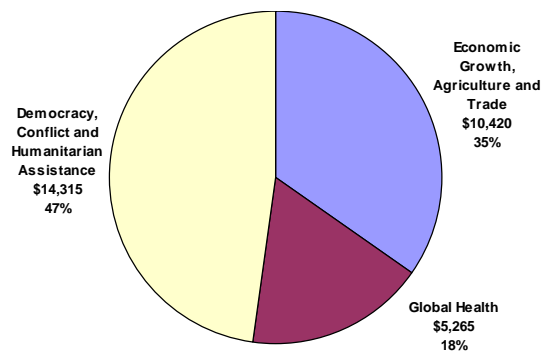
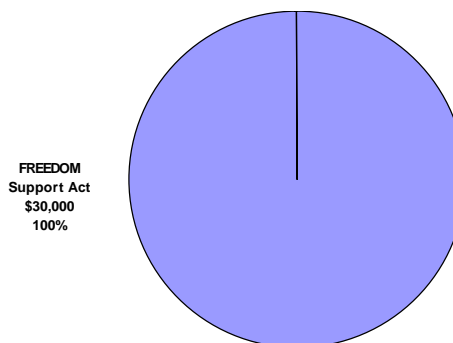


# Uzbekistan

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



## Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	122-0131	6,412	5,190	4,509
Energy and Water	122-0161	3,478	2,530	2,198
Democratic Culture and Institutions	122-0211	7,297	5,900	5,127
Conflict Prevention	122-0240	1,935	1,080	938
Health and Population	122-0320	7,361	6,060	5,265
Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education	122-0340	250	430	468
Cross-Cutting Programs	122-0420	3,131	2,780	1,965
Transfers		6,024	9,530	9,530
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>35,888</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>30,000</b>

**Mission Director:** George Deikun

**The Development Challenge:** The United States' strategic partnership with the Government of Uzbekistan remains of utmost importance, first as a supporter of the war against terrorism and secondly due to its central location within the region and its border with Afghanistan. Following the "Rose Revolution" in Georgia, Uzbekistan implemented new registration and monitoring requirements for international technical assistance organizations in an effort to control their activities and prevent a similar scenario in Uzbekistan. In particular, organizations working to develop democratic principles and rule of law have been affected. Bureaucratic obstacles and the Government's subsequent refusal to reregister the Open Society Institute, along with its failure to register any true opposition political parties in advance of the December 2004 parliamentary elections, resulted in the Secretary of State not certifying Uzbekistan as required by Section 568(a) of the FY 2004 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. As a result of non-certification, approximately \$18 million of FY 2004 assistance to the central government of Uzbekistan was affected. USAID assistance to economic think tanks and the Central Bank on bank accounting were suspended. As part of non-certification, however, the Secretary of State agreed that available notwithstanding authority be used to allow FY 2004 Freedom Support Act funding to continue to certain USAID programs that work with the central Government such as World Trade Organization (WTO) assistance, health care reform, and anti-torture projects.

Governance in Uzbekistan remains autocratic. Corruption is endemic. According to the Government, gross domestic product (GDP) growth remains relatively unchanged at 4.4%; however, other key economic indicators are on a definite downward trend, and external debt grew by about \$250 million in 2003. Uzbekistan is plagued by widespread underlying grievances, including unemployment, poor social infrastructure, weak educational and health facilities, and pervasive human rights abuses. Nearly one-third of Uzbeks live below the national poverty line. Fearing unrestricted trade, the Government is making it difficult, if not impossible, for citizens to cross borders. A shortage of cash in circulation, arguably a result of IMF negotiation, has nearly crippled the informal sector despite its intended effect on stabilizing the currency. The most recent round of excessive import controls led to several public outbreaks of unrest between traders and government officials. With approximately 50% of the population below the age of 30, and youth unemployment estimated as high as 30%, the risk of instability is significant.

The development of civil society and democracy strengthening programs are overburdened with new bureaucratic procedures for registration of international NGOs. Highly restrictive banking control measures for granting funds to local organizations are affecting all sectors. These restrictions have resulted in significant delays in approving grants to NGOs, independent media, and Civil Society Support Centers. On the other hand, work with the Government has been promising in such areas as human rights, health care reform, anti-trafficking in persons, water resources management, and WTO accession. Since non-certification, Uzbekistan has taken some very positive steps in human rights, including opening dialogue between the Ministry of Interior and human rights defenders and inviting Freedom House, Human Rights Watch, and the U.S. Embassy to participate in an investigation into a death-in-custody.

Uzbekistan's population of about 26 million is expected to double over the next 50 years. Current growth rates of about 2.8% remain stable. The result of this growth will be even greater demand on social services, especially in the health and education sectors. Tuberculosis (TB) cure rates remain low and infectious diseases impact a significant percentage of the population. Infant mortality remains high by international standards due to inadequate nutrition, acute respiratory diseases, and diarrhea. HIV infection rates are still increasing and may be as high as 10% among intravenous drug users. The education sector remains severely under-funded. Teacher salaries, educational facilities, and materials fall short of minimal international standards. Low salaries in both sectors force health care providers and teachers to establish informal payment systems that, in turn, change treatment and education priorities from a need-based to a payment-based response system.

USAID and the U.S. Government continue to encourage Uzbekistan to achieve key development objectives in the areas of economic liberalization, political pluralism, and regional stability. As the most populous country in Central Asia, and one which historically has played a leading role in trade, enterprise, and culture, Uzbekistan's development is critical for the region.

