.00		Monetization of soybean oil to finance rural development, alleviate poverty, promote economic and agricultural development, improve health and education services, and create employment.
FAS	Food For Progress	Azerbaijan	USDA/CCC	\$3,420,000.00		Monetization of soybean meal to generate funds for agricultural training, the creation of a wheat seed bank/reserve, and HIV/AIDS awareness training.
FAS	Food For Progress	Albania	USDA/CCC	\$5,396,821.00		
FAS	Food For Progress	Bolivia	USDA/CCC	\$10,646,343.00		2-yr. Program involving monetization, food for work and direct feeding. The objectives are to increase the food availability in rural areas by reducing llama mortality. Herdsmen will be provided training on improving infrastructures for llama rearing, genetic makeup of llama herds, and hygienic production of wool and other llama by-products.
FAS	Food For Progress	Bolivia	USDA/CCC	\$6,016,780.00		will monetize 22,000 MT of hard red winter wheat and will use the proceeds to finance investments in agricultural productivity; supports rural electric systems and infrastructure support to developmental market centers; program objectives includes strengthening economies in rural market centers, electrifying farmsteads, promoting rural economic development and stimulating community development.
FAS	Food For Progress	Cambodia	USDA/CCC	\$1,556,670.00		Provision of daily meals to students to increase nutritional intake. Soybean oil, canned salmon, textured soy protein, and rice were provided to the students.
FAS	Food For Progress	Cameroon	USDA/CCC	\$10,362,870.00		Through the monetization of rice, funds will be used to finance rural development activities. The objectives of the program are to enhance food security in the North and Far North Provinces, and at the same time, allow the projects to be both environmentally sound and sustainable.
FAS	Food For Progress	Central America Region	USDA/CCC	\$5,836,604.00		Program funds will help integrated activities over a 2-year period focused on increasing commercialization, diversification and enhancement of agricultural practices and to improve health.

FAS	Food For Progress	Congo, Republic of	USDA/CCC	\$3,007,015.00		Increase production and marketing capacity of home gardens (small-scale farming) through low interest loans. Continue to uplift Congolese women economically by providing credit for micro-enterprise development. Provide vocational training skills to ex-militia and displaced persons.
FAS	Food For Progress	Eritrea	USDA/CCC	\$9,016,339.00		Increase agricultural production. Ensure sustainable economic growth. Improve the livelihood of beneficiaries.
FAS	Food For Progress	Ethiopia	USDA/CCC	\$5,335,941.00		The commodities will protect crop and other livelihood assets from early harvest or being sold off. Food rations will help protect the most valuable asset of human life and protect remaining crop/seed assets. The DPPC will distribute 21,660 MT of grain as emergency food rations.
FAS	Food For Progress	Georgia	USDA/CCC	\$9,906,500.00		
FAS	Food For Progress	Ghana	USDA/CCC	\$629,890.00		Rehab and/or create assets to provide communities w/improved natural resources. Establish appropriate institutional mechanisms for the management/maintenance of assets created. Develop training in community awareness & mobilization.
FAS	Food For Progress	Honduras	USDA/CCC	\$1,272,040.00		Will fund a 15-month program to promote production, processing and marketing of high-quality coffee, plantains and passion fruit (maracuya). Program objectives are to link producers to international buyers, build capacity of local entrepreneurs and ensure quality of product processing and compliance with international standards.
FAS	Food For Progress	Honduras	USDA/CCC	\$7,133,940.00		Program objectives are to assist small- and medium-sized Honduran farmers to increase production, improve agricultural methodologies and increase revenues. The program will raise farmer incomes and improve conditions in rural areas through the provision of technical training on methods to adapt improved farming technologies, animal and plant health testing and monitoring and evaluations methods for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Office.
FAS	Food For Progress	Kenya	USDA/CCC	\$4,668,750.00		Expand operations of the Don Bosco Vocational Training Center in Kakuma & Makuyu. Develop the Project Office in Nairobi.
FAS	Food For Progress	Madagascar	USDA/CCC	\$2,125,180.00		Fund an agricultural program to increase rural household revenues for 6,445 farmer families. Smaller, healthier families achieved by promotion of modern family planning methods. Improve local road infrastructure.
FAS	Food For Progress	Moldova	USDA/CCC	\$5,077,659.00		

FAS	Food For Progress	Mongolia	USDA/CCC	\$8,411,340.00		Monetization of wheat to generate funds to advance the Mongolian herding and agriculture development, promote business and economic development, provide training on market principals and entrepreneurship.
FAS	Food For Progress	Nicaragua	USDA/CCC	\$4,643,210.00		Program objectives are to improve productivity and income of small and medium-sized farmers; improve the genetic base of bovine livestock; protect biodiversity; build trade capacity; further agricultural development, promotion of exports and commercialization.
FAS	Food For Progress	Nigeria	USDA/CCC	\$4,550,351.00		Improve household income and create more economic linkages in the private sector. Improve access to agricultural markets for communities. Improve information on agricultural production, processing, and marketing.
FAS	Food For Progress	Pakistan	USDA/CCC	\$17,428,070.00		Monetization of tallow to generate funds to create a capital grant fund for FDTT&PC within the UAF.
FAS	Food For Progress	Peru	USDA/CCC	\$2,090,970.00		Program funds will be used to reduce rural poverty through the increase in employment opportunities for small farmers. Training will be provided to small farmers on methods to obtain better prices for their products and to achieve greater value in the production chain.
FAS	Food For Progress	Russia	USDA/CCC	\$13,382,268.00		
FAS	Food For Progress	Sri Lanka	USDA/CCC	\$ 4,649,400.00		Monetization of wheat to generate funds for capacity building of farmers, provide agricultural technical assistance on marketing and formation of farm co-ops.
FAS	Food For Progress	Tajikistan	USDA/CCC	\$ 8,337,814.00		The provision of vitamin-rich, iron-fortified wheatflour and vegetable oil to vulnerable populations to improve their health status. Particular emphasis given to iron deficient women.
FAS	Food For Progress	Togo	USDA/CCC	\$ 3,208,053.00		
FAS	Food For Progress	Uzbekistan	USDA/CCC	\$15,456,500.00		
FAS	Food For Progress	Vietnam	USDA/CCC	\$ 7,571,327.00		The program objective is to increase and diversify farmer incomes in central and south Vietnam through the establishment of high quality cocoa production. The program includes farmer training in cocoa production, farm and business management, organization of farmer groups and increased profit through volume purchases and sales.
FAS	Food For Progress	Yemen	USDA/CCC	\$26,738,600.00		Increase water availability for farmers. Increase agricultural sector incomes and expand agribusiness enterprises. Strengthen agricultural extension services

FAS	Section 416(b)	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan	USDA/CCC	\$14,144,340.00		This program re-processes non-fat dry milk into UHT ready-to-drink milk cartons for distribution to school-age children. The program intends to improve food security and nutritional status of students. The program will also facilitate the modernization of the local dairy sector through the provision of technical assistance and access to financial resources in an effort to restore the dairy farming and processing sectors in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan. The program also supports higher education.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Algeria	USDA/CCC	\$ 1,207,086.00		CCC allocated 560MT of NFDm for donation to the WFP. To ensure prompt delivery of basic food to sustain the livelihoods of the est. 155,430 refugees, and reduce malnutrition among at risk children and women.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Angola	USDA/CCC	\$ 388,000.00		Reduce the strain on the family unit, particularly the strain that is placed on the woman. Stimulate enrollment in school and regular attendance, as well as prevent dropouts. Through education, assist in the upliftment of young girls to achieve equality in society.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Azerbaijan	USDA/CCC	\$1,329,198.00		The objective of the program is to provide a more stabilized and healthy environment for refugee and internally displaced children through the provision of milk in school feeding and health education.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Azerbaijan	USDA/CCC	\$3,965,649.00		Rostipovich is implementing a mass immunization program for all children, age 1 year and above in order to prevent the spread of measles, mumps and rubella.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Bangladesh	USDA/CCC	\$62,963.00		Nonfat dry milk is processed into highly nutritious biscuits and used for increasing the health of pregnant and lactating mothers, young children and school-age children throughout Bangladesh.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Belize, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago	USDA/CCC	\$129,548,089.00		Three-year program objective is to increase the health status of more than 1.5 million children and adults in hospitals, orphanages, schools, elderly homes, and homeless through the provision of milk and other donated commodities.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Central America	USDA/CCC	\$782,680.00		Monetization of soybean meal and yellow corn to generate funds to use to strengthen private sector commercialization efforts, enhance agricultural productivity and improve health in the border communities.

FAS	Section 416(b)	Congo, Republic of	USDA/CCC	\$317,400.00		Improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups. Subsistence to displaced persons returning to difficult conditions of food security. Encourage the socio-economic reintegration of young people through their enrollment in FFW.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Dominican Republic	USDA/CCC	\$1,996,000.00		Administering a 24-months program aimed at upgrading and diversifying the Don Bosco Agronomic and Polytechnic Institute and the Salesian Agronomic Institute. Additionally, an outreach program will be designed and implemented for the business communities while establishing a food processing production unit.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Eritrea	USDA/CCC	\$ 440,130.00		Improve household food security & nutritional status of target population. Increase access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge & skills.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Guatemala	USDA/CCC	\$ 2,149,000.00		Program funds will be used to achieve the promotion of health of Mayan women and children, and to implement a community-based health program.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Honduras	USDA/CCC	\$ 962,810.00		A 2-year program that will provide outreach and support to people living with HIV/AIDS and will increase the awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Indonesia	USDA/CCC	\$ 3,522,132.00		Nonfat dry milk is processed into ready-to-drink packages and distributed to school-age children in an effort to improve their health and nutritional status. Health and hygiene activities are also coordinated with the distribution of the milk.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Iraq	USDA/CCC	\$54,958,100.00		To save lives by maintaining the current level of food supply. To maintain/prevent deterioration of the populations nutritional status.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Kazakhstan	USDA/CCC	\$2,080,050.00		
FAS	Section 416(b)	Korea, North	USDA/CCC	\$21,414,618.00		Nonfat dry milk provided for increased protein in bisquit production. The bisquits are distributed to the most vulnerable populations and include children, pregnant women and the elderly.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Nicaragua	USDA/CCC	\$ 983,000.00		
FAS	Section 416(b)	Nigeria	USDA/CCC	\$3,391,398.00		Train counselors and coordinators who will mobilize volunteers. Provide care and support for approximately 150 affected and infected OVC. Provide support services and referrals for those families with one or more members who have HIV/AIDS.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Philippines	USDA/CCC	\$3,921,340.00		Monetization of non fat dry milk to generate funds to provide housing and social services to children.
FAS	Section 416(b)	Philippines	USDA/CCC	\$3,704,972.00		Program objectives are to help malnourished children through the provision of highly fortified milk and to expand the dairy production.

