

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Open Government Plan

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MILLENNIUM
CHALLENGE CORPORATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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1. Introduction

This document sets forth the Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) plan for promoting transparency, participation, and collaboration in all aspects of its work to reduce poverty through economic growth. This open government plan has been developed in accordance with the Open Government Directive issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget on December 8, 2009 (a copy of which is available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/memoranda_2010/m10-06.pdf).

MCC-funded projects advance quantifiable results that improve the lives of the poor in practical and meaningful ways. MCC's transparent, country-driven, results-based approach to fighting global poverty is expected to raise incomes by over \$8 billion over the life of MCC's current investments, benefitting more than 44 million people.

MCC has been at the forefront of transparency in delivering foreign assistance. Through its public website, its public events, its press interactions, and its participation in the activities and initiatives of the Obama Administration and the development community globally, MCC provides those outside MCC with data and insights on MCC's decision-making, program management, and policy assessment.

MCC's open government plan reflects the input of senior leadership of MCC, as well as of MCC staff, interested stakeholders, and members of the public. MCC employees understand the importance of open government initiatives and the value that transparency, participation, and collaboration bring to MCC's work.

2. Access to Quality Information on MCC and its Work

This section includes information on how MCC provides the general public with access to quality information on all aspects of MCC's work. Among other things, this section describes MCC's online publishing policies, the wide-ranging information available at MCC's public website, the format in which that information is provided, and the process by which the quality of all such information is monitored.

2.1 Publishing Information Online

MCC fully utilizes the vast capacity and reach of online information sharing. Visitors to MCC's public website can access spreadsheets that show economic rates of return calculations, performance indicator tracking tables, and impact evaluation summaries for MCC-funded projects. Data on beneficiary analyses are also available. MCC posts to its public website all signed compacts, quarterly status reports on worldwide programs, information on program-related procurement opportunities, and reports and notices provided to Congress. A more detailed summary of some of the transparency-supporting information available on MCC's public website is provided in [Appendix A](#) hereto.

2.1.1 Publication in an Open Format

MCC proactively uses modern technology to publish information. In alignment with the Open Government Directive and MCC's goals to provide high-value data to be used by the general public, business, education institutions, and other government agencies, MCC conforms to industry and agency best practices in regards to open format standards. Content available through MCC's public website is searchable, indexable, downloadable, and available in formats that are accessible through any modern web browser or freely available software/plugins (such as Adobe Acrobat) that are used throughout the U.S. government.

2.1.2 Publication of Three New High-Value Data Sets

In response to the Open Government Directive, MCC identified and published online, in January 2010, three new high-value data sets. MCC has appointed a Data.gov point of contact and compiled the metadata for these datasets. MCC expects that these datasets will be registered and available via Data.gov by April 30, 2010. The data sets result from impact evaluations of MCC-funded projects; information on and the links to these data sets are available at Appendix B hereto. Posting these data sets on MCC's public website provides researchers the opportunity to replicate the results of MCC's evaluators or to conduct further studies.

2.1.3 Open Government Webpage

MCC's open government webpage can be found at www.mcc.gov/open. This webpage highlights MCC's emphasis on transparency and details compliance with the Open Government Directive. The content of this webpage will be regularly refreshed and expanded as MCC further advances the ideals of open government; currently, the webpage features this open government plan, as well as links to MCC's website's monitoring and evaluation section, economic rates of return data, quarterly status reports, impact evaluations data, and a results overview page.

MCC's open government webpage is interactive and user-friendly. It allows users to download certain datasets (including those described in Section 2.1.2 above). The webpage also includes a feedback mechanism that allows users to submit comments, suggestions, or questions on MCC's open government initiatives. The large feedback button on the top of the page allows the public to send input to MCC via a webform that goes into mailbox managed by MCC's Director of Web Projects. Messages regarding MCC's open government plan or open government webpage are directed to the designated open government representative in MCC's Department of Congressional and Public Affairs for processing and response as appropriate. This feedback link is in addition to the "Contact MCC" link at the bottom of the every page of MCC's public website, which allows the public to contact MCC directly via an email webform and provides the public with phone numbers and addresses of MCC's headquarters.

MCC's open government webpage is the responsibility of MCC's Vice President for Congressional and Public Affairs, who will oversee management of the webpage's content and will ensure the webpage's compliance with the Open Government Directive.

2.2 Quality of Government Information

MCC will ensure that information on its public website, including its open government webpage, conforms to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance on information quality and that adequate systems and processes are in place within MCC to promote such conformity.

The Directive requires MCC to designate a high-level senior official to be accountable for the quality and objectivity of, and internal controls over, publicly-disseminated spending information. This official is MCC's Vice President for Administration and Finance, who can be reached at 202-521-3723. In addition, this same official, MCC's Vice President for Administration and Finance, also will be responsible for (i) responding to the OMB Framework for the quality of federal spending published by the Deputy Director for Management, and (ii) responding to OMB guidance for transparency in Federal spending.

3. MCC's Open Government Plan: Advancing Transparency, Participation, and Collaboration

This section describes MCC plans to maintain its commitment to transparency, expand its efforts to promote participation of internal and external parties, and build on its already-extensive practice of collaboration. As discussed below, transparency, participation, and collaboration are the critical organizational themes of MCC's open government plan.

3.1 Transparency

Since its inception in 2004, MCC has embraced openness in its work and has challenged itself to provide as much information as possible to the public. To pursue its global poverty reduction goals, MCC relies on funds appropriated from Congress. MCC firmly believes that U.S. taxpayers deserve to know how their funding is being used and deserve the opportunity to provide feedback on how MCC can be even more effective.

As discussed in more detail below, MCC strives to go beyond what it is legally required to publish, so that it provides the public with information on all aspects of MCC activities. MCC responds promptly to all Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, having no backlog. MCC also convenes regular meetings with the public to share information on MCC's programs and corporate governance, and makes MCC's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and other senior officials available for press interviews, policy discussions and debates, and public events.

3.1.1 Review of Current Dissemination Obligations

MCC's Statutory Requirements and General Practices

MCC is subject to certain specific statutory requirements for the dissemination of information on its programs and activities. These express statutory requirements ensure that information on much of MCC's business is posted on MCC's public website, published in the *Federal Register*, or both.

MCC annually publishes in the *Federal Register* a list of those countries that may become eligible for MCC development assistance, as well as those countries that are ultimately selected as eligible (as required under 22 U.S.C. § 7707). In addition, MCC publishes the criteria and methodology for selecting eligible countries annually in the *Federal Register* and on MCC's public website (as required under 22 U.S.C. § 7707(d)).

