



**Background Paper On Inclusive Growth Concepts  
In the Context of the Millennium Challenge Corporation By  
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*In recent years, inclusive growth discussions across aid and development agencies have generated questions within MCC on its use of the Hausmann, Rodrik and Velasco methodology (HRV) for country constraints to growth analysis. The HRV approach is designed to identify constraints to private investment and growth. Queries concerned whether the methodology was conducive to identify constraints to inclusive growth. To answer those questions, the Economic Analysis division (EA) undertook a work program to systematically review inclusive growth concepts in the context of MCC and its mission of reducing poverty through growth. The work program was discussed in a July 2013 meeting between DPE and DCO. As a follow up to that discussion EA produced an annotated reading list on the inclusive growth literature. In addition, EA's program to frame the discussion on MCC's approach to inclusive growth included three elements. EA (i) instituted a brown bag series on inclusive growth, (ii) undertook work to characterize to what extent growth in MCC countries has translated into poverty reduction, and (iii) evaluated the need to modify the Constraints Analysis (CA) guidance when countries do not satisfy the poverty reduction criteria through growth.*

*This note sets out the findings and proposes next steps. It first summarizes the presentations by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the brown bag inclusive growth seminar series. Second, it presents evidence on the relationship between growth and poverty reduction (as a proxy for inclusivity) for MCC countries. The last section concludes by summarizing lessons and proposing steps to follow regarding the updating of MCC's CA guidance in light of the findings.*

**I. Inclusive Growth Brown Bag Seminar Series.**

The presentations highlighted a wide variety of contrasting definitions and approaches to inclusive growth. It became clear quickly that there is no accepted standard definition. A common theme was that evidence supports the notion that growth reduces poverty, but there was enough heterogeneity across countries to merit a broader approach to country analysis. In virtually all inclusive growth approaches, growth remains the primary objective, but the broader scopes include, for example,

additional focus on beneficiaries (ADB), increased participation (jobs), and shared growth by ethnic and gender groups (IMF, ADB, WB, USAID). Also, speakers across the board highlighted the use of HRV as a guiding and focused framework for analyzing constraints to private investment and growth that is not in contradiction to the above inclusivity concepts.

Below are the summaries of the presentations by the IMF, WB, USAID and ADB.

### **IMF**

The IMF has recently started using a Growth Diagnostics approach to country analysis based on the methodology proposed by HRV. To date, it has completed about seven country studies using this methodology. However, country reports will remain the same. They will continue to provide an exhaustive list of reforms and sectors where countries should improve to achieve higher growth. An alternative approach to country analysis favored within the IMF is to group countries according to characteristics that may merit differential policy advice (for example, resource-rich countries, small states, fragile-post conflict states and countries facing a middle-income trap).

As a response to the potential need to broaden its mandate from growth to inclusive growth, the IMF has concluded that its long standing approach to assisting countries in improving growth and using macro analysis is still the right one. However, it has expanded its country forecasts, analysis and advice to include employment creation. The rationale behind this extension of IMF standard analysis is that job-creating growth is more likely to be sustainable. The view on inclusive growth or shared growth is that it should be considered within the context of the country. In particular, the view is that shared growth may broadly refer to regions, ethnic groups, sectors or even future generations (in the case of environmentally friendly growth).

Regarding poverty reduction, the IMF has found that high growing countries have reduced poverty. Hence, the emphasis will continue to be on growth as the main tool to achieve poverty reduction. Still, it is advocating deeper analysis using growth incidence curves on consumption to highlight within country trade-offs regarding distributional effects of growth.

### **ADB**

The ADB's approach to country analysis was modified in 2007 to prominently include inclusive growth. ADB's adoption of inclusive growth was partially motivated by the rising inequality in recent years in many developing Asian countries (as opposed to other developing regions). In particular, there was a worry that unequal growth would not be sustainable and that the focus should be beyond

poverty. Inclusive growth is now one of three ADB strategy pillars, together with environmentally sustainable growth and regional integration. ADB has six ongoing inclusive growth studies and will likely add two more next year.

ADB's approach to inclusive growth is reflected in a broader scope for country analysis, rather than on a set definition or specific operational or monitoring target. The country analysis—performed together with the partner country—is based on the growth diagnostics methodology suggested by HRV but with expanded focus (included as a separate section) on productive employment opportunities, equal access to those opportunities and the existence of at least a minimum social safety net. The focus is still on growth, but also on beneficiaries and participation.