FAS	Section 416(b)	Sudan	USDA/CCC	\$65,390.00		Maintain and improve the health and nutrition of refugees. Equip refugees with basic knowledge/skills on hygiene and nutrition. Strengthen the coping mechanisms of refugees and contribute towards their achievement of food security.
FAS	Emerging Markets Program	Ukraine	USDA: Farm Bill	\$ 320,000.00		Agricultural statistics analysis and improvement project in the Ukraine
FAS	Emerging Markets Program	Thailand	USDA: Farm Bill	\$ 69,800.00		Research study on import tariffs in Thailand
FAS	Emerging Markets Program	Brazil	USDA: Farm Bill	\$ 220,000.00		Study of effects of conversion of Brazil's savannah to soybean production
FAS	Emerging Markets Program	China	USDA: Farm Bill	\$ 320,000.00		Study of water quality and resources on agriculture along the Yellow River in China
FAS	Emerging Markets Program	Mexico	USDA: Farm Bill	\$ 538,716.00		Training of Mexican market inspectors and improvement of ease of access for U.S. fruit and vegetable products to Mexico (2 years)
FAS	Emerging Markets Program	Mexico	USDA: Farm Bill	\$ 35,000.00		Translation of U.S.-Mexico laws, regulations, standards on agricultural imports
FS	Tech Assistance to CADEFOR	Bolivia	USFS	\$ 13,650.00	Environment	USFS is working with the Amazon Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise, a Bolivian NGO to provide technical assistance and advice on proper conventional kiln drying techniques for lumber.
FS	C&I Chihuahua - North	Mexico	USFS	\$ 11,700.00	Environment	Project on criteria & indicators for sustainable forest management at the forest management unit level. Inter-institutional and technical advisory groups assisting Ejido El Largo in Chihuahua to adapt and test criteria and indicators on the ground. Project is slated for completion in first half of FY2004.
FS	Rainforest Alliance	Mexico	USFS	\$ 19,500.00	Environment	Grant to the Rainforest Alliance to provide technical assistance to forest-dependent communities in Durango in order to improve forest management, business planning, and sustainable processing of certified wood products.
FS	Russian Far East Salmon Habitat Conservation	Russia	USFS, FS	\$ 19,490.00	Environment	The Forest Service and other partners is exploring potential to work the timber company, the Russian Forest Service and others to develop a site-specific logging strategy which will preserve habitat for disappearing species such as sea-run Sakhalintaimen as well as traditional hunting, fishing and cultural sites for the region's indigenous people.
FS	Fire Coordination FY	Asia and the Near East	USFS, USAID	\$ 38,330.00	Environment	Working with ASEAN and its member Countries, to provide the tools and processes for efficient response to fires in the Southeast Asia Region.
FAS	Emergency Response Training	Worldwide	WFP	\$ -		Assist in Training of Trainers components for the WFP emergency responders.

FAS	Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI)	38 countries worldwide		\$ -	Agriculture, Education	An evaluation report found that the program resulted in increases in school enrollment ranging from 6 to 32 percent and improved access to education for girls. Teachers and school administrators found that the program boosted daily attendance and focused attention on education quality; while parents noted improved energy, classroom participation and student performance after children began receiving nutritious meals. See http://www.fas.usda.gov/excredits/FoodAid/FFE/gfe/2004/index.htm
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U.S. Department of the Interior

Organization Name: Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FY 2003)

Country: Federated States of Micronesia

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each.

Compact funds were disbursed to the FSM according to negotiated procedures rather than standard Federal practices. The first Compact financial assistance period and related agreements provided funding by category and purpose, and established general guidelines for the use of funds. The local governments, through their own legal processes, allocated funding among self-chosen priorities.

All funds dedicated to capital purposes were transferred to the governments the first day of the fiscal year.

All operational funding was disbursed in quarterly lump sums.

The Compact of Free Association provided a special category of funds for health and education activities. FSM used roughly 85% of the funding for education programs and then other 15% for health programs.

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve? For example, at USAID, in FY03 we had a specific objective to reestablish food security in Afghanistan.

The long term goal of United States Compact financial support is to assist the freely associated states “in their efforts to advance the economic self-sufficiency of their peoples.” The funding provided from 1987-2003 supplied the basis for meeting the two primary political goals of the compact, to (1) secure self-government for each country by ending the four decades-old Trusteeship; and (2) secure national security rights for the United States in the freely associated states.

What are some examples of program successes?

Negotiations were completed on agreements describing Federal programs and services, financial assistance and fiscal procedures to be followed between the United States and the freely associated states during the second Compact period.

In FY03 did you report any cases where an objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

The FSM has not achieved their Compact goals of self-sufficiency. The United States believes part of the reason was in the design of the Compact itself. The lack of performance standards and measures and monitoring systems allowed poor practices to take root in local government administration. Had the Compact been a partnership between the United States and the freely associated states, more benefits would have been achieved.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

Yes, the Office of Insular Affairs’ (OIA) mission goal is to increase economic self-sufficiency of the Insular Areas. Through the annual economic consultations and daily oversight, OIA promotes sound financial management practices in the insular governments and strives to increase economic development within the insular areas.



Organization Name: Government of the Republic of Palau (FY2003)

Country: Republic of Palau

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each.

Compact funds were disbursed to Palau according to negotiated procedures rather than standard Federal practices. The Compact financial assistance and related agreements provided funding by category and purpose, and established general guidelines for the use of funds. The local governments, through their own legal processes, allocated funding among self-chosen priorities.

The United States is building a 53-mile road on Babeldaob for the people of Palau, which upon completion will cost the U.S. approximately \$149 million.

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve? For example, at USAID, in FY03 we had a specific objective to reestablish food security in Afghanistan.

The long term goal of United States Compact financial support is to assist the freely associated states “in their efforts to advance the economic self-sufficiency of their peoples.” The funding provided from 1987-2003 supplied the basis for meeting the two primary political goals of the compact, to (1) secure self-government for each country by ending the four decades-old Trusteeship; and (2) secure national security rights for the United States in the freely associated states.

What are some examples of program successes?

The U.S. met all of its requirements under the Compact, as did Palau, including annual economic consultations. Approximately sixty percent of the 53-mile Palau Road was completed.

In FY03 did you report any cases where an objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

No.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

Yes, the Office of Insular Affairs’ (OIA) mission goal is to increase economic self-sufficiency of the Insular Areas. Through the annual economic consultations and daily oversight, OIA promotes sound financial management practices in the insular governments and strives to increase economic development within the insular areas.

Organization Name: Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (FY 2003)

Country: Republic of the Marshall Islands

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each.

Compact funds were disbursed to the RMI according to negotiated procedures rather than standard Federal practices. The first Compact financial assistance period and related agreements provided funding by category and purpose, and established general guidelines for the use of funds. The local governments, through their own legal processes, allocated funding among self-chosen priorities.

All funds dedicated to capital purposes were transferred to the governments the first day of the fiscal year.

All operational funding was disbursed in quarterly lump sums.

The Compact of Free Association provided a special category of funds for health and education activities. The RMI has generally directed its funds to health-related programs.

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve? For example, at USAID, in FY03 we had a specific objective to reestablish food security in Afghanistan.

The long term goal of United States Compact financial support is to assist the freely associated states “in their efforts to advance the economic self-sufficiency of their peoples.” The funding provided from 1987-2003 supplied the basis for meeting the two primary political goals of the compact, to (1) secure self-government for each country by ending the four decades-old Trusteeship; and (2) secure national security rights for the United States in the freely associated states.

What are some examples of program successes?

Negotiations were completed on agreements describing Federal programs and services, financial assistance and fiscal procedures to be followed between the United States and the freely associated states during the second Compact period.

In FY03 did you report any cases where an objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

The RMI has not achieved their Compact goals of self-sufficiency. The United States believes part of the reason was in the design of the Compact itself. The lack of performance standards and measures and monitoring systems allowed poor practices to take root in local government administration. Had the Compact been a partnership between the United States and the freely associated states, more benefits would have been achieved.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

Yes, the Office of Insular Affairs’ (OIA) mission goal is to increase economic self-sufficiency of the Insular Areas. Through the annual economic consultations and daily oversight, OIA promotes sound financial management practices in the insular governments and strives to increase economic development within the insular areas.



U.S. Department of Labor

Organization Name: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (USDOL/ILAB)

Country: Please see attached project list

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each: Please see attached project list

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve? USDOL/ILAB technical assistance programs are aimed at reducing exploitive child labor; protecting the basic rights of workers, and strengthening labor markets. These programs are achieving the following objectives:

International Child Labor Program – ILAB’s International Child Labor Program administers grants for projects worldwide that remove and prevent children from exploitive or hazardous work and provide them with educational and training opportunities. ILAB has invested about \$400 million in its child labor initiative and currently funds more than 120 global, regional, national, and sector-specific projects in about 70 countries around the world.

Improving Economic Opportunity and Income Security (EOIS) – The objective of the EOIS program is to strengthen developing countries’ abilities to build and institutionalize social safety net policies and programs needed to improve working conditions and foster economic growth. Projects under this initiative aim to increase employment among targeted groups, improve workplace safety and health, and increase access to social insurance.

International HIV/AIDS Workplace Education Program (IHWEPE) – The objective of the IHWEPE program is to reduce the rate of HIV infection through workplace-based prevention and education programs, reduce stigma and discrimination in the workplace, and improve the working environment for workers living with HIV/AIDS.

Protecting the Basic Rights of Workers (PBRW) – The objective of the PBRW program is to promote the core labor standards embodied in the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, specifically working towards strengthening the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining, eliminating forced or compulsory labor, and removing discrimination with respect to employment and occupation.

