

Turkmenistan

The Development Challenge: The lack of political or economic reform in Turkmenistan makes it difficult for international development agencies and organizations to achieve meaningful, large-scale successes. President Niyazov's cult of personality is pervasive. As a show of his dominance over the country, he renamed the months of the year after national heroes, including himself, his mother and his spiritual guidebook - the Ruhnama. The government controls the judiciary and all media, including the Internet, and allows few civil society groups to officially register as NGOs. Budget cuts have caused a precipitous decline in education. The mandatory number of years of schooling is down to nine years (from 11 years), and children spend a part of each day working in cotton fields. Over the year, little progress was made to liberalize the economy, and a disastrously low cotton harvest is likely to cause more economic problems in 2003. The government remains unwilling to allow free market growth, and a lack of access to capital prohibits businesses from prospering and offering greater employment opportunities. An estimated 58% of the population lives below the poverty line. Unemployment, which especially affects the growing young adult population, is estimated to be 50%. According to the results of the 2000 Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey, Turkmenistan has the second highest infant mortality rate in Central Asia, with 74 deaths per every 1,000 live births. The same survey found that 47% of women and 36% of children are anemic. The tuberculosis (TB) situation in Turkmenistan is serious. Since 1995, the rate of TB reported cases has increased by 61% (from 43.3 per 100,000 in 1995 to 114.2 in 2001), and the mortality rate has nearly doubled (from 13 deaths per 100,000 in 1995 to 22.9 deaths in 2001). Even these figures underestimate the true magnitude of TB infection, as government statistics are unreliable. Although state of health care is poor, the government's willingness to initiate health care reform is the only bright spot in a country characterized by patronage and corruption, suspicion of civic action and the media, state-control over and distortion of the economy, and unsustainable water use. Arid Turkmenistan has very limited water resources and is entirely dependent on flows from upstream countries to meet its water resources requirements. Unconcerned with the need for sustainable water policies, the Turkmen government has decided to create a massive lake at a cost of \$1 billion, while at the same time allowing the Karakum Irrigation Canal, which provides all the potable water to Turkmenistan's largest city and capital, Ashgabat, to sustain 60% water loss yearly due to extensive evaporation and leakage.

Turkmenistan has supported the war on terrorism by allowing USG and international assistance to flow across its borders to Afghanistan. Access to this essential route has been key to transporting food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

The USAID Program: To meet the challenges we face in Turkmenistan, USAID has targeted assistance to expand opportunities for citizens to participate, to increase their livelihoods, and to improve their quality of life. The Program Data Sheets provided below cover five strategic objectives and two special objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. These five objectives promote reforms and training that foster the growth of small and medium enterprises, promote civil society and expand access to information, improve primary health care and prevent infectious disease, encourage better use of the region's water and energy resources, and address other cross cutting issues within the region. Two proposed special objectives, made possible through supplemental funding, will support reforms in basic education and conflict prevention. Given the focus on Central Asia since the war on terrorism, the new special objective for conflict prevention will pull together USAID's on-going conflict prevention activities in order to highlight their contribution to broader U.S. objectives in the region. FY 2003 funds will be used to implement the program as currently planned and previously described in the FY 2002 Congressional Budget Justification, including cross-cutting objectives in youth, gender, anti-corruption, and rule of law. With additional resources made available for Turkmenistan in the FY 2002 supplemental appropriations, a maternal and child health care project and expansion of the current civil society program are also underway. Specific activities to be funded by FY 2003 and FY 2004 appropriations are described in the Program Data Sheets that follow.

Supplemental funds provided USAID with a strategic opportunity to implement targeted initiatives to fill key gaps in the existing USAID program. New programs, funded with the supplemental, include expansion of the current civil society program, a maternal/child health program, and a much-needed basic

education program. USAID is bolstering the NGO development program through additional resources for community development grants. In health, supplemental funds will be used to improve care of pregnant and delivering women and their newborns. Supplemental funds were also used to begin a program in Turkmenistan's education sector.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the country-specific program, with regional funds, USAID trained about 800 Turkmenistani citizens in economic and business education, NGO-sector development, and primary health care in FY 2002. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance had a presence in Turkmenistan during half of FY 2002. The Farmer-to-Farmer Program, also well accepted and very active in Turkmenistan, is financed through P.L. 480 and managed by USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. Eurasia Foundation maintains a presence in Turkmenistan and distributed seven grants in FY 2002. The Departments of State and Defense also manage programs complementary to USAID's field activities.