## **USAID**

The 2008 USAID Economic Growth Strategy—which serves as basis for the USAID Policy Framework—defines broad-based growth as growth that includes major income groups, ethnic groups, and women, and that significantly reduces poverty. In practice, USAID's country analysis has placed more emphasis on growth promoting policies (for example, strengthening of markets) and somewhat less on enhancing access and opportunity for the poor.

Acknowledging concerns that growth may not be inclusive in all country cases, USAID is considering a decision tree approach to country analysis that builds on the HRV growth diagnostics methodology. USAID would focus solely on the most important constraints to growth if the target country's growth rate has been weak but inclusive over the past 5-10 years. If the country's growth has not been inclusive, USAID country analysis would expand the HRV approach to include poverty reduction and/or increasing the rate of employment growth. USAID has yet to define thresholds.

## **WORLD BANK**

The World Bank's approach to country analysis emphasizes shared prosperity. Shared prosperity encompasses a multiplicity of aims, mainly overall growth, poverty reduction, and growth in incomes of the bottom 40 percent of the population. This new approach departs from concentrating on a common set of growth principles to focusing on how countries have different growth experiences. Rather than trying to identify a unique inclusive growth definition, their approach allows for a differentiated analytical methodology across countries. The World Bank considers that some countries may regard shared prosperity as growth shared across different regions, others as growth shared across different ethnic and gender groups, and so on.

The country analysis carried out under the shared prosperity objective combines constraints and deeper dive analysis and links macro and microeconomic analysis. The macroeconomic analysis uses multiple methodologies, including HRV and growth decompositions. The microeconomic analysis also uses multiple methodologies focusing on household behavior and firm dynamics. The multiplicity of methodologies is labor intensive as well as data intensive, particularly as it requires household surveys and firm-level data.

## **II. Growth and Poverty Reduction Relationship for MCC countries.**

### **Methodology:**

Our methodology for examining the poverty reduction through growth experience of MCC countries follows Dollar, Kleineberg and Kraay (2013).<sup>1</sup> The baseline empirical specification consists of a simple Ordinary Least Squares regression of growth in incomes of the poor in each country on each country's average income growth. In particular, we use data for MCC candidate countries to estimate the relationship between growth in incomes for the bottom 20 and 40 percent of the population and average income growth. Our baseline estimations include results for all candidate countries as well as the subsets of eligible and partner countries. The Appendix defines and lists these three group of countries.

### **Data:**

The data on income distribution come from the World Bank's poverty database, covering primarily developing countries. The database underlies the World Bank's widely known global poverty estimates. The data on average incomes is drawn from GNI/capita in PPP terms as reported in the World Bank's database. Survey data are used to calculate the average income of each of the two lowest quintiles of the population. As the survey data is sporadically available (starting in 1980), we need to define the period of time for which growth of the two variables of interest will be calculated. This observation or "spell" is a non-overlapping within-country growth episode, or a change in variable of interest (income) between two survey years. The baseline spell definition we use has a minimum length of 5 years, though different spells will cover periods of different length. The growth rates are calculated as average annual log differences of average overall incomes and of average incomes of the

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<sup>1</sup> "Growth Still Is Good for the Poor" by Dollar, David, Tatjana Kleineberg and Aart Kraay. Policy Research Working Paper N. 6568, World Bank, August, 2013. The authors find that incomes in the poorest quintile and the poorest two quintiles on average increase at the same rate as overall average incomes.

lowest 20% and 40% respectively. Depending on data availability, some countries are either not represented in the data or more represented than others. The average number of spells per country is 2.4 (the median is 2) and the average length of a spell is 6 years. In the ten years in which MCC has made selection decisions, there have been 73 candidate countries, 42 eligible countries, and 25 selected countries.

