

Summary of Compacts Signed to Date

An MCC Compact is a multi-year agreement between the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and a partner country to fund specific programs designed to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth. Recognizing that sustainable development is best achieved by fostering country ownership, good policies, and investment in people, MCC provides selected eligible countries the opportunity to identify their own priorities for achieving economic growth and poverty reduction. Every Compact reflects its country's specific priorities and details program objectives, implementation methods, and monitoring and evaluation strategies, while ensuring financial accountability, transparency, and fair and open procurement processes. To date, MCC has signed 22 development assistance Compacts totaling over \$8.2 billion. Summaries of MCC Compacts are below.

Armenia



The five-year, \$235 million MCC Compact with Armenia is focused on increasing economic performance in the agricultural sector. The Compact consists of strategic investments in rural roads and irrigated agriculture to provide communities and rural residents with reduced transport costs and better access to jobs, markets and social services; and increase the productivity of 250,000 farmer households through improved water supply, higher yields, higher-value crops, and a more competitive agricultural sector. In June 2009, the MCC Board of Directors enacted a hold on funding for further road construction and rehabilitation under the Compact as a result of Government of Armenia actions inconsistent with MCC principles promoting democratic governance.

Benin



The five-year, \$307 million MCC Compact with Benin aims to increase investment and private sector activity in Benin. The Compact is comprised of four projects: increasing access to land through more secure and useful land tenure; expanding access to financial services through grants given to micro, small, and medium enterprises; providing access to justice by bringing courts closer to rural populations; and improving access to markets by eliminating physical and procedural constraints currently hindering the flow of goods through the Port of Cotonou.

Burkina Faso



The five-year, \$481 million MCC Compact with Burkina Faso will increase investment in rural productivity through improved land tenure security and land management; increase the volume and value of agricultural production through investments in water management and irrigation, technical assistance to farmers, and rural credit; increase opportunities for farmers to sell agricultural goods and livestock by rehabilitating rural and primary roads; and, as an extension of Burkina Faso's successful MCC Threshold Program, fund the construction of three classrooms each at 132 "girl-friendly" schools for grades 4 through 6.

Cape Verde



The five-year, \$110 million MCC Compact will help Cape Verde achieve its national development goal of transforming its economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private sector-led growth. The Compact seeks to increase rural incomes of the poor by increasing agricultural productivity, integrating internal markets, reducing transportation costs, and developing the private sector through greater private sector investment and financial sector reform. The Compact was completed in October 2010.

El Salvador



In El Salvador, the five-year, \$461 million Compact seeks to improve the lives of Salvadorans through strategic investments in education, public services, enterprise development, and transportation infrastructure. The Compact's Human Development Project is designed to increase employment opportunities for the region's poorest inhabitants and provide greater access to safe water and sanitation services.

Georgia



The five-year, approximately \$295 million MCC Compact with Georgia will help Georgians reduce poverty by renovating key regional infrastructure and improving the development of regional enterprises. The Compact's infrastructure projects will improve rural transportation and provide agricultural suppliers with opportunities to connect more easily with consumers and increase regional trade. Furthermore, by providing funding and technical assistance to targeted regional enterprises, the Compact will enhance productivity in farms, agribusinesses and other enterprises that will increase jobs and rural income.

Ghana



The five-year, \$547 million MCC Compact with Ghana aims to reduce poverty by raising farmer incomes through private sector-led, agribusiness development. Specifically, MCC investments are designed to increase the production and productivity of high-value cash and food staple crops in some of Ghana's poorest regions and to enhance the competitiveness of Ghana's agricultural products in regional and international markets.

Honduras



The five-year, \$215 million Compact with Honduras aims to reduce poverty by increasing farmer productivity and entrepreneurship and by reducing transportation costs between targeted production centers and national, regional and global markets. In September 2009, MCC's Board of Directors partially terminated the Honduras Compact as a result of Government of Honduras actions inconsistent with MCC's eligibility criteria. The Compact closed out in September 2010.

Jordan



Jordan's \$275 million Compact funds three integrated projects focused on improving water supply, wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment and reuse. These projects will improve water delivery, decrease costs of potable water, and upgrade in-home water systems. They will also increase the amount of wastewater collected for treatment and reduce the incidents of sewage overflow. Finally, the Compact will increase the volume of treated water that is available as a substitute for freshwater for non-domestic uses.