Once a Millennium Challenge compact is concluded with a partner country, the grant agreement and related documents are published in the *Federal Register*, as well as on MCC's public website (as required under 22 U.S.C. § 7709(b)). Compacts must disclose the intended beneficiaries, a multi-year financial plan, details with respect to the participation of other international donors, and other similar program requirements (as required under 22 U.S.C. § 7709).

MCC also publishes in the *Federal Register*, on a quarterly basis, the financial details of all grant disbursements and any funds transferred to other federal agencies (as required under 22 U.S.C. § 7711). MCC provides Congress with annual reports covering MCC activities by March 31 of each year; this report is posted on MCC's public website and is distributed to key external stakeholders, including those in other U.S. government agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the diplomatic community, and think tanks. Any member of the public may request a hard copy of the report through the "Contact MCC" link on MCC's public website or by calling the Department of Congressional and Public Affairs at 202-521-3850 (this phone number is also provided on MCC's public website). Hard copies are also available throughout MCC headquarters and at MCC public outreach events.

Beyond these specific legal publication requirements, as a matter of policy, MCC makes available much of its work product. Press releases highlight activities and decisions of the MCC Board of Directors, any significant changes to compacts, and agreements with other donors or private sector entities. Significant MCC operational policies, such as the "Policy on Suspension and Termination and the Policy on Preventing, Detecting and Remediating Fraud and Corruption in MCC Operations," are posted on MCC's public website. Moreover, all formal notifications or official testimony to Congress regarding MCC programs are posted on MCC's public website.

Other Statutory or Regulatory Transparency Requirements

With respect to the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, because MCC exercises no regulatory authorities, it does not engage in the formal rule making procedures of that act. However, with respect to the act's FOIA provisions, the agency does have an active program with a FOIA regulation published in the Code of

Federal Regulations (22 C.F.R. § 1304) and posted on its public website to comply with the Electronic Freedom of Information Amendments of 1996.

All contracting opportunities with respect to MCC's programs are published on MCC's public website to ensure the widest possible dissemination (note that these are procurements not covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation). MCC publishes all non-compact grants at the federal Grants.gov website.

Finally, with respect to the requirements of the Data Quality Act, MCC is currently developing a formal procedure to comply with OMB's guidelines on "Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility, and Integrity of Information Disseminated by Federal Agencies." MCC expects to implement these procedures by September 30, 2010.

3.1.2 Embracing and Advancing Transparency

MCC endeavors to be as transparent as possible in its work to reduce poverty through economic growth. As a U.S. government agency, MCC is at the forefront of delivering foreign aid openly and transparently. As noted in Section 2.2 above and as described in more detail in [Appendix A](#) hereto, MCC's public website offers visitors extensive information on MCC's programs, policies, processes, and activities.

To increase public knowledge and promote scrutiny of its work, MCC features available data prominently on its public website, holds public events describing the data, and highlights it in publications. MCC invites feedback, comments, and questions on this data via its public website, and responds to questions and comments from the public quickly and comprehensively.

3.1.3 Underlying Data for Electronic Information

One of MCC's distinguishing features is its use of data-based country selection criteria, as well as its benefit-cost analysis and impact evaluations to assess the effects of its programs on economic growth and poverty reduction, both before and after the programs are implemented. These analyses include extensive calculations based on underlying data. MCC currently makes public through its public website the underlying data and calculations used in its selection process and in the economic rate of return analyses conducted before programs are implemented (see Section d of [Appendix A](#) for more details). In addition, through its new openness initiative, "Open Evaluations of MCC Programs" (described in Section 3.4 below), MCC posts on its public website the survey data used in its independent evaluations that are collected and cleaned over the next two years. Taken together, these high-value datasets will offer users a clear understanding of the impacts expected in funding each program, as well as an assessment of whether the program actually led to these impacts.

These data provide valuable information to policymakers considering funding similar or related investments, researchers seeking to replicate or build upon the analysis, and individuals and organizations in MCC's partner

countries ensuring that MCC's evaluations accurately reflect conditions in these countries. To do so, these audiences require disaggregated data, as well as the detailed methodology used to collect and analyze these data. Thus, MCC provides the data in as raw a form as possible, accompanied by documentation and transparent analytical methodologies.

3.1.4 MCC's Compliance with Transparency Guidance

MCC is reviewing the Data.gov, IT Dashboard, and USAspending.gov websites to determine the most effective presentation for MCC data on these websites.

- ★ Data.gov — MCC will provide historical and current disbursement and obligation data for program and administrative funds by fiscal year. Program data will be provided down to the activity level, and administrative data by relevant budget categories.
- ★ IT Dashboard — MCC will prepare its OMB Exhibit 300 and Exhibit 53 data for major systems initiatives and infrastructure support by September 30, 2010. The completed exhibits will be uploaded to the IT Dashboard.
- ★ USAspending.gov — MCC is working to ensure that its ongoing reporting on contract and financial assistance data is also available at USAspending.gov. MCC enters all of its contract data into Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) – Next Generation (NG). According to the OMB memo M-09-19, contract data will be provided to USAspending.gov by the FPDS, but agencies must also provide program source data in a separate file until such time that FPDS has been modified to provide this data field. MCC will continue to report contract data to FPDS and will work to provide program source data in a separate file until such time that FPDS has been modified to provide this data field. MCC enters all of its financial assistance (grants and cooperative agreements) data into the Federal Assistance Award Database System (FAADS). MCC is working to ensure that this data is also available at USAspending.gov in the FAADS format.

3.1.5 Informing the Public of Significant Actions

MCC frequently and consistently informs the public of significant actions and business of MCC through a variety of mechanisms, including:

- ★ (1) Public events:
 - * Monthly public events – MCC hosts or partners with another organization to host an event open to the interested public at least once a month. The topics and speakers vary depending on current events and activities at MCC. Past event topics include: MCC's gender policy; MCC's work on food security; MCC activities in Cape Verde (featuring the Prime Minister of Cape Verde); MCC and global health; Impact Evaluation Results from MCC's Burkina Faso schools program; and "Doing Business with MCC" procurement conferences. An archive of all events including transcripts and video (where available) is available on MCC's public website.