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

**Turkmenistan
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
FREEDOM Support Act	6,145	7,398	7,000	8,000
Supplemental - FSA/NIS	0	4,000	0	0
Total Program Funds	6,145	11,398	7,000	8,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

120-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises				
FSA	750	600	645	762
120-0161 Energy and Water				
FSA	400	400	400	473
120-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions				
FSA	650	1,100	1,100	1,124
120-0240 Conflict Prevention				
FSA	0	0	0	355
120-0320 Health and Population				
FSA	900	1,500	1,185	1,419
120-0340 Strengthened Basic Education Sector				
FSA	0	0	0	168
120-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs				
FSA	315	1,297	670	429
TRANSFER				
FSA	3,130	6,501	3,000	3,270

SO 120-0211 includes \$100 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

SO 120-0320 includes \$300 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

SO 120-0420 includes \$500 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

TRANSFER includes \$3,100 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

Mission Director,
George Deikun

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Turkmenistan
Program Title:	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	120-0131
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$645,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$120,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$762,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: USAID's program with Turkmenistan's small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) provides training to current and future entrepreneurs in modern business skills and makes business information more available, and trains entrepreneurs to advocate for more transparent, systematic implementation of laws and regulations that improve the environment for SMEs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Business skills and information (\$545,000 FSA). In response to the government's unwillingness to implement reforms, USAID will continue with its program of limited technical assistance to develop the business knowledge and skills of future generations through training and education. USAID will provide Turkmen universities, businesses, regulators, and citizens with teaching materials, training, and research opportunities in business and economics. Through the Network for Economics and Business Education (EdNet), USAID will slightly expand its activity to more college students access to greater information and opportunities to succeed in the free market by training university professors in sound principles of economics and business. In addition to education, USAID will offer less formal basic business skills and training courses to help this next generation of entrepreneurs acquire the tools necessary to succeed in a free market. In particular, USAID assistance will focus on providing targeted information and training that helps future entrepreneurs and managers increase profits and expand their businesses. USAID will also provide students with the opportunity to study graduate-level economics at the Kazakhstan Institute for Management and Economic Research (KIMEP). USAID's principal partners include and Pragma Corporation (prime) and Carana Corporation (prime).

Implementation of laws and regulations (\$100,000 FSA). Seminars and lectures on international and commercial law will be provided to Turkmen law students, government lawyers, legal professionals, private practitioners, and entrepreneurs to give them a comparative international perspective on business law and better prepare them to represent clients in commercial law matters. Seminars and roundtables promote the use of international legal business standards within the local academic, public, and private sectors to foster a legal and general business climate more favorable to foreign investment. Under a no-cost extension, USAID plans to rekindle a limited program of fiscal reform that includes training for personnel at the Ministry of Economy and Finance in fiscal analysis and modern methods of budget development and execution. USAID's principal partners include ABA/CEELI (prime) and BearingPoint (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Business skills and information (\$655,000 FSA). USAID will continue with its program of limited technical assistance to develop the business knowledge and skills of future generations through training and education. USAID will provide Turkmen university professors and administrators with teaching materials, training, scholarships, and research opportunities in business and economics. USAID will focus on

providing targeted information and training that helps future entrepreneurs and managers gain knowledge and skills to help them succeed in a free market.

Access to capital (\$0 FSA). If funds permit, and based on further assessments, USAID would support the development of stronger microfinance institutions by building capacity and providing additional lending capital.

Implementation of laws and regulations (\$107,000 FSA). USAID will continue to provide seminars and lectures on international and commercial law to Turkmen law students, government lawyers, legal professionals, private practitioners, and entrepreneurs to give them a comparative international perspective on business law and better prepare them to represent clients in commercial law matters. Seminars and roundtables will promote the use of international legal business standards within the local academic, public, and private sectors to foster a legal and business climate more favorable to foreign investment. USAID also plans to focus on developing greater public policy dialogue to provide a platform for more informed decision making and greater advocacy for reform.