Lesotho



The five-year, \$363 million MCC Compact with Lesotho is expected to have an economy-wide impact, affecting the entire population of Lesotho. The Compact seeks to increase water supplies for industrial and domestic use; alleviate the devastating affects of poor maternal health, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases by substantially strengthening the country's health care infrastructure and human resources for health capacity; and remove barriers to foreign and local private-sector investment.

Madagascar



In Madagascar, the \$110 million MCC Compact is designed to raise incomes by assisting the rural population transition from subsistence agriculture to a market-driven growth. The Compact includes three projects to help rural Malagasy secure formal property rights to land; access credit and protect savings; and receive training in agricultural production, management and marketing techniques. In May 2009, MCC's Board of Directors terminated the Madagascar Compact as a result of Government of Madagascar actions inconsistent with MCC's eligibility criteria.

Mali



The five-year, \$461 million Compact with Mali seeks to increase the productivity of the agriculture sector and regional enterprises. The Compact serves as a catalyst for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction through key infrastructure investments that capitalize on two of Mali's major assets, the Bamako-Sénou International Airport, a gateway for regional and international trade; and the Niger River, a valuable source for irrigated agriculture.

Moldova



Moldova's five-year, \$262 million Compact will improve irrigation infrastructure and management; increase the production and marketing of high value agricultural products; and rehabilitate part of the country's national road network. The highway is a key link for passenger travel and for internal commerce and trade; the repairs will reduce the time and cost to transport goods and services, and will reduce losses to the national economy resulting from deteriorated road conditions.

Mongolia



The five-year, \$285 million Compact with Mongolia seeks to increase economic activity by improving the ability of Mongolians to register and obtain clear titles to their land, expand vocational education in core technical skills, and focus on the health and well-being of the labor force by reducing non-communicable diseases and injuries. The Compact is also promoting the introduction of alternative energy and energy-efficient products to the market economy and is constructing transportation infrastructure to accommodate heavy traffic into Mongolia's capital city.

Morocco



The five-year, \$697 million Morocco Compact seeks to increase productivity and improve employment in high-potential sectors including investments in fruit tree productivity, small-scale fisheries, and artisan crafts. Investments in financial services will also support entrepreneurship, small business development, and market growth.

Mozambique



The five-year, \$507 million Compact with Mozambique seeks to increase the productive capacity of the population in selected districts with the intended impact of reducing the poverty rate, increasing household income and employment, and reducing chronic malnutrition. Compact programs aim to improve water systems, sanitation, access to markets, land tenure services, and agriculture in the targeted districts.

Namibia



The five-year, \$304 million Compact with Namibia will improve the quality of education and training for underserved populations and will capitalize on Namibia's comparative advantages, including large areas of semi-arid communal land suitable for livestock and diverse wildlife and landscapes ideal for eco-tourism. These projects are designed to increase opportunities in rural areas and increase incomes.

Nicaragua



In Nicaragua, the five-year, \$175 million Compact is designed to support those living in the Leon and Chinandega region by significantly increasing incomes of rural farmers and entrepreneurs. The Compact will reduce transportation costs, improve access to markets, strengthen property rights, increase investment, and raise incomes for farms and rural businesses. In June 2009, the MCC Board of Directors partially terminated the Nicaragua Compact as a result of political conditions in Nicaragua inconsistent with MCC's eligibility criteria.

Philippines



The Philippines' five-year, \$434 million Compact includes funds to repair 220 kilometers of the country's Samar Road. This road will improve access to markets and services for farmers, fishers, and small businesses in some of the poorest provinces in the Philippines. The Compact also includes funds to expand community development projects and to computerize and streamline business processes in the Bureau of Internal Revenue to bolster the effectiveness of revenue collection and reduce opportunities for corruption.

Senegal



MCC's five-year, \$540 million Compact with Senegal will reduce poverty and promote economic growth by unlocking the country's agricultural productivity, engaging in infrastructure projects to rehabilitate major national roads, and investing in strategic irrigation and water resources management.

Tanzania



The five-year, approximately \$698 million Compact in Tanzania seeks to rehabilitate roads to connect communities with markets, schools, and health clinics, and promote the expansion of economic opportunities by reducing transport costs. The Compact also funds water infrastructure improvements that will increase access to potable water and will mitigate the incidence of water-related disease, burdensome healthcare costs, and decreased workforce productivity.

Vanuatu



The \$65 million Compact with Vanuatu will improve the country's poor road conditions by construction and sealing two national roads, the Efate Ring road and the Santo East Coast road. The compact is benefiting poor, rural agricultural producers and the tourism industry by reducing transportation costs and improving road conditions.

For more information about MCC Compacts, please visit the MCC website at www.mcc.gov.