### **Results:**

Table 1 and Graphs 1-3 summarize the results for the baseline estimations. The results are reported for three groups: countries that have been MCC candidates in any of the ten years of MCC operation, countries that have been eligible according to MCC's eligibility criteria in any of the ten years, and countries that have been selected by MCC for compact operations. As the coefficients in Table 1 indicate, an increase of 1% in average GNI/per capita in a candidate country is associated with an increase of 1.06% in the average income of the lowest 40% of the population and a 1.05% increase in the average income of the lowest 20%. A 1% increase in average GNI/per capita in an eligible country is associated with an increase of 1.10% in the average income of the lowest 40% of the population and a 1.08% increase in the average income of the lowest 20%. For a selected country, the increase is of 1.21% and 1.16% respectively. Graphs 1-3 depict the best fitted line for the average annual growth in income of the lowest 40% of the population (vertical axis) and the average annual growth in overall income (horizontal axis). The graphs show that the overall relationship is positive and highlights countries farthest from the mean.

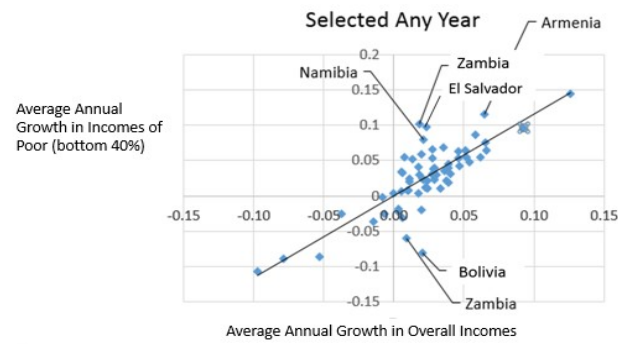
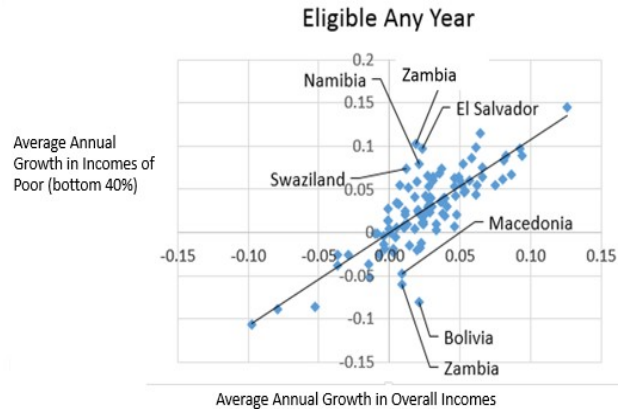
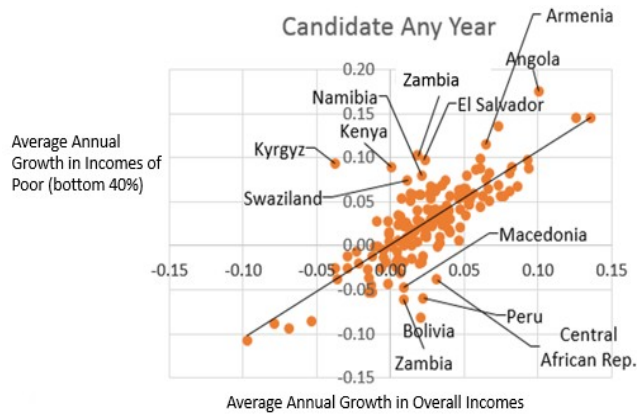
Table 1<sup>2</sup>

	Candidates Any Year	Eligible Any Year	Selected Any Year
<b>Lowest 40%</b>			
Coefficient	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.21</b>
St. Deviation	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.17)
<b>Lowest 20%</b>			
Coefficient	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.16</b>
St. Deviation	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.10)
Countries	73	42	25
Observations	177	114	65

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<sup>2</sup> In addition to this baseline specification, results were obtained using only observations of positive income spells and results using GDP in PPP terms in lieu of GNI with no substantive differences. The latter results include 4 MCC partner countries for which the GNI PPP data are not available (Georgia, Ghana, Niger and Mongolia). The corresponding coefficients for this latter regression are 1.04, 1.01 and 1.14 for the lowest 40% for candidate, eligible and selected countries respectively and 1.03, 0.98 and 1.09 for the lowest 20%.

### Graphs 1-3



### **III. Lessons from MCC and Next Steps**

The main lesson from the inclusive growth seminar series is that supporting countries in their efforts to achieve growth remains the primary objective for development and aid agencies as the central tool to assist countries in reducing poverty. The empirical exercise carried out in section II shows that MCC partner countries tend to fit the profile of countries in which overall income growth is associated with income growth of a similar magnitude in the lower percentiles of the income distribution. Thus, we do not find evidence that a focus on increasing private investment and overall income growth, which is the aim of constraints analysis, is inconsistent with promoting poverty reduction.