Performance and Results: The face of U.S. economic assistance in Turkmenistan changed little over the course of FY 2002. Progress under this strategic objective in Turkmenistan was difficult last year. The Government of Turkmenistan's direct control of the economy crippled private sector growth and international trade and investment. Because the country's restrictive economic policies have prohibited USAID from pursuing significant reforms, our assistance focuses on training the next generation of managers and entrepreneurs so that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills to succeed in a healthy business environment and advocate for greater economic reform. USAID achieved some positive results in association development. For example, in September, the Association of Entrepreneurs, a Turkmen association that has received training from USAID, was invited by the State Coordinating Committee for Entrepreneurship to work on important issues to improve the business climate. The EdNet trained 116 professors in modern principles of economics and business, and more than 200 Turkmen accountants received training in International Accounting Standards (IAS) under our regional Certified International Professional Accountant (CIPA) Program, an opportunity absent in any other venue in the country. Consequently, the high-profile program sparked recognition within the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the need to train government accountants in IAS. The Ministry has approached USAID to provide CIPA training to Government accountants in coordination with technical assistance funded by the World Bank to convert national standards to IAS. The Regional Trade Promotion Network in Turkmenistan attracted 25 companies to list their products and services on www.smetradecenter.net. Consultants are helping those firms utilize USAID's growing trade network to identify cross border trade partners. By establishing a network of local consultants providing business courses to enterprises in all five oblasts, USAID has increased Turkmenistan's local training capacity and more than 1,500 people (60% women) have received training. USAID conducted 12 commercial law seminars for 2nd and 3rd year law students at Turkmen State University (TSU), covering legal disciplines not included in TSU's curriculum, such as international business transactions, judicial practice of commercial law in the EU, and contract law. Our implementing partner also conducted seven seminars and roundtables for the local legal community. The seminars and roundtables developed and matured from purely educational events to more discussion-oriented gatherings with active participation from all sectors of the legal community. This resulted in more open and free discussions among participants and permitted a professional exchange of information, experience, and opinions, including active debates.

By program's end, it is expected that USAID will have established a foundation for future economic agents and business leaders to advocate more effectively for the liberalization of economic policies and a stronger private sector.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Turkmenistan

120-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	FSA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	817
Expenditures	44
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	817
Expenditures	44
Unliquidated	773
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	120
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	645
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	765
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	762
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	2,344

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Turkmenistan
Program Title:	Energy and Water
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	120-0161
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$400,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$250,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$473,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: Turkmenistan's desire to internationalize its oil and gas industry provides the U.S. an opportunity to encourage reforms in the energy sector. USAID plans to focus on improving the management of Turkmenistan's energy and water resources through 1) providing training for water, energy, and meteorological officials and managers; 2) establishing sustainable, affordable system models that demonstrate new, more efficient technology and management techniques; and 3) dialogue and exchanges on the importance of strengthening regional and international water and energy agreements.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Energy (\$200,000 FSA). As part of its capacity building effort toward future generations of energy officials, our Natural Resources Management Project will continue to support the USAID-established student chapter of the U.S. Society of Petroleum Engineers of the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute, through guest speakers, summer internships, and maintenance of their resource center. At Turkmenistan's request, we will also assist in operationalizing and enforcing the recently-passed rules and regulations that bring Turkmenistan into conformity with international standards governing onshore and offshore oil and gas production. We will also provide requested training in the analysis and use of production-sharing and other such agreements, and will conduct an assessment of the computer database equipment, software, and training needs of the Oil and Gas Regulatory Agency. A cooperative agreement embodying these tasks has been signed by the Government of Turkmenistan.

Water (\$200,000 FSA). USAID's water sector initiatives in Turkmenistan will continue on a dual course: 1) upgrading data monitoring systems for water allocation decisions; and 2) training in water management. Training courses will continue to be a key mechanism for implementing USAID's program in Turkmenistan. The courses offered equip technical experts and staff with important new knowledge in natural resources management, and introduce new concepts to which they have never before been exposed. The billion-dollar "Golden Lake of Turkmenistan" is one example of the sorts of region-wide environmental disasters that we expect participants in such training efforts to help deter and rectify in the future. Training will include public advocacy and outreach, working with both public entities and interested NGO representatives. PA Consulting Group is the chief implementer of the Natural Resources Management Project.

FY 2004 Program:

Energy (\$233,000 FSA). In 2004, USAID will initiate demonstrations of simple, affordable, and environmentally sound methods of oil field cleanup of waste left as a result of poor past practices in the Caspian Sea Region. Energy officials will also be trained in the better analysis, processing, and communication of this data, as applied to energy purposes.

Water (\$240,000 FSA). Water activities in training and data management with regard to streamflow will continue through FY 2004. USAID will also finish the installation of an improved communication system that will facilitate the flow of critical water information between water managers to collect and analyze the data, which is then supplied to other public entities in order to make weather predictions and decisions on water allocations. This information will be an important ingredient in the country's management of its water resources and will facilitate water and energy agreements with its neighbors. It will also provide the basis for farmers to plan planting and harvesting.

Altogether, these activities will provide a stronger, more objective basis for Turkmenistani decision-makers with regard to sensitive transboundary water and energy agreements in cooperation with counterparts in other Central Asian nations. USAID's demonstrations in the energy and water sectors will be accompanied by equipment upgrades, strong training programs, and public awareness. Projects range from the international level, down to the oil well, farm, and customer level.