**The USAID Program:** Continuing with the momentum created by the substantial increase in supplemental funding in 2002, USAID's activities in 2004 have further encouraged democratic reform, market transition, and education in a difficult environment. The program in 2006 will build on important achievements in financial intermediation, conflict prevention, health care reform, press freedom, judicial reform, and natural resource management. USAID is expanding economic opportunities, fostering democratic values and practices, supporting natural resource management, and improved health care services. USAID's seven strategic objectives are: primary health care and infectious diseases; natural resource management; democratic culture; small enterprise development and macro-economic reform; primary education; conflict mitigation; and cross-cutting issues such as gender, anti-corruption, and rule of law. The majority of the programs in civil society, agriculture, microfinance, and health are implemented by local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Activities related to water resource management at national and local levels contribute to the Water for the Poor Presidential Initiative.

**Other Program Elements:** USAID also supports a variety of other institutional partnerships that seek to build lasting relationships between the United States and Uzbekistan. USAID utilizes several USAID/Washington-managed programs, including agreements with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Project HOPE, and Counterpart International to address key issues in the health sector. The Farmer-to-Farmer Program, managed by USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, is helping to upgrade the technical skills of local farmers. The Eurasia Foundation manages small grants in education, small business, local government, and civil society which reinforce USAID's strategic objectives. Additionally, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance is undertaking a new regional earthquake preparedness project that targets Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, Agriculture, and State also manage programs complementary to USAID field activities in technical training, social infrastructure, and democracy. The Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor funds human rights and democracy programs, many of which are managed by USAID.

**Other Donors:** USAID remains by far the largest bilateral donor, and the third largest overall donor to Uzbekistan. According to official Uzbekistan reporting, the largest overall donor is the Asian Development Bank (with programs in education, microfinance, and irrigation/agriculture), followed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (with programs in health, community development, and irrigation rehabilitation) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (with programs in SME development, transportation, and energy). Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau Bank (KfW) (Germany) is the fourth largest donor, followed by the Government of Japan (including the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation, and the Japan External Trade Organization). There is also significant investment by the Government of China. Other important bilateral donors include the Government of Switzerland (through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swiss Economic and Cooperation Organization, and the Government of Germany (through the German Society for Technical Cooperation). Other important multilateral donors include the United Nations Development Program and Europa House (the European Union). USAID continues to strengthen its ties with these and other donors through joint activities and coordination. The Government and donor community are currently engaged in a joint national effort to reform primary health care by improving the quality of management and service delivery. USAID is coordinating with the World Bank on accounting reform activities. USAID has a cooperative agreement with the International Finance Corporation to develop a legislative framework for microfinance. USAID assistance to credit unions is coordinated with the Asian Development Bank, and business advisory services are closely coordinated with those of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In natural resources management, USAID activities are complemented by World Bank and Asian Development Bank loans to support improved management of agriculture and water, and regional power trade.

## Uzbekistan PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
FREEDOM Support Act	39,331	35,888	33,500	30,000
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>39,331</b>	<b>35,888</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>30,000</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

122-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises				
FSA	6,270	6,412	5,190	4,509
122-0161 Energy and Water				
FSA	2,300	3,478	2,530	2,198
122-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions				
FSA	5,200	7,297	5,900	5,127
122-0240 Conflict Prevention				
FSA	0	1,935	1,080	938
122-0320 Health and Population				
FSA	6,400	7,361	6,060	5,265
122-0340 Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education				
FSA	0	250	430	468
122-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs				
FSA	3,801	3,131	2,780	1,965
TRANSFER				
FSA	15,360	6,024	9,530	9,530

Mission Director,  
George Deikun

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Program Title:</b>	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	122-0131
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$5,190,000 FSA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$2,069,000 FSA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$4,509,000 FSA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve the environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises includes training and technical assistance to increase opportunities to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills, support for more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets, and assistance to improve the implementation of laws and regulations.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Enhance Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$951,000 FSA). USAID's Trade Facilitation and Investment Project will continue work with business associations and the host government to reduce trade barriers at the local and national level. The project will assist Uzbekistan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), primarily by advising the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) in its preparations for WTO accession, and reviewing and helping to bring existing legislation into compliance with WTO requirements. Work in the Ferghana Valley will bring businesspeople and local government officials together to identify and reduce constraints to trade and investment. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,308,000 FSA, \$757,000 FSA carryover). Depending on resource availability and the GOU's progress in implementing reforms, USAID may continue its assistance in land reform through a regional project that would include legal assistance to farmers. Depending on whether Uzbekistan is certified to have made progress in implementing reforms, USAID will work on building the capacity of local entities involved in economic analysis and advice, including economics universities and think tanks. Additionally, USAID will work with business associations to effect policy improvements by building their advocacy skills for policy change. Principal contractors/grantees: TBD.

Improve Private Sector Growth (\$1,580,000 FSA). Under USAID's Enterprise Development Project (EDP) support will be provided to expand opportunities for businesses to grow and become more competitive. As a result of this assistance, client firms' sales and productivity will increase. The project will continue to support the Certified International Professional Accountant training/testing/certification program. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime).

Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$897,000 FSA, \$672,000 FSA carryover). USAID will continue supporting the rapidly growing microfinance sector. FV-Maard, a microfinance organization USAID helped establish, will be registered locally and expanded, reaching \$1.3 million in loan portfolio and serving over 5,000 clients. The number of partner credit unions will reach 20

across the country, with total membership expected to reach 20,000, and a corresponding growth in loan portfolio and savings. An association of credit unions will be created that will continue providing technical and advocacy services in a sustainable fashion to credit unions after USAID support is completed. USAID will continue to provide tailored training and expertise to local microfinance institutions, strengthening their capacity for growth and sustainability. FINCA, another new microfinance organization, will attain \$350,000 in loan portfolio serving 2,100 clients. Principal contractors/grantees: Agricultural Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA) (prime) and World Council of Credit Unions (prime).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (school and higher education institutions) (\$454,000 FSA, \$640,000 FSA carryover). USAID will continue to strengthen the quality of business and economics programs in higher education institutions. The program will: develop stronger links among businesses and universities; create sustainable faculty development and advocacy mechanisms; and help move educational institutions towards international standards in economics and business education. USAID, in partnership with Junior Achievement Worldwide (JA), will provide business and economics training to middle and high school teachers and build administrative capacity in the JA local chapters. Principal contractors/grantees: JA (prime), TBD.

**FY 2006 Program:** Enhance Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$910,000 FSA). USAID's Trade Facilitation and Investment project will continue work with associations and the Government to reduce trade and investment barriers on the local and national level through its offices in Tashkent and the Ferghana Valley. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,018,000 FSA). USAID will continue its work with universities, economic journalists, and think tanks to improve their policy-related analysis and research skills. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD.

Improve Private Sector Growth (\$1,499,000 FSA). Support will be provided to expand opportunities for businesses to grow and become more competitive. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime).

Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$493,000 FSA). USAID will continue to assist microfinance institutions in strengthening their capacity for growth and sustainability. Support will be provided to the credit union association to strengthen its delivery of services to member credit unions and to the Central Bank on proper supervision and regulation. Principal contractor: ACDI/VOCA (prime).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (schools and higher education institutions) (\$589,000 FSA). The program will continue strengthening higher education in economics and business. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's WTO accession-related assistance helped re-generate the GOU's interest and progress toward WTO accession. As a result of USAID's assistance, the organizational structure of the GOU's preparation process was significantly improved. Working groups on technical barriers to trade, intellectual property, and others were reactivated and a new working group was established on customs. USAID and Treasury experts helped the Center for Fiscal Policy analyze the tax burden on enterprises, and the findings resulted in the Cabinet of Ministers approving changes for computing profit taxes for enterprises so that most legitimate expenses are now tax deductible. USAID's Enterprise Development Project delivered business and trade advisory services to 102 small and medium enterprises in Tashkent and Ferghana City, resulting in a 43% increase in sales, a 39% increase in productivity, and 65 USAID-facilitated trade deals with a total value of over \$10.1 million. USAID's Central Asia Microfinance Alliance (CAMFA) project strengthened the capacity of four microfinance institutions. CAMFA helped these institutions procure and install management information and accounting systems, which enabled them to have accurate up-to-date information on their loan portfolios. Credit unions continued to experience strong growth despite extremely tight cash controls imposed on them, with total assets reaching \$2.3 million and savings growing to \$1.9 million, compared to \$600,000 and \$437,000 in September 2003, respectively.

By program's end, entrepreneurs and new labor entrants will have business skills, knowledge, and information to better compete in a market economy. Public policy dialogue will improve. Think tanks and universities will be better equipped to conduct policy-relevant research. Entrepreneurs will have access to financial services, and Uzbekistan will have made significant progress towards WTO accession.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Uzbekistan**

122-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	<b>FSA</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	14,278
Expenditures	6,092
Unliquidated	8,186
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	4,772
Expenditures	7,571
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	19,050
Expenditures	13,663
Unliquidated	5,387
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	2,069
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	5,190
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	7,259
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	4,509

Future Obligations	5,190
Est. Total Cost	36,008



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Program Title:</b>	Energy and Water
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	122-0161
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,530,000 FSA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$536,000 FSA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,198,000 FSA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's energy and water program is helping Uzbekistan improve economic policy and governance; increase private sector growth; and expand and improve access to economic and social infrastructure through technical assistance and training. The Water for Poor Presidential Initiative is supported via activities noted below.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$180,000 FSA, \$36,000 FSA carryover). In Central Asia, the Aral Sea Basin system includes rivers and associated hydropower facilities that are shared across several neighboring states. With independence, each of these countries has developed policies and practices that favor its own national interests at the expense of regional cooperation in the areas of water and energy. Through a program for regional cooperation in energy and water, USAID will continue to work with Uzbekistan authorities on bilateral and multilateral agreements for regional energy markets and water-sharing. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$730,000 FSA, \$500,000 FSA carryover). Agricultural Finance Plus (AgFin+) is part of USAID's agricultural development program, the purpose of which is to stimulate economic growth throughout the farm-to-market value chain. Agriculture plays a significant role in the economy of Uzbekistan, including 35% of employment. The AgFin+ program will increase the income of Uzbekistan's farmers by linking targeted groups of farmers to specific markets. Through training and technical assistance, AgFin+ will assist farmers to overcome constraints they face in delivering products to markets and to capture a return on their investment. The AgFin+ program, complementing USAID's economic development activities such as small business development, will also stimulate agriculture-related businesses (e.g., agri-services, agri-trade, and agri-processing), which are critical to the farm-to-market chain. Through improved production tied to specific markets, AgFin+ will link farmers to underserved markets, address financial constraints, provide on-farm support, and coordinate with other agricultural sector programs and institutions. Principal contractors/grantees: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)(prime) and Winrock International (sub).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,620,000 FSA). The growth of rural economies in Central Asia depends on local control of resources and increased citizen participation in decision making. Local management of water resources is critical to the agricultural economy of Uzbekistan, which represents nearly 40% of GDP. USAID will increase its assistance to Water User Associations (WUA) in Uzbekistan to: promote and stimulate WUA policy and procedural reforms; develop irrigation system demonstration models; conduct public outreach campaigns; and implement a competitive small grants program to assist WUAs. Principal contractor/grantee: Winrock International (prime).