We have also learned that other agencies have increased the scope of their country support analysis to focus on beneficiaries and on shared growth by ethnic and gender groups, in addition to growth constraints. MCC is similar in this regard. MCC uses a combination of methodologies for country analysis. The CA identifies constraints to private investment and growth. Social and gender analysis—the Initial Social and Gender Assessment (ISGA)—analyzes how social and gender inequalities in agency and access to assets and markets influence people’s economic decisions. It also works to identify policies and practices that affect the capacity of women and vulnerable social groups to benefit from economic opportunities. In addition, MCC’s procedure includes complementary analysis of private investment opportunities—the Investment Opportunities Process—which examines how constraints may be felt by key groups of private investors.

In terms of future steps and in light of the evidence, EA proposes the following in its update to CA guidance. First, the guidance will maintain private investment and growth as the CA’s central focus, given the evidence that growth is necessary for sustainable poverty reduction and that private investment is central to sustainable growth. Second, it will expand guidance on the overview section that sets out the specific country context for the constraints analysis work. The overview will include available evidence on how past growth has been shared in the sense of poverty reduction through growth. In cases where growth episodes have not resulted in poverty reduction, the guidance will specify that the chapter focus on the causal factors behind that outcome, to inform subsequent chapters. Third, the guidance will specify that the CA will in all cases include evidence available from the ISGA and IOP on important factors that inhibit broad-based sharing of opportunities created by private investment and growth. The latter will depend on synchronizing the timing of the CA, ISGA, and IOP, so that the relevant information is available for sharing without delaying the Compact preparation process.



## APPENDIX

MCC Candidate countries are those that do not exceed a certain per-capita annual income level, as given by the historic ceiling of aid eligibility set by the International Development Association, with the additional requirement that they are not prohibited from receiving United States economic assistance under the (amended) Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The historical ceiling of the LIC income threshold as defined by the IDA was used for FY2004 and FY2005 selection, after which the same as defined annually for LMICs was used as the MCC income criteria.

MCC Eligible countries are those that have passed the MCC scorecard as it was defined that particular year of selection.

MCC Partner countries in any particular year are those that are selected, re-selected, or in compact implementation during the given year. There are ten partner countries for which data was unavailable. Benin, Cabo Verde and Liberia have survey data for one year only; Timor Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu do not have survey data; Georgia, Ghana and Niger's GNI 2005 PPP data is unavailable; Mongolia's GNI in PPP is only available from 2005 onward while the survey data is available in 1995, 1998, 2002 and 2008.

### Candidate Countries by Year (A-G)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Angola	Albania	Albania	Albania	Albania	Albania	Angola	Angola	Albania	Armenia
Armenia	<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Algeria</b>	Angola	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Bangladesh
Azerbaijan	Angola	Angola	Angola	Angola	Armenia	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bolivia
Bangladesh	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Azerbaijan	<b>Belize</b>	<b>Belize</b>	<b>Belize</b>	Burkina Faso
Bolivia	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	<b>Burundi</b>
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	<b>Belize</b>	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Cambodia
Cameroon	Belarus	Belarus	Belarus	Bolivia	Bolivia	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	Cote d'Ivoire
Central African Republic	<b>Belize</b>	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Burkina Faso	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Egypt, Arab Rep.
China	Bolivia	Brazil	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Herzegovina	<b>Burundi</b>	Cameroon	Cameroon	Central African Republic	El Salvador
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Herzegovina	Burkina Faso	Cambodia	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Republic	Ethiopia
Ethiopia	Herzegovina	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	<b>Burundi</b>	Cameroon	Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire	Guatemala
Gambia	Brazil	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	Cambodia	Central African Republic	China	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egypt, Arab Rep.	
	Bulgaria	Cameroon	Cambodia	Cameroon	Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Ecuador	Rep.	
	Burkina Faso	Central African Republic	Cameroon	Central African Republic	China	Ecuador	Egypt, Arab Rep.	El Salvador	
	<b>Burundi</b>	Republic	Central African Republic	Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	
	Cambodia	Dominican Republic	China	Colombia	Ecuador	El Salvador	Gambia	Gambia	
	Cameroon	Republic	China	Colombia	Egypt, Arab Rep.	El Salvador	Guatemala	Guatemala	
	Central African Republic	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Colombia	Cote d'Ivoire	Rep.	Ethiopia			
	Republic	Rep.	Cote d'Ivoire	Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Gambia			
	China	Ethiopia	Dominican Republic	Republic	Ethiopia	Guatemala			
	Colombia	Gambia	Republic	Ecuador	Gambia				
	Cote d'Ivoire		Ecuador	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Guatemala				
	Dominican Republic		Egypt, Arab Rep.	El Salvador					
	Republic		Rep.	Ethiopia					
	Ecuador		El Salvador	Gambia					
	Egypt, Arab Rep.		Ethiopia	Guatemala					
	Rep.		Gambia						
	El Salvador		Guatemala						
	Ethiopia								
	Gambia								
	Guatemala								