- * Quarterly post-Board meeting public events – Following every quarterly meeting of the MCC Board of Directors, MCC hosts a public meeting at which MCC’s CEO provides a read-out of the Board decisions and takes questions from the public. These meetings usually include a question and answer session with a panel of MCC senior staff.
 - * Development of strategic collaborations – MCC regularly meets with the donor community, non-governmental organizations, and business associations to publicize its work, as well as to develop innovative methods of collaboration and synergy. These interactions are conducted through direct work sessions, forums, or special events dedicated to the specific areas of expertise that MCC offers.
- ★ (2) Press/Media Relations:
- * Press releases – on average, MCC issues over 50 press releases each year to announce major agency milestones, publications, and events. As a general rule, MCC always issues press releases after quarterly Board of Directors meetings and after compact agreement signings.
 - * Interviews and articles – MCC regularly responds to press inquiries and requests for interviews, and proactively reaches out to media outlets to publicize information about MCC activities. Articles referencing or quoting MCC representatives are posted on MCC’s public website. MCC also authors opinion/editorial pieces to highlight MCC activities and interests in connection with U.S. and international newspaper audiences.
- ★ (3) MCC’s Public Website:
- * As noted throughout this plan, MCC’s public website contains a wealth of information: congressional notifications, procurement opportunities, monitoring and evaluation data, impact evaluations, country eligibility indicators, quarterly status reports on every MCC compact program; and congressional notifications, country eligibility indicators, and quarterly status reports on MCC threshold programs.
- ★ (4) Electronic Publications:
- * Biweekly success stories – MCC issues short pieces that highlight the impact of MCC programs on individual lives, communities, and systems in MCC’s partner countries. Stories are emailed to members of the public who have signed up to receive the stories and are posted on MCC’s public website.
 - * Monthly e-newsletter – MCC produces a monthly electronic newsletter that highlights the news and activities of MCC from the previous month. This is emailed to members of the public who have signed up to receive the newsletters and is posted to MCC’s public website.
 - * Blogs – MCC’s public website hosts two blogs – one authored by the MCC CEO on MCC programs and results, and the other, the “Poverty Reduction Blog,” offering firsthand accounts of MCC’s impact authored by MCC staff and other special guest writers from around the globe.

★ (5) Print Publications:

- * Quarterly newsletter – MCC produces a quarterly newsletter, *Milestones*, which highlights major achievements, project descriptions from countries around the world, and staff perspectives on MCC’s programs. This newsletter is posted in pdf format on MCC’s public website at the end of each fiscal quarter and is available in hard copy at MCC events and throughout MCC headquarters.
- * MCC publishes (and updates on a regular basis) a variety of documents highlighting the agency’s work, including:
 - * Annual Reports and Congressional Budget Justifications
 - * Brochures on MCC’s activities in Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific and Latin America
 - * Factsheets on each country and on sector specific topics (available at <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/index.shtml>), including:

◇ <u><i>Aid Effectiveness</i></u>	◇ Health
◇ <u><i>Anti-Corruption</i></u>	◇ <u><i>HIV/AIDS</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Beneficiary Analysis</i></u>	◇ <u><i>Impact Evaluation</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Changing the Conversation</i></u>	◇ <u><i>MCC in Africa</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Country Ownership</i></u>	◇ <u><i>MCC Effect</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Democracy</i></u>	◇ <u><i>MCC in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Economic Rates of Return</i></u>	◇ <u><i>MCC in Latin America</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Environment</i></u>	◇ <u><i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Finished Threshold Programs</i></u>	◇ <u><i>Press Freedom</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Food Security</i></u>	◇ <u><i>Private Sector Initiatives</i></u>
◇ <u><i>Gender</i></u>	◇ <u><i>Water & Sanitation</i></u>

★ (6) Social Media:

- * Adobe Connect Web Chats – MCC hosted its first public web chat in March 2010 and expects to continue hosting topical webchats featuring MCC experts and staff from around the globe at least quarterly. Webchats are open to the public, and transcripts will be posted to MCC’s public website.

- * Facebook – MCC uses a Facebook fan page to post information on MCC activities, photos, and video, and to solicit public comment from users. The MCC Facebook page has over 400 fans to date.
- * Twitter – MCC is available on Twitter at @MCC Tweets, through which MCC shares high profile tidbits of information on MCC activities and MCC mentions by public figures. MCC Tweets has over 600 connections to date.
- * You Tube and Vimeo – MCC has channels on You Tube and Vimeo, allowing the interested public to view videos of MCC public events and interviews with MCC officials.

To maximize the information that reaches the public, MCC employs a variety of these outreach mechanisms to spread the news of key MCC events. For example, for every compact agreement signing, MCC invites the public to an outreach event with the partner country, issues a press release on the compact, publishes and posts a fact-sheet on the compact, tweets from the signing ceremony, posts photos and information on MCC's public website and Facebook page, and often makes senior officials available for media interviews.

Additionally, MCC maximizes visits from its field personnel to Washington, DC to engage in outreach activities with the public through general or targeted country-based events.

3.1.6 MCC's Records Management Requirements

MCC has a dedicated, full-time records officer who has trained MCC staff on proper federal records administration and, in particular, the requirements of the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) General Schedule of Records for routine administrative records. MCC submitted an agency-specific "Records Disposition Schedule" to NARA; approval by NARA of the schedule is pending. Consequently, there has been no formal disposition of MCC's program-related records, and these records have been retained. Once NARA approves MCC's schedule and, MCC is poised to implement disposition rules across all departments and in all formats.

3.1.7 MCC Process on FOIA Requests

MCC is up-to-date on FOIA requests. MCC's annual FOIA report for 2010 was submitted on January 29, 2010. In addition to providing a link to the report to the Department of Justice's Office of Information and Privacy and posting the report to MCC's public website, MCC provides a link to the report is available through MCC's FOIA webpage (<http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/utility/foia/index.shtml>).

MCC's public website and open government webpage provides information on how to submit a FOIA request to MCC. MCC's Office of the General Counsel is responsible for processing all FOIA requests. Requests are directed to MCC's Chief FOIA Officer as follows:

Millennium Challenge Corporation
Attn: Chief FOIA Officer John Mantini
875 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005

Upon receipt and review of a FOIA request, staff in MCC's Office of General Counsel prepare the agency response to each request, gathering information and input from other MCC departments to the extent necessary. MCC's Chief FOIA Officer reviews and approves all responses prior to their release. To date, there have been no administrative appeals or litigation regarding denied FOIA requests. Any appeal would be directed to MCC's General Counsel for decision.

Additionally, on March 18, 2010, MCC submitted its Chief FOIA Officer's report as required by the Attorney General's FOIA Guidelines. This report highlights MCC's efforts to improve its FOIA process and strategies to address backlogs in FOIA requests. MCC has no FOIA request backlog, but MCC did highlight MCC's efforts to proactively provide information to FOIA requesters, including two instances in which MCC provided information to requesters even though MCC was not legally obligated to release the information. This report is available through MCC's FOIA webpage (<http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/utility/foia/index.shtml>).

MCC established a FOIA "electronic reading room" (available at: <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/utility/foia/foia-reading-room/index.shtml>) to provide the public with electronic access to certain previously released documents. Because MCC is required by law to withhold the release of certain information primarily related to government contracts, including bid and business proprietary information, some documents or parts of documents cannot be released to the public. MCC's electronic reading room currently includes policies, procurement guideline documents, and selection criteria and methodology reports.