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$150,000 FSA). Through a program for regional cooperation in energy and water, USAID will continue to work with Uzbekistan authorities on bilateral and multilateral agreements to support regional energy markets and water-sharing. This may include activities related to energy efficiency and participation in the Central Asia Cooperation

Organization's Water and Energy Consortium. Same implementer as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$115,000 FSA). USAID will continue to invest in agricultural development through AgFin+ by expanding the number of target groups and markets, and assist them to identify opportunities and overcome constraints in the farm-to-market value chain. Same implementer as above.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,933,000 FSA). USAID will continue assistance to Water User Associations, including replication of efficient irrigation demonstration models, public outreach to farmers, the government, and other donors, and continued implementation of a competitive small grants program. Same implementer as above.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004 USAID programs assisted Uzbekistan to improve the management of water resources, and met or exceeded targets for nearly every indicator. The economy of Uzbekistan is highly dependent on the nation's agricultural sector, which relies on water for irrigation. There are approximately 4.3 million hectares of irrigated land in the country, and 63% of the Uzbek population is rural. USAID assistance to river basin and management organizations included: 1) procurement and installation of a voice communication system; 2) provision and installation of office information technology; 3) provision of vehicles and heavy construction equipment for irrigation system repairs, maintenance, and improvements; 4) designs and specifications for the procurement of automation equipment for major river facilities that allocate water resources; 5) upgrade and development of a computerized database for improving irrigation water demand and supply, forecasting, and management; and 6) training of management and operations personnel. The assistance and support provided by USAID to river basin and irrigation management organizations and WUAs has resulted in more accurate and reliable water management information and analysis and will have an impact on millions of people through improved water deliveries. The WUAs have improved infrastructure and communication systems, and have better trained technical and management staff. The project impacted approximately 20,000 hectares of land, 1,600 subsistence gardens, and 30,000 people. Among the most impressive results working with the WUAs was a reduction in soil salinity at one site by as much as 87%, and a corresponding crop yield increase of nearly 500%. Cotton yields on each of the demonstration plots increased by an average of 57% compared with previous years. These results are especially significant to farmers in a quota-based system because they are able to use less land to reach their required yields and other land for more profitable privatized crops.

USAID completed a program of improved access to potable water in the northern areas of Karakalpakstan, an area of western Uzbekistan critically impacted by the Aral Sea disaster. USAID's potable water accomplishments included: 1) increased access to potable water by rehabilitating a key water pumping station that brings water to over 160,000 people in the oblast capital of Nukus; 2) providing supplies and equipment needed for maintenance of existing pipelines that serve more than 330,000 people; 3) extending the drinking water delivery system to 50,000 additional residents through the provision of piping, equipment, and work vehicles; and 4) installation of three chlorination systems for water disinfection for two cities located outside of Nukus benefiting a combined population of 180,000.

By program completion, a greater number of WUAs will have improved water management practices and will operate in a more favorable legislative environment. An improved system of collecting, analyzing, and transmitting water data also will be fully implemented. Uzbekistan water and energy specialists and policy makers will improve regional cooperation over shared water and energy resources. The resulting increases in crop yields, productivity, and income will contribute to economic growth in Uzbekistan.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uzbekistan

122-0161 Energy and Water	<b>FSA</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	4,315
Expenditures	828
Unliquidated	3,487
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	4,370
Expenditures	4,427
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	8,685
Expenditures	5,255
Unliquidated	3,430
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	536
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	2,530
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	3,066
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	2,198
Future Obligations	2,610
Est. Total Cost	16,559

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democratic Culture and Institutions
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	122-0211
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$5,900,000 FSA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$2,859,000 FSA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$5,127,000 FSA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's democracy efforts create stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; increase the availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; enhance opportunities for citizen participation in governance; and develop more effective, responsive, and accountable public institutions.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$467,000 FSA). USAID will extend its democratic housing activities to a total of six sites, potentially affecting as much as 68% of total residents, using previous successes in citizen-controlled housing partnerships to increase public awareness and demand for reform, to inform policy discussions, and to replicate best practices. Principal contractors/grantees: Urban Institute (prime), Institute for Urban Economics/Moscow (sub), and Barents (sub).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$2,101,000 FSA, \$1,564,000 FSA carryover). USAID will build the institutional capacity of a local Association of Civil Society Resource Centers (CSSCs). The advocacy program will target democracy non-governmental organizations (NGOs), professional membership associations, and special interest groups. A new civic education program is planned for secondary schools, or through informal means should working with the Government not be possible. Principal contractors/grantees: Counterpart International (prime), International Research and Exchanges Board (prime), the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (sub), Partners for Democratic Change (sub), and TBD (prime).

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom of Information (\$675,000 FSA, \$651,000 FSA carryover). USAID will provide media production grants, programming, and business management training, and promote a supportive enabling environment and freedom of speech. In communities at-risk for conflict, USAID will consider creating a community radio network with programs related to employment, public interest meetings, health, and youth. Principal contractors/grantees: Internews Network (prime), Internews Uzbekistan (sub), International Center for Journalists (ICFJ) (sub), Adil Soz (sub), and TBD (prime).