Each project funded as part the initiatives listed above has its own specific project objectives that support the larger program objectives. Please see attached project list to identify the individual projects and program objectives pursued in each country.

What are some examples of program successes? The following success stories are illustrative of the many achievements of USDOL programs.

International Child Labor Program: USDOL/ILAB funds international child labor projects either through the International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO/IPEC) or its Child Labor Education Initiative (EI) grantees. Illustrative examples of success stories for these programs are listed below:

ILO/IPEC

In 2001, USDOL funded the ILO-IPEC Project of Support to the Tanzania Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL). The project is active in 11 districts of the country, targeting children involved in commercial sexual exploitation, mining, domestic work, and commercial agriculture. As of September 2004, the project had withdrawn or prevented approximately 12,000 children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor. The project supports concerted nation-wide action against the WFCL through the implementation of a national strategic framework. The project seeks to improve the base of knowledge and technical capacity of local

and national actors in Tanzania to effectively identify, design, implement, and monitor child labor interventions.

In 2001, USDOL funded two ILO-IPEC projects totaling \$8 million to Support the El Salvador Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) and combat child labor through education. The projects target children involved in sugarcane harvesting, garbage dump scavenging, fishing, and commercial sexual exploitation. As of September 2004, the projects had withdrawn or prevented more than 15,000 children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor, and had supported more than 1,300 families with skills training and other technical assistance. The projects support concerted nation-wide action against the WFCL through a coordinated national legal and institutional framework. The projects seek to contribute to the elimination of the WFCL in El Salvador and create an enabling environment for mainstreaming child laborers and at-risk children into formal, non-formal and transitional education.

In 2002, USDOL funded the ILO-IPEC Asia Trafficking Project. As a result of the project, over 2,000 children have already been withdrawn or prevented from being trafficked for exploitive labor and provided with educational opportunities. As a result of the tsunami, the project is responding to the increased need by providing psycho-social counseling to the traumatized children who have been affected by the disaster in order to prevent them from becoming the victims of trafficking. The project is also conducting a study on the Demand Side of Trafficking in Women and Children in five countries, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, to be published this Spring.

Child Labor Education Initiative:

In 2002, USDOL funded the \$2 million Combating Child Trafficking in Togo through Education (COMBAT) Project, which is being implemented by CARE in the Central and Maritime regions of the country. A recent evaluation of the COMBAT Project showed improved attendance, reduced dropout and better student performance in areas served by the project. On average, it is estimated that 90 to 95 percent of age-eligible children now attend primary school in project villages, compared to less than 60 percent in non-project schools. Also, as a result of project activities, village agents and local committees have become diligent in preventing trafficking and ensuring that children attend school. According to local authorities, trafficking has all but been eradicated in project villages.

Since 2002 the Combating Child Labor through Education project in the Dominican Republic is providing educational services to children withdrawn from three worst forms of child labor- commercial sexual exploitation, hazardous agriculture, and the informal urban economy. The \$3 million project is implemented by DevTech Systems, Inc. To date, the project has provided educational opportunities to more than 1,000 children. In addition, awareness raising activities have informed community leaders on projects interventions, and local networks are being set up to identify and provide education, health and other services to at risk children.

In 2003, USDOL funded a \$3 million project in Afghanistan implemented by UNICEF to provide educational opportunities for former child soldiers. As of December 2004, almost 4,000 underage soldiers have been demobilized through the support of fifteen Local Demobilization and Reintegration Committees in the north-east, eastern and central highlands regions in 15 provinces. The project also helped with the establishment and strengthening of 110 Child Well-Being Committees/Reintegration Committees that have been identified as a key component necessary for the successful reintegration process. These community structures and processes are promoting community based child protection monitoring and response to child protection issues primarily using community resources.

Improving Economic Opportunity and Income Security (EOIS): USDOL is funding job skills and micro-enterprise development projects in Afghanistan, the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, and the Mindanao region of the Philippines – three regions that continue to endure a great deal of political and military conflict. In all three areas, USDOL implementers are offering a comprehensive training package that identifies



and assesses local economic opportunities, designs and delivers market-driven and community-based skills training and/or training in developing and managing a micro-enterprise, and provides post-training services, including micro-grants for capital start-up or access to micro-credit. A high percentage of graduates of the USDOL projects are finding employment or are self-employed (Afghanistan – 70 percent, Pakistan – 89 percent, Philippines – 80 percent). Perhaps even more importantly, many of the project beneficiaries gained intangible benefits to their self-esteem and level of standing and respect in the communities that have increased hope and perhaps even the chance of peace in these communities. One youth suggested that were it not for the project, some young people would be tempted to join militant groups.

International HIV/AIDS Workplace Education Program (IHWEPE): In India, government, business, and labor unions have all been taking concrete steps to address the problem of HIV/AIDS and the effect it has on workplaces and workers. Based on rapid assessment surveys and consultations with the stakeholders, the project has reached agreement with 55 companies to launch enterprise-level interventions covering more than 100,000 workers. Trade unions are taking concerted action to include HIV/AIDS in their programs. One union set up a task force to develop a policy and program for unions on HIV/AIDS, and the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the National Labour Institute (NLI) have developed a training manual for trade unions and conducted training programs for trade unionists and government officials. As part of its efforts to mainstream HIV/AIDS in the Ministry of Labour, the ILO is also collaborating with NLI and the Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE). A specific training manual has been developed to assist CBWE officers to conduct training courses and to integrate HIV/AIDS within the workers' education program. In 2003, this program provided training to a total of 210,028 workers, including 89,819 men and 120,209 women.

Protecting the Basic Rights of Workers (PBRW): It is estimated that there are 25,000 – 40,000 Brazilians working in conditions analogous to slavery in the Brazilian Amazon. Given false hopes and promises of making enough money to provide a comfortable life for their families, many workers are persuaded to climb aboard trucks that transport them deep in the jungle to farms that are often a several day journey from their families and any nearby cities. Rarely do the wages they were promised actually materialize – instead, they are charged for their travel, their equipment, their meager meals, and even the hammocks they sleep in. These workers quickly find themselves in debt to the farm that “employs” them and unable to leave their situation. Illnesses take the lives of many of these forced laborers, and others who try to escape are threatened physically, killed, or get lost in the jungle. With support from the United States Department of Labor, the Brazilian government has been able to free 2,587 workers so far and is implementing a national action plan to eradicate forced labor by 2007.

In FY 03 did you report any cases where an objective was not met? No.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance? USDOL does not work directly on traditional economic reform programs or initiatives. Its international development work, however, is intimately tied to the economic policy initiatives of the Administration, particularly in the area of free trade negotiations, and support for market reforms overseas. Through its complementary missions of supporting the expansion of free and fair trade and providing technical assistance grants to eliminate exploitive child labor and promote the basic rights of workers around the world, USDOL strives to secure increased economic well-being both in the U.S. and abroad. The following are some examples of ways in which USDOL international assistance has supported economic policy reforms:

In 1989 after the fall of the Soviet Union and with the passage of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act, USDOL began working with USAID in Central and Eastern Europe to help countries develop labor market systems supporting their transition from centralized, command-and-control economies to liberal market economies. From 2000-2003, USDOL implemented pension reform, local economic development, employment services, and labor redeployment assistance projects in Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and Ukraine.



In Cambodia beginning in 2000, USDOL implemented a program that monitored working conditions in the garment manufacturing sector as part of a textile agreement between the U.S. and Cambodia. In return for improving working conditions in garment manufacturing factories, the U.S. government granted Cambodia an increase in its quota of textiles that it could export to the U.S.

The Trade Promotion Act of 2002 renewed the President's trade negotiating authority. Included in the legislation are objectives to ensure that the labor policies and practices of parties to a free trade agreement (FTA) with the U.S. "...do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate against United States exports or serve as disguised barriers to trade." The Administration has pursued FTA negotiations with, among others, the Central American nations, Morocco, the Dominican Republic, Bahrain, Panama, the Andean nations, and the nations of the Southern African Customs Union. Technical assistance programs funded by USDOL were instrumental in enhancing the capacity of FTA partners to meet the labor obligations of the trade agreements.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of International Labor Affairs/Office of Foreign Relations

International Technical Cooperation Projects
(FY 1995 – FY 2004)

Protecting the Basic Rights of Workers		
Africa		
Eastern Africa	Labor Relations	\$5,044,964.00
Ghana	Labor Law Compliance	\$89,153.00
Kenya	Labor Law Compliance	\$200,061.00
Mozambique	Labor Relations	\$300,000.00
Nigeria	Labor Relations	\$1,348,856.00
Southern Africa	Labor Law Compliance	\$5,869,443.00
Americas		
Andean FTA	Labor Law Compliance	\$58,987.76
Argentina	Labor Relations	\$212,746.00
Brazil	Forced Labor	\$1,728,707.00
Caribbean	Labor Relations	\$3,852,092.00
Central America	Labor Relations	\$1,888,211.00
Central America	Labor Law Compliance	\$8,750,000.00
Chile	Labor Law Compliance	\$1,400,000.00
Colombia	Labor Relations	\$1,700,000.00
Colombia	Labor Relations and Employment Promotion	\$2,000,000.00
Haiti	Improving Working Conditions	\$1,150,000.00
Inter-America	Labor Relations	\$2,530,360.00
Peru	Labor Relations	\$220,000.00
Near East/Asia		
Bangladesh	Labor Relations	\$1,505,756.00
Cambodia	Labor Law Compliance	\$1,675,000.00