### Candidate Countries by Year (H-R)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
India	India	India	India	India	India	India	India	India	India
Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
Kenya	Iran	Iran	Iran	Iran	Iran	Iran	Iran	Kenya	Kenya
Kyrgyz Republic	Jordan	Kazakhstan	Jordan	Jordan	Jordan	Jordan	Kenya	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic
Lao PDR	Kazakhstan	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	Kyrgyz Republic	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lao PDR
Lesotho	Kenya	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho
Madagascar	Kyrgyz Republic	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lesotho	Madagascar	Madagascar
Malawi	Lao PDR	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritania
Mali	Lesotho	Madagascar	Macedonia	Macedonia	Macedonia	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Moldova
Mauritania	Macedonia	Malawi	Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Morocco
Moldova	Madagascar	Mali	Malawi	Malawi	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Moldova	Mozambique
Morocco	Malawi	Mauritania	Mali	Mali	Mali	Mauritania	Moldova	Morocco	Nepal
Mozambique	Mali	Moldova	Mauritania	Mauritania	Moldova	Morocco	Morocco	Mozambique	Nigeria
Nepal	Mauritania	Montenegro	Moldova	Moldova	Morocco	Mozambique	Mozambique	Nepal	Nigeria
Nicaragua	Moldova	Mozambique	Morocco	Morocco	Morocco	Nepal	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Paraguay
Nigeria	Morocco	Nepal	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nigeria	Philippines
Pakistan	Mozambique	Nicaragua	Namibia	Namibia	Nicaragua	Nigeria	Nigeria	Pakistan	Philippines
Paraguay	Namibia	Nigeria	Nepal	Nepal	Nepal	Nigeria	Pakistan	Paraguay	Rwanda
Philippines	Nepal	Pakistan	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Pakistan	Paraguay	Philippines	
Rwanda	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Philippines	Philippines	Rwanda	
	Pakistan	Peru	Pakistan	Pakistan	Paraguay	Rwanda	Rwanda		
	Paraguay	Philippines	Philippines	Peru	Philippines				
	Peru	Rwanda	Rwanda	Philippines	Rwanda				
	Philippines			Rwanda					
	Romania								
	Rwanda								

### Candidate Countries by Year (S-Z)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Swaziland	Swaziland	Tajikistan	Swaziland	Swaziland	Swaziland	Swaziland	Swaziland	Tajikistan	Tajikistan
Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tanzania	Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tanzania	Tanzania
Tanzania	Tanzania	Togo	Tanzania	Tanzania	Tanzania	Tanzania	Tanzania	Togo	Togo
Togo	Thailand	Turkmenistan	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Uganda	Uganda
Turkmenistan	Togo	Uganda	Togo	Togo	Togo	Togo	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Ukraine
Uganda	Tunisia	Ukraine	Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia	Uganda	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan
Ukraine	Turkmenistan	Vietnam	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Vietnam	Vietnam
Vietnam	Uganda	Yemen, Rep.	Uganda	Uganda	Uganda	Uganda	Uzbekistan	Yemen, Rep.	Yemen, Rep.
Yemen, Rep.	Ukraine	Zambia	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine	Vietnam	Zambia	Zambia
Zambia	Uzbekistan		Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Yemen, Rep.		
	Vietnam		Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnam	Zambia		
	Yemen, Rep.		Yemen, Rep.	Yemen, Rep.	Yemen, Rep.	Yemen, Rep.			
	Zambia		Zambia	Zambia	Zambia	Zambia			

