

Building Open Societies

SOROS FOUNDATIONS NETWORK
2002 REPORT



OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE

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INTRODUCTION

Expanding the Open Society Network



The Open Society Institute (OSI) and the Soros foundations network implement a range of initiatives to promote open society by shaping government policy and supporting education, media, public health, and human and women's rights, as well as social, legal, and economic reform. The goal is to transform closed societies into open ones and to protect and expand the values of existing open societies.

Open societies are characterized by the rule of law; respect for human rights, minorities, and minority opinions; democratically elected governments; market economies in which business and government are separate; and thriving civil societies.

OSI was created in 1993 by investor and philanthropist George Soros to support his foundations in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Soros established these foundations, starting in 1984, to help the countries in the region in their transition to democracy.

The activities of the Soros foundations network have expanded to other areas of the world where the transition to democracy is of particular concern. The network encompasses more than 50 countries with initiatives in Africa, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia, as well as in Haiti, Mongolia, and Turkey. OSI also supports programs in the United States and selected projects elsewhere in the world.

To foster open society on a global level, OSI aims to bring together a larger Open Society Network of other nongovernmental organizations, international institutions, and government agencies. At the heart of this growing Open Society Network are the Soros foundations, OSI, and the many organizations with which OSI has formed partnerships.

About Our Donor Partnerships

As OSI and the Soros foundations network evolve and expand globally, partnerships with other donors are becoming ever more significant in making possible the work described in our annual reports. In some instances, these partnerships involve explicit agreements with other donors to share costs. At other times, they take place informally when another donor determines to support a project we initiated or, conversely, when we build upon another donor's initiative. In a relatively small number of cases, other donors contribute directly to one of the Soros foundations in support of a particular project.

Our donor partners include:

- **Intergovernmental bodies** such as the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, UNICEF, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Council of Europe, and the European Commission;
- **National government aid agencies**, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Britain's Department for International Development (DFID), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Dutch MATRA program, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the German Foreign Ministry, and a number of Austrian government agencies, including the ministries of education and foreign affairs, that operate bilaterally;
- **American private foundations** such as Ford, MacArthur, Bill and Melinda Gates, Annie E. Casey, Charles Stewart Mott, American Austrian, and Atlantic, the Irene Diamond Fund, Carnegie Corporation, and the German Marshall Fund;
- **European private foundations** such as the Robert Bosch Foundation, the King Baudouin Foundation, the Rausing Trust, the European Cultural Foundation, and the German political party-affiliated foundations;
- **European and American institutions** that administer assistance funds obtained from their governments such as the Swedish Helsinki Committee, Press Now (Dutch),

NOVIB (Dutch), the British Council, Norwegian People's Aid, MedienHilfe (Swiss), Freedom House (American), the International Research and Exchanges Board or IREX (American), the National Endowment for Democracy (American), the Eurasia Foundation (American), and the International Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund (American, French, and British);

- And **national governments** in several countries that cofund programs sponsored by our foundations in those countries, especially in education.

We also want to acknowledge the Baltic-American Partnership Fund and the Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe. OSI is not only a donor to these initiatives, but also a partner of both.

The Open Society Institute and the Soros foundations in different parts of the world are deeply grateful to all our funding partners. We regret greatly that it is not possible here to properly acknowledge all of them. Nevertheless, we extend our thanks to them for their role in building open societies and for the trust in the Soros foundations and in our grantees reflected by their support.

About Our NGO Partnerships

Another form of partnership is also of enormous importance to the Soros foundations: the relationships we have developed with a number of grantees that we regard as our allies in pursuing crucial parts of the open society agenda.

These partners include:

- **International Crisis Group** for its research and advocacy in addressing armed conflicts and other crises in international relations;
- **Human Rights Watch** for its leadership in protecting civil and political rights worldwide;
- **European Roma Rights Center** for its defense of the rights of a minority that is severely persecuted in many countries;
- **Media Development Loan Fund** and the **Southern Africa Media Development Fund** for their role in assisting independent media to develop as self-sustaining businesses;

- **Vera Institute of Justice** for its innovative efforts to pursue criminal justice reform programs in such countries as Russia, South Africa, and the United States;
- **Global Witness** for its investigations of the connections between resource exploitation, corruption, the arms trade, and severe abuses of human rights;
- **Center for Public Integrity** for promoting transparency in government and for exposing corruption;
- local chapters of **Transparency International** for their work with Soros foundations on anticorruption measures;
- **Médecins Sans Frontières**, the **AIDS Foundation East-West**, **Doctors of the World**, and **Partners in Health** for their efforts in addressing crucial public health emergencies that are often connected to abuses of human rights;
- **Brennan Center for Justice** for its intellectual leadership in devising legal approaches to address issues of civil liberties and democracy in the United States;
- **Mental Disability Rights International**, the **Hamlet Trust**, and the **Mental Disability Advocacy Center** for their protection of the rights of the mentally disabled;
- **Penal Reform International** for its worldwide efforts to reduce incarceration and protect the rights of prison inmates;
- **Sentencing Project** for its leadership of efforts in the United States to reduce excessive imprisonment;
- **International Women's Health Coalition** for its work protecting and expanding reproductive health education and services around the world;
- and a great many others.

The pages of this and previous annual reports also mention numerous independent organizations that were created by OSI or that spun off from OSI or Soros foundation programs. All of these institutions obtain support from many donors. In many cases, the funding we provide is only a small fraction of their total revenue. The support they obtain from multiple donors enhances their independence and, of course, helps to ensure their long-term survival as institutions that can help to build open societies.

About the Soros Foundations Network

The Soros foundations network includes Soros foundations covering more than 50 countries, network programs supporting the work of those foundations, U.S. programs, and other international initiatives—as well as the Open Society Institute and its offices. The Soros foundations are autonomous institutions established in particular countries or regions to initiate and support open society activities. The priorities and specific activities of each Soros foundation are determined by a local board of directors and staff in consultation with George Soros and OSI boards and advisors.

The 33 Soros foundations, most of which operate in a single country, include two regional foundations, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa and the Open Society Initiative for West Africa. The two regional foundations make grants in 27 African countries.

To varying degrees, all of the Soros foundations participate in network programs. Network programs address specific issues or areas—public health, media, and early childhood education, for example—on a network-wide basis. Most of the network programs are administered by the Open Society Institute in New York or the Open Society Institute–Budapest and are implemented in cooperation with Soros foundations in various countries.

The Soros foundations network also includes programs that focus on the United States; other international programs that deal with issues of global significance or benefit countries where no Soros foundation exists; Central European University (CEU); and OSI offices in Brussels, Paris, Washington, D.C., and elsewhere, in addition to the main offices in New York and Budapest.

About George Soros

George Soros heads Soros Fund Management, a private investment management firm. He was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1930. He emigrated in 1947 to England and graduated from the London School of Economics. He moved to the United States in 1956 and accumulated a large fortune through his investment activities. He began his foundations network in 1979 with the establishment of the Open Society Fund in New York.

Soros has received honorary doctoral degrees from the New School for Social Research, Oxford University, the Budapest University of Economics, and Yale University. His awards include the Laurea Honoris Causa from the University of Bologna in 1995 in recognition of his efforts to promote open societies throughout the world.

In addition to numerous articles on the political and economic changes in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Soros is the author of seven books, including *The Alchemy of Finance* (1987), *Underwriting Democracy* (1991), *Soros on Soros: Staying Ahead of the Curve* (1995), and *Open Society: Reforming Global Capitalism* (2000). His most recent book, published in March 2002, is *George Soros on Globalization*.

About this Report

Building Open Societies addresses the network's activities in two categories: regions, which includes entries for each Soros foundation as well as several OSI programs that work only within a particular region, and initiatives, which includes entries for network and international programs grouped according to issue. Inevitably, there is repetition in the discussion of issues and priorities from one entry to another, from one category to the next. Still, given the size of the network, this report can only give a broad overview of individual foundation or program activities. To obtain more detailed information, contact the organization or program in question at the address or number provided in the directory at the end of this report, or visit the network's website at www.soros.org.

About 2002 Expenditures

In 2002, the Soros foundations network's expenditures totaled \$474,402,000. Some of these funds were contributed by George Soros out of current income while other funds were derived from charitable entities established by the Soros family. Some organizations in the network also received funds from the U.S. government (particularly for scholarships) and from other donors, which are included in the relevant organization's expenditures as reported here. The Soros foundations network's total expenditures are summarized below.

Regions. In this section, each Soros foundation entry includes a chart that outlines the foundation's 2002 expenditures in various categories. Payments made by the Open Society Institute–Budapest, the Open Society Institute, or other entities on behalf of the Soros foundations for network programs or other activities are included in these charts. At the end of the regional reports section is a chart showing the total expenditures for the Soros foundations.