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$2,657,000 FSA, \$644,000 FSA carryover). The legal reform program will provide technical training and adult learning techniques to judges. USAID will assess whether judicial reform assistance should continue when this contract ends in FY 2005. USAID will build practical writing and oral advocacy skills through moot courts, mock trials, Street Law, and legal clinics, promote student bar associations, and incorporate a critical thinking course into law school curriculum. A follow-on human rights defender (HRD) support program will strengthen the role, skills, strategies, and protection of HRDs through trainings, roundtables, technical support, and access to information through three resource centers. USAID will integrate support to five public defender centers into its human rights follow-on program. A new award related to religion, state, and society will engage the Government and religious community through facilitated roundtables and outreach programs to promote freedom of religion. The anti-trafficking in persons (TIP) program will build the institutional capacity of local partners, highlight prevention through hotlines and public awareness campaigns, and provide victim protection with a new shelter in Tashkent. Principal contractors/grantees: Freedom House

(prime), the American Bar Association/Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) (sub), and TBD (prime).

**FY 2006 Program:** Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$492,000 FSA). USAID will focus on an improved legal environment for housing partnerships, strengthening their capacity as self-governing bodies, and supporting the development of housing advocacy groups. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,615,000 FSA). As USAID's civil society programs end in FY 2006, the emphasis of the program will shift to civic advocacy. USAID will continue, at a reduced level, institution-building of NGOs through direct funding of an Association of CSSCs, assuming it is capable of managing donor funds on its own. USAID will expand its civic education program to new schools or groups of youths. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD.

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom of Information (\$711,000 FSA). USAID will facilitate media training, provide production grants and programming, and support local freedom of speech advocacy. Principal contractors/grantees: Internews Network (prime), Internews Network Uzbekistan (sub), ICFJ (sub), and Adil Soz (sub).

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$2,309,000 FSA). The legal reform program will focus on sustainability of the law clinics, human rights law firms, moot courts, mock trials, and Street Law programs, and continue the critical thinking course. Pending the outcome of an assessment in FY 2005, USAID may continue judicial reform activities. A follow-on human rights support program will provide grants, technical assistance, access to information, and legal services, at the same time opening dialogue between activists and government officials. Anti-trafficking activities will focus on victim protection and prosecution of traffickers. Principal contractors/grantees: Freedom House (prime), ABA/CEELI (sub), and TBD.

**Performance and Results:** USAID exceeded expectations for progress in human rights and housing reform in Uzbekistan this year due to a surprising increase in the Government's political will to open dialogue on human rights and to change housing management policies. Through CSSCs, legal clinics, public defender centers, and human rights resource centers, USAID protected the rights of citizens and organizations that otherwise would not have received such critical support. Government restrictions and harassment of our implementing partners created difficult conditions, especially for media and civil society. USAID's chances of increasing judicial independence to promote fair and accountable law enforcement also stagnated with the lack of political will. By program's end, there will be stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance; and more effective, responsive, and accountable public institutions.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uzbekistan

122-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions	ESF	FSA
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	550	11,942
Expenditures	0	4,698
Unliquidated	550	7,244
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	6,432
Expenditures	516	6,515
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	550	18,374
Expenditures	516	11,213
Unliquidated	34	7,161
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	2,859
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	5,900
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	0	8,759
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	5,127
Future Obligations	0	6,000
Est. Total Cost	550	38,260

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Program Title:</b>	Conflict Prevention
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	122-0240
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2004
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,080,000 FSA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,713,000 FSA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$938,000 FSA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** USAID's conflict mitigation activities are addressing conflict by identifying vulnerable communities, working to build consensus around sources of tensions, and then tempering those sources through community infrastructure and social projects. USAID is addressing both the root and immediate causes of potential conflict through its conflict mitigation objective.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,080,000 FSA, \$1,713,000 FSA carryover). Conflict prevention activities already active in 110 Uzbek border communities in the Ferghana Valley with the highest potential for conflict will extend by 15 additional communities, encouraging citizens to work collaboratively with neighboring communities to resolve issues of mutual interest. Interventions will continue to develop the capacity of communities to mobilize funds to complete projects. A new focus on economic development and job creation will target young people. Cluster communities will draft sustainability plans, including the identification of trainings on different topics (e.g., how to work with local authorities and the private sector as a means to advocate for community priorities). A new program this year will target the next level of community-based conflict prevention, combining community development with other key democracy programs such as media and information dissemination and civil society, while promoting cross-cutting work for economic development and water and energy resource management. Principal contractors/grantees: Mercy Corps International (prime) and TBD.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$938,000 FSA). During FY 2005, USAID will phase out its three-year Community Action Investment Program and will begin a new program on expanded community mobilization. In FY 2006, USAID will focus on community priorities, local government training and advocacy, and increased citizen participation, with a continuing program on cross-border mobilization in cluster communities where conflict vulnerability is likely to be highest. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD.