Cambodia	Labor Relations	\$737,129.00
China	Labor Law Compliance	\$4,100,000.00
East Timor	Labor Relations	\$756,170.00
Indonesia	Labor Relations	\$3,800,000.00
Jordan	Labor Relations	\$1,387,240.00
Morocco	Labor Law Compliance	\$4,422,432.00
Nepal	Forced Labor	\$1,499,623.00
Vietnam	Labor Relations	\$1,667,494.00
CEE/NIS		
Ukraine	Labor Relations	\$2,300,142.00
Worldwide/ MultiRegional		
Worldwide	Labor Relations and Workplace Safety	\$1,119,039.00
Worldwide	Promotion of Core Labor Standards	\$7,913,050.00
Caribbean, South Asia, and Southern Africa	Labor Relations	\$725,000.00
Jordan, Morocco, Swaziland, India, and the Philippines	Assessment of Labor Law Compliance	\$1,337,676.00
Central America, South Africa, and Namibia	Promotion of Labor Relations	\$937,932.00
Global Regions (13)	Labor Relations	\$499,960.00
WorldWide	ILAB/BLS Labor Market and Information Scholarship Training Program	\$876,920.00
WorldWide	National Academies Monitoring International Labor Standards	\$4,650,000.00
WorldWide	ILOLEX/NATLEX	\$300,055.00
WorldWide	Sectoral Activities One Stop Window	\$261,945.00
Improving the Economic and Income Security for Workers		
Africa		
Nigeria	Employment Promotion for Veterans	\$3,338,834.56
South Africa	Employment Promotion for Veterans	\$1,149,678.00

Tanzania	Employment Promotion	\$1,804,492.29
Americas		
Bolivia	Mine Safety	\$397,000.00
Bolivia	Workplace Safety	\$1,150,000.00
Brazil	Anti-Trafficking	\$1,500,000.00
Caribbean	Labor Market Information	\$2,732,656.00
Caribbean	Employment Promotion	\$1,973,124.91
Caribbean	Labor Relations	\$3,852,092.00
Central America	Workplace Safety	\$7,057,538.00
Costa Rica	Women's Rights	\$272,964.00
El Salvador	Employment Promotion for Persons with Disabilities	\$1,379,648.00
Mexico	Employment Promotion	\$129,600.00
Near East/Asia		
Afghanistan	Employment Promotion	\$3,400,000.00
Afghanistan	Employment Promotion	\$300,000.00
Bangladesh	Workplace Safety	\$2,125,419.00
Bangladesh	Employment Promotion	\$677,810.00
Bangladesh	Employment Promotion for Persons with Disabilities	\$850,000.00
Cambodia	Anti-Trafficking	\$500,000.00
China	Mine Safety	\$2,289,898.00
India	Employment Promotion	\$1,300,000.00
India	Mine Safety	\$1,650,000.00
Iraq	Employment Promotion for Veterans	\$5,000,000.00
MEPI	Trade Promotion	\$500,000.00
Pakistan/ Philippines	Employment Promotion	\$3,096,858.00
Vietnam	Employment Promotion	\$1,700,000.00
Vietnam	Social Insurance	\$1,500,000.00
Vietnam	Employment Promotion for Persons with Disabilities	\$650,000.00
CEE/NIS		

Bulgaria	Pension Reform	\$371,290.00
Kazakhstan	Employment Promotion	\$205,000.00
Lithuania	Pension Reform	\$260,611.00
Moldova	Anti-Trafficking	\$1,250,000.00
Poland	Pension Reform	\$260,826.00
Poland	Employment Promotion	\$1,801,478.00
Regional	Anti-Trafficking	\$1,426,398.00
Romania	Pension Reform	\$210,133.00
Romania	Employment Promotion for Persons with Disabilities	\$425,000.00
Serbia	Workplace Safety	\$500,000.00
Slovenia	Pension Reform	\$42,000.00
Ukraine	Employment Promotion	\$4,366,709.14
Ukraine	Mine Safety	\$1,117,050.30
Ukraine	Mine Safety	\$2,150,000.00
Worldwide/ MultiRegional		
China and Ukraine	Mine Safety	\$155,000.00
Prevention of HIV/AIDS Through Workplace Education		
Africa		
Benin	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$407,819.00
Burkina Faso	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$420,000.00
Cameroon	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$420,000.00
Ethiopia	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$949,432.00
Ghana	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$500,104.00
Malawi	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$2,000,000.00
Malawi	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$442,015.00
Malawi	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$420,000.00
Mozambique	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$929,086.00
Namibia	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$981,105.00

Nigeria	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$1,054,693.00
Togo	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$406,801.00
Uganda	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$2,000,000.00
Zimbabwe	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$228,976.00
Americas		
Belize	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$402,518.00
Caribbean (Barbados and Jamaica)	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$1,548,570.00
Dominican Republic	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$1,633,254.00
Guyana	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$396,762.00
Haiti	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$666,498.00
Trinidad and Tobago	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$420,000.00
Near East/Asia		
Cambodia	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$431,085.00
China	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$3,500,000.00
India	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$2,013,117.00
Indonesia	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$800,000.00
Nepal	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$418,623.00
Sri Lanka	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$420,000.00
Vietnam	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$1,349,128.00
CEE/NIS		
Russia	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$949,320.00
Ukraine	HIV/AIDS Workplace Education	\$1,436,882.00
International Child Labor Program		
Africa		
Benin	<i>Education Initiative: Education, child trafficking</i>	\$2,000,000.00
Burkina Faso	<i>Education Initiative: Education, child trafficking</i>	\$3,000,000.00
Ghana	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Bonded labor, domestic service, tourism,</i>	\$650,000.00

Ghana	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: National survey</i>	\$400,000.00
Ghana	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Child domestic work, fishing, portering, commercial sexual exploitation, customary or ritual servitude, mining and quarrying, and commercial agriculture</i>	\$4,750,000.00
Guinea	<i>Education Initiative: Formal, non-formal, vocational schooling, community awareness-raising, government capacity-building</i>	\$4,000,000.00
Kenya	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Domestic services, Commercial sex, Commercial and subsistence agriculture, fisheries and pastoralism, Street working children in informal sectors</i>	\$5,000,000.00
Madagascar	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Prostitution; domestic work; stone quarries and mines, rural and urban informal sectors</i>	\$4,750,000.00
Malawi	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: National survey</i>	\$390,000.00
Mali	<i>Education Initiative: Education, child trafficking</i>	\$3,000,000.00
Niger	<i>Education Initiative: Data collection, government capacity-building, pilot education programs</i>	\$2,000,000.00
Nigeria	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Commercial sexual exploitation, Domestic service, Informal sector</i>	\$720,000.00
Nigeria	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: National survey</i>	\$280,000.00
Senegal	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: agriculture, fishing, domestic work, begging</i>	\$2,000,000.00
South Africa	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Legislation and government capacity-building</i>	\$120,000.00
South Africa	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: National survey</i>	\$690,000.00
Tanzania	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Commercial agriculture, Commercial sexual exploitation, Domestic work, Mining</i>	\$5,400,000.00
Tanzania	<i>Education Initiative: Education component of national Timebound program</i>	\$4,000,000.00
Togo	<i>Education Initiative: Education and child trafficking</i>	\$2,000,000.00

Uganda	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Commercial agriculture, Commercial sexual exploitation, Domestic workers, Informal sector, Street workers</i>	\$1,200,000.00
Uganda	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: National survey</i>	\$300,000.00
Uganda	<i>Education Initiative: child soldiers, war-affected youth</i>	\$3,000,000.00
Zambia	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Commercial sexual exploitation, Domestic work, Quarrying, Street workers</i>	\$630,000.00
Zambia	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: National survey</i>	\$290,000.00
Zambia	<i>Education Initiative: Education for small children in vulnerable situations</i>	\$1,400,000.00
Zambia	<i>Education Initiative: Education for small children in vulnerable situations</i>	\$600,000.00
Central Africa: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Rwanda	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program (Phase 1): Child soldiers</i>	\$310,000.00
East Africa: Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Commercial agriculture</i>	\$4,740,000.00
Southern Africa: South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Supporting the South African Timebound Program and piloting initiatives in BLNS countries</i>	\$5,000,000.00
Southern Africa: South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland	<i>Education Initiative: Children in vulnerable situations and those affected by HIV/AIDS</i>	\$9,000,000.00
West and Central Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Child trafficking for exploitive employment</i>	\$9,500,000.00
West Africa: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Commercial agriculture (cocoa sector)</i>	\$5,000,000.00
Regional Anglophone Africa: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Capacity-building of government institutions and nongovernmental organizations</i>	\$5,300,000.00
Regional Africa: Uganda, Zambia	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: HIV/AIDS orphans, HIV/AIDS affected children</i>	\$3,000,000.00

Regional Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda	<i>Education Initiative:</i> HIV/AIDS affected children	\$14,500,000.00
Regional Africa	<i>ILO/IPEC Awareness Raising:</i> Technical workshop on child labor in commercial agriculture	\$170,000.00
Americas		
Bolivia	<i>Education Initiative:</i> Education component of national Timebound program	\$1,500,000.00
Brazil	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program:</i> Shoe industry	\$230,000.00
Brazil	<i>Education Initiative:</i> Family agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service	\$5,000,000.00
Brazil	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC:</i> National Survey	\$2,200,000.00
Brazil	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound:</i> Support for the Timebound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor	\$4,500,000.00
Colombia	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program:</i> Small-scale Mining	\$800,000.00
Colombia	<i>Education Initiative:</i> Informal cut-flower sector	\$3,500,000.00
Costa Rica	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program:</i> Commercial sexual exploitation	\$160,000.00
Dominican Republic	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program:</i> Commercial agriculture	\$160,000.00
Dominican Republic	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program:</i> Tomato Production	\$870,000.00
Dominican Republic	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound Preparatory :</i> Research and stakeholder mobilization	\$1,300,000.00
Dominican Republic	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound :</i> Commercial agriculture, Commercial sexual exploitation, Trafficking, Urban informal work	\$4,400,000.00
Dominican Republic	<i>Education Initiative:</i> Education component of national Timebound program	\$3,000,000.00
Ecuador	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound:</i> Supporting the Timebound Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Ecuador	\$2,000,000.00
Ecuador	<i>Education Initiative:</i> Cut-flower, banana industries	\$3,000,000.00
El Salvador	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program:</i> Shellfish collection	\$100,000.00