Initiatives. This section contains an expenditures line at the end of each entry and a total expenditures chart at the end of the section. The expenditures include money spent by individual Soros foundations as well as by the Open Society Institute or the Open Society Institute–Budapest.

The data is presented in this way so as to show the total amount of money expended in a particular country or region, as well as the total amount spent on a particular program. The resulting duplication of amounts is reflected as an interorganizational elimination in the chart on this page. In addition, other Soros-sponsored organizations made grants in some countries outside the framework of the Soros foundations or network programs. These are noted in the section of the report dealing with the country in question.

TOTAL SOROS FOUNDATIONS NETWORK EXPENDITURES	\$474,402,000
SOROS FOUNDATIONS	192,728,000
NETWORK PROGRAMS	129,359,000
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS	24,845,000
U.S. PROGRAMS	90,782,000
ALL OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, PROGRAMS, AND COSTS	90,054,000
INTERORGANIZATIONAL ELIMINATION	(53,366,000)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Global Expansion, Advocacy, and a New Movement



The Open Society Institute and the Soros foundations network in 2002 pushed forward with geographic diversification and intensified efforts in public policy advocacy. Increased diversification and advocacy were accompanied by significant funding cutbacks in certain regions, namely, the Central European countries that are candidates for accession to the European Union (EU) in 2004 and Russia, and certain program areas, such as lower-school education. Cutbacks in these regions and programs were made because we believe that our efforts have largely found fertile ground.

In Central Europe, we have reduced our expenditures because the accession process itself addresses many of our concerns. For example, the accession countries are required to improve the protection of minority rights in accordance with EU legal standards. In the case of Russia, where the Open Society Institute has expended about \$1 billion since George Soros established a foundation there in 1987—far more than anywhere else—the reasons are quite different. Open society issues in Russia are beginning to attract support from other donors, including a few of the country’s “oligarchs,” who became rich through the privatization process. Seeking to legitimate themselves, they are establishing their own philanthropies, including one called the Open Russia Foundation.

To the extent that others, particularly Russians, are ready to address areas of concern to open society, we are happy to leave the funding to them. OSI will remain engaged in Russia, focusing on issues, such as promoting a harm reduction approach to injecting drug use, that are too controversial for other donors. The British aid agency DFID has provided OSI with a substantial grant to administer harm reduction programs in Russia, freeing our funds to address policy issues in this field.

The cutbacks in Central Europe and Russia have laid the ground for the Open Society Institute and the foundations network to extend its reach. We now operate in varying degrees in most regions of the world: Europe; the Caucasus and Central Asia; the Middle East; Southeast Asia; Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean; and the United States. Our new foundation in Turkey and our funding program in Afghanistan are proceeding very well. In addition, OSI is exploring the possibility of launching

programs in China, where George Soros established a foundation in 1986, only to close it during the tumultuous events of 1989. If we go forward, this would be our first effort to operate in China since then.

It should also be noted that the Open Society Institute engages in limited discreet activities in several of the most closed countries on earth. We do not provide information about these activities because to do so would jeopardize the safety of individuals with whom we work. Although there is not much one can do in such countries, we view this as a long-term effort. If and when a transition takes place, there will be people with training, contacts, and familiarity with open society values ready to play a part in successor governments.

Direct engagement in policy advocacy was especially marked in 2002. A prime example was the Publish What You Pay campaign, which originated with the work of Global Witness, a London-based grantee of the Open Society Institute. Global Witness has documented the connection between extractive industries operating in a number of African and Asian countries and damage to the environment, arms purchases, human rights abuses, and, most of all, corruption. A recent report focused on Angola where large sums, reportedly paid by the oil companies for concessions and in fees and taxes, cannot be accounted for. When a major oil company, BP, indicated that it would disclose what it paid to the government, it was threatened with revocation of its concessions. Yet despite the immense wealth generated by the oil industry in Angola, many of its citizens suffer from extreme poverty and the country depends on international assistance.

Convinced that action by the oil companies could change the paradigm that resource-rich countries have the poorest populations, OSI and George Soros in particular have taken up the Publish What You Pay campaign. As part of the campaign, we advocate that oil companies should have to disclose their payments to governments in order to be listed on securities exchanges. If disclosure were mandatory, it would not be possible for governments to put pressure on particular companies, as happened in the case of BP in Angola, forcing them to back away from plans for voluntary disclosure. Those who refused to disclose would not enjoy a competitive advantage.

To date the campaign in Europe has gained more ground than in the United States. In Europe, it is supported by a broad-based coalition of nongovernmental organizations; it has attracted the support of Prime Minister Tony Blair; and it faces less resistance from European-based oil companies such as BP and Royal Dutch/Shell than from American oil giants such as ExxonMobil and ChevronTexaco.

Quite a few of our advocacy efforts address the issue of corruption: We launched an in-house research project known as the Caspian Revenue Watch, which is expanding upon the Publish What You Pay criteria to establish accountability, transparency, and public oversight in the oil industries of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. We seek to secure compliance with provisions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), including its provisions on transparency and good governance. In the United States, we endorsed the creation of the Millennium Challenge Account, which is intended to reward countries that meet certain criteria, including democracy, respect for human rights, and good governance.

OSI has also become a leading donor in the worldwide struggle against corruption, supporting the efforts of two Washington-based think tanks that are attempting to globalize their work. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities has established the International Budget Project, a network of organizations in all parts of the world promoting budget transparency. The Center for Public Integrity, an association of investigative journalists, is attempting to develop a worldwide compendium of the policies and practices of governments to promote transparency and accountability. In addition, we support many local organizations that focus on these issues, including country chapters of Transparency International.

Operationally, the Open Society Justice Initiative, a legal program with global reach that replaces the regional legal reform programs of the Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute, has made adoption and implementation of freedom of information laws one of its top priorities. Through such efforts, our hope is to assist in the growth of an international civil society movement in the anticorruption field comparable in scope to the two principal movements that have influenced global public policymak-

ing during the past three decades: the human rights movement and the environmental movement.

Though the Open Society Institute and the Soros foundations network is intent on maintaining budget flexibility to enable us to pursue initiatives such as those described here, our overall expenditures are shrinking. In 2002, we expended \$474 million globally, about the same as in the previous year. Our plan is to reduce expenses to about \$400 million in 2003, and then to make gradual cuts in subsequent years, leveling off in the vicinity of \$300 million in 2006. Two factors require this budget reduction. First, we are no longer intent on terminating the network in 2010. Since the network will last longer, the funds contributed by George Soros and the charitable foundations of the Soros family must last longer. The second factor is the general economic climate.

As noted, some savings are coming from Central Europe and Russia, but these savings are matched by increases in expenditures in other regions, especially Africa. Programmatically, we have realized savings in the area of lower-school education, traditionally the main focus of our spending. OSI funded a number of initiatives such as Step by Step, the early childhood education program, for five-year periods to give the programs time to establish themselves in the educational systems of various countries. Over the years, OSI and the Soros network expended more than \$100 million on Step by Step. To a significant degree, the effort to sustain this program at public expense is succeeding. Hence, while our funding has declined radically, the purposes of the program are being achieved. OSI is largely continuing its work in higher education, but our expenditures on lower-school education are a fraction of what they were—which contributes to our flexibility to take on new issues and new regions.

These developments in the work of OSI and the Soros foundations reflect our commitment to establishing a larger Open Society Network of like-minded organizations and individuals as a major influence on world affairs. OSI will play a leading role in building open societies for many years to come, but starting an open society movement that flourishes on its own will be part of our legacy.

Aryeh Neier MAY 2003

Regions

CENTRAL EURASIA

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

CENTRAL EUROPE: THE EU ACCESSION COUNTRIES

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

SOUTHEAST ASIA

AFRICA

THE AMERICAS

REGIONS

Central Eurasia



In Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2002 was a year of increased international visibility but also of disappointment and declining prospects for greater openness. Following the defeat of the Taliban and installation of a new government in Afghanistan, the United States initiated an unprecedented engagement in the region, establishing bases in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan with thousands of troops and sending military trainers and materiel to Georgia. International assistance to the region surged.

The heightened international presence, however, did not result in the widespread adoption of open society values and practices. Some regimes openly defended violations of rights as essential to the U.S.-led war against terrorism. In Kyrgyzstan, the shooting death of six demonstrators by government troops in the Aksy region unleashed protests against poverty and disenfranchisement that forced the president to agree to cede some of his powers to Parliament. But the constitutional amendments, passed in an early 2003 referendum, increased presidential powers instead and set the stage for further tensions.

In Kazakhstan in late 2001, the government responded to revitalized opposition activity by charging and imprisoning opposition politi-

cians Galymzhan Zhakiyanov and Mukhtar Ablyazov, despite official European and U.S. protests. Threats against independent journalists increased, and the Kazakhgate oil scandal intensified with the United States investigating accusations that President Nursultan Nazarbayev had diverted over \$1 billion into a personal Swiss bank account.