3.1.8 MCC's Process on Congressional Information Requests

Congressional information requests to MCC are processed by MCC's Department of Congressional and Public Affairs (CPA), which is managed by MCC's Vice President for Congressional and Public Affairs. The department's congressional affairs team consists of five staff members: a Managing Director of Congressional Affairs; an Associate Director, who oversees MCC's Senate relations; a Senior Legislative Officer, who oversees MCC's House of Representatives relations; a Legislative Officer; and a Legislative Assistant. The Vice President of CPA is responsible for leading MCC's development of congressional priorities and strategy, as well as for keeping MCC senior staff and key internal and external stakeholders informed of congressional developments.

As MCC's primary liaison with Congress, CPA coordinates requests for submission of proposed testimony, the Congressional Budget Justification, Statements of Administrative Positions, Questions for the Record, and any other requests from members of Congress, their staff or committee staff. CPA coordinates MCC clearance of

executive branch testimony relating to MCC and of proposed legislation received from OMB or the Department of State.

CPA is responsible for submitting certain congressional notifications and report, as required by statute, and ensures that they are posted on the public website.

CPA staff also handles requests for information, whether received in writing, by email, or by phone, in a timely manner. Any such requests addressed directly to the CEO or any other Congressional correspondence to the CEO are handled through MCC's Executive Secretariat, which manages the preparation of and ensures delivery of timely and comprehensive responses to incoming correspondence addressed to the CEO.

MCC staff advise CPA of any proposed meetings with congressional members or staff in advance. CPA attends congressional meetings along with appropriate MCC sector or regional staff and shares a readout of meetings with relevant MCC staff.

3.1.9 Declassification

Currently, MCC does not have a declassification program. Few records have been classified since MCC's inception. There is no MCC-specific "Records Disposition Schedule" (as discussed in Section 3.1.6 above) to apply in order to determine how long the kinds of records that are classified should be retained by the agency, declassified, or transferred to NARA. Once the schedule is issued by NARA, MCC will take all appropriate actions regarding declassification.

3.2 Participation

MCC values the input of the public and is dedicated to expanding opportunities for the public to participate in MCC's work. The preceding section describes some of MCC's efforts to welcome the public as participants in MCC's work - - outreach events, post-Board meeting recaps and discussions, and social media access. This section provides further information on MCC's work to expand participation.

3.2.1 Public Participation Channels

MCC's open government webpage incorporates a mechanism for the public to provide feedback on and to assess the quality of published information and to provide input on which information to prioritize for publication.

Through the "Contact MCC" link on MCC's public website, the public can submit an email request for information, find the mailing address for the agency, and find phone numbers for the agency's main phone line, as well as for press, public and congressional affairs staff. Also through this link, the public can sign up to receive email updates, invitations and information from MCC.

The “Contact MCC” feature also includes information on how the public can report allegations of fraud to MCC or directly to the Office of the Inspector General that oversees MCC. MCC’s Department of Compact Implementation built on its existing efforts to remediate fraud and corruption by formally adopting a “Policy on Preventing, Detecting and Remediating Fraud and Corruption in MCC Operations.” This policy is published on MCC’s public website in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) entities (the partner country entities that implement each compact) will each develop an action plan to bolster the prevention of fraud and corruption in their activities, and post these plans on their own public websites. Section k of Appendix A hereto provides more information on MCC’s anti-fraud and corruption initiative.

MCC also provides the public with an opportunity to request MCC participation in outside events. Through the MCC Speakers Bureau page on MCC’s public website (available at <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/about/speakersbureau/index.shtml>), the public can request an MCC speaker to participate in public events or meetings and can also request a briefing at MCC’s offices. As of March 2010, MCC speakers have participated in over 500 public events and briefings since 2007.

MCC also values broad participation in MCC-funded procurements. To advance this, MCC provides extensive information on procurement opportunities on MCC’s public website (as described in Section g of Appendix A hereto). The Contracts and Procurements page of MCC’s public website (<http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/procurement/index.shtml>) allows the public, through a webform, to submit procurement-related questions or comments to MCC procurement officials. The questions or comments are forwarded to the Senior Director of Procurement, who assigns a member of the procurement team to respond to the questions. Feedback comments, depending on the subject matter (i.e. comments on the procurement guidelines, comments on the standard bidding documents) are provided to the appropriate internal MCC working group for consideration during the next revision of the documents. The policies, procedures, and documents used by the procurement staff of each MCA entity are refined on a continuous basis based on lessons learned from the field, comments from industry and the public, and MCC experience with implementing compact projects.

Additionally, MCC compacts require that MCA entities also develop a website of their own. This website provides the public with specific and more detailed information on the structure and governance of the respective MCA program; the website also tracks the progress of the compact program and provides information on the key procurements, decisions, and media events at a project level. MCC’s public website provides links to each of these MCA websites. The public, in the U.S. and in MCC partner countries, is encouraged to contact the MCA entities directly and provide feedback to each MCA via their own website.

3.2.2 New Feedback Mechanisms

In 2010, MCC will explore implementing new feedback mechanisms that will further enhance public participation and involvement in MCC activities.

- ★ Webchats – MCC is expanding its capacity to host public webchats, which will allow greater dialogue between the agency and the public beyond MCC’s headquarters in Washington DC.
- ★ Continuous public comment site – following the example of other federal agencies MCC will reach out to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) to explore options for collaborating to create a public comment site for MCC through the site that GSA administers and supports (powered by IdeaScale). This type of site will allow the public to share their ideas on open government, discuss them with each other, and vote or express agreement/disagreement with the ideas; as a result, the most popular ideas ‘rise to the top’ for closer review by the agency. This site could enhance how MCC understands and responds to ideas from the public.
- ★ “Rate this page” web survey boxes – MCC will explore options to develop pop-up box surveys for user feedback on specific pages of MCC’s public website. This will enable MCC to better understand the kind of information the public seeks and how best to present it on MCC’s public website.
- ★ “Ask the CEO” – MCC will consider including on its internal intranet and/or public website a feedback button that allows questions to be submitted to the MCC CEO.

As MCC expands its use of a variety of feedback mechanisms and receives feedback from the public through them, MCC will develop procedures for analyzing and, as appropriate, storing the feedback.

3.3 Collaboration

MCC is a new approach to development assistance; consequently, MCC has been contributing its analysis and evaluations to the public domain for the benefit of other donors, academics, NGOs, and others. MCC actively pursues collaboration with these key stakeholders and other interested parties. By leveraging each other’s strengths and identifying areas in which collaboration can maximize impact, MCC and these partners are finding new ways to advance global poverty reduction.