Performance and Results: USAID's Natural Resources Management Project made modest progress in Turkmenistan with regard to oil and gas issues. USAID contributed to recently passed oil and gas regulations containing progressive provisions that ensure workers' health and safety, and environmental protection. These regulations bring Turkmenistan into conformity with international standards for rules and regulations that govern onshore and offshore oil and gas production. USAID and the Government of Turkmenistan concurred on a cooperative agreement through which USAID will provide further legislative, operational, and analytical assistance in the oil and gas sector that will pave the way for broader international investment there. USAID's program continued to support the student chapter of the U.S. Society of Petroleum Engineers, providing about 20 student members with computer access to the vast resources of their U.S. counterparts, as well as specialized training in best management practices to prevent or minimize pollution from oil and gas operations. The training materials from this course, developed by USAID's program, were translated into Turkmen, and are to become part of the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute's oil and gas ecology course curricula this academic year. Some student members also attended the opening of a state-of-the-art student resource center created by USAID at the Kazakh National Technical University in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The more experienced Turkmen student leaders provided guidance and advice concerning chapter governance to their Kazakhstani student chapter counterparts. Water activities in Turkmenistan have focused on the improved collection, analysis, and exchange of data critical to water resource management, including improved weather forecasting capability and the ability to better predict annual runoff and river stream flows. USAID's FY 2002 support in the water sector enabled the Turkmen Water Committee to upgrade its network of stations that collect and process data for water, weather, and stream flow forecasting. USAID training and advisory services, along with limited data processing and communications improvements, helped to bring this about. This assistance allowed counterpart Turkmen officials to secure, or leverage, additional funding from the Government of Turkmenistan's own sources to purchase over 40 new computers for Oblast Communication Centers and the Central Communication Center, whereas the Committee was in the past only barely able to maintain the outdated technical capacity of its central data collection and processing station. Substantial specialized computer and related training for Turkmen technical staff was also prepared and provided by USAID's Natural Resources Management Project. Prior to this training, many of the participant professionals had no previous experience with computers or the management and communication of technical data electronically.

By working in the areas of energy and water, both of which are of vital importance to the government of Turkmenistan, USAID will be able to introduce international practices and policies and promote more democratic and market principles in the management of these resources.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Turkmenistan

120-0161 Energy and Water	FSA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	150
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	150
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	150
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	250
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	400
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	650
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	473
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	1,273

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Turkmenistan
Program Title:	Democratic Culture and Institutions
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	120-0211
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,100,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$100,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,124,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: Due to the stifling political environment in Turkmenistan, it is extremely difficult to measure program results or conduct full-scale democracy programming. Therefore, USAID's Democracy Program is fairly restricted. Specifically, USAID's assistance in strengthening democratic culture in Turkmenistan is limited to work in two areas: building stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; and a small effort at increasing the availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues by working with law students. Modest supplemental funds (\$100,000) have allowed USAID to bolster its NGO development program with additional resources for community development grants. Prior year unobligated funds include \$100,000 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Civil society (\$820,000 FSA). USAID will provide funds to begin a new phase in our civil society program in Central Asia. USAID will support a network of at least three civil society support centers (CSSCs), each of which will serve as a key intermediary support organization for local civil society actors. Funds will be used to begin a grassroots community development/community advocacy program, based at each of the CSSCs. Support will be given for institutional grants to more advanced NGOs, thus helping them to become more sustainable and stronger advocates for social change. We expect over 1,000 NGO and community-based activists to receive training in FY03 on issues such as advocacy, strategic planning, organizational management, fundraising, and other issues pertaining to sustainable NGO work. Approximately 40 grants of varying sizes will be made to support community advocacy and national-level NGOs. Principal implementing partners are: Counterpart (prime), the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) (sub), and others to be determined through competition.

Increased information (\$280,000 FSA). USAID will continue its limited support by promoting law student exposure to international law and disseminating legal information to lawyers and government officials. In FY 2003, a law clinic "summer camp" for students will be held to explore legal issues intensively, and give Turkmen law students the opportunity to learn about vital international legal subjects that are not currently taught at the government-controlled state university. The Street Law program at Turkmen State University (TSU) law school will be expanded to include more law student participants. An expanded series of legal trainings and seminars will be conducted at TSU's Legal Resource Center. USAID will work on a limited basis with Turkmen legal advocacy clubs relating to the implementation of treaties to which Turkmenistan is a party, including the Aarhus Convention and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The principal implementing partner is the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Civil society (\$784,000 FSA). USAID will continue its civil society program with strengthening of the three CSSCs. USAID may place more emphasis on advocacy campaigns (if the environment permits) and strengthening the network of civil society support centers.