In Turkmenistan, challenges to President Saparmurad Niyazov became more vigorous with the defection of two more high-level government officials in early 2002. Tensions reached a violent climax with the November 25th assault on the president's motorcade. Whether an actual assassination attempt or a state-orchestrated provocation to discredit the opposition, the attack resulted in the incarceration and torture of some 50 people and the arrest, harassment, and torture of scores of their relatives and associates.

Uzbekistan found its international prominence on the rise after entering into a new alliance with the United States, but the increased attention also cast a spotlight on the striking shortcomings of the Uzbek government. Limited and halting improvements in the political climate, allegedly achieved under heavy

pressure from the United States, have done little to ameliorate basic economic and social inequalities and disregard for human rights.

Tajikistan, slowly rebuilding state institutions after a brutal civil war, also received increased international assistance. The country is a major transit route for assistance going to Afghanistan.

In the aftermath of U.S. military action, Afghanistan began the slow process of reconstruction. The inauguration of the new government in December 2001, supported by the United States and other key international players, was a first step on the long road toward reestablishment of a viable Afghan state. Among the many remaining obstacles are concerns about the overall stability of the country, the interference of warlords in the governing process, the still difficult position of women, and the lack of a mechanism for achieving justice and reconciliation after decades of warfare.

In the Caucasus, the start of construction on the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline promised to reshape the political and economic landscape, especially in Azerbaijan with its vast oil reserves. The conflict between

Azerbaijan and Armenia over the ethnically Armenian Nargorno-Karabakh region remained frozen, despite some hope for a resolution early in the year. In Azerbaijan, the government's heavy-handed policies led to clashes with opposition politicians, independent journalists, and ordinary citizens.

In Georgia, continuing security troubles in the Pankisi Gorge raised tensions with Russia, which claims the gorge is a haven for Chechen fighters. Relations were further strained by the lack of an official settlement over the break-away region of Abkhazia, which has strong connections to Russia. The arrival of U.S. military advisors to train and equip a Georgian rapid-reaction force underlines the complex political realities regional leaders face after September 11.

With political and economic struggles ongoing throughout the region, Central Eurasia will remain on the international agenda for some time. OSI, given its longstanding commitment to the region, has intensified its work of building open societies under these challenging conditions.

The following reports from the region include the activities of the Central Eurasia Project and the Soros foundations in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan.

Central Eurasia Project

With international involvement in the region expanding, the Central Eurasia Project's mandate to enhance policy debate on key issues became all the more important in 2002. The Central Eurasia Project (CEP) strengthened its work as a policy center, grantmaking program, and OSI liaison for Soros foundations in the region.

CEP's Eurasia Policy Forum placed the topic of drug trafficking, human rights, and HIV/AIDS onto center stage with a major report on narcotics interdiction in Central Asia and an international conference in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The Caspian Revenue Watch portion of the Eurasia Policy Forum hit its full stride in 2002, with ongoing research and advocacy on energy and governance in the oil-rich countries of the Caspian Basin. Wanting to add a European element to the Eurasia Policy Forum, the CEP and OSI colleagues in Brussels and the region began reaching out to the European policy community by planning a series of expert tours on Forum topics.

Also in 2002, the CEP started consulting members of the OSI network on how best to achieve the goal of building more open societies in the region. A network-wide conference in Istanbul was followed by a meeting of board chairs of Soros foundations in the region to shape policy initiatives on priorities outlined by local colleagues.

Expanded grantmaking in 2002 supported NGOs working on human rights, transparency, civil society capacity building, and the environment in Central Asia and the South Caucasus. The foundation in Turkey intensified its groundbreaking efforts to engage local philanthropists in key open society causes, securing nearly two-thirds of its funding from domestic sources.

The Iran Initiative held a series of meetings and seminars on open society issues, and provided support to organizations working to promote a deeper understanding between the United States and Iran.

CEP awarded new grants in the Middle East and Afghanistan for initiatives in civil society capacity building, rule of law, media, and women's issues. A new initiative, the Turkmenistan Project, sought to expand OSI's work of developing civil society and promoting some degree of openness in Central Asia's most repressive state. In Turkmenistan, the focus is on increasing current grantmaking to groups working on and in the country, conducting independent research and media outreach, and encouraging international demands for government accountability.

Efforts to raise public awareness continued on CEP's website and in its Open Forum series. The website, www.eurasianet.org, enhanced its status as the premier online resource on Central Asia and the South Caucasus, increasing the number of stories posted per day and improving the quality of Russian translation. The Open Forum series brought new perspectives on the region to audiences in New York and Washington, D.C., with topics ranging from urgent human rights cases to cultural affairs.

The Central Eurasia Project also serves as a central hub for OSI activity in the region, overseeing the efforts of the national Soros foundations and facilitating their cooperation with each other, with international donor organizations, and with OSI's network programs.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$3,788,000

Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Armenia

In 2002, Armenian politicians refrained from addressing sensitive transition issues until after presidential and parliamentary elections in 2003. The influence of the upcoming elections slowed Armenia’s involvement with the Council of Europe and affected the timetable and implementation of important reforms such as the abolition of the death penalty, creation of an ombudsman institute, alternative military service, and strengthening Parliament. The government found legal but politically biased ways of restricting the freedom of media organizations. Steady economic growth over the past two years failed to bring substantial relief to the majority of the population. Armenia’s migration rate, although lower than previous years, remains high and poses a danger to the country’s economic, social, and cultural development.

Throughout the year, the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Armenia (OSIAF–Armenia) prepared for the impending 2003 elections by supporting projects to monitor media coverage and election financing. The media project monitored access to the media and the objectivity of campaign coverage. The financing project examined the use of public funds in the elections and the amounts of money raised and spent by parties during the campaign.

A number of policy development initiatives gained the confidence of governmental agencies and the public. In the fall, a local NGO supported by the Foundation submitted more than 20 legislative and policy recommendations to Parliament, the Presidential Commission on Human Rights, and ministries concerned with violence and trafficking in human beings. The Ministry of Education endorsed the community school model, which uses secondary schools to provide information technology to students and citizens in rural areas, and accepted higher education recommendations for new humanities curricula, credit-based systems, and educational standardization. The Foundation supported research on emigration from Armenia, resulting in recommendations for slowing the emigration rate and protecting the rights of Armenian citizens abroad.

Various grantees presented public reports on religious tolerance, emigration, and trafficking through a new public lecture initiative to promote public debate on policy issues. Legal programs supported by the Foundation launched a court monitoring initiative with law students from Yerevan State University focusing on how courts handle anticorruption, education, and policy issues.

OSIAF–Armenia continued to expand its partnerships through cooperation with the OSCE on programs for penitentiary reform and women, and pursued new efforts on elections. The Eurasia Foundation became a new Foundation partner for information activities and the Dutch Helsinki Committee joined with OSIAF–Armenia to train lawyers in international law. In education, the World Bank and the U.S. International Information Programs continued a fruitful partnership helping schools serve students and the community as local telecommunications centers.

Regional stability and peace are still major issues for all countries in the South Caucasus. In cooperation with NATO, OSIAF–Armenia supported a regional conference for journalists on NATO membership and civil control of the country’s armed forces. Working with OSI’s East East Program, the Foundation supported two regional workshops that resulted in a regional network of telecommunications centers in the Caucasus and Eastern Europe.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$1,852,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	140,000
CULTURE	173,000
EAST EAST	50,000
EDUCATION	504,000
INFORMATION	371,000
LAW	205,000
MEDIA	41,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	95,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	103,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	17,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	2,000
ADMINISTRATION	150,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$12,449 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Law. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Armenia totaling \$311,555, principally in Education, Youth Programs, and Law; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan's admission to the Council of Europe the previous year brought a number of reforms in 2002 related to peace and security, the regional economy, and participation in European affairs. The Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Azerbaijan (OSIAF–Azerbaijan) worked to foster public monitoring and discussion of reform efforts through meetings and consultations with civil society groups and donors. The Foundation also focused on police training programs, prisoners' rights, and promoting publications and discussions about new criminal and civil procedure codes.

With the start of construction on a transregional pipeline, international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), consulted civil society groups to help ensure transparency in spending by the pipeline consortium. The Foundation helped send Azerbaijani experts to the World Bank's Second Assembly in June to discuss the need to increase public involvement in pipeline development.

The Monitoring Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) started to regularly review government commitments to human rights and democracy. Foundation grantees had an impact on government policy by providing PACE with research and data on political prisoners and human rights violations.

Working in partnership with the Public Interest Law Initiative of Columbia University in New York City and the Open Society Justice Initiative, OSIAF–Azerbaijan encouraged dialogue among the government, civil society groups, and international organizations. Roundtable discussions on freedom of association and other legal issues resulted in the creation of a freedom of association resource book to be translated into Azeri and published in 2003. The Foundation cooperated with the Central Eurasia Project to support NGO and international organization coalitions challenging amendments to the country's Grant Law that could increase government control over public initiatives.

