

A Partnership for Success: MCC and Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Pacific

Summaries of MCC Compacts in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Pacific

Armenia



The \$236 million compact with Armenia, signed in March 2006, focuses on increasing economic growth in the agricultural sector.

The compact invests in road infrastructure and agricultural infrastructure, increasing the productivity of 250,000 farm-based households through improved irrigation systems, higher yields, higher-value crops, and a more competitive agricultural sector. This compact has been restructured due to escalating global construction costs and currency fluctuations. In June 2009, the MCC Board decided not to resume funding any further road construction and rehabilitation due to concerns about the status of democratic governance. Approximately 25 km of pilot roads were completed prior to this decision.

Georgia



The \$395 million compact with Georgia focuses on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and enterprise development to improve the

lives of the poor by helping them integrate economically through improved access to jobs and markets, by providing more reliable access to basic services, and by providing capital and technical assistance for enterprise development. In November 2008, MCC and the Government of

Fast Facts on MCC's Involvement with Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Pacific

MCC has signed 7 compacts in the region:

- Armenia,
- Georgia,
- Jordan,
- Moldova,
- Mongolia,
- the Philippines, and
- Vanuatu.

These compacts total nearly \$2 billion.

MCC has signed the following threshold programs in the region:

- Albania,
- Indonesia,
- Jordan,
- Kyrgyz Republic,
- Moldova,
- Philippines,
- Timor-Leste, and
- Ukraine.

These total approximately \$226 million.

Georgia signed a compact amendment making up to \$100 million of additional funds available to complete works in the Roads, Regional Infrastructure Development, and Energy Rehabilitation Activities contemplated by the original compact.

Jordan



The \$275.1 million compact with Jordan will vastly improve clean water delivery, wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment in Zarqa, one of the poorest and most urbanized regions of Jordan. The project includes technical and financial assistance to households to improve plumbing, water storage, sewage connections, and awareness of best practices for efficient water use.

Moldova



Moldova's \$262 million compact is funding projects in irrigation infrastructure, high-value agricultural production, and road rehabilitation. Projects across Moldova will increase agricultural incomes, improve farmers' access to credit, and, in partnership with USAID, provide technical assistance to support farmers and entrepreneurs in the shift to higher-value agriculture production and post-harvest processing, storage, and marketing. The compact will also repair a 93-kilometer section of major highway in northeast Moldova, improving a key link for travel, commerce, and trade.

Mongolia



Signed in October 2007, the \$285 million compact with Mongolia will reduce poverty by increasing access to local and global economies. The strategic investments will increase economic activity through an effective registration of property land titles; the improvement of vocational training to help Mongolians qualify for more demanding and financially rewarding market-oriented jobs; reduce incidences of non-communicable diseases and injuries to improve the health and well-being of Mongolian workers; increase the adoption of energy efficient products and homes, and support the development of renewable energy; and, improving the road in the critical north south economic corridor.

Philippines



The \$434 million compact with the Philippines is investing in infrastructure, community development, and policy reform. The compact will improve access to markets and services in some of the poorest provinces in the Philippines by repairing 220 kilometers of Samar Road. The compact is expanding Kalahi-CIDSS, a development project that empowers communities and encourages country ownership by providing local grants to communities. The compact is also streamlining business processes in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which will bolster effectiveness and reduce opportunities for corruption.

Vanuatu



The \$65 million compact with Vanuatu will benefit poor, rural agricultural producers and providers of tourist related goods and services by reducing transportation costs and improving the reliability of access to transportation services. The compact was formally restructured in early 2008 due to several circumstances including escalating global construction costs and currency fluctuations. The construction and sealing of two national roads, the Efate Ring road and the Santo East Coast road, is the focus of the restructured compact. In June of 2009, the Government of Vanuatu signed a funding agreement with the New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) to provide additional funding support to the project.

MCC Threshold Programs in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Pacific

MCC's threshold program provides smaller-scale grants to fund policy and institutional reforms in countries on the threshold of compact eligibility. MCC threshold programs typically involve a focus on anti-corruption, civil liberty, and rule of law activities.

Albania



The \$13.8 million program focused on reducing corruption. Albania received assistance from MCC to fund three programs aimed at reforming tax administration, public procurement and business administration. The program was designed to reduce bribes and streamline business start-up while increasing the national tax base. In October 2008, MCC signed a second, or stage II, threshold program worth over \$15.7 million which is building upon the successes of MCC's first program with Albania.

Indonesia



The \$55 million threshold program with Indonesia sought to immunize at least 80 percent of children under the age of one for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and 90 percent of children for measles. The threshold program also has a component aimed at curbing public corruption by reforming the judiciary.

Jordan



The \$25 million Jordanian threshold program sought to strengthen democratic institutions by supporting Jordan's efforts to broaden public participation in the political and electoral process, increasing government transparency and accountability, and enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the customs administration.

Kyrgyz Republic



The \$16 million Kyrgyz Republic threshold program was designed to increase the independence and effectiveness of the judicial system, develop a more functional and trusted police force, improve the government's capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption cases, educate the public and media on the dangers of corruption, and strengthen the financial disclosure system.

Moldova



The \$24.7 million Moldovan threshold program was designed to reduce corruption in the public sector through reforms to the judicial, health, tax, and customs systems. The reforms complement Moldova's national strategy aimed at reducing corruption.

Philippines



The \$22.1 million threshold program with the Philippines supported the revenue administration and anti-corruption efforts in the Philippines. Specifically, the program is helping reduce corruption by strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman and strengthen enforcement within three departments in the Department of Finance.

Timor-Leste



The \$10.5 million threshold program will assist Timor-Leste with its national childhood immunization strategy and with efforts to curb corruption. The program is intended to build functioning and effective anti-corruption institutions by strengthening capacity, increasing coordination, and improving processes and procedures to detect, deter, and prosecute corruption. The program will also create a more capable and effective community health system in Timor-Leste by strengthening local community health units, improving vaccine-preventable disease surveillance capacity and immunization, and increasing the number of qualified health service providers.

Ukraine



The \$48.1 million Ukraine threshold program focused on reducing corruption by strengthening their civil society's ability to monitor and expose corruption. The program is helping enable the Ukrainian government to increase the monitoring and enforcement of ethical and administrative standards.