Increased information (\$340,000 FSA). USAID will continue to improve the awareness of legal rights among law students and others by supporting the legal resource center at Turkmen State University, conducting legal training sessions on international law topics, and disseminating legal information.

Performance and Results: The repressive environment in Turkmenistan precludes commissioning of a poll, which is our primary indicator for measuring results. While USAID met targets, the targets have been set to a modest level. Despite difficult challenges in Turkmenistan, limited democracy work is possible at the grassroots level. Our local counterparts are true trailblazers, who are willing to advocate for small-scale change. Some of the most admirable work is carried out by our NGO partners. In Turkmenistan, most NGO programs target gender or social issues, such as disability rights, consumer protection, or environmental issues. Assistance helps keep hope alive and civil society prepared for a more active role in the future. Nationwide or local political advocacy is now virtually non-existent.

Supplemental funds are being used to bolster USAID's NGO development program to provide more small grants to NGOs and community activists. The grants component of the USAID NGO program aims to reinforce technical assistance and training directed at building sustainable civil society organizations, promoting volunteerism, advancing social partnership, mobilizing communities, and building coalitions.

Overall, the NGO sector in Turkmenistan remains the weakest of the former Soviet Union republics. This year there was a slight change in the NGO environment as measured by the NGO Sustainability Index. The index revealed an increase in NGO advocacy, although advocacy is limited to local or non-political issues. Also, the number of active NGOs in Turkmenistan increased from 156 in 2001 to 267 by April 2002. However, not a single NGO was able to register over the past year. Most NGOs continue to work without proper registration. At the request of President Niyazov, USAID will provide assistance with drafting an NGO law. The Government's commitment to adopting and implementing such a law, however, remains questionable.

Three USAID-funded civil society support centers are helping Turkmen NGOs work effectively by providing training, information resources, and advisory services. With the help of the civil society support centers, NGOs can recruit volunteers, work in partnership with local businesses, and mobilize the community to solve local issues. A prime example is EcoCenter, which recently held a press conference to announce the results of its USAID-funded activities. In the past year, EcoCenter provided services to 2,084 people. They trained 1,048 people on the ecological system of Turkmenistan and how citizens can play a role in keeping Turkmenistan clean. Local press attended this event and several newspapers published reports. Although not registered, EcoCenter has been able to complete activities to better the lives of the people of Turkmenistan. USAID attempts to build a democratic culture in Turkmenistan by focusing on the next generation. USAID provides training and assistance to law students. Our goal is to equip these students with the necessary tools to help advocate for change. With the Eurasia Foundation, USAID supported the opening of a new legal library at Turkmen State University, the only full-scale legal resource center in the country. Law students and lawyers can access the internet, conduct legal research, and participate in substantive legal training sessions at the library. Another noteworthy law student activity was Turkmenistan's participation in the Jessup International Moot Court Competition. This competition brings law students from all over the world to Washington, D.C. to argue different positions of a timely international law issue. Last year was the first time the Turkmen government allowed a team to represent Turkmenistan at this event. USAID's implementing partner coached and prepped the students before the competition. While the Turkmen team did not win any awards, it was a great eye-opening experience for the students, who recognized the power of strong oral and written advocacy skills.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Turkmenistan

120-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions	FSA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	1,035
Expenditures	613
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	1,035
Expenditures	613
Unliquidated	422
Prior Year Unobligated Funds**	
Obligations	100
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	1,100
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	1,200
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,124
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	3,359

**Prior Year Unobligated Funds includes \$100,000 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Turkmenistan
Program Title:	Conflict Prevention
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	120-0240
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$355,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: Conflict prevention strengthens vulnerable communities and eases local tensions through public dialogue and improvement of small-scale social and physical infrastructure. USAID addresses both the root and immediate causes of potential conflict through its conflict prevention objective. Since many conflicts in Central Asia have arisen at the community (rather than international) level and our ability to change structural factors at the national level is limited, our conflict prevention strategy focuses on giving citizens opportunities to participate in decisions that affect their communities, improve living standards, and provide skills and experience that will diminish the potential for conflict. Community action programs, targeted where risks of communal or religious conflicts are greatest, are designed to increase citizen participation in community decision-making and local government, and contribute to mitigating sources of conflict by promoting economic recovery and inter-ethnic cooperation. Conflict prevention activities began in FY 2002 under the Mission's cross cutting program. As the conflict program will become a separate strategic objective in FY 2004, it is being notified separately for FY 2004 funding.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Conflict prevention (\$0 FSA). As FY 2003 will be the transition year for the establishment of a separate strategic objective for conflict prevention, funding for the FY 2003 program activities is being requested under the Mission's cross-cutting program, and is reported in the separate program data sheet for cross-cutting programs. The principal partner is Mercy Corps.