The Foundation continued projects that increase access to information, media coverage of social issues, and the rights of journalists. A national working group of the Caspian Revenue Watch program held a conference on oil funds and a journalism competition that selected 11 articles on issues such as oil contracts, fisheries policy, steel production, and salaries in Azerbaijan for further investigation and publication.

Education reform remained a priority for OSIAF–Azerbaijan. If the World Bank approves financing for the government's 10-year education reform project, the Foundation will implement teacher-training courses at six schools in history, civics, English as a Second Language, and teaching techniques based on Step by Step and Reading and Writing for Critical Thinking methodology. In 2002, the Step by Step Program and the Foundation established the first three of nine education resource centers to decentralize teacher training services. OSIAF–Azerbaijan also worked with the Eurasia Foundation on a community school project and helped the Ministry of Education create a textbook approval board for alternative as well as core texts.

In 2002, the Foundation's Information Program was a key partner in the new National ICT Strategy project (NICTS) initiated by UNDP with the cooperation of the Azerbaijani government. The NICTS' goal is to increase public access to information technology in Azerbaijan. The Foundation also worked with the network-supported Global Internet Policy Initiative (GIPI) to introduce international Internet policy standards to Azerbaijan. OSIAF–Azerbaijan produced Internet training curricula for students, NGO activists, and IT specialists in the academic sector. Other activities included building coalitions for regional and national information projects, and cooperating with the U.S. Department of State and the Eurasia Foundation on a library automation project.





2002 EXPENDITURES	\$3,299,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	139,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	1,000
CULTURE	171,000
EAST EAST	180,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	13,000
EDUCATION	702,000
INFORMATION	500,000
LAW	257,000
MEDIA	141,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	79,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	267,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	198,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	142,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	1,000
ADMINISTRATION	509,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$1,546 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Youth Programs. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Azerbaijan totaling \$839,697, principally in Education, Media, and Other Programs; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Georgia Foundation

The Open Society Georgia Foundation (OSGF) is committed to programs that respond to political and economic change and contribute to the long-term development of open society. In 2002, the Foundation's activities focused on areas such as governance and the rule of law, education, public health, women's rights, and economic development. The Foundation also worked to reduce conflict and increase stability in Abkhazia and South Ossetia by helping local NGOs implement media, education, and culture programs.

Following local elections in June 2002, the Foundation organized training programs for new council members to build democratic relationships between representatives and constituents and support transparency and accountability. The success of the training programs led organizations such as Horizonti and the Eurasia Foundation to work with OSGF on joint anti-corruption activities, strengthening NGO watchdogs, and supporting 15 local projects with town councils in Samtskhe and Javakheti.

Offshore oil platforms, Baku, Azerbaijan

The Law Program raised public awareness about human rights, administrative reform, legal education, legislative screening, and anticorruption issues. The Program partnered with OSI, international and Georgian NGOs, and other donors to support a law giving NGOs the right to appeal human rights cases to the Constitutional Court even if the violations do not directly affect the NGO. OSGF also drafted a report on law enforcement agency reform in collaboration with the American Bar Association, the British Council, the Association of Legal and Public Education, the German Technical Assistance agency, and Georgian NGOs.

Educating young people to become leaders in Georgia remained a major priority for the Foundation in 2002. OSGF and OSI's Scholarship Programs enabled 80 young Georgians to attend universities in Europe and the United States. OSGF's International Student Advising Center provided higher education advice to about 10,000 students. The Social Science Support Program, in cooperation with Tbilisi State University, developed a new master's degree program in society and politics, and collaborated with the Council of Europe to prepare a draft law on higher education emphasizing transparency, professional retraining, and student involvement in policy-making. OSGF created three independent NGOs to address education policy development and community and family involvement in schools.

The Foundation's efforts to promote patients' rights made progress when Georgia signed and ratified the Council of Europe's Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and its Additional Protocol on Prohibition of Cloning Human Beings. The Public Health Program also helped persuade Parliament to adopt the Law on Medical Activity, which defines the rights and obligations of patients and physicians. In addition to supporting needle exchange projects, OSGF extended and implemented government AIDS prevention and harm reduction in Ajara.

The Women's Program helped produce a documentary film on the problems of ethnic minority women; promote gender studies as a university discipline; and establish the National Antiviolence Service to protect women and children.

The Economic and Business Development Program supported small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through policy, legislation, and training initiatives. Working with Georgian banks and microfinance institutions, the Program started credit projects for SMEs in regions where business loans were difficult to obtain.

The Foundation supported unrestricted use of information and communication technology (ICT) by civil society in Georgia, and helped connect 20 schools and 15 nonprofit education organizations to the Internet. NATO and OSGF jointly funded a project to connect 30 research and educational institutions to the Internet via wireless modems in Tbilisi.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$5,351,000
CULTURE	361,000
EAST EAST	136,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	204,000
EDUCATION	1,949,000
INFORMATION	355,000
LAW	389,000
MEDIA	109,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	385,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	267,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	97,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	99,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	352,000
ADMINISTRATION	648,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$224,127 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Education. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Georgia totaling \$1,015,397, principally in Education, Public Administration, and Law; these grants are not included above.

Soros Foundation–Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan continues to face substantial economic and political challenges. Rates of unemployment and crime remain high as living standards and the provision of health services and education decline. The emergence of independent opposition groups has increased the government's authoritarian, antidemocratic tendencies. The space for political pluralism and developing civil society is shrinking as the government continues to interfere with freedom of speech and assembly, media independence, and the conduct of free and fair elections. Despite these difficulties, the Soros Foundation–Kazakhstan did find and create opportunities

to promote open society and the development of a more democratic state.

A major priority for the Foundation was fostering the development of an independent media. The Foundation worked to build the infrastructure for an independent press by conducting professional training and workshops for journalists outside Kazakhstan's major cities. The Foundation also supported independent journalists and media outlets, including a Kazakh language television program, that provided professional and fair coverage of politics and social issues. Through its 'Transparent City' project in Ust-Kamenogorsk, the Foundation brought together local governments, NGOs, and public libraries to improve information technology systems and increase citizen involvement in public affairs and access to government information.

The Foundation strengthened its partnerships with NGOs and supported their development and sustainability by establishing a mobile consulting project, which travels to different regions and helps NGOs improve their technological and administrative capacity.

The Public Policy Research Center continued to carry out independent research and promote public debate on important social issues. In 2002, the Center focused on providing the public and policymakers with information about key land reform issues in Kazakhstan.

In public health, a Foundation grantee partnered with the health, education, and labor ministries to develop a cutting-edge approach for raising children with mental disabilities at the government's largest children's home. If successful, the project will be implemented at institutions throughout the country.

The Foundation continued to collaborate with USAID on regional HIV prevention and education through training sessions, study tours, and seminars in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The Foundation also began work with USAID and four other international partner organizations on a Drug Demand Reduction Project, which will work with vulnerable populations in the region.

The Foundation remained focused on Central Asian regional projects in 2002 through support of projects such as the Central Asian Resource Center. The Center

entered its second year of researching and developing a higher education social science curriculum that will be used throughout Central Asia.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$6,105,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	153,000
CULTURE	459,000
EAST EAST	124,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	150,000
EDUCATION	1,687,000
INFORMATION	212,000
LAW	329,000
MEDIA	189,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	197,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	1,414,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	194,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	449,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	7,000
ADMINISTRATION	540,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$1,673,776 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Education, Public Health, and Youth Programs. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Kazakhstan totaling \$1,475,946, principally in Education and Media; these grants are not included above.

Soros Foundation–Kyrgyzstan

Deep, countrywide political crises made 2002 a volatile year in Kyrgyzstan. The country's growing civil society sector was increasingly caught in conflicts between the government and opposition groups. In March, security forces and human rights demonstrators protesting the trial of a local politician clashed violently in the southern town of Aksy, resulting in the deaths of several people. Opposition groups organized marches to protest the events in Aksy as well as longstanding problems such as systemic poverty and ineffective government. In August, a Foundation-sponsored forum brought opposition groups, civil society organizations, and government representatives together to initiate public discussion about the constitutional reforms necessary for Kyrgyzstan's future.

Working with NGOs and the national lawyers association, the Foundation's NGO Support and Law programs organized 40 roundtable discussions that helped inform citizens and allowed them to participate in shaping the constitutional reforms proposed at the August forum. The Law Program also promoted cooperation among NGOs to establish library-based legal information centers and legal aid projects.