3.3.1 MCC’s Existing Collaboration Efforts

The composition of MCC’s Board of Directors is the most formal and significant evidence of the agency’s collaboration with member agencies and private sector representatives. As described on MCC’s public website and as set forth in MCC’s governing legislation, MCC’s Board of Directors includes five government members: the Secretary of State (Chair), the Secretary of the Treasury (Vice Chair), the Administrator of USAID, the U.S. Trade Representative, and the CEO of MCC. The Board also includes four private sector members nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Each private sector board member serves an initial three-year term, and may be nominated to serve a second term of two years. The majority and minority leaders of each house of Congress submits a list of recommended nominees to the President, and the President makes the nominations

¹ Partially or Fully Terminated

from the lists. Private sector board members usually have experience as senior government officials, NGO leaders, or private sector businesspersons, and generally have experience in dealing with developing country issues.

The fundamental element of MCC's collaborative approach to fulfilling its mission is its working relationship and interaction with the partner countries. MCC asks partner governments to maintain a meaningful public consultative process throughout compact development and implementation. This allows civic, private, and political sector actors to play meaningful roles in setting priorities for the development of the country, and has empowered elected officials to exercise their representative rights and responsibilities. During implementation, civil society representatives participate directly in advisory boards that oversee implementation of the MCC compact.

Through the Threshold Program, MCC works closely with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of Justice, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury in implementing threshold programs to take advantage of each agencies' strengths and technical expertise. USAID is the primary implementer of all but one MCC threshold program. To better inform the public of these efforts, MCC will create a page on its public website to provide information on how MCC is collaborating with each agency and details on the specific activities in which each agency is involved. MCC's Department of Policy and International Relations and MCC's Department of Congressional and Public Affairs will work closely to ensure that this information is available on MCC's website by July 2010.

This collaborative approach is reflected in the information that MCC makes public about MCC's partner country programs. MCC's public website includes a country page for each of MCC's partner countries. These pages for compact countries include an overview of the compact, descriptions of compact projects, information on the MCA entity, a link to the MCA entity's website, MCC and MCA contact information, all the monitoring and evaluation data for the compact projects, and a link to all documents on MCC's public website related to the country (quarterly status reports, annual scorecards, success stories, etc.) MCC is in the process of updating each of MCC's threshold country pages to include detailed descriptions of the program's objectives, activities, and results to date. This effort is expected to be completed by August 2010.

On a regular basis, MCC collaborates with non-governmental organizations, think tanks and associations to produce public events on topics of mutual interest, such as food security and gender. Links to these examples of collaboration can be found on the events page of MCC's public website (<http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/press/events/index.shtml>).

While MCC is not the lead agency on inter-agency initiatives, MCC technical and policy staff members are contributing their expertise the Inter-Agency Policy Committee on global development, the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, the Presidential Study Directive 7, the Global Food Security Initiative, the Global Health Initiative, the aid transparency working group, and a number of other initiatives. Many of the aid effectiveness principles fundamental to MCC's approach, such as country ownership and focus on results, are emerging as

priorities in these initiatives. MCC looks forward to participating as the White House, the State Department, and USAID work to translate these principles in operational approaches.

3.3.2 Innovative Methods to Increase Collaboration

During the period of public and staff comment on the draft of this open government plan, MCC specifically asked for suggestions on innovative new methods for increasing collaboration. MCC was happy to receive a few excellent suggestions in this area. MCC is currently considering how it can implement some or all of the following enhancements to MCC's existing collaboration efforts:

- ★ Data collaboration platform – MCC will consider whether it can further enhance the public's use of the data made available on MCC's public website by offering a research collaboration platform that allows users to post the results of their work with any MCC data, comment on one another's analyses, and respond to posted research questions. This functionality would allow the public not only to test and manipulate the data, but also to engage in conversation via discussion and comment boards about the various results.
- ★ SharePoint's collaboration features – MCC has expanded the use of SharePoint in its day-to-day internal operations. This includes establishing a "collaboration zone" that allows MCC staff to interact with non-cleared business partners (for example, staff of the MCA entities, who do not have clearance for full access to MCC's IT system, but with whom MCC staff must interact daily); through this collaboration zone, documents and data can more easily be shared and worked on jointly. MCC will continue enhance the usability of this collaboration zone.
- ★ Establishing formal internal libraries – as MCC continues to expand its activities, internal learning and information sharing will become even more critical. MCC is considering how best to capture and catalog for easy reference by all staff tools such as: industry best practices guidance, standard document templates, and lessons learned summaries.

MCC will continue its current collaboration efforts, including those described above with respect to Administration initiatives, and will expand these efforts to encompass critical issues that arise in connection with MCC's global development work. MCC's active collaboration on the issue of road safety offers a good example of opportunities for productive collaboration that may emerge. MCC's extensive involvement in the road sector over recent years provides MCC with current, practical experience on implementing road safety measures in developing countries that MCC wants to share for the benefit of other developers, and that could be further enhanced through broad collaborations. In addition to establishing an internal working group on road safety, MCC is participating in U.S. government and international organization discussions of road safety issues. MCC plans to continue to collaborate regularly with industry experts on this and other challenging issues and innovative solutions that arise during project implementation, as this benefits not only current and future MCC-funded projects, but also development projects undertaken globally.

3.4 *MCC's New Openness Initiative*

MCC is undertaking an important new openness initiative: “Open Evaluations of MCC Programs.” Through this unique effort, MCC will publicly share all of the underlying survey data used in MCC impact evaluations.

3.4.1 Openness Initiative

MCC holds itself to a high standard of evidence-based assessments of its programs’ impact. The designs of these impact evaluations are already available on MCC’s public website, and the results from the first of these evaluations to be completed have already been widely shared. As noted above and as described in [Appendix B](#) hereto, in response to the Open Government Directive’s requirement to post three high-value datasets, MCC posted the underlying survey data for the BRIGHT schools evaluation, as well as survey datasets that reflect pre-project conditions in Armenia and in Tanzania. The publication of these data is vital to ensuring the verifiability of MCC’s results, to allow researchers to answer important related questions using this data, and to enable continued improvement in MCC’s survey tools by sharing them broadly through a single portal.

Over the next two years, MCC aims to post nearly fifty new survey datasets related to these evaluations.¹ A number of these datasets will include pre-, mid- and post-project survey data that will be used to assess the impacts of compacts that will be completed in these two years (Honduras, and Nicaragua, for example). Approximately 40 baseline datasets also will be posted, reflecting conditions prior to compact investments in a variety of countries. Additionally, three survey datasets from Threshold Program investments in Albania, Zambia, and Ukraine will be publicly shared on MCC’s public website. Finally, MCC will post the survey that MCC recently commissioned on farm households in Moldova prior to MCC’s decision to support the rehabilitation and upgrading of irrigation works as part of the MCC/Moldova compact.