**Performance and Results:** Uzbekistan's conflict prevention activities are focused in the ethnically-diverse southern oblasts and the Ferghana Valley, where tensions run especially high due to closed international borders, disputes arising from government restrictions on economic activities, a general lack of information, government control of media, and unemployment. At the end of FY 2004, USAID was active in 72 communities in Southern Uzbekistan and 38 communities in the Ferghana Valley. Over one million people directly benefited from USAID's programs through more than 445 social and infrastructure projects this fiscal year. Despite a perceived lack of resources, local communities are taking the lessons learned from USAID and implementing their own projects without donor support; over 140 projects with a value of \$298,200 were undertaken by communities without USAID assistance, exceeding USAID's target of 18 projects. Activities under this program created 3,824 short-term jobs and 1,090 long-term jobs in areas of high unemployment. Three semi-annual conflict polls have been conducted and show a slight rise in tensions in USAID-assisted communities (16.4%) and overall (10.4%) in Uzbekistan. By program's end, we expect a growing trend of target communities reporting lessened tension or resolved conflicts, strengthened community participation, and improved satisfaction of local service delivery.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uzbekistan

122-0240 Conflict Prevention	<b>FSA</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	222
Expenditures	3
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	222
Expenditures	3
Unliquidated	219
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	1,713
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	1,080
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	2,793
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	938
Future Obligations	1,080
Est. Total Cost	5,033



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Program Title:</b>	Health and Population
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	122-0320
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$6,060,000 FSA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$528,000 FSA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$5,265,000 FSA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's quality primary health care (PHC) objective is helping Uzbekistan reform its health sector, thereby creating quality, client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services. Maternal, child, and reproductive health receive particular attention in the restructured and improved services. USAID provides essential technical assistance and support to the country's efforts to control infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB).

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Enhance Health Systems Capacity (\$2,554,000 FSA, \$528,000 FSA carryover). The Quality Public Health and Primary Health Care Program (QPHPHC) will increase access to and utilization of quality primary health care in Uzbekistan. Seven out of 15 oblasts will benefit from the program, affecting approximately 43% of the population. In conjunction with the Healthy Family Project (HF), the activity will improve primary health care delivery of integrated services, increase the quality of clinical care and the use of evidence-based medicine, and extend health care financing and information systems. QPHPHC will conduct family planning and reproductive health training for primary care doctors in urban clinics and rural providers in Ferghana and Sirdaryo oblasts. QPHPHC will extend safe motherhood programs to hospital-level clinicians and midwives. Health education campaigns will continue to focus on anemia, a major risk factor for maternal mortality. The project will extend Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and work toward its institutionalization. Diarrhea and clean water operations research will be conducted. HF will expand to six additional districts in underserved southern Uzbekistan, doubling the number of beneficiaries and accelerating provider training, community mobilization activities, and policy advocacy, including the development and roll out of new policies on infection prevention and contraceptive security. Certification of baby-friendly hospitals will continue. An HF small grants activity will continue. USAID will press for national roll-out of the international live birth definition following the successful U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-UNICEF pilot project in Ferghana, as well as accurate infant mortality reporting procedures. USAID will continue to support regional undergraduate medical education activities to better train graduates. Principal contractors/grantees: American International Health Alliance (prime), Project HOPE (prime), American College of Nurse-Midwives (sub), American Red Cross (sub), The Futures Group (sub), and Johns Hopkins University (sub), TBD.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,090,000 FSA). CDC will continue to develop the country's HIV surveillance and blood screening systems, including work on an electronic surveillance system. A new group of Uzbek professionals will join others in CDC's Applied Epidemiology Training Program (AETP). The Drug Demand Reduction Program (DDRP) will continue its activities targeting vulnerable populations with information about the risks of drug use. Principal contractors/grantees: CDC (prime), Alliance for Open Society International (prime), Eurasia Foundation (sub), Population Services International (sub), and Internews (sub).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,416,000 FSA). Under USAID's TB control program, DOTS will be strengthened and ultimately expanded to cover the entire Ferghana and Samarkand oblasts, increasing coverage from 10% to 28% of the country's population. The program will

establish a high level working group to solidify policy changes and improve coordination. CDC will continue its activities to launch TB surveillance systems and improve the quality of related laboratory services. Principal contractors/grantees: Project HOPE (prime), Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (sub), John Snow, Inc. (sub), New Jersey Medical School National TB Center (sub), CDC (prime) and Academy for Educational Development (prime).

**FY 2006 Program:** Enhance Health Systems Capacity (\$1,800,000 FSA). QPHPHC will provide technical assistance to refine the clinical health and financial information systems. QPHPHC and HF will promote evidence-based medicine through seminars and other training activities. The two projects will improve infection prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections, and increase the use of modern contraceptives. Activities aimed at improving essential maternal and newborn care, infection prevention, IMCI, and birth spacing will be expanded. HF will assist the Ministry of Health with identifying appropriate interventions to reduce the true causes of neonatal deaths. A policy dialogue with the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service will seek to include the public health sector more directly in overall reforms. Same implementers as above.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,171,000 FSA). USAID's Central Asian Program on AIDS Control and Intervention Targeting Youth and High-Risk Groups (CAPACITY) will assist with implementation of Uzbekistan's \$24.5 million HIV grant from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM), strengthen non-governmental organizations, and conduct training on counseling, testing, and treatment. CDC will train officials on using data from HIV surveillance for programmatic and policy decision making. Its blood safety and AETP programs will continue. DDRP will begin to replicate its models, as well as continue ongoing grant-making, training, and mass media communication efforts. Principal contractors/grantees: John Snow, Inc. (prime), Population Services International (sub), Abt Associates (sub), International HIV/AIDS Alliance (sub), CDC (prime), Alliance for Open Society International (prime), Eurasia Foundation (sub), and Internews (sub).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,294,000 FSA). The TB program will continue training on quality control of laboratories, monitoring, and the role of primary health care doctors. Small grants will promote operational research. Same implementers as above.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004, health financing and management reforms continued progress. They are now implemented in seven out of 13 oblasts, up from three in 2003. Under the World Bank "Health 2" Project, to begin in January 2005, systems will be rolled out nationwide. A third (34.5%) of health providers are paid under the new provider payment system, up from 20.7% in 2003. The percentage of people covered by primary health care facilities meeting minimum clinical standards increased from 22.1 last year to 24.1. The number of such facilities participating in quality improvement programs increased significantly, from only nine in 2003 to 63 in 2004. USAID's assistance led to three successful applications to the GFATM, for HIV/AIDS (\$24.5 million), TB (\$13.8 million), and malaria (\$2.4 million). USAID's health programs in Uzbekistan are designed to increase the use and quality of primary health care services for underserved populations. In so doing, USAID will meet the challenge posed by the double burden of infectious and non-infectious diseases that increasingly affects the people of Uzbekistan.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uzbekistan