To increase NGO involvement in addressing public health, education, and community development issues, the Foundation promoted new institutional arrangements to bring together NGOs, businesses, and government. The NGO Support Program held grant competitions for rural NGOs seeking to work with local governments to meet community needs. The Public Administration Program worked on making local planning processes more transparent by increasing community involvement with businesses and government. The Education Reform Program brought schools and local government together to develop decentralized education policies.

The Foundation's harm reduction efforts in 2002 included support for needle exchange in three cities and in several prisons as well as the first methadone project in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Donor partners for the Foundation's health programs included USAID and the UN Global Fund to Stop AIDS, TB, and Malaria.

Microcredit played a key role in the Foundation's rural development activities. Throughout the year, the Economic Reform Program worked to establish credit unions in rural areas; build the capacity of existing credit unions; provide training for their staff; and promote legislative changes to further microcredit development policies.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$3,592,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	323,000
CULTURE	195,000
EAST EAST	104,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	323,000
EDUCATION	478,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	87,000
INFORMATION	209,000
LAW	442,000
MEDIA	164,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	359,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	202,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	154,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	118,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	6,000
ADMINISTRATION	428,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$16,987 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Education and Youth Programs. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Kyrgyzstan totaling \$1,875,694, principally in Education and Media; these grants are not included above.

Mongolian Foundation for Open Society

Two years after winning national elections in 2000, the revamped communist-era Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party continued to follow the progressive political and economic course established by the previous democratic coalition. However, questions emerged about whether the government would stay the course or revert to familiar closed society approaches.

In an effort to offset the growing power of the state, the Mongolian Foundation for Open Society (MFOS) in 2002 launched the Open Society Forum to influence policy through strengthening research, access to information, and public participation. In June, the Foundation sponsored a meeting on economic development and poverty reduction in Ulaan Baatar for government officials, civil society organizations, and the media. The meeting acknowledged the importance of citizen involvement in formulating policies and monitoring their implementation.

The Foundation's education initiatives in 2002 included the launch of a three-year project at the State Pedagogical University and 10 other training institutions to reform pre-service teacher education in Mongolia. The Foundation also worked with the World Bank and the Ministry of Education to create an Internet portal to provide online courses, information on education reform, and discussions of key policy issues.

The Information Program supported pilot rural radio stations and community information centers. Information centers in Mongolia expanded to provide Internet access to schools, local governments, and courts. The NGO Support Program helped build NGO capacity, improve networking and cooperation, and encouraged NGO involvement in local decision making. The country's first directory of Mongolian NGOs, produced by MFOS, lists over 2,700 organizations.

In collaboration with the National Center Against Violence and the National Police Academy, the Foundation developed a new training curriculum for recruits and law enforcement officers responding to domestic violence. The Foundation also hosted a regional cooperation conference for NGO leaders from Central Asia and Mongolia on domestic violence legislation. *Pattern on Silk*, a documen-

tary film supported by MFOS exploring gender gaps in education, was broadcast on national television and included in a regional film festival held in Russia.

Anticorruption, criminal justice reform, legal education, and access to justice were priorities for the Foundation’s Rule of Law Program in 2002. One NGO grantee, the Zorig Foundation, conducted a public campaign to disseminate information about corruption. The Law Program introduced innovative projects for community-service sentencing and victim care. The Foundation worked with the Ministry of Justice and the Advocates Association to launch Access to Justice, a pilot project addressing the legal needs of vulnerable indigent groups.

Efforts to promote police reform made progress in 2002 as police officials extended the Foundation’s Community Policing Project to all of the country’s provinces and made the curriculum a standard for training police officers and new recruits. The police also began using OSI’s community relations training modules to retrain police personnel. The National Police Academy, media organizations, and several leading human rights NGOs cooperated with the Foundation on workshops addressing police accountability, performance evaluation criteria, complaints procedures, and the human rights of police officers.

To improve public health, the Foundation’s Health Program collaborated with the Public Health Institute to provide trainers and an advanced curriculum on epidemiology and biostatistics. In collaboration with the Albert Schweitzer Institute, the Health Program held a conference on evidence-based medicine in Ulaan Baatar, attended by 60 health managers, administrators, quality assurance inspectors, researchers, and academics.

The Foundation increased public awareness and acceptance of the mentally disabled with community-based rehabilitation pilot projects at several sites. A leadership conference on palliative care, in cooperation with the Oxford International Centre, resulted in positive changes to Mongolia’s Health Insurance Law and drug policies. Government authorities received assistance from the Health Program in conducting research and policy development to reduce levels of abortion while improving the quality of care for women choosing abortion.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$2,871,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	71,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	31,000
CULTURE	554,000
EAST EAST	44,000
EDUCATION	571,000
INFORMATION	130,000
LAW	388,000
MEDIA	65,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	167,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	220,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	77,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	96,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	(5,000)
ADMINISTRATION	462,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$10,401 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Education and Youth Programs. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Mongolia totaling \$1,250,997, principally in Education, Law, and Youth Programs; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Tajikistan

Increased international attention on Central Asia in 2002 provided opportunities for the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Tajikistan (OSIAF–Tajikistan) to organize international, regional, and national activities on legal reform, women’s and human rights, immigration, education, health care, media, and economic development.

The Law Program, responding to worsening human rights conditions in Central Asia after September 11, conducted a series of roundtables, conferences, and surveys to further a moratorium on the death penalty in Tajikistan. The president considered recommendations from these events and created a commission to examine limits on the use of capital punishment and the availability of the death penalty as a sentencing option. The Law Program also supported activities to reform the penitentiary system as the government transfers it from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice.

OSIAF–Tajikistan initiated new efforts to defend the rights of Tajik workers driven by poverty and unemployment into Russia and neighboring Central Asian countries. Many migrants work illegally under conditions close to slavery and often return to Tajikistan with tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases. The Foundation documented and analyzed these human

rights violations, mainly committed by police and employers, and supported a Moscow legal services project to aid Tajik migrants in Russia. Within Tajikistan, the Law Program helped defend the rights of Tajik citizens by establishing independent associations of defense lawyers and, in cooperation with USAID and OSCE, sponsored an international conference that initiated an anticorruption campaign.

The Women’s Program organized the first international conference on the role of women in democratization in Central Asia, the Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Turkey. The conference attracted 120 women leaders. The Program also conducted regional trainings on violence against women in Dushanbe and produced a documentary on women and drug trafficking.

In secondary education reform, policy studies sponsored by OSIAF–Tajikistan called for further democratization of the learning process and reconsideration of existing education financing, training, and programs. The English Language Program and the British Council produced a well-received English-language textbook for universities.

The Public Health Program worked to persuade the Ministry of Health to adopt a harm reduction initiative establishing district-level needle exchange projects throughout the country. In cooperation with the International Harm Reduction Development program, the Central Eurasia Project, and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Foundation organized a three-day international conference on Central Asia’s growing HIV epidemic.

The Media Program helped open the first of three independent radio stations in Dushanbe, and created four information centers linking journalists in rural areas with independent newspapers in the capital. The Program also helped establish independent information agencies in postconflict regions and promoted international standards of journalism ethics in Tajikistan.

In collaboration with UNDP, the Information Program produced a report analyzing information and communication technologies in Tajikistan. The Foundation increased access to information technology by helping create five regional information centers.

Studies and roundtables sponsored by the Economic and Business Development Program contributed to the drafting of amendments to laws on banking, monopolies, and consumer rights protection. Parliament adopted many of these laws, simplifying the creation and operation of small and medium-sized businesses.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$2,141,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	110,000
CULTURE	98,000
EAST EAST	47,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	69,000
EDUCATION	417,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	18,000
INFORMATION	156,000
LAW	264,000
MEDIA	70,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	96,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	281,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	174,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	38,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	41,000
ADMINISTRATION	262,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$104,859 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Public Health. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Tajikistan totaling \$490,804, principally in Education and Economic Reform; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Turkey

Established in August 2001, the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Turkey (OSIAF–Turkey) devoted its first year of operation to supporting reform by providing financial and technical assistance to existing civil society actors. Unlike other Soros foundations, OSIAF–Turkey acts as more of a liaison office that enhances partnerships with Turkish donors and facilitates collaboration between Turkish civil society and the Soros foundations network. During the year, the Foundation supported social, economic, and EU membership research, human rights initiatives, educational reform, and cooperative efforts among regional NGOs.

The Foundation supported the institutional development of the Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation, which, through a survey of public attitudes, found that Turkish citizens supported many of the reforms necessary for European Union membership.

Other research activities supported by the Foundation included the European Social Survey in Turkey conducted by the Turkish Academy of Sciences and Bogazici University. The cross-cultural survey may help dispel stereotypes of Turkey as culturally alien to Europe.

OSIAF–Turkey also supported research on nonlegal impediments to women’s participation in the public sphere. In Yalova, the Foundation supported the development of a local governance participation model, urban sustainability processes, and the use of information technology in democratization.