All of these survey datasets will reflect the key principles of openness in data sharing:

- ★ They will be available in open formats (including both comma-separated values and Stata-ready formats);
- ★ They will be accompanied by extensive documentation, including the original questionnaires used in conducting the surveys, enumerator, supervisor, and trainer manuals (where used), codebooks describing the datasets, and “readme” files describing the data; and
- ★ They will protect the privacy of the survey respondents by not including any information that could be used to identify individual respondents.

¹ The exact number of datasets may vary as program implementation plans change or collection and cleaning of the underlying survey data is adjusted.

3.4.2 Building a Successful Initiative

Because evaluation is one of MCC's signature principles, MCC frequently holds public events regarding its approach to impact evaluation and the design and results of specific evaluations.² MCC expects to convene events around this new openness initiative, inviting researchers from academic institutions, think tanks, other government agencies, and for-profit firms in the U.S., other donor nations, and partner developing countries to learn about this data and provide feedback.

MCC's public website also includes a feedback tool that will allow users to submit questions about individual datasets, about the data more generally, or about new features they believe would be useful. MCC's Impact Evaluation team has responded quickly to past requests and looks forward to maintaining an active dialogue with interested parties.

To succeed in this initiative, MCC will rely on the continued collaboration of a number of external partners. Many of the survey datasets that will be posted to MCC's public website are collected by organizations in MCC's partner countries under contract with the country's MCA entity. These counterparts frequently deliver the data to evaluators, who often conduct further data cleaning, compile additional documentation, and anonymize the data.

In some cases, the data may be only partly financed by MCC, as partner country government institutes collect the data using funds from other donors as well. Obtaining the right to publicly post such data may be more complicated than in cases where MCC or MCA entities contract directly for the data collection and preparation. MCC will strive to obtain permission to post this data in as many cases as possible.

Appendix C hereto presents an extensive list of MCC evaluation datasets that MCC currently expects to be able to release in 2010 and 2011. MCC will measure its progress on this initiative by assessing the share of evaluation survey datasets that have been publicly posted out of all those datasets that have been collected and cleaned. MCC has compiled a list of all survey datasets that are likely to be collected and cleaned within the next two years. MCC hopes to reach a target of more than 90% of all evaluation datasets that are collected and cleaned within this two-year timeframe being posted no more than three months later.

In coordination with this new initiative, MCC is developing new guidelines for publication of evaluation data that will guide future arrangements for data collection. These guidelines will ensure that contracts between MCC and other parties allow MCC to post the resulting survey data in as many instances as possible.

MCC has already put into place much of the website architecture through which future datasets can be quickly and easily posted. Additional features may be added as the number and variety of datasets expands.

² For example, see <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/press/events/outreach-050809-burkinafaso.shtml> and <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/press/events/outreach-110408-poverty.shtml>.

3.5 Public and Agency Involvement in Preparing MCC's Open Government Plan

This plan has benefitted from the input of the public and the agency staff. In March 2010, MCC posted a draft of this plan on its public website, its open government webpage, its Facebook page, and its internal intranet. To further ensure broad circulation, the link to that draft of this plan also was provided to the 2,500+ members of MCC's outreach mailing list and via email to all MCC staff (in the U.S. and abroad). At a public meeting at MCC's headquarters on March 25, 2010, MCC announced the availability of the draft plan and requested comments and feedback. Members of MCC's staff were invited to a discussion session on March 30, 2010; attendees (both in person and via telephone from MCC partner countries) offered suggestions and comments on the draft plan.

Feedback from the public was made through MCC's public website via a simple webform, as well as through the normal "Contact MCC" methods. Staff in the Office of the Chief Executive Officer and the Department of Congressional and Public Affairs considered all feedback, consulting with MCC sector/area experts as necessary.

This final plan reflects changes and supplements that directly results from these contributions. MCC is grateful to those who took the time to reach out with their helpful feedback, and looks forward to the public and MCC staff continuing to monitor and offer suggestions on MCC's open government performance.

This Open Government Plan is available on MCC's public website, MCC's open government webpage, and MCC's internal intranet. Going forward, MCC welcomes ongoing public input on the plan so that this open government plan can be continually improved to maximize the openness, transparency, and collaboration that MCC employs in fulfilling its mission to reduce poverty through economic growth.

Appendix A Summary of Current and Planned Reports and Data Available at MCC's Public Website

Following is information on MCC's current and ongoing efforts (as of March 2010) to share information about MCC.

a. Monitoring and Evaluation Data

Each MCC compact program has a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan that contains (i) the performance indicators and targets that will be used to quantitatively monitor progress during the life of the compact and (ii) the overall strategy for evaluating the compact's results. Each country reports quarterly progress to MCC against the indicators included in the M&E plan. For each compact country, MCC has posted to its public website the M&E plan and actual data against key performance indicators.³ MCC also publicly reports on results by sector in key areas like agriculture where MCC has significant investments.⁴ All of this data is updated on a quarterly basis, which is unprecedented in the international development community.

Each MCC threshold program also identifies performance indicators and targets that will monitor program progress. Each quarter, USAID and Department of Treasury, the lead implementers of MCC threshold programs, provide quarterly updates against these performance indicators. MCC is in the process of posting the indicator tables for each threshold program on MCC's public website.

b. Impact Evaluations

In addition to the M&E data discussed above, MCC makes public its portfolio of ongoing impact evaluations and the results of impact evaluations that have been completed so far.⁵ As an integral part of its focus on results, MCC hires independent researchers to conduct impact evaluations of its programs. These rigorous assessments of project results often enhance the design of programs, provide critical information regarding the performance of specific activities, and contribute to a broader understanding of development effectiveness. MCC publishes descriptions, methodologies, and timelines of the evaluations in progress, and final reports and summaries of results of completed evaluations. As noted above, MCC has made three datasets from impact evaluations available on its public website, and will make more available as data is compiled. The data will allow academic researchers to test, verify, and validate MCC's evaluation methods and conclusions.

c. Program Results

3 Country Results Page - <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/mande/country/index.shtml>

4 Sector Results Page - <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/mande/sector/index.shtml>

5 Impact Evaluation Page - <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/impacetevaluation/index.shtml>

To enhance the accessibility of the quantitative data and qualitative information available on MCC's public website, MCC created a results portal. This portal provides users a one-stop resource that compiles results as they emerge at every stage of MCC's poverty reduction programs worldwide.