El Salvador	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Fireworks industry</i>	\$1,000,000.00
El Salvador	<i>Education Initiative: Education component of national Timebound program</i>	\$4,000,000.00
El Salvador	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Commercial sexual exploitation, Fishing industry, Garbage dump scavenging, Sugar cane plantation farming</i>	\$4,000,000.00
Guatemala	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Broccoli industry</i>	\$870,000.00
Guatemala	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Fireworks industry</i>	\$1,540,000.00
Guatemala	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Stone and gravel quarrying</i>	\$680,000.00
Haiti	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Domestic workers</i>	\$1,220,000.00
Honduras	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Melon industry</i>	\$790,000.00
Jamaica	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program/SIMPOC: Commercial sexual exploitation, Fishing industry, Informal sector work, National Survey, Tourism</i>	\$560,000.00
Mexico	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Commercial sexual exploitation</i>	\$1,800,000.00
Nicaragua	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Commercial sexual exploitation</i>	\$150,000.00
Nicaragua	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Grain production, Farming/stockbreeding</i>	\$680,000.00
Nicaragua	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Garbage dumps</i>	\$1,130,000.00
Panama	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Commercial agriculture, urban informal sectors</i>	\$1,000,000.00
Peru	<i>Education Initiative: Education in small-scale mining communities</i>	\$1,500,000.00
Central America: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Regional database</i>	\$530,000.00

Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	<i>ILO/IPEC.SIMPOC: National survey</i>	\$2,210,000.00
Central America: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	<i>Education Initiative: Regional capacity building</i>	\$5,500,000.00
Central America: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program: Coffee production</i>	\$6,110,000.00
Central America: Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, (Additional Phase 2 countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama)	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Commercial agriculture, Regional Coordination</i>	\$4,120,000.00
Central America: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program: Commercial sexual exploitation</i>	\$3,800,000.00
South America: Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Small-scale mining</i>	\$4,480,000.00
South America: Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program: Domestic service</i>	\$4,670,000.00
South America: Brazil, Paraguay	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Commercial sexual exploitation</i>	\$2,500,000.00
South America: Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program: Child domestic work, Commercial sexual exploitation</i>	\$5,500,000.00
Near East/Asia		
Afghanistan	<i>Education Initiative: Child soldiers</i>	\$3,000,000.00
Bangladesh	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program: Garment Factories</i>	\$2,080,000.00
Bangladesh	<i>ILO/IPEC.Sector Program: Bidis, Construction, Domestic Services, Leather Tanning, Match Industry, National Survey</i>	\$6,000,000.00

Cambodia	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Fish/Shrimp processing, Rubber plantations, Salt production</i>	\$1,000,000.00
Cambodia	<i>Education Initiative: Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation</i>	\$3,000,000.00
Cambodia	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Domestic work, Porters, Fishing, and Production of brick, salt, and rubber</i>	\$4,750,000.00
India	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Bangles, Bidis, Brassware, Bricks, Carpets, Fireworks, Footwear, Locks, Matches, Quarried stones, and Silk</i>	\$20,000,000.00
Indonesia	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Fishing, Footwear industries</i>	\$900,000.00
Indonesia	<i>Education Initiative: Trafficking, domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation</i>	\$6,000,000.00
Indonesia	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Drug trafficking, Fishing, Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, Mining, Footwear</i>	\$4,070,000.00
Mongolia	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program (Phases 1-2): Animal herding, Coal mining, Commercial sexual exploitation, Rural domestic service, Selected urban sectors</i>	\$1,570,000.00
Nepal	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Commercial sexual exploitation, Trafficking</i>	\$170,000.00
Nepal	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Bonded labor</i>	\$2,000,000.00
Nepal	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Carpet sector, Domestic service, Porters, Mining, Rag picking, Trafficking</i>	\$5,500,000.00
Pakistan	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Soccer ball industry</i>	\$1,870,000.00
Pakistan	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Carpet sector</i>	\$5,560,000.00
Pakistan	<i>Education Initiative: Primary education and vocational training in Punjab province</i>	\$5,000,000.00
Pakistan	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Surgical instrument manufacturing, tanneries, coal mining, glass bangle production, rag-picking, and deep sea fishing.</i>	\$4,000,000.00

Philippines	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound Preparatory: Research and stakeholder mobilization</i>	\$67,000.00
Philippines	<i>Education Initiative: Education component of national Timebound program</i>	\$5,000,000.00
Philippines	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC (Phases 1–2): National survey</i>	\$500,000.00
Philippines	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Commercial sexual exploitation, Domestic service, Mining and quarrying, Pyrotechnics, Sugar cane plantation farming</i>	\$5,200,000.00
Thailand	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program (Phases 1-2): Commercial sexual exploitation, Trafficking for exploitative employment</i>	\$690,000.00
Thailand	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation</i>	\$700,000.00
Vietnam	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Hazardous informal work, Services sector work</i>	\$500,000.00
East and South East Asia	<i>ILO/IPEC Awareness Raising: ILO/Japan/U.S. Asian Regional Child Labor Workshop</i>	\$45,000.00
South Asia: Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Trafficking for exploitative employment</i>	\$1,430,000.00
South East Asia: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Informal footwear production</i>	\$1,960,000.00
South East Asia: Indonesia, Philippines	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Fishing industry</i>	\$980,000.00
South East Asia: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Drug sales, production and trafficking</i>	\$500,000.00
Asia: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Trafficking</i>	\$3,000,000.00
Europe and MENA		
Jordan	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Urban service sector</i>	\$1,000,000.00
Morocco	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Rural child labor</i>	\$2,100,000.00
Morocco	<i>Education Initiative: Education for child maids, and children working in automechanics and handicrafts</i>	\$3,000,000.00

Romania	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Informal sectors, Street children</i>	\$618,000.00
Romania	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: National Survey</i>	\$290,000.00
Turkey	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound: Street work, Seasonal commercial agriculture (cotton), Informal urban economy (furniture sector)</i>	\$2,500,000.00
Turkey	<i>Education Initiative: Season agricultural labor</i>	\$6,000,000.00
Ukraine	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Commercial sexual exploitation, Rural work, Street children</i>	\$1,130,000.00
Yemen	<i>ILO/IPEC Country Program: Rural work, Street children, Urban informal sectors</i>	\$1,400,000.00
Europe: Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Trafficking</i>	\$1,500,000.00
Regional Middle East: Lebanon, Yemen	<i>ILO/IPEC Timebound/ Country Program: Timebound program in Lebanon, Support for country activities in Yemen</i>	\$3,000,000.00
Regional Middle East: Lebanon, Yemen	<i>Education Initiative: Agriculture, industrial, domestic work, trafficking, fishing</i>	\$8,000,000.00
Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Government capacity building, Research, Agriculture, Urban informal economy</i>	\$2,500,000.00
World Wide/ MultiRegional		
World Wide/ MultiRegional	<i>ILO/IPEC Awareness Raising: Global March Against Child Labor</i>	\$170,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Awareness Raising (Phases 1–2): Global Campaign to Raise Awareness and Understanding about the Worst Forms of Child Labor</i>	\$1,420,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Awareness Raising: Global Campaign Against Child Labor Conference: Washington, D.C.</i>	\$240,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Awareness Raising: Indicator Training Workshop</i>	\$33,000.00

	<i>ILO/IPEC Awareness Raising: Asia and Pacific Economic Forum (APEC) Awareness Raising Campaign</i>	\$240,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: Rapid Assessment Surveys on worst forms of child labor (38)</i>	\$1,490,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination</i>	\$5,400,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Data and Research</i>	\$2,330,000.00
	<i>SIMPOC: Data and Information</i>	\$1,090,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other (Phases 1-3): Project Implementation Technical Support</i>	\$1,300,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Design and Support for Timebound Implementation</i>	\$4,770,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Child Labor Monitoring Systems</i>	\$1,000,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Tracer/Tracker Study</i>	\$470,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other (Phases 1-4): Project Document Preparation and Design</i>	\$4,130,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Database and Web</i>	\$800,000.00
	<i>Education Innovations (Phases 1-2)</i>	\$8,000,000.00
Inter-Regional: Burundi, Colombia, Congo-Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Rwanda, Sri Lanka	<i>ILO/IPEC Sector Program: Child Soldiers</i>	\$7,000,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC SIMPOC: Data and Research</i>	\$900,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Core Capacity</i>	\$5,400,000.00
	<i>ILO/IPEC Other: Research in Preparation for the 2008 International Child Labor Statistics Meeting</i>	\$100,000.00
TOTAL FUNDING		\$553,494,039.96



U.S. Department of State

Organization Name: **U.S. Department of State Department of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor**

Country: **Kyrgyz Republic**

For which sector was the assistance provided? List the amount of assistance that was provided in FY02 and FY03.

Other: Human Rights and Democracy = \$2,674,993 (FY 01-03)

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve? For example, at USAID, in FY03 we had a specific objective to reestablish food security in Afghanistan.

The Human Rights and Democracy Fund is intended to further bi-lateral democracy-promotion efforts; promote respect for human rights; and deter human rights violations and spotlight gross violations.

What are some examples of program successes?

With a \$550,000 HRDF grant, the National Democratic Institute opened 17 Information Centers for Democracy (ICD) in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Centers receive an average of 300 visitors per month and serve as a clearinghouse for information by providing access to the Internet. Each Center hosts 2-3 weekly discussions on topics important to the local communities: each discussion ends with an advocacy action plan to resolve the issue under discussion.

In May 2002, Freedom House was awarded a grant to establish an independent printing press in Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic. The press began operation on November 14, 2003 and by the end of December was printing 14 independent newspapers, with a total run of close to 300,000 copies. The Media Support Center, the umbrella foundation that operates the press, sponsored trainings for journalists. The press enables media outlets to publish without fear of being denied access to the State-run printing press and citizens in Central Asia are able to read non-government controlled media reports and opposition points of view that would otherwise be inaccessible to them.

In FY03 did you report any cases where an objective was not met? **No**

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance? **N/A**

Organization Name: U.S. Department of State Department of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

Country: China

For which sector was the assistance provided? List the amount of assistance that was provided in FY02 and FY03.
Other: Human Rights and Democracy = \$14,152,500 (FY 01-03)

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve? For example, at USAID, in FY03 we had a specific objective to reestablish food security in Afghanistan.

The Human Rights and Democracy Fund supports innovative programs designed to uphold democratic principles, support democratic institutions promote human rights, and build civil society.

What are some examples of program successes?

With DRL funding, the Carter Center administered a \$350,000 project, “Strengthening Direct Elections in China.” The Carter Center’s website served as a useful tool for information and dialogue leading up to Beijing’s County and District People’s Congress elections in late 2003. The Carter Center added a special website feature to provide information on the campaign on Shu Kexin, the first independent candidate to create an office and recruit volunteers. The website received approximately 2,000 hits daily.