The Human Rights Center at Bilgi University, with Foundation support, offered 20 scholarships for graduate-level study of human rights law. The Center also introduced an International Speakers Series to publicize international efforts to advance human rights, and held a competition for three human rights law fellowships at the University of Essex in the United Kingdom.

OSIAF–Turkey, with the History Foundation, the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, and the national Teachers’ Union, supported an effort to review the presentation of civic values and human rights issues in all primary and secondary education textbooks. OSIAF–Turkey continued to support projects with the Mother and Child Education Foundation to develop alternative education services in preschools for underserved groups.

A major education policy initiative, the Education Reform Incubator and Observatory, will act as a clearinghouse for research and reform proposals on education policy, commission pilot projects in support of promising policy initiatives, and share the results from these pilot projects and original research with the Ministry of Education.

With a mandate to facilitate bilateral and regional collaboration, OSIAF–Turkey and the Open Society Foundation–Sofia cosponsored the second year of competitions for joint projects between Bulgarian and Turkish NGOs. A joint committee of board and staff members from both foundations awarded over \$100,000 to 11 projects.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$1,518,000

Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Uzbekistan

Over the last several years, advocates for reform in Uzbekistan have struggled to achieve progressive political and economic changes. In 2002, the government finally made concessions on human rights because of pressure from the international community and the need to maintain Uzbekistan’s newly established strategic partnership with the United States. However, the transition process remains unstable, reforms are far from permanent, and the living standards of many citizens are declining.

Reforms designed to help small and medium-sized businesses came under threat in 2002. In response, the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Uzbekistan (OSIAF–Uzbekistan) organized interdisciplinary seminars for prominent economists, lawyers, sociologists, businessmen, and journalists to stimulate debate over economic policies. Participants concluded, among other things, that small and medium-sized businesses needed to gain the support of candidates for the country’s new bicameral parliament in 2004.

In cooperation with the Tashkent City Collegium of Advocates, the Foundation helped promote a new law to give lawyers greater independence from the state. Bolstered by the Foundation’s support, several lawyers publicly criticized the shortcomings of the existing legal system, bringing attention to possible wrongdoing by the Prosecutor’s Office and calling for more equality between prosecutors and lawyers within the legal system.

In May, the Foundation and UNDP organized a Freedom of the Press Day and helped journalists formulate a strong critique of censorship in Uzbekistan. Three days later, the government fired the state’s head censor, dissolved the censor’s agency, and lifted requirements that forced journalists to obtain government permission before publishing or airing stories. Although these moves alleviated criticism of the government, authorities also implemented new measures increasing their power to prosecute media owners and editors.

A documentary film, *Charwomen*, produced with support from OSI’s Network Women’s Program, was well received in November at a St. Petersburg film festival featuring a dozen films from post-Soviet countries.





Charwomen examines the lives of two women subjected to daily humiliation and abuse.

With support from OSIAF–Uzbekistan, a team of young people from Uzbekistan placed second in debate competitions at the IDEA Youth Forum 2002 in Slovakia, which featured teams from 30 countries. The Foundation promoted respect for human rights among young people by working with OSI’s Network Children and Youth Programs. The Law Program established three legal clinics where law students provided legal services to indigent citizens.

The Foundation’s education efforts achieved increased institutionalization and sustainability in 2002. Most of the existing In-Service Teacher Training Institutes have adopted education programs supported by OSIAF–Uzbekistan to provide retraining and continuing education to teachers and administrators. In June, a regulation issued by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education approved the educational approach of OSI’s Reading and Writing for Critical Thinking program.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$4,172,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	187,000
CULTURE	357,000
EAST EAST	53,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	492,000
EDUCATION	849,000
INFORMATION	387,000
LAW	420,000
MEDIA	103,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	236,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	341,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	264,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	2,000
ADMINISTRATION	480,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$11,318 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Culture and Education. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Uzbekistan totaling \$585,539, principally in Education; these grants are not included above.

REGIONS

South Eastern Europe





The countries of South Eastern Europe were swept up in elections in 2002 with presidential, parliamentary, and municipal polls held throughout the region. In each case, the elections were pronounced free, fair, and in compliance with international standards, an important milestone on the road to stability. At the same time, however, the region struggled with violence that made rebuilding society even more challenging.

The Macedonian parliamentary elections, held in September, represented another step toward implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement, which was signed in late 2001 to end months of ethnic conflict. The parties that made the strongest showing in the elections had endorsed the Framework Agreement's goals of decentralizing the government and resolving ethnic issues.

The tri-presidential elections that took place in October in Bosnia and Herzegovina were the first elections administered by local authorities since the Dayton Peace Agreement was brokered in 1995. The elections, however, proved disappointing. Voter turnout was 10 percent lower than in 2000 and most people turned to nationalist parties at the polls.

Unresolved issues and infighting also dogged Croatia, even though there were no elections in 2002. During a summer of political squabbling, Prime Minister Ivica

Racan resigned and later formed a new coalition government. Elections planned for fall 2003 will show whether the Racan coalition still commands support or will be a casualty of popular impatience with the slow pace of political and economic reforms.

In Albania, the European Parliament brokered an agreement that restored relations between the country's main political parties and resulted in the election of Alfred Moisiu, a retired general, as president. In the fall, the European Union agreed to begin discussions on a Stabilization and Association Agreement with Albania, opening the possibility of eventual Albanian membership. Although the country remains poor, foreign assistance and the efforts of many individual citizens have fueled a construction boom that has led to considerable improvement in Albania's physical infrastructure.

Kosovo's successful municipal elections in October put legitimate structures in place and demonstrated that citizens are looking for candidates who will deliver economic and social stability. An element of this goal is helping foster respect for minorities and making possible the return of displaced Serbs, fewer than 3

percent of whom have come back to their homes. Although UNMIK still controls a number of major ministries in the protectorate, Special Representative Michael Steiner laid the ground for the transfer of key responsibilities to Kosovo's temporary government institutions. The primary issue regarding Kosovo, however, remains the resolution of its status.

Serbia and Montenegro each held separate elections for presidents of their republics but voters showed their lack of interest by failing to turn out for the polls. Yugoslavia formally ceased to exist in February 2003 when the EU pushed through a new state, the Union of Serbia and Montenegro, which began its arduous journey toward a free and stable open society.

The assassination of Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic on March 12, 2003, was a huge shock for Serbia and beyond. It triggered a crackdown on organized crime, which many hope will be followed by real reform of the judiciary and military and a final break with the Milosevic regime. Djindjic's assassination attracted attention from the international community but it remains to be seen whether the government will be able to push

through the reforms charted by the late prime minister.

The Soros foundations are closely following these political developments, as they continue to promote open society and work with governments on initiating and implementing education, judiciary, public administration, and health reforms.

The 10 foundations in South Eastern Europe have begun to work together on developing regional cooperation and tackling major open society issues. At meetings in Ljubljana, Sofia, and Belgrade, the foundations' directors developed a regional agenda of cross-border projects in the areas of anticorruption, culture and communication, education, public health, media, illegal labor migration, and minority issues. As many international donors decrease their involvement in South Eastern Europe, the collaborative efforts of the Soros foundations are a positive sign of the region's ability to address crucial unresolved problems on its own.

The following reports describe the work of the Soros foundations in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, and Serbia. Entries for the foundations in Bulgaria and Romania appear in the Central Europe: EU Accession Countries section.

Open Society Foundation for Albania

In 2002, the Open Society Foundation for Albania (OSFA) worked to strengthen democratic reform and cohesion in institutions ranging from the government to the family. Since its inception, OSFA has aimed to create social cohesion by supporting efforts to resolve conflicts, develop the rule of law, build informal institutions, and create transparent, flexible public institutions.

The Foundation helped increase government accountability by supporting law enforcement, judicial administration, and anticorruption measures. One project, the Taxpayer Education Program, raised public understanding of tax policies, improved relations between tax authorities and businesses, and helped reduce tax evasion. Another project, in cooperation with the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the World Bank, surveyed the public and business community to assess attitudes toward observing laws and regulations. Survey results will inform recommendations for improving existing anticorruption measures and legislation.

Building on the work of OSI's Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative, OSFA and UNDP implemented a large community-based development program in the regions of Fieri, Gjirokastra, and Kukesi. The program develops grassroots capacity to find solutions to local problems such as lack of infrastructure and services and ineffective local governance.

As the transition process continues in Albania, the Foundation has addressed the negative consequences of economic and political change such as increased poverty, diminishing social status for groups of citizens, and

threats to individual rights. In 2002, OSFA education and training programs assisted some of the most excluded and marginalized groups. Two large-scale programs, for example, provided women from several urban areas and young people from Tirana with business start-up and management training as well as assistance in developing business plans for evaluation by credit institutions.