As each threshold program concludes, MCC plans to conduct independent evaluations on each of threshold programs. In 2010, MCC plans to release evaluation findings on six threshold programs – Albania, Malawi, Moldova, Tanzania, Ukraine, and Zambia.

d. Economic Rate of Return (ERR) Analyses

Spreadsheets showing ERRs for the 18 compacts that have entered into force are posted on MCC's public website.⁶ Ninety-one Excel spreadsheets allow the public to see the estimated costs and benefits of projects at the time of MCC's investment decision. To make the spreadsheets more interactive and instructive, MCC included a feature that allows users to change a few parameters in a model and see the effects on a project's ERR. MCC will continue to post spreadsheets showing ERRs for new compacts and re-scoped projects as they become available.

e. Beneficiary Analyses

MCC conducts beneficiary analyses to show the expected distribution of benefits among sub-populations for each compact project. Beneficiary analysis is most commonly used to estimate the impact of projects on the poor, but it has broader applicability for determining impact on populations of particular interest, such as women, the aged, children, and regional or ethnic sub-populations. MCC is in the process of posting these analyses on its public website.⁷

f. Constraints Analyses

MCC's compact partner countries conduct constraints analyses to identify the principle factors constraining growth and poverty reduction in their respective economies. Building on MCC's emphasis on transparency, a number of countries have posted constraints analyses on their public websites.⁸ MCC is in the process of developing a dedicated section of its public website that will provide centralized links to country partners' constraints analyses.

g. Program Procurements

Almost all compact activities require execution by contractors. To increase the quality and quantity of bidders on compact-funded contracts, MCC has enhanced the procurement section of its public website with detailed guidance on procurement processes. MCC also requires Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) entities (the

6 ERR spreadsheets - <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/err/index.shtml>

7 Beneficiary analysis - <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/beneficiary/index.shtml>

8 See, for example, Malawi (http://www.mca-m.gov.mw/constraint_analysis.pdf) and Moldova (<http://mca.gov.md/?site=o>).

partner country entities implementing MCC compacts) to publish bid challenge procedures on their websites and to publish contract notices in multiple sources (e.g., newspapers). Further, MCC consolidates these notices of open, planned, and awarded contracts into an online one-stop-shop for potential bidders. The contract award data available at the online one-stop-shop are transparent to the depth of contractor name, amount, and other details, which, among other benefits, facilitates subcontracting by small businesses. Few other bilateral and multilateral donors match this level of transparency in program procurement. Future efforts will focus on further disseminating the dataset, as well as enhancing data quality to enable sorting by a number of different criteria.

h. Country Selection Information

Countries are selected as eligible for MCC funding based on their commitment to good governance, economic freedom, and investments in their citizens. Countries' policy performance in these areas is assessed primarily by 17 independent, quantitative indicators from third-party sources that are made public and displayed on country "scorecards." Scorecards for all candidate countries (as well as those countries that meet the income parameters for candidacy but are statutorily restricted from receiving U.S. development assistance) are released each year around November and are posted on MCC's public website.⁹ These exact published scorecards are also provided to MCC's Board of Directors for their consideration in determining which countries will be eligible for MCC assistance.

In addition, MCC publishes on its public website a detailed description of the indicators and their methodologies, invites public comment on the criteria and methodology to be used, and publishes all received written comments on MCC's public website. Further, each year MCC publishes on its public website the complete datasets for the current year and a dataset of historical time-series data. The third-party indicators that MCC uses are almost all publicly available, and many sources provide narrative or other explanations that describe why a country receives the score it does on a particular indicator. MCC encourages and provides tools for countries to investigate how they are being measured by the indicator institutions, which has enabled conversations about policy reform and data quality improvements. Future efforts will focus on ways in which MCC's annual report on selection criteria and methodology might clarify how supplemental information is used to complement the 17-indicator scorecard for Board decision making.

i. Semi-Annual CEO Report to Congress

The semi-annual CEO report to Congress on the proposed use of funds appropriated to MCC is submitted twice a year, generally in April and October. The document has six sections:

Fund Summary: Provides a high level overview of quarterly, yearly, and cumulative obligations and disbursements by fund type.

⁹ Since fiscal year 2009, scorecards have been made available in multiple languages.

Compact and Compact Related: Provides a detailed look at obligations and disbursements of compact and compact related funds by year since inception and projected out by as many as five years.

Compact Overview: Provides a detailed description of compact projects and activities by country and shows compact disbursements and obligations by project, along with any significant accomplishments of the compact.

Compacts in Development: High-level overview of potential compacts that includes estimated funding for the compact, the status of compact development, and targeted signing date.

Threshold Program Countries: Provides historical and projected obligation and disbursement numbers by country for all threshold program funding.

Use of Administrative Expense Funds: Provides past and projected administrative obligation numbers by year for various administrative expenses.

The semi-annual reports to Congress are available to the public on request, and their contents are largely reflected in MCC's annual report, which is also publicly available. In the coming weeks, MCC will work to refine the format of future reports to make them more accessible for the general public, and the refined reports will be posted on MCC's public website.

j. MCA Websites

MCC requires that each compact country, through the MCA entity implementing the compact, establish and maintain a public website that provides information on all aspects of the compact program. Through these websites, citizens of MCC partner countries have access to information on project plans, procurements, consultations, events, and disbursements, among other things. This real-time, detailed information provides citizens unique access to their country's development initiatives and is a critical tool in holding the government accountable to the people. Links to the MCA websites are provided through MCC's public website.

k. Anti-Fraud and Corruption Initiative

In March of 2009, MCC formally adopted a "Policy on Preventing, Detecting and Remediating Fraud and Corruption in MCC Operations," which is published on MCC's public website in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. This document is the result of extensive consultations with MCC staff, partner country stakeholders, and the wider international development community, which culminated in a roundtable discussion held at MCC on January 12, 2009.

The policy has three basic components: (i) procedures to clarify and strengthen reporting lines in the event of an allegation that MCC funds have been misused by a partner country; (ii) risk assessments to identify areas of vulnerability to fraud and corruption within MCC-funded programs; and (iii) a toolkit, published on MCC's public

website, that provides information on possible avenues for preventing fraud and corruption in MCC-funded programs. In June of 2009, MCC increased the visibility of reporting options on its public website.

MCC also designed and conducted three pilot fraud and corruption risk assessments as joint projects with the MCA entities in Armenia, Burkina Faso, and Nicaragua. The outcome of these assessments (fraud and corruption action plans developed by the MCA entities) will be presented to the MCA governing boards and featured online on both the MCA entity's public websites and MCC's public website.

In order to promote transparency and constantly improve the methodology of fraud and corruption risk assessments, MCC will once again convene a roundtable for discussion among international development experts in the first half of calendar year 2010. The goal of this session will be to share results and lessons learned, as well as to benefit from participant input on this important topic.