The Spangenberg Group (TSG) conducted training workshops for women’s organizations and focused on cutting-edge litigation strategies on emerging areas of Chinese law. These areas include domestic violence, gender-based employment discrimination, sexual harassment, women’s property rights, and the domestic application of international human rights norms. TSG reported that a participant of a training session in this \$299,000 grant used battered women’s self-defense as a strategy for an actual case. While the defendant was found guilty, the use of this defense strategy was a breakthrough in terms of legal advocacy.

Under an FY 2002 grant, the China Law Center at Yale University has been working with the Shanghai Municipal Government’s Office of Legislative Affairs (SOLA) on provincial level open government information (OGI) provisions, which will go a long way in promoting transparency. Yale has commented on draft provisions, sponsored workshops and shared information on the implementation of similar measures in the U.S. This project achieved concrete results when the provisions became effective on May 1, 2004. The final version of the OGI provisions reflects many improvements suggested by Yale, including strengthening the language on “rights” to information, improving remedies available to those not satisfied with the government’s response to information requests and mandating the establishment of an (OGI) office in each government agency.

The ABA worked with the Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau to produce a series of segments on access to information and public participation in environmental policymaking, specifically targeting Guizhou’s minority groups. Guizhou province is located in southwest China and has a large minority population that includes more than 49 minority groups comprising over 35 percent of the population. The ten-minute long television segments began airing in August and is reaching millions of viewers in the Guizhou area. Topics include tools and channels of public participation in environmental decision-making; the role of NGOs in promoting environmental rule of law; and media participation and environmental rule of law.

In FY03 did you report any cases where an objective was not met? **Yes**

If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

Migrant Workers' College, \$370,000 grant: This project, implemented by the Institute of Contemporary Observation (ICO) as a subgrant from the University of California/Berkeley, was intended to address lack of respect for labor rights and poor labor conditions in China by establishing a community college that would offer free continuing education to migrant workers as a means of teaching workers about their rights, Chinese labor law, and effective means of addressing labor abuses. Workers would receive technical training and receive information on Chinese labor law, human rights, international labor standards, and workplace health and safety.

Several months into the project, a letter from a former employee alerted the University of California/Berkeley and the State Department to problems, including allegations of malfeasance, poor management, and difficulty in recruiting workers to attend the college. The grants officer representative noted concerns that the community college was poorly located because it was not in an industrial area, near factories where it would be easily accessible to workers. As a result of an investigative trip by UC Berkeley, some of the allegations were confirmed and eventually recommended that the ICO no longer serve as a sub-grantee on this project.

DRL and the University of California/Berkeley amended the grant agreement, removing activities of the ICO, and the project continues to build the capacity of grassroots initiatives to advance labor rights in China.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance? **N/A**



U.S. Department of the Treasury

Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **AFGHANISTAN**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective:

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Afghan Interim Authority and the Government of Afghanistan with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Placed a resident advisor with the Afghan Interim Authority to ensure that donor contributions pledged at the Tokyo Donor Conference would be expended through a proper budget process.

Initiated improvements to streamline the government budget process.

Improved the payment system for government salaries.

Created the Debt Management Unit for the Ministry of Finance.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government budgeting.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **AZERBAIJAN**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Azerbaijan with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Assisted the Government of Azerbaijan in forming a specialized tax court and conducted a mock trial as a training mechanism.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **BANGLADESH**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support financial reform in Bangladesh by assisting the Bangladesh Bank (central bank) with the introduction of internationally-accepted banking supervision policies and procedures.

Successes:

Developed a risk-focused banking supervision manual.

Implemented bank inspections using updated quarterly financial statements instead of outdated end-of-year statements.

With assistance from the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, developed a prudential reporting system to improve the banking supervision department's off-site monitoring capabilities.

Introduced anti-money laundering concepts and procedures to detect and prevent financial crimes.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **BOTSWANA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Botswana with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Developed an internal training program for the Government of Botswana tax authority.

Developed and implemented improved tax audit processes.

Assisted establish a taxpayer education office within the Government of Botswana tax administration organization.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.

Transparency in government processes.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **BURKINO FASO (West Africa Economic and Monetary Union)**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the eight governments of the West Africa Monetary Union (UEMOA) to convert from central bank borrowing to market-based borrowing as a means for deficit financing.

Successes:

Developed and implemented primary issuance procedures for the common currency/common central bank economic union.

Developed infrastructure and mechanisms for cross-border trading of securities issued by member states.

Initiated program for converging economic laws and regulations across member states.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **CHAD**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance, transparency, and economic reform by assisting the Government of Chad with the management of revenues from the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline. This was for the designated purpose of ensuring funding for economic development and poverty reduction, as outlined in the Chad's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Successes:

Assisted the Petroleum Revenue Oversight Board to develop staffing, internal operating procedures, and establish expenditure controls.

Reviewed effectiveness of oil revenue financial controls and reported to the Government of Chad for correction of weaknesses.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

Some backsliding in the application of established controls was noted in a recent review. The Government of Chad has requested additional technical assistance in budget procedure application to remedy the noted backsliding.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government financial processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **COLOMBIA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting *Superintendencia Bancaria de Colombia* (Superbancaria) in its role to regulate and supervise the banking system of Colombia and Fondo de Garantías de Instituciones Financieras (Fogafin), the Colombian deposit guaranty agency.

Successes:

Superbancaria

Introduced improved risk management techniques.

Implemented programs of off-site bank performance/compliance monitoring and on-site examinations. Assisted development of regulations to expedite the resolution of failed financial institutions. The agency responsible for bank resolution is now able to transfer certain assets and all deposits of a failing bank to a sound financial institution with seven days.

Fogafin

Evaluated and helped implement resolution plans for failed financial institutions. Subsequently, coordinated the resolution of two problem institutions.

Participated in the diagnostic review and advised on acquiring an asset management company to service, administer, and dispose of non-performing loans acquired from institutions under Fogafin receivership.

Active in Fogafin program to develop a housing mortgage guarantee program and build a secondary market for mortgage-backed securities.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **ETHIOPIA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting National Bank of Ethiopia in its role as regulator and supervisor of the banking system of Ethiopia.

Successes:

**Completed a manual of strategies, approaches, and techniques for resolving problem banks.
Implemented programs of off-site bank performance/compliance monitoring and on-site examinations.**

Assisted in implementing procedures to assess the safety and security of computerized banking operations.

Assisted in the development of regulations dealing with banking fraud.

Introduced procedures for measuring and managing commercial banking risks (credit, liquidity, exchange rate, and interest rate).

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **GHANA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Ghana with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Provided training on audit, collection, and taxpayer service/education to the Internal Revenue Service and VAT Authority of Ghana.

Assisted in establishing a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) system and setting up a Taxpayer Education/Service in the IRS.

Helped develop and implement the Strategic Plan to merge the Internal Revenue Service and the VAT Authority.

Drafted and helped implement a Loan and Fiscal Agency Agreement between the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance, which defined the relationship between the two institutions on key issues involving loans from the Central Bank and the Central Bank's responsibilities as fiscal agent for the Government. Assisted the Ministry of Finance to create a modern treasury function by introducing cash forecasting techniques, improving the Ministry's proficiency in investing surplus funds and in issuing new debt.

Helped adopt recommendations for debt auction mechanisms and the system of primary dealers resulting in elimination of commissions, saving the Government an estimated \$5 million annually, and a new system of self-regulation to buttress the existing central bank and SEC systems for regulating securities dealers.

Assisted in the first debt rating exercise in which Ghana was awarded a higher than expected S&P bond rating (B+) for Government of Ghana securities.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **GUINEA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Guinea with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Improved capacity of the Ministry of Finance to monitor expenditure of World Bank funds provided for debt relief under the HIPC program and to translate the Poverty Reduction strategy Paper (PRSP) into policy-based annual budget allocations.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **HONDURAS**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Honduras with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Provided training and developed the organizational and regulatory capacity of the Departamento Ejecutivo de Impuestos in auditing, collection, transfer pricing, and internal controls.

Helped the Government of Honduras reorganize and merge tax collection activities and consolidate local office authorities under the Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **INDONESIA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Indonesia with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Helped revise public debt laws.

Improved settlement and clearing systems and developed a primary dealer system to bid at securities auctions.

Assisted the Indonesian Ministry of Finance to restructure over \$19.0 billion of bank recapitalization bonds, substantially reducing the refunding risk as \$5.4 billion of these securities began maturing in 2004.

Helped develop an investigation unit within the Ministry of Finance and Tax Department.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **MAURITIUS**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Mauritius to develop and implement public financial management processes.

Successes:

Assisted the Government of Mauritius improve its budgeting process by developing a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government budgeting.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **NICARAGUA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Nicaragua with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Assisted in developing a national debt strategy and a market-based plan of internal debt reduction. Assisted the treasury to issue monthly short-term treasury bills on a competitive basis in a completely transparent process.

Provided assistance to develop tax audit, collection, and control procedures and contributed to the successful reorganization and merger of tax collection activities to consolidate local office authorities.

Advised on revenue enhancement using audit, collection, and information technology. Provided specialized audit assistance for fishing, petroleum and gaming regulation.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **NIGERIA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Nigeria with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Promoted measures to expand the primary market for government securities and developed a framework for the secondary market, including recommending legal and regulatory reform.

Helped organize a new Debt Management Office and provided training to personnel.

Contributed to development of the debt management strategy.

Advised on information technology modernization to facilitate debt management.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **PARAGUAY**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Paraguay with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Assisted in developing procedures and trained personnel of the Paraguayan Subsecretaria de Estado de Tribuacion (SSET) in audit, collections, strategic planning, and taxpayer service/education. Also provided advice on internal controls and organizational restructuring.

Increased the number and quality of audits of large and medium-size taxpayers, resulting in a highly publicized increase in revenue collections.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **PHILIPPINES**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

Under a U.S. Presidential initiative announced at the Asia Pacific Economic Council, it was agreed to provide guidance and operational support to the financial and governance sector operations of the Asian Development Bank's Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative (FRTFSI).