Throughout the year, OSFA helped communities cope with economic and social distress by developing local nongovernmental associations and other organizations. The Foundation initiated an NGO loan program to strengthen civil society organizations and assist them in managing human and material resources effectively. With the loan program's help, NGOs will apply to the Besa Foundation for funding to support their future activities or to secure bridge loans until they receive grant money.

A number of OSFA programs worked to reduce stress on families caused by men migrating for work, women facing unemployment and poverty, and discrimination and violence fueled by traditional attitudes and behavior. One of these family-oriented programs focuses on conflict resolution, with centers in a number of cities and programs in high schools. It seeks to help citizens solve their problems and reconcile conflicting interests without heavy reliance on the courts.

The overall goal of OSFA's involvement with this wide array of issues is to make Albanian society more inclusive, secure, and empowering for all its members. Restoring and building a strong sense of social cohesion is critical to Albania's development and functioning as a modern democracy.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$5,636,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	227,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	7,000
CULTURE	388,000
EAST EAST	54,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	675,000
EDUCATION	542,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	138,000
INFORMATION	503,000
LAW	330,000
MEDIA	120,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	339,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	350,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	229,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	466,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	880,000
ADMINISTRATION	391,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$123,354 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Ethnic Minorities. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Albania totaling \$3,423,272, principally for the Albanian Educational Development Program; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Fund–Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Open Society Fund–Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSF–BH) had a number of achievements in 2002 that signaled progress in the Fund's efforts to develop an open and democratic society. There was growing public awareness throughout the year about the need for education reform, a major priority for the Fund.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and its Pedagogic Institute, OSF–BH is implementing changes at secondary schools in Tuzla that could become a national model for democratizing the education system; improving professional development for educators; establishing quality assurance mechanisms; and instituting curriculum reforms. The Fund also influenced institutional restructuring at the Ministry and the Pedagogic Institute and established a group of education professionals to develop a long-term education strategy, which was approved by the cantonal Parliament in 2002.

OSF–BH addressed the needs of adolescents by helping establish the Youth Information Agency (OIA), Bosnia and Herzegovina's first national youth information and resource NGO. OIA, after critiquing earlier efforts by the international community to reach out to young people, issued its own special report on youth policy development. The report led to the country's first Youth Parliament,

attended by young people, members of Parliament, and representatives from the president's office and the Council of Ministers, and a Resolution on Youth, adopted by the House of Representatives.

Working with Business Innovation Programs, a Norwegian nonprofit foundation, the Fund initiated a three-year Student Entrepreneurship Program in 13 secondary schools. Local businesses participate by providing mentoring and some resources to help the students understand the details and realities of developing a business.

The Fund pursued juvenile justice issues in 2002 by supporting the report *Young People in Conflict with the Law: Juvenile Criminal Justice*. The report provides an overview on juvenile delinquency and current legislation, and recommends alternatives to criminal punishment such as social protection measures and noninstitutional therapies. It was favorably received by judges, prosecutors, and the Ministry of Justice as well as international and regional organizations such as UNICEF, Save the Children UK, the Council of Europe, OSCE, and the American Bar Association.

The Fund's Local Governance Program continued to help selected municipal administrations provide client-oriented services based on modern quality-management standards and public-private partnerships. A consortium of local consulting agencies was established to develop a replicable model and disseminate best practices from these good governance partnerships.

Romani organizations grew in 2002 as OSF–BH entered the second year of its long-term project to empower Romani communities. With the Fund's support, Romani NGOs carried out 14 projects addressing important community issues. One of the most effective projects, organized by the Young Roma Initiative, provided 26 Romani teenagers with special courses that enabled them to earn official certificates of completion for four years of elementary school.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$4,969,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	208,000
CULTURE	62,000
EAST EAST	31,000
EDUCATION	771,000
INFORMATION	1,000
LAW	400,000
MEDIA	487,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,009,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	72,000
ROMA	165,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	164,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	1,147,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	2,000
ADMINISTRATION	450,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$132,591 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Youth Programs and Media. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Bosnia and Herzegovina totaling \$494,119, principally in Media, Education, and Economic Reform.

Open Society Institute–Croatia

In 2002, OSI–Croatia celebrated its 10th anniversary of fostering open society in a nascent democracy that has endured war and authoritarian rule for much of that time. The foundation moved forward by focusing on two challenges that now face Croatia: implementing long delayed democratic reforms and protecting the rights of marginalized groups.

The foundation's priorities for reform are education, small business development, public health, and public administration—areas important to Croatia as well as to other countries in the region. In the area of education reform, OSI–Croatia joined with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology to fund the Center for Education Research and Development (CERD). CERD is working on four important reform projects related to curriculum, teacher training, external assessment and evaluation, and the structure and duration of compulsory education.

To aid in the development of small and medium-sized businesses, OSI–Croatia launched several policy research projects with government and donor partners in the Center for the Political Development of Small Enterprises (CEPOR). CEPOR works with governmental organizations, local centers for entrepreneurship, and Croatian and foreign universities to establish policies to accelerate the growth of small businesses.

Together with the Ministry of Health, OSI–Croatia supported two policy and capacity building projects in the public health sector. The first involved the development of curriculum and resources for the Andrija Stampar School of Public Health, which offers programs in public health education, training, and policy analysis. The second project focused on educating and aiding health care staff in the detection and treatment of tuberculosis.

In 2002, the Croatian Law Center, with the support of the foundation's Decentralization of Public Administration Project, explored the possibility of implementing new policies to make public administration more effective.

Empowering marginalized groups such as the Roma, women, and young people was another priority for OSI–Croatia. The foundation addressed the lack of formal education in the Romani population by helping Romani and non-Romani NGOs establish preschools and provide additional educational support for Romani students. OSI–Croatia contributed to the proposed National Strategy for Roma and, with the Ministry of Education, started to develop a comprehensive pilot project on Romani access to quality education.

The Youth Program worked with groups such as ZUM, Coalition of Youth–Split, Croatian Debate Society, UKRIK, Youth Democratic Initiative, Volunteers' Center, Association of Roma Youth, and Youth Peace Group Dunav to advocate for greater inclusion of youth in political, social, and economic programs and policies.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$4,624,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	196,000
CULTURE	469,000
EAST EAST	85,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	875,000
EDUCATION	454,000
INFORMATION	332,000
LAW	130,000
MEDIA	136,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	650,000
ROMA	81,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	401,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	277,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	72,000
ADMINISTRATION	466,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$219,211 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Culture and Information. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Croatia totaling \$913,043, principally in Education, Public Health, and Economic Reform; these grants are not included above.

Kosova Foundation for Open Society

In 2002, the Kosova Foundation for Open Society (KFOS) strengthened Kosovo's government institutions as public interest in democratic politics and developing open society continued to grow.

Parliamentary assembly elections in 2001 demonstrated the electorate's ability to choose its representatives through a democratic process. Yet Kosovo still relies on UN administration as the government ministries created in 2001 struggle with management issues and try to implement reforms with limited funds and capacity. In an effort to improve the situation, the Foundation initiated several capacity building programs in public administration and local government.

In cooperation with the United Nations Development Program, KFOS established the Kosovo Institute for Public Administration to train civil servants in developing and handling legislation, administrative procedures, and the management of human resources, public finances, and information. Another joint initiative between KFOS and UNDP introduced a pilot project for municipal administrations to increase Intranet and Internet services to improve transparency and public services.

Despite visible success in rebuilding destroyed schools, Kosovo's education system faces significant challenges. Education reforms have slowed for a number of reasons, including the failure to mobilize domestic forces for change, and teachers remain deeply dissatisfied with low salaries.

The Foundation transferred two of its education programs, Step by Step and HESP, to the Kosova Education Center (KEC), a local NGO established by the Foundation in 2000. KEC also implemented Foundation education programs such as Reading and Writing for Critical Thinking (RWCT), School Management, and Community Schools. RWCT, which reached 1,200 teachers in 2002, received significant support from UNICEF and the Canadian government. The School Management Program provided training for school administrators while the Community Schools Project supported four community centers in rural areas. As part of the Didactic Center Project, jointly funded by KFOS, the government of Switzerland, and KulturKontakt-Austria, KEC established a

fifth teacher resource center in Kosovo. Local education authorities will take over the centers at the end of 2003.

More than 150 participants representing all of Kosovo's ethnic communities attended the "Integration of Ethnic Minorities in Kosovo" conference organized by KFOS in December. The event produced recommendations on making minority integration a cornerstone of democratic society in Kosovo. KFOS also granted scholarships to Romani university and high school students. The Swiss Agency DEZA, working through FID, a local KFOS-supported NGO, established eight classes based on KFOS education models for Romani students in two municipalities. The International Rescue Committee established 15 similar classes in three other municipalities.