1. Beneficiaries' Stories

In addition to publishing key data sets, MCC produces success stories twice a month that demonstrate the human impact results of its programs in the lives of poor individuals and communities.¹⁰

¹⁰ MCC success stories - <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/press/successstories/index.shtml>

Appendix B High Value Data Sets of January 2010

As noted in Section 2.1.2 above, MCC published online the following three new high-value data sets, which resulted from impact evaluations of MCC-funded projects:

1. Survey Data Related to Armenia Farmer Training Project: The goal of MCC's compact program in Armenia is to reduce rural poverty through better economic performance in the agricultural sector by improving irrigation infrastructure and training farmers. To evaluate the impact of the farmer training in on-farm water management and high value agriculture, the "Farming Practices Survey" was developed. The MCC-funded baseline study was completed by Jen Consult/AREG NGO in January 2008 with a sample of approximately 5,000 farming households in 350 communities across Armenia. The first follow-up survey was completed in 2009, and the final survey will be completed in 2011.
2. Survey Data Related to Burkina Faso Girls' Education Project: In 2007 and 2008, MCC funded household and school surveys (conducted by Mathematica Policy Research and the University of Ouagadougou) to evaluate the impact of MCC's threshold program in Burkina Faso. The Burkina Faso threshold program sought to increase educational attainment through the construction of schools and complementary interventions. The surveys included 291 villages, of which 132 were participant villages and 159 comparison villages. The household questionnaire asked about household demographics, children's educational outcomes (enrollment and attendance), and parents' perceptions of education. The school survey asked about schools' characteristics and children's attendance and enrollment.
3. Survey Data Related to Tanzania Roads Project: The MCC-funded compact program in Tanzania aims, in part, to reduce travel times and provide access to basic social services by rehabilitating a portfolio of trunk roads on the mainland and selected rural roads on Pemba Island. An MCC-funded evaluation will examine the project's household- and community-level effects on the well being of the people and villages along the roads. For the mainland trunk roads evaluation, Economic Development Initiatives conducted a survey of 3,000 households in 200 communities in 2009. For the Pemba rural roads evaluation, Economic Development Initiatives conducted a survey on 570 households in the treatment group and 630 households in the comparison group.

Results of the surveys and baseline data are posted at <http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/impacetevaluation/ie-data/index.shtml>; future data will be posted to MCC's public website as it becomes available.

Appendix C Open Evaluations Initiative: Evaluation Data To Be Posted in 2010 – 2011

(list as of March 2010)

MCC evaluation datasets to be posted in 2010

Country	Project	Dataset	Type	Date Survey Conducted
Albania	Control of Corruption	Enterprise/client surveys	baseline/endpoint	2006/2008
Armenia	Rural Road Rehabilitation	Integrated Survey of Living Standards	baseline	2007
El Salvador	Connectivity & Rural Electrification	Connectivity and electricity survey	baseline	2009
El Salvador	Community Development: Water & Sanitation	Water and sanitation survey	baseline	2009
El Salvador	Education and Training	Technical school student survey	baseline	2009
Honduras	Rural Development	Household survey conducted by National Statistical Institute of Honduras (INE); Administrative data collection by implementers	baseline	2008
Honduras	Transportation	Transport-related household survey conducted by National Statistical Institute of Honduras; Three privately-contracted transport surveys	baseline	2008
Kyrgyz Republic	Rule of Law	Household survey on citizen perceptions/experiences	baseline	2008
Moldova	Transition to High Value Agriculture	Farmer survey	due diligence survey	2009
Nicaragua	Rural Business Development	Household survey	baseline	2007
Nicaragua	Transportation	Price survey	baseline	2008
Peru	Control of Corruption	Household survey on citizen perceptions/experiences	baseline	2009
Ukraine	Control of Corruption	Household survey on citizen perceptions/experiences	baseline/endpoint	2006/2009
Zambia	Control of Corruption	Client and business surveys	endpoint	2010

MCC evaluation datasets to be posted in 2011

Country	Project	Dataset	Type	Date of Survey
Armenia	Irrigation Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Tertiary Canal Survey; Water User Association surveys	baseline	2010
Benin	Access to Financial Services	Enterprise census	baseline	2008
Burkina Faso	Rural Land Governance	Land conflict survey	baseline	2010
Cape Verde	Watershed Management	Agriculture survey; Socio-economic household survey; Cyclical survey	baseline	2007
Cape Verde	Infrastructure: Port	ENAPOR (Port authority) administrative data; Baseline survey	baseline	2009
Cape Verde	Infrastructure: Roads/Bridges	Baseline study conducted by National Statistical Institute of Cape Verde	baseline	2007
El Salvador	Education and Training	Scholarship student survey	baseline	2009
El Salvador	Productive Development	Productive Development Survey	baseline	2009
Georgia	Agribusiness Development Activity (ADA) & Road Rehabilitation	Integrated Household Survey	baseline	2009
Georgia	ADA & Road Rehabilitation	Village Infrastructure Census	baseline	2010
Georgia	ADA	ADA Beneficiary Survey	baseline	2008-2010
Georgia	Road Rehabilitation	Settlement Infrastructure Survey	baseline	2010
Georgia	Regional Infrastructure Development (RID)	RID Beneficiary Survey	baseline	2010
Ghana	Compact-wide	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS ⁵⁺)	baseline	2008
Ghana	Agriculture	FBO survey	baseline	2008
Ghana	Transportation	Specialized price survey of local markets	baseline	2010
Ghana	Community Services	Specialized survey plus GLSS ⁵⁺	baseline	2010
Honduras	Rural Development	Household Survey conducted by INE; Administrative Data Collection by Implementers	final	2010
Honduras	Transportation	Transport-related household survey conducted by INE; three transport surveys	final	2010
Lesotho	Health: Health Centers & ART Clinics	² nd Qtr CMS (Health Module)	baseline	2009
Lesotho	Water: Rural Water & Urban Water	³ rd Qtr CMS (Water and Sanitation Module)	baseline	2010
Lesotho	Private Sector Development	National Enterprise Survey	baseline	2010

Country	Project	Dataset	Type	Date of Survey
Mali	Airport Improvement	Customer satisfaction survey; time survey	baseline	2008
Mali	Alatona Irrigation	Alatona household survey	baseline	2008
Mongolia	Property Rights	Special Hashaa Plot Survey	baseline	2010-11
Mongolia	Property Rights	Peri-urban Rangeland Leasing Survey	baseline	2010
Mongolia	Vocational Education	Student Survey	baseline	2010
Morocco	Enterprise Support	Survey of beneficiaries and administrative data	baseline	2009
Morocco	Enterprise Support	Survey of beneficiaries and administrative data	final	2010
Morocco	Fruit Tree Productivity	Survey of farmers in rain-fed areas	baseline	2009
Mozambique	Rural Water	Household survey	baseline	2009
Mozambique	Land Tenure Services	Household survey	baseline	2009
Nicaragua	Rural Business Development	Household survey; community surveys	interim	2011
Nicaragua	Transportation	Price survey	interim	2010
Vanuatu	Transport	Tourism Survey; Roadside Enterprise Survey	baseline	2008

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