122-0320 Health and Population	<b>FSA</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	46,344
Expenditures	30,755
Unliquidated	15,589
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	7,405
Expenditures	13,948
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	53,749
Expenditures	44,703
Unliquidated	9,046
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	528
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	6,060
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	6,588
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	5,265
Future Obligations	6,060
Est. Total Cost	71,662

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Program Title:</b>	Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	122-0340
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2004
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$430,000 FSA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$89,000 FSA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$468,000 FSA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** USAID's Basic Education program is aimed at broadening access to quality education, by focusing on in-service teacher training, management capacity, efficiency in finance, as well as parent and community participation. USAID also promotes healthy lifestyles and cross-border friendships through programming in sports and health education for Uzbek youth.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$430,000 FSA, \$89,000 FSA carryover). In FY 2005, USAID will undertake a substantial redesign of the teacher training strategy, resulting from the non-registration of Open Society Institute, a key sub-grantee with responsibility for teacher training. The redesign could result in an adjustment to the number of schools, currently 68, that will benefit from in-service teacher training. Implementers will consider focusing more effort on the in-service teacher training institutes than under the previous strategy. Training for school administrators and local education authorities in school management will also take place under a redesigned training component. Support will continue for community involvement activities aimed at increasing access to quality education and improving transparency and stakeholder participation in decision making. An additional 27 schools will be renovated by the school-community groups established and trained by USAID. USAID will continue working with the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) on streamlining education finance through a pilot activity in per capita financing, which is scheduled to begin in January 2005. USAID will carry out a mid-term evaluation of the Basic Education Program in spring 2005; this will allow USAID to make any necessary adjustments to the current program and to determine priorities for future assistance in basic education. Principal contractors/grantees: Academy for Educational Development (prime), Ziyu Center (sub), Abt. Associates (sub), and Save the Children/U.S. (sub).

USAID will further promote healthy lifestyles and foster tolerance and understanding among youths of different ethnic groups and nationalities through sports and health education activities at secondary schools in border areas of Uzbekistan. Principal contractor/grantee: Abt. Associates (prime).

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$468,000 FSA). USAID plans to continue capacity building of several pilot schools and in-service teacher training institutes, which will promote the use of interactive teaching methods in primary and secondary schools and improve school administrators' management skills. USAID also plans to carry out community involvement activities in two additional regions of Uzbekistan. The early results of the per capita education finance pilot will help USAID decide whether or not to continue education finance reform efforts. Principal contractors/grantees: Academy for Educational Development (prime), Ziyu Center (sub), Abt. Associates (sub), and Save the Children/U.S. (sub).

USAID may also support small-scale activities to complement the existing Basic Education Program. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

**Performance and Results:** While progress this year in teacher training was slowed by the Government of Uzbekistan's refusal to register sub-implementer Open Society Institute, the program was successful in meeting targets for management training and community mobilization. USAID also made satisfactory

progress on implementation of the per capita education finance pilot. During 2004, capacity was built in nine pilot schools to serve as training resource centers for clusters of 59 surrounding schools. USAID trained 636 teachers in modern interactive pedagogy and 222 education administrators in the principles of effective school management. The Basic Education Program enjoys the support of educators, parents, and other stakeholders in all target areas. At the central level, despite an initial lack of involvement, the Ministry of Public Education demonstrated support for USAID activities in basic education, particularly the education finance pilot and health education through sports. The introduction, beginning in January 2005 in Akkurgan, Tashkent Oblast, of a per capita formula to determine school funding is expected to improve efficiency and equity in the educational system. Twenty-one community groups have been created to support quality improvements and to address access issues at the local level. The Ministry of Public Education has also recognized the importance of USAID basic education activities in helping the Government implement its new comprehensive 2004-2009 State Program on Education Sector Improvement. Over 5,700 Uzbek youths were reached through sports and health education activities in FY 2004.

By the end of this program, teacher training and capacity building will raise the quality of teaching, which will become evident as more stakeholders express greater satisfaction with the quality of education in the target areas. Children will study in better physical environments and better financing mechanisms will increase the efficiency with which schools can provide educational services. USAID efforts complement Asian Development Bank loans in basic education, which will support computerized distance learning for teachers, rehabilitation of infrastructure, provision of equipment to schools, and textbook publishing. The World Bank is also considering a loan, its first in this sphere in Uzbekistan, to improve basic education. USAID will work to ensure that its efforts complement World Bank plans, particularly in the redesigned teacher training component.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Uzbekistan**

122-0340 Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education	<b>FSA</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	160
Expenditures	30
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	160
Expenditures	30
Unliquidated	130
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	89
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	430
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	519
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	468
Future Obligations	430
Est. Total Cost	1,577