FY 2004 Program:

Conflict prevention (\$355,000 FSA). Activities will continue in the initial 10 communities and the communities identified during the FY2003 expansion. Focus will continue on the Afghanistan transport corridor, Ashgabat, and other areas of potential conflict. We will continue to collaborate with partners on issues of unemployment, human rights, and cultural awareness.

Performance and Results: With a boost from supplemental funding, conflict prevention activities began in the fall of 2002. Three neighborhoods in Turkmenabad city have already completed renovations to a school and a community center and have begun a training program for ex-drug addicts. Results indicators, which report on infrastructure projects completed; number of beneficiaries; reduced tension; and increased community capacity to identify and solve problems, have been developed. Data collection will begin in late 2002. By the end of the conflict prevention program in 2005, at least 25,000 people will directly benefit from small-scale, community driven projects. More importantly, the community strengthening component of this activity will build the capacity for communities not only to identify and solve basic community problems, but also to address local conflicts before they become dangerous.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Turkmenistan

120-0240 Conflict Prevention	FSA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	355
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	355

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Turkmenistan
Program Title:	Health and Population
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	120-0320
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,185,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$154,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,419,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: USAID's quality primary health care (PHC) objective is aimed at creating higher quality PHC care in pilot sites through retraining of doctors and nurses in family medicine; helping health sector NGOs to strengthen their organizations and identify and implement health activities with their communities; promoting families' abilities to prevent illness and appropriately care for themselves; improving care of pregnant women and their children; controlling tuberculosis (TB) by providing in-service training to doctors and laboratory specialists in accurate diagnosis and treatment and improving the monitoring system of TB laboratories and facilities; improving blood safety; and decreasing the risk of an HIV epidemic by increasing NGO-led preventive programs, as well as introducing modern surveillance methods for HIV and other infectious diseases. A modest amount of supplemental funds (\$300,000) has been obligated and is being used to improve care of pregnant women and their newborns.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase the quality of primary health care (\$629,000 FSA). In two pilot regions, USAID will expand "Keeping Children Healthy" campaigns to cover new topics. Family doctor trainers will be prepared for oblast-level training centers and more doctors will receive family medicine training and courses in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI). USAID will continue preventive medicine training of family medicine faculty from the Medical Institute. PHC laboratory training will be expanded. USAID will train local health sector NGOs and award them small grants to identify and implement health projects with communities. AIHA's first five-year cooperative agreement is ending. USAID/W has completed a follow-on agreement and USAID/CAR is currently discussing partnership plans for Turkmenistan. Principal implementing partners are: Abt Associates (prime), American International Health Alliance (AIHA) (prime), and Counterpart Consortium (prime).

Control TB and other infectious diseases (\$356,000 FSA). USAID will continue training of health staff on the Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in two pilot sites. The monitoring system for laboratories and facilities will be strengthened. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will establish a regional training program on blood safety that will equip one virology lab in Turkmenistan and train specialists on laboratory quality control. One Turkmenistani will be sponsored for the two-year Applied Epidemiology Program at the Kazakhstan School of Public Health. Principal implementing partners are: CDC (prime) and Project Hope (prime).

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$0 FSA). The HIV/AIDS prevention program is adequately funded, so no additional funds are requested. USAID will support training of specialists in HIV sentinel surveillance of high risk groups. HIV/AIDS NGOs will offer preventive activities including basic medical care, free condoms, and referrals to social workers, sexually transmitted infection (STI) clinics, HIV testing sites, and legal services. USAID will continue to support publication of "Serdar Yoly," a healthy lifestyle newspaper, and "Lukman," a healthy lifestyle magazine. Principal implementing partners are: CDC (prime), Soros Foundation (prime), and UNAIDS (prime).

Improve maternal and child health care services (\$200,000 SSF FSA). USAID will train health staff to better manage obstetric, pre-natal, and reproductive health care in pilot sites and expand training on management of common but serious childhood illnesses. Principal implementing partner is: Abt Associates (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Increase the quality of primary health care (\$796,000 FSA). USAID will continue health promotion campaigns, partnership activities, and small grant support to health sector NGOs. Family medicine, integrated management of childhood infections, and PHC laboratory training will be expanded.

Control the spread of TB and other infectious diseases (\$425,000 FSA). USAID will expand TB control efforts and blood safety training to new sites. USAID will continue to support the Applied Epidemiology Program.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$0 FSA). As in FY 2003, the HIV/AIDS prevention program is adequately funded, so no additional funds are requested. USAID will continue establishing HIV/AIDS surveillance of high-risk groups, will integrate this program with other infectious disease surveillance activities, and continue to improve laboratory diagnostic quality. USAID will continue funding HIV/AIDS NGOs and work to improve their preventive programs.