Successes:

Supported the Embassy of the United States of America in Manila, the Anti-Money Laundering Council, and the Philippine Ombudsman Office on Lincoln's Law (False Claims Act) and anti-corruption efforts.

Helped administer implementation of the Cooperation Fund for Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative.

Developed three concept papers for related technical assistance projects and forwarded them to the donors for approval.

Represented ADB and FRTFSI at external events.

Established an internal anti-money laundering Cross-Border Security Network within the Asian Development Bank.

Provided materials for the Asian Development Bank's Anti-money Laundering Toolkit, an on-line program administered the Office of General Counsel in collaboration with regional partners including APEC, the International Maritime Organization, World Customs Organization, and the Asian Pacific Group.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Under this U.S. Presidential initiative, countries within the region will be able to increase their capacity for:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **SENEGAL**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Senegal with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

As part of a Ministry of Finance effort, established a performance-based program budgeting process in the Ministries of Health and Education to monitor the effectiveness of debt relief to Senegal under HIPC.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **SOUTH AFRICA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of South Africa with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Provided instrumental assistance in implementing the Public Finance Management Act, which addresses the government's stewardship of public resources.

Initiated preliminary work on health-care budgeting and the HIV/AIDS crisis.

Helped develop the legal framework for a Deposit Insurance System (DIS) for the South Africa banking system.

Assisted with drafting key budget documents dealing with provincial expenditures, revenue sharing formula, and the regulation of provincial taxing powers.

Completed assistance in tax administration with the South Africa Revenue Service and began tax policy assistance to the Ministry of Finance.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **SRI LANKA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Sri Lanka with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Conducted anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) training for central bank and commercial bank personnel.

Helped initiate reforms in budget preparation and formulation and completed a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

Assisted in preparing a 2004 Budget Circular and a Summary Budget Document that combined the Fiscal Strategy Statement and the Budget Economic and Fiscal Position Report required by the Fiscal Management [Responsibility] Act.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **THAILAND**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Thailand with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Helped the Ministry of Finance establish a primary market for government securities, including the implementation of a dealer system to bid on new issues.

Assisted with the development of a plan for primary auctions that has produced improved coverage ratios and tighter bid ranges, both evidence of more efficient price discovery in the market.

Helped establish a unified debt management office.

Participated in both the domestic and external borrowing committees, advising on the amounts, types, and currencies of new issuances.

Participated in the committee overseeing all Thai fixed income markets, including the development of corporate and municipal bond markets.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **TURKEY**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Turkey with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Introduced innovations to income statistical analysis, returns processing, and taxpayer service/education.

Aided with the creation of a Large Taxpayer Office, part of the first major reorganization of the General Directorate of Revenue since the Ottoman Empire. Tax agencies were reorganized to merge collection activities and consolidate local office authorities that were consistent with international standards for transparency and efficiency.

Assisted the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund with the transition of its asset- disposition programs from a high-cost collection operation to a quicker asset-disposition vehicle.

Provided a program of assistance to the Turkish Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BDDK) to help deal with insolvency in Turkey's banking system, including:

Procedures for bank resolution, restructuring, and liquidation;

Internal controls and risk management; and

Improved off-site bank monitoring and on-site examinations.

Assisted the BDDK deposit insurance division with initiatives for selling \$10 billion of loans taken over from closed banks. This sale was the first of its kind in Turkey.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **UGANDA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Uganda with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Assisted the Bank of Uganda with the development of legislation for establishing a Deposit Protection Board that was independent of the Central Bank, where there had been a history of deposit protection fund mismanagement.

Encouraged full investment by the Deposit Protection Fund (DPF) in Uganda treasury bills and government bonds, resulting in a \$1.2 million rise in DPF projected income during the next twelve months.

Improved supervision and regulation of the Uganda banking system, which reduced the growth of non-performing loans.

Drafted policies and methodologies for resolving undercapitalized/insolvent banks.

Developed a system for managing and disposing of insolvent bank loan portfolios.

Drafted a plan to re-privatize the Uganda Commercial Bank.

Helped draft anti-money laundering legislation providing for the creation of a financial intelligence unit (FIU).

Helped draft the Financial Institutions Act of 2004, which established the first risk-based premium deposit insurance system in Africa.

Assisted with the design and sale of the first ever two-year, three-year, five-year, and ten-year maturity bonds, dramatically extending the yield curve for the country. Ten-year maturity issues are extraordinarily rare in developing countries.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **UKRAINE**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Ukraine with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Assisted the Government of Ukraine with the implementation of measures, including passage of an anti-money laundering law, which permitted Ukraine to be removed from the Non-Cooperating Country or Territory (NCCT) List.

Advised on establishing a financial intelligence unit (FIU) known as the Financial Monitoring Department, which is now operational.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **ZAMBIA**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting the Government of Zambia with the development and implementation of public financial management processes.

Successes:

Assisted with the creation of a financial intelligence unit (FIU).

Mentored and trained the Zambia Anti-corruption Task Force in how to conduct investigations and prosecutions.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



Organization: **Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance**

Country: **GLOBAL**

Sector: **Government & Finance**

Objective(s):

To support democratic governance and economic reform by assisting governments of developing and transitional countries around the world.

Successes:

Provided assistance to seven African HIPC countries (Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) in reforming their financial systems and improving institutions of economic governance, mobilizing local sources of capital, and facilitating investment from the developed world.

Provided assistance to two Central American HIPC countries (Honduras, Nicaragua) to improve, respectively, their tax and government debt management systems.

Expanded financial enforcement programs, resulting in 11 resident advisor projects and 28 intermittent assistance projects in more than 40 countries. Individual projects focus on the development of laws and regulations, policies, and organizations in three primary areas: 1) money laundering, terrorist financing, and other financial crimes; 2) organized crime and corruption; and 3) the reorganization of, and capacity building for, financial law enforcement entities in developing countries.

Directly contributed to improving the financial enforcement posture of four Eastern Caribbean countries, enabling their removal from the Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCT) List of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Quickly placed advisors in Liberia in advance of other providers of technical assistance, an effort that helped jump-start this U.S. Government initiative.

Failure(s) to Meet Objectives:

None.

Specific Economic Policy Reforms Promoted:

Transparency in government processes.

Fair and consistent application of the rules of law.



U.S. Trade and Development Agency

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) advances economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, feasibility studies, training, orientation visits and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment and sustainable economic development. Operating at the nexus of foreign policy and commerce, USTDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and host countries in achieving the agency's trade and development goals. In carrying out its mission, USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

Working through the U.S. private sector to implement its programs, USTDA brings best practices and U.S. technology to bear in delivering specific, results-oriented development assistance. The agency's aim is a win-win scenario: promoting economic growth in developing and middle income countries, while simultaneously helping American businesses export their products, thereby creating U.S. jobs.

From FY 2001 to FY 2003, USTDA funded activities in 97 developing and middle income countries.

Approximately 40% of funding was dedicated to activities in the top ten countries (China, Russia, Romania, India, Uzbekistan, Mexico, South Africa, Poland, Thailand and Vietnam). USTDA supported activities in sectors key to economic growth, including energy and power, transportation, and telecommunications. Additionally, USTDA activities advanced economic reforms in many priority sectors and countries. Details on specific projects are included in the attached descriptions on USTDA activities in the top ten countries.

While USTDA activities often take several years to show results, several activities have already shown promising results both in terms of U.S. exports and host country economic development. Additionally, there are many activities that are showing progress towards meeting program goals. There are, however, some activities that face a variety of obstacles and are less likely to meet program goals.

Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: China

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each.

Agribusiness: 2.9%

Energy and Power: 7.3%

Manufacturing: 3.6%

Mining and Natural Resources: 10.7%

Multi-Sectoral & Other: 5.4%

Services: 7.1%

Telecommunications: <1%

Transportation: 31.7%

Water and Environment: 30.5%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. The objective in all cases was to help host country project managers develop important infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on those projects. Further, USTDA assistance was also focused on creating market reforms in priority sectors such as agriculture and transportation.

Examples of Program Successes

There have been a number of very successful projects where Chinese economic development projects were assisted by the use of U.S. equipment and technology. One project has succeeded in introducing US geothermal heat pump technology and is being utilized in a large number of Chinese organizations. A USTDA orientation visit has helped US manufacturers provide compressed natural gas technology and equipment to a number of Chinese transportation companies, and a USTDA training program for Chinese agricultural biotechnology played a significant role in China's willingness to open its market to U.S. soybeans. A USTDA training grant played a major role in a U.S. company's contract to act as construction advisor to a 2,500 mile long East-West Natural Gas Pipeline.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have been just completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it would be premature to discuss whether objectives have or have not been met. Given the aggressive growth and well defined projects, USTDA cannot say at this point that objectives were not met as the projects are either ongoing or being implemented.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

Policy reforms in China have been promoted by a training program for Chinese officials involved in reviewing China's policies towards importing soybeans, technical assistance to Chinese officials involved in E-Commerce and WTO E-Learning, an orientation visit for Chinese officials considering reform of airport emergency and firefighting capabilities, a feasibility study of methods to reduce the desertification in northern China, several studies to introduce Chinese organizations and localities to modern techniques and technologies to monitor air and water pollution, and a large project to strengthen Chinese trade capacity institutions.



Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: Russia

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each:

Agribusiness: 1.3%

Energy & Power: 18.5%

Human Resources: <1%

Manufacturing: 18.9%

Mining & Natural Resources: <1%

Multi-Sector: <1%

Services: 6.3%

Telecommunications: 17.9%

Transportation: 25.7%

Water & Environment: 10.3%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases, the objective was to help host country project managers develop important projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

In February 2001, USTDA approved a feasibility study to examine the rehabilitation of water distribution networks and the construction of a new water treatment facility in Yaroslavl, Russia. The goal of the study was to focus on priority investments that would improve the operational and financial performance of existing assets and increase cash flows with the goal of making water provision in Yaroslavl efficient and financially self sustainable.

The city was able to use the USTDA-funded study to obtain financing for the project from the EBRD. Implementation is currently underway.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have just been completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it is premature to discuss whether or not objectives have been met.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

USTDA has engaged Russia on a number of economic policy reforms over past three years. However, as a result of the continuing re-centralization of government power, some of the economic reform programs supported by USTDA are no longer ongoing.

Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: Romania

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each.

Agribusiness: 2.2%

Energy and Power: 17.2%

Manufacturing: 14.3%

Mining and Natural Resources: 14.2%

Services: 15.4%

Telecommunications: 11.0%

Transportation: 13.8%

Water and Environment: 11.9%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases the objective was to help host country project managers develop important infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on those projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

USTDA programs in Romania have produced a number of important successes. USTDA and USAID collaborated on a very important weather forecast and flood-modeling program (DESWAT). USTDA's feasibility study defined the technical characteristics of the program and led to a contract for Lockheed-Martin. USAID funded a project that focused on how the modern system could best be integrated with and supported by Romanian entities so that the system would be sustainable and deliver the expected long term economic and emergency warning benefits.

Other important USTDA activities in Romania include feasibility studies that helped to modernize the IT infrastructure of the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity and to introduce modern fuel blending technology in a Romanian petroleum refinery. Additionally, an orientation visit for Romanian Railroad officials led to a \$75 million purchase of GE locomotives, which has significantly upgraded Romania's transportation capabilities.

6. In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have been just completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it would be premature to discuss whether objectives have or have not been met.

7. Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

USTDA provided a study of Romania's Forest Cadastral that was designed to improve overall management of the forestry land using Geographic Information System technology. This project is a key development priority of the Romanian government as it tries to efficiently manage Romania's forestry resources. The DESWAT project referred to above also focused on reforming and modernizing Romania's system of obtaining and disseminating information related to potential flooding disasters.



Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: India

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each.

Agribusiness: 2.2%

Energy and Power: 23.4%

Human Resource Development: 4.7%

Manufacturing: 2.0%

Mining and Natural Resources: 13.4%

Services: 2.1%

Telecommunications: 12.4%

Transportation: 18.9%

Water and Environment: 20.9%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. The objectives in all cases was to help host country project managers develop important infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on those projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

A USTDA training grant helped Lucent Technologies win a major contract to establish a wireless telecommunications system that will provide modern cellular telephone services in areas of India that are underserved by modern telecommunications. In addition, USTDA activities in coal bed methane and pulp and paper clean technologies have both produced small initial export successes and have advanced Indian technical capabilities in environmentally sensitive sectors.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have been just completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it would be premature to discuss whether objectives have or have not been met.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

At the request of Indian officials USTDA funded a technical assistance project to assess proposed sub-sovereign financing strategies that will allow them to move away from central government guarantees and establish more effective systems for assessing creditworthiness of municipalities. USTDA also funded an orientation visit by Indian aviation officials to come to the U.S. to become familiar with U.S. aviation security policies and technologies.



Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: Uzbekistan

For which sector was the assistance provided? Include the percentage provided to each.

Energy and Power: 4.3%

Manufacturing: 35.4%

Multi-Sectoral & Other: 4.7%

Services: 7.5%

Telecommunications: 3.2%

Transportation: 33.2%

Water and Environment: 11.9%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases, the objective was to help host country project managers develop important infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on those projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

In FY01, USTDA approved a grant to partially fund a feasibility study on the purchase by Uzbekistan Airways of two new Boeing 767-300ER aircraft and the associated airline infrastructure. Boeing has delivered the two planes, worth over \$170 million in U.S. exports, which are expected to increase Uzbekistan Airways' ridership and revenue.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have been just completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it would be premature to discuss whether objectives have or have not been met. However, given its current economic difficulties, Uzbekistan may not be able to implement some projects supported by USTDA.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

A USTDA grant supported a feasibility study on civil aviation security in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has five international airports and wants a Master Plan for civil aviation security to ensure that their facilities meet International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards.



Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: Mexico

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each:

Agribusiness: <1%

Energy & Power: 17.7%

Multi-Sector: 10.0%

Services: 6.5%

Transportation: 56.8%

Water & Environment: 9.0%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases, the objective was to help host country project managers develop important projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

In FY01, USTDA provided a grant to SIMEPRODESO to partially fund a feasibility study on a solid waste management project in Monterrey, Mexico. The objective of the study was to plan both the expansion of the landfill and installation of environmental control systems. The contractor also evaluated the landfill to gas and tire recovery facility projects so that SIMEPRODESO could identify the best partner to implement these projects. SIMEPRODESO selected Brown, Vence and Associates, Inc. (BVA), to conduct the feasibility study.

SIMEPRODESO has implemented the methane gas/landfill to energy covered by the USTDA-funded study. A SIMEPRODESO representative described the waste-to-energy project as a pilot case for the rest of Latin America. If successful, the project could be repeated in other cities in Mexico, particularly Mexico City and Guadalajara and the in rest of Latin America.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have just been completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it is premature to discuss whether or not objectives have been met.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

USTDA funded several projects in Mexico focused on economic policy. For example, a feasibility study funded in 2002 focused on the key issues affecting development of the venture capital industry that ultimately led to an action plan for reforms needed to move the industry forward. Currently, the reforms recommended in the report are under consideration by the Mexican government.



Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: South Africa

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage to each.

Agribusiness: 5.3%

Energy and Power: 15.3%

Human Resource Development: <1%

Manufacturing: 32.7%

Mining and Natural Resources: 20.4%

Services: 2.3%

Telecommunications: <1%

Transportation: 23.3%

Water and Environment: <1%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases the objective was to help host country project managers develop important infrastructure projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on those projects.

What are some specific examples of program successes?

In cooperation with the U.S. Embassy, USTDA organized a visit of medical specialists to come to the U.S. to evaluate modern medical equipment. During the visit, South African hospital representatives were exposed to the latest medical technologies that were necessary to improve healthcare delivery in their respective institutions. As a result of the orientation visit, South Africans have acquired more than \$1.5 million of U.S. equipment.

In close cooperation with the U.S. Embassy in South Africa, USTDA has supported an urban redevelopment project that includes an oceanarium, ocean research facilities, entertainment facilities and a retail park. The park is now in operation, and U.S. companies have participated in the project.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have been just completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it would be premature to discuss whether objectives have or have not been met.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

USTDA funded technical assistance to South Africa for the development of noise analysis standards including monitoring and modeling requirements for the Airports Company South Africa (ACSA).

Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: Poland

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each:

Energy & Power: 29.5%

Human Resources: <1%

Manufacturing: 25.3%

Services: 13.8%

Transportation: 16.3%

Water & Environment: 15%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases, the objective was to help host country project managers develop important projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

In FY03 USTDA funded an air safety technical assistance project in Poland. This project involved technical assistance to the Civil Aviation Office of Poland to help bring it into conformance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines. At the time of the technical assistance, Poland had been rated by ICAO as a Category 2 country, which restricted the ability of Polish air carriers to serve the United States. Upon correcting the deficiencies noted in the technical assistance report, Poland requested re-evaluation by ICAO and received Category 1 status.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have just been completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it is premature to discuss whether or not objectives have been met. However, due to certain changes in the legal and regulatory environment surrounding energy and power projects in Poland, it appears unlikely that some of the agency's activities in that sector will move to implementation.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

In FY01, USTDA approved technical assistance to work on Poland's Small & Medium Municipalities Enterprise. The aim of the study is to establish a Project Implementation Unit for advisory assistance in the development of specific investment packages for its Small & Medium Municipalities industries in infrastructure projects.

Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: Thailand

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each:

Energy & Power: 28.6%

Human Resources: 10.8%

Manufacturing: <1%

Services: 11.4%

Telecommunications: 8.2%

Transportation: 31.2%

Water & Environment: 9.8%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases, the objective was to help host country project managers develop important projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

A USTDA feasibility study funded in FY03 assisted Aeronautical Radio of Thailand, Ltd. (AEROTHAI) in selecting and obtaining ground communication equipment that allows airport officials at Suvarnabhumi Airport to communicate with airplanes after they have landed. This is useful for a number of different reasons including facilitating passenger movements, baggage controls and other issues. Specifically, the USTDA-funded study allowed AEROTHAI to examine multiple technologies before selecting Motorola equipment as the best choice for this project.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have just been completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it is premature to discuss whether or not objectives have been met.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

USTDA funded an orientation visit in FY02 to promote Thailand's development of occupational safety and health standards. Within a year after the OV, the OV participants and their team successfully produced a draft Occupational Safety Health and Environment act using information collected from meetings and observations in United States. The Cabinet Minister responsible for health and safety issues approved the draft act in principle.

Organization Name: U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Country: Vietnam

For which sector was the assistance provided? If more than one sector, include the percentage provided to each:

Energy & Power: 11.2%

Human Resources: 14.8%

Multi-Sector: 7.4%

Services: 20.1%

Telecommunications: 3.0%

Transportation: 35.9%

Water & Environment: 7.6%

What specific objective was the economic assistance intended to achieve?

The USTDA assistance funded feasibility studies, orientation visits to the U.S. and technical assistance in the above sectors. In all cases, the objective was to help host country project managers develop important projects in order to stimulate domestic economic development as well as to position U.S. companies for future business on these projects.

What are some examples of program successes?

In FY01, USTDA partially funded a technical assistance project designed to assist Vietnam Airlines in establishing an investment plan for its core information technology (IT) systems. A Vietnam Airlines representative has stated that "The USTDA funded study served as the blueprint for all IT development at VNA." The airline has implemented a number of IT systems utilizing U.S. products and services totaling \$3.95 million in order to upgrade its maintenance and engineering, flight scheduling and crew management, frequent flyer program, network data, and revenue management systems.

In FY03 did you report any cases where the objective was not met? If yes, please provide us with a brief summary. For example, any written reports that discuss not meeting objectives.

USTDA provides funding at the very early stages of project development. Most USTDA activities are still ongoing or have just been completed. Therefore, for most projects from FY03, it is premature to discuss whether or not objectives have been met.

Were any economic policy reforms promoted by the assistance?

In FY03, USTDA funded a technical assistance for Vietnam's national power utility company Electricity of Vietnam (EVN). The aim of the study was to assist Electricity of Vietnam draft tender documents, evaluate bids, negotiate a contract and oversee the implementation of an integrated Financial Management Information System (FMIS) and Materials Management Information System (MMIS) appropriate for the current and future information technology expansion of (EVN).