## Eligible Countries by Year

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Albania	Bolivia	<b>Belize</b>	<b>Belize</b>	Armenia
Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Burkina Faso	Bolivia and	Bolivia	Gambia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bangladesh
Burkina Faso	Brazil	Brazil	Colombia	Bosnia and	China	Jordan	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
China	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Egypt, Arab	Burkina Faso	Egypt, Arab	Lesotho	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Rep.	Colombia	Rep.	Malawi	India	India	India
Honduras	China	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Jordan	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Jordan	Moldova	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho
Lesotho	Egypt, Arab Rep.	El Salvador	Lesotho	Honduras	Lesotho	Nicaragua	<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>Madagascar</b>	Malawi
<b>Madagascar</b>	El Salvador	Gambia	Malawi	Indonesia	Malawi	Philippines	Malawi	Malawi	Mozambique
Mali	Gambia	Honduras	Nicaragua	Jordan	Moldova	Rwanda	Mali	Mali	Nepal
Morocco	Honduras	Jordan	Philippines	Lesotho	Nepal	Senegal	Moldova	Morocco	Nicaragua
Nepal	India	Lesotho	Rwanda	Lesotho	Rwanda	Sri Lanka	Morocco	Mozambique	Senegal
Nicaragua	Jordan	Mali	Senegal	Macedonia	Senegal	Tanzania	Mozambique	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Philippines	Lesotho	Moldova	Sri Lanka	Malawi	Tanzania	Thailand	Nepal	Nicaragua	Tanzania
Senegal	<b>Madagascar</b>	Mozambique	Tanzania	Moldova	Thailand	Vietnam	Senegal	Senegal	Zambia
Sri Lanka	Mali	Namibia	Tunisia	Nepal	Nepal	Zambia	Sri Lanka	Sierra Leone	
Swaziland	Morocco	Nicaragua	Uganda	Rwanda	Rwanda		Tanzania	Sri Lanka	
Vietnam	Mozambique	Tanzania	Vietnam	Senegal	Senegal		Zambia	Tanzania	
	Namibia	Tunisia		Sri Lanka	Tanzania			Zambia	
	Nicaragua	Ukraine		Tanzania	Thailand				
	Philippines	Vietnam		Thailand	Tunisia				
	Sri Lanka			Tunisia	Vietnam				
	Tanzania			Zambia	Zambia				
	Thailand								
	Tunisia								
	Uganda								
	Vietnam								

## Partner Countries by Year

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
Honduras	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Colombia	El Salvador	El Salvador	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
Lesotho	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	Honduras	Indonesia	Jordan	Jordan	Jordan
<b>Madagascar</b>	Gambia	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Indonesia	Jordan	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho
Mali	Honduras	Jordan	Jordan	Indonesia	Jordan	Lesotho	Mali	Malawi	Malawi
Morocco	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Jordan	Lesotho	Malawi	Moldova	Moldova	Moldova
Mozambique	<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>Madagascar</b>	Lesotho	Malawi	Mali	Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Nicaragua	Mali	Mali	Malawi	<b>Madagascar</b>	Mali	Moldova	Mozambique	Mozambique	Namibia
Senegal	Morocco	Moldova	Mali	Malawi	Moldova	Morocco	Namibia	Namibia	Philippines
Sri Lanka	Mozambique	Morocco	Moldova	Mali	Morocco	Mozambique	Philippines	Philippines	Senegal
	Namibia	Mozambique	Morocco	Moldova	Mozambique	Namibia	Senegal	Senegal	Sierra Leone
	Nicaragua	Namibia	Mozambique	Morocco	Namibia	Nicaragua	Tanzania	Sierra Leone	Tanzania
	Senegal	Nicaragua	Namibia	Mozambique	Nicaragua	Philippines	Zambia	Tanzania	Zambia
	Sri Lanka	Senegal	Nicaragua	Namibia	Philippines	Senegal		Zambia	
	Tanzania	Sri Lanka	Senegal	Nicaragua	Senegal	Tanzania			
		Tanzania	Tanzania	Philippines	Tanzania	Zambia			
		Ukraine	Ukraine	Senegal	Zambia				
				Tanzania					
				Zambia					