Improve maternal and child health care services (\$198,000 FSA). USAID will continue training within pilot oblasts for physicians and nurses to better manage obstetric and pre-natal care and to treat serious childhood illnesses.

Performance and Results: USAID's family medicine training program has been well received after a difficult startup. Two hundred health care staff have completed training and a second training site has been requested and is being initiated. USAID has already trained 120 family doctors and has been asked to expand training in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses. The Stop Diarrhea campaign in two districts resulted in a significant increase (40%-47%) in families' knowledge that children with diarrhea must continue to be fed the usual amount or more food and given increased liquids when ill. 75% (50%-target) of health sector NGOs supported by USAID to work with communities were able to achieve behavior change in the groups they selected. There is generally positive news from the national monitoring of TB labs and facilities - the average scores on the minimum standards checklist were 87.9% for labs (85% target) and 62.4% for facilities (70% target). Training programs and a monitoring plan have been initiated, but much effort and time will be required to achieve national TB control. HIV/AIDS remains a highly sensitive topic and an area that is difficult to address in the controlled environment that characterizes Turkmenistan, but prevention efforts are now underway. Four grants were awarded to HIV/AIDS NGOs that work on prevention among high risk groups. The mother and child health program, initiated with supplemental funds to improve care of pregnant women and their newborns, is already in the start-up phase.

At the end of this program, Turkmenistan's health care system will benefit from doctors, nurses, and technicians trained in primary health care and modern epidemiology and surveillance that will help control the spread of infectious diseases. A more effective health care system will in turn deliver quality care to the population, which will be more informed about health issues and able to make healthy lifestyle choices.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Turkmenistan

120-0320 Health and Population	FSA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	886
Expenditures	179
Unliquidated	707
Fiscal Year 2002*	
Obligations	1,395
Expenditures	730
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	2,281
Expenditures	909
Unliquidated	1,372
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	154
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	1,185
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	1,339
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,419
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	5,039

*Fiscal Year 2002 includes \$300,000 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Turkmenistan
Program Title:	Strengthened Basic Education Sector
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	120-0340
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$168,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: The Basic Education Sector Strengthening Program will begin activities in January 2003 under the cross-cutting program. Beginning FY 2004 the education program will be funded as a separate strategic objective, for which this program data sheet constitutes initial notification as a separate program. The basic education program will improve in-service teacher training; improve the quality and relevancy of curriculum; increase parent and community involvement in schools; strengthen institutional, management, and technical capacity at all levels of the educational system; and improve school infrastructure

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Education (\$0 FSA): As FY 2003 will be the transition year for the establishment of a separate strategic objective for education, funding for the FY 2003 education program activities is being requested under the Mission's cross-cutting program, and is reported in the separate program data sheet for cross-cutting programs. A contractor to implement the activity will be selected by the beginning of 2003.

The Basic Education Program is structured to work at all levels of the system with a targeted number of schools and communities selected as pilot sites to measure the impact of the full range of activities. Training-of-trainer models will be used to provide curriculum and methodological training to the maximum number of teachers. Capacity building at different levels of the system will develop support for the expansion of successful pilot activities to other areas in the future. Whenever possible, ongoing education activities (e.g. civic education, Street Law, Junior Achievement, Step by Step, Reading and Writing for Critical Thinking, and the health education component of the Sports and Health Education Program) which are conducted under other strategic objectives, will be coordinated with the basic education pilot schools to ensure access to these curriculum and methodology innovations. A component of the core agreement involves data collection on gender issues in schools, which could be used in the development of future activities designed to address gender issues in basic education.

FY 2004 Program:

Education (\$168,000 FSA): In FY 2004, USAID/CAR will continue to solidify the activities begun in FY 2003, described in the above summary. Girls' education will be an important part of the program. Small grants may be given to active, competent local education NGOs. An assessment of the program is planned in FY 2004. Funding for individual activities will be identified during the course of FY 2003.