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Program Title:</b>	Cross-Cutting Programs
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	122-0420
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,780,000 FSA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,327,000 FSA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$1,965,000 FSA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** This cross-cutting program supports all of USAID's strategic objectives, and includes four main components: training and exchanges to support USAID's technical assistance programs; the Eurasia Foundation to strengthen indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGO); community connections to enhance public diplomacy; and program development support for cross-cutting evaluations, technical assistance, management needs, public outreach, and incorporation of perspectives from religious leaders into programming.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Participant Training Program (\$700,000 FSA). USAID will continue Participant Training to complement ongoing technical assistance in six strategic objective areas: improved environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs); strengthened democratic culture; improved management of critical natural resources; increased utilization of quality primary health care; mitigated sources of conflict in target communities; and improved quality of education. More than 3,000 participants will be trained through Participant Training activities in Uzbekistan during FY 2005. USAID support will include introduction of the Human and Institutional Capacity Development (HICD) approach into USAID's programs, with a potential pilot activity in Uzbekistan. Principal contractor/grantee: Academy for Educational Development (prime).

Community Connections (\$1,090,000 FSA, \$1,100,000 FSA carryover). The broad public diplomacy goal of the Community Connections program is to contribute to economic and democratic reform and to promote mutual understanding in Eurasia through exposure to U.S. society and personal connections with Americans. Through local community host organizations in the United States, approximately 200 men and women entrepreneurs, local government officials, legal professionals, NGO leaders, and other professionals from Eurasia will be provided with a three to five week training program in the United States tailored to their professional or business interests. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD.

Eurasia Foundation (\$700,000 FSA). The Eurasia Foundation will target approximately 44 NGOs that contribute to private sector development and civil society strengthening through the issuance of small grants. The NGOs will also benefit from institutional strengthening through intensive planning, reporting, and financial management training. Eurasia will expand upon its Ferghana Valley Initiative to provide targeted grants to increase dialogue and cross-border linkages in this conflict-prone region. Principal contractor/grantee: Eurasia Foundation (prime).

Program Support (\$290,000 FSA, \$70,000 FSA carryover, \$157,000 FSA prior year recoveries). A wide range of program support will continue to be funded, including evaluations, technical assistance, management needs, and public outreach. Additionally, program personnel essential to the implementation of program activities will be supported by this category. Funding will also enable USAID to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance or reinforce USAID strategic objectives. Furthermore, USAID will expand outreach efforts to engage traditional religious leaders in the region. The goal of this initiative is to better inform religious leaders about USAID programs and to bridge the gap with traditional community leaders whose views, in the past, have not generally been incorporated into USAID programmatic decision making. In accomplishing this goal, USAID will conduct tours of its

programs for religious leaders and the media, hold regular representational events with religious leaders, and work specifically with partners to incorporate religious leaders into development activities. Principal contractor/grantee: N/A.

**FY 2006 Program:** Participant Training Program (\$500,000 FSA). USAID will continue Participant Training in FY 2006 as a means of complementing ongoing activities across its various strategic objectives. Simultaneously, through its Participant Training program, USAID will begin working with a number of yet-to-be-determined organizations through multiple targeted interventions aimed at developing institutional capacity and increasing the likelihood of organizational sustainability. Principal contractor/grantee: Academy for Educational Development (prime).

Community Connections (\$500,000 FSA). USAID will continue the Community Connections program, with emphasis on human and institutional strengthening in support of its strategic objectives. Approximately 200 men and women are expected to receive training in the United States through the program. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Eurasia Foundation (\$700,000 FSA). The Eurasia Foundation will continue to provide grants and institutional strengthening on an open-door basis to NGOs in Uzbekistan working in the sectors of private enterprise, civil society, and public and policy administration. Principal contractor/grantee: Eurasia Foundation (prime).

Program Support (\$265,000 FSA). A wide range of program and personnel support activities will continue. Funding will enable USAID to support unanticipated opportunities to advance or reinforce USAID objectives. Additionally, religious outreach efforts will continue and will be expanded, through tours for and representational events with religious leaders. Principal contractor/grantee: N/A.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004, USAID trained over 3,700 Uzbek citizens (approximately 50% women) in the areas of enterprise and finance, NGO development, mass media, health-care reform, microfinance and credit unions, water management, and agriculture. Of particular note, after attending an anti-trafficking training, members of the Jizzakh branch of the NGO Istiqbolli Avlod, in cooperation with the Jizzakh Oblast Department of Internal Affairs, conducted an anti-trafficking public awareness campaign in Mirzachul Region. Through this campaign, a news report aired on the local Jizzakh Oblast television station and resulted in a number of trafficking-related incidents being reported to local authorities.

In FY 2004, the Eurasia Foundation awarded 64 grants to Uzbekistani NGOs totaling \$1,111,713, including \$70,000 in funds raised from non-USG sources. Of these grants, 24 were awarded as part of USAID's Drug Demand Reduction Program. Recipients of these grants were local organizations that work with families, professionals, and at-risk groups to reduce and prevent injecting-drug use. Other grant funds supported civil society, public administration, media, and private enterprise development. Through a grant to the Navoi Business Women's Association, Eurasia Foundation supported institutional development of a leading credit union. The grantee developed and provided demand-driven services to expand access to finance for remote populations. The grant also helped the organization to better provide business training.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uzbekistan

122-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs	ESF	FSA
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	112	34,777
Expenditures	112	22,863
Unliquidated	0	11,914
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	0	3,318
Expenditures	0	6,098
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	112	38,095
Expenditures	112	28,961
Unliquidated	0	9,134
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	1,327
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	2,780
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	0	4,107
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	1,965
Future Obligations	0	4,420
Est. Total Cost	112	48,587