Performance and Results: Supplemental funding allowed USAID to begin a program in the education sector. Performance indicators for the education program activities will be developed during the first three months of 2003, and data collection will begin in the summer of 2003.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Turkmenistan

120-0340 Strengthened Basic Education Sector	FSA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	168
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	168

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Turkmenistan
Program Title:	Cross-Cutting Programs
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	120-0420
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$670,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$794,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$429,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: USAID's cross-cutting program supports all strategic objectives. The five main components are: conflict prevention through public dialogue and small scale social and physical infrastructure improvement in vulnerable communities; improving the quality of basic education through activities designed to increase completion rates, attendance rates, and satisfaction with schools on the part of parents, students, teachers, and officials in target areas; training in primary health care and the transition to democracy and a free-market economy; Eurasia Foundation sub-grants to strengthen NGOs; and program development (cross-cutting evaluations, monitoring, designs, studies, technical assistance, and program management assistance). Armed with supplemental funding, USAID began two innovative initiatives that confront issues critical to Central Asia's stability and social infrastructure - the potential for conflict in ethnically diverse Central Asia and the deterioration of basic education since independence. Prior year unobligated funds include \$500,000 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Conflict prevention (\$0 FSA). USAID will expand the Community Action Investment Project (CAIP) beyond the 10 initial communities in Lebap Oblast and will better equalize efforts between rural and urban settings. USAID's present focus on the Afghanistan transport corridor will expand to Ashgabat and other areas of potential risk. We will work closely with other partners to fold in issues of unemployment, human rights, and cultural awareness. Although none of USAID's conflict activities will, in and of themselves, end conflict or extremism, they will continue to serve as a focal point for the USG's efforts to mitigate potentially violent discord. The principal implementer is Mercy Corps.

Education (\$250,000 FSA). The Turkmen education program will begin with an assessment in early 2003 and modest pilot projects. Basic education in selected school areas will improve overall quality of primary and secondary education through in-service teacher training; improved curriculum quality; increased parent and community involvement in schools; strengthened institutional, management and technical capacity at all levels of the educational system; and improved school infrastructure. Implementers will be selected in December 2002, and activity will begin in January 2003.

Participant training (\$300,000 FSA). Over 800 participants will be trained in the areas of SME development, health-care reform, energy and water resources, agriculture, and various crosscutting objectives during FY03. Focus will shift from reporting and analyzing types of participants trained to training results and achievements. The Academy for Educational Development is the principal contractor.

Program development (\$120,000). As required funds will be used to advance or reinforce USAID program objectives.

FY 2004 Program:

Participant training (\$320,000 FSA) will broaden support for USAID's ongoing technical assistance in four strategic objective areas: improved environment for the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises; strengthened democratic culture; improved management of critical natural resources; and increased utilization of quality primary health care. Cost-effective in-country training programs will be emphasized.

Program development (\$109,000 FSA). As required, funds will be used for unanticipated opportunities to advance or reinforce USAID program objectives. Essential program personnel, cross-cutting evaluations, monitoring, designs, studies, technical assistance, and program management assistance will also be funded.

Performance and Results: With a boost from supplemental funding, conflict prevention activities began in the fall of 2002. Three neighborhoods in Turkmenabad city have already completed renovations to a school and a community center and have begun a training program for ex-drug addicts. Formal results indicators were developed over the summer. Next year, USAID will be able to report on infrastructure, employment, increased community capability, reduction of tension, and numbers of beneficiaries. The basic education program was designed in 2002. USAID trained over 1,000 Turkmenistani citizens (30% women) in NGO development, primary health care, water resources, and agriculture. Training exposed participants to neighboring countries' approaches to solving issues of mutual interest. For example, since attending training on effective environmental public relations, the director of an environmental NGO has implemented three public relations projects and established an ecological center for children in Turkmenbashi City. Environmental campaigns included articles, nine workshops for schools, eight illustrated bulletins, three different brochures, posters, coloring books, and 20 field trips. The materials were in such great demand that the NGO produced 80 CD-ROMs. Additionally, the Turkmenbashi City educational administration included some of these materials in school examination papers. The Eurasia Foundation program in Turkmenistan receives no country-specific funding. A very modest program is supplemented by regional Eurasia Foundation funds. Eurasia Foundation made seven grants to Turkmenistani NGOs in FY 2002, with an average grant size of nearly \$17,000. The majority of these grant funds supported private enterprise, with the remainder targeting civil society development and improvements in public policy and administration.

By the end of the conflict program, 70,000 people will directly benefit from the USAID-supported community-driven activities. More importantly, the community strengthening component of this activity will build the capacity for communities to solve local conflicts on their own before they become dangerous. Training and grants will build the capacity of future business leaders and reformers.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Turkmenistan

120-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs	FSA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	8,644
Expenditures	8,127
Unliquidated	517
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	618
Expenditures	379
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	9,262
Expenditures	8,506
Unliquidated	756
Prior Year Unobligated Funds**	
Obligations	794
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	670
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	1,464
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	429
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	11,155

**Prior Year Unobligated Funds include \$500,000 of FY 2002 Supplemental - FSA/NIS