To improve the situation of women, KFOS supported NGOs such as Safe House and the Network of Women, which worked to prevent violence against women and increase the role of women in politics. In 2002, KFOS, in partnership with UNICEF, completed a girls' literacy program, which benefited more than 3,500 girls, and prepared to turn the program over to the Ministry of Education where it will continue with World Bank funding.

KFOS supported arts and culture by helping cultural managers attend professional development trainings and visit arts institutions outside Kosovo. The Foundation worked with donors like KulturKontakt and Olaf Palme International on many of its culture initiatives.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$2,542,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	5,000
CULTURE	159,000
EAST EAST	33,000
EDUCATION	804,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	68,000
GRANTS	4,000
INFORMATION	116,000
LAW	145,000
MEDIA	44,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	346,000
ROMA	53,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	294,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	240,000
ADMINISTRATION	231,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$252,274 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Women's Programs, Youth Programs, and Culture. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Kosovo totaling \$927,334, principally in Media; these grants are not included above.

Foundation Open Society Institute–Macedonia

Helping civil society organizations address Macedonia’s unstable political situation and failing economy and countering government interference with national elections were major priorities for the Foundation Open Society Institute–Macedonia (FOSIM) in 2002.

The September parliamentary elections were a key point in the Ohrid Framework Agreement that ended fighting between Albanian rebels and the Macedonian government in 2001. Yet the ruling government, determined to maintain power in 2002, used its dominance of the media to discourage voter turnout and undermine the elections.

In partnership with the Center for Democracy and Reconciliation in Southeast Europe, FOSIM responded by coordinating and supporting initiatives such as the “Peace, Stability, Elections” survey in March. The survey indicated that there would be an 80 percent voter turnout if Macedonians thought the elections would be democratic and peaceful. Yet the vast majority did not believe that the government, largely due to corruption and involvement in organized crime, wanted or was capable of organizing peaceful, fraud-free elections.

Enough is Enough, a coalition of 111 NGOs initiated and funded by FOSIM, followed up the survey by developing a platform to ensure free and democratic elections and to fight corruption, which it presented at an FOSIM-organized conference in June. The conference received media coverage and attention from civil society groups, international organizations, and the prime minister. FOSIM also funded “Power is with the People,” a campaign to educate and motivate citizens for the elections developed by a group of civil sector activists, NGO leaders, intellectuals, journalists, and business people. The Foundation countered government manipulation of economic data by organizing four economic forums to analyze government findings and compare them to independent assessments of Macedonia’s economy.

At the same time, FOSIM, with cofunding from the British Embassy in Skopje, began two projects aimed at further democratic development. The School for Democracy project formed a core group of 100 civil educa-

tors who designed and produced 700,000 copies of Democracy Notebooks in all the languages spoken in Macedonia.

The “Power is with the People” campaign responded to government efforts to intimidate NGO activists by opening the NGO Information Center, funded by FOSIM and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The Center helped NGOs organize dozens of press conferences, promotions, and debates. A weekly supplement in one of Skopje’s daily newspapers with a circulation of 30,000 presented interviews with state officials and opinion makers, and provided readers with information about the elections and NGO activities.

These and other efforts by Macedonia’s evolving civil society helped achieve 74 percent voter turnout for the September 15 parliamentary elections. The participation rate exceeded all projections and was substantially higher than election turnouts in neighboring countries during the year. The newly elected government declared that it was eager to pursue partnerships with civil society.

FOSIM also worked with international donors on a major education initiative. USAID awarded FOSIM more than \$1.4 million to implement the three-year Creative Teaching and Learning project. Its main goal is to develop comprehensive school reform models, which promote creative and critical thinking, and involve students in curricular and extracurricular activities in 18 high schools and 45 primary schools in Macedonia.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$7,181,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	969,000
CULTURE	840,000
EAST EAST	82,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	225,000
EDUCATION	1,071,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	69,000
INFORMATION	402,000
LAW	625,000
MEDIA	550,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	289,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	421,000
ROMA	435,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	258,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	321,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	83,000
ADMINISTRATION	541,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$1,650,408 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Civil Society, Culture, Information, Law and Media. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Macedonia, totaling \$2,204,165, principally in Education; these grants are not included above.





Serbia | George Georgiou

AFTER THE FALL

ABOVE: Romani neighborhood in Nis.
RIGHT: Auto plant inspector in Kraljero. FACING PAGE: Turkish bath in Novi Pazar; war veteran in a Belgrade suburb; and Milosevic trial broadcast on restaurant television.
PAGE 46: Tire factory in Pirot.



Soros Foundation–Moldova

Frequent protests and confrontations between opposition groups and the country's communist government marked the year for Moldova. Since gaining a parliamentary majority and the presidency in 2001, Moldova's Communist Party has consolidated power and pursued policies that threaten media independence, freedom of speech, judicial independence, and the autonomy of local governments. The Soros Foundation–Moldova (SFM) met these challenges by increasing support for information programs, mass media, and the protection of human rights.

The Information Program continued to extend access to information, especially in rural areas, by helping develop information centers that provided 60 communities with access to subscription publications, the Internet, computer technology, and electronic information about governance and legislation. The Program helped establish five community information and documentation centers at regional public libraries, and awarded grants to 45 rural public libraries to develop their collections. Innovative initiatives addressed the informational needs of disadvantaged users by providing libraries with audiotapes, CDs, and Braille publications as well as organizing distribution programs between libraries and prisoners.

The Foundation encouraged the diversification of information resources by selecting 10 proposals to develop Internet access in rural areas and provide technology training for students, teachers, small-business people, lawyers, administrators, and the general public.

In the face of increased government efforts to control the media, the Media Program worked to strengthen independent media to provide diverse and reliable information about politics and society. The Program awarded 13 grants of up to \$5,000 each to local press and electronic media institutions to purchase paper and equipment, gain access to the Internet, and subscribe to newswire services. The Foundation worked with the Independent Journalism Center, the Association of Independent Press, the Press Freedom Committee, and the Union of Journalists of Moldova to organize workshops, study visits, investigative journalism assignments, advocacy campaigns, and the publication of professional materials.

These groups also monitored the media and violations of the right to information through studies, surveys, newsletters, and news conferences.

The Foundation addressed ethnic tensions by launching the Tolerance and Social Integration Program in 2002. The Program will work to improve relations between Moldova's ethnic Romanian majority and its Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Gagauz, Romani, and other minority groups. Among the Program's partners in promoting multiculturalism, mutual respect, and constructive conflict resolution techniques are the Pro Didactica Educational Center, the Independent Journalism Center, the Youth Development Center, and the CONTACT Center.

In response to the challenging political and economic situation, SFM strengthened partnerships with other donors and organizations that share its open society values. The Foundation signed a memorandum of understanding with UNDP and provided joint funding to harm reduction and legal policy projects. The AIDS Foundation East-West, Kiev, also partnered with SFM to fund harm reduction activities, and USAID and the East West Management Institute continued to work with the Foundation on the Private Farmers Assistance Program.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$5,066,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	399,000
CULTURE	266,000
EAST EAST	128,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	775,000
EDUCATION	784,000
INFORMATION	423,000
LAW	400,000
MEDIA	182,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	453,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	527,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	165,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	220,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	42,000
ADMINISTRATION	303,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$331,535 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Economic Reform and Information. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Moldova totaling \$327,696, principally in Education, Economic Reform, and Law; these grants are not included above.

Foundation Open Society Institute–Representative Office Montenegro

In March 2002, the Open Society Institute–Montenegro closed, and a month later the Foundation Open Society Institute–Representative Office Montenegro (FOSI–ROM) opened with a new executive director and board of directors. By the fall of the year, the Foundation had finished its staff and programmatic reorganization and set new priorities that focused on reforming education, the judiciary, and public and local administration, with smaller programs on the Roma and women.

In education, which had also been an important OSI–Montenegro activity, FOSI–ROM contributed to new legislation, approved by the government in July 2002, that mandates decentralization and the creation of new independent institutions. The Foundation supported the preparation of documents defining the principles and goals of curriculum reform and helped establish a structure for curricular change. The Foundation also worked with textbook authors and publishers to meet the need for new books in the near future.

In the area of legal reform, the Foundation made plans to strengthen judicial institutions, fight corruption, and increase cooperation between NGOs and the state. The Judicial Training Center and Law Faculty provided trainings and publications to enhance professional capacity in the judicial system. By sponsoring activities between the Governmental Agency for Anticorruption and local organizations like the Montenegro Media Institute and the Center for Transition, FOSI–ROM encouraged investigative journalism about key governance and corruption problems and ways civil society can address these issues.

To help the government prepare an ombudsman law, the Foundation, in cooperation with OSCE, supported a study visit for Montenegrin members of Parliament to the Spanish Ombudsman Institution. The visit provided parliamentarians with a firsthand understanding of an ombudsman’s purpose and how it can work with Parliament. Two workshops, held in cooperation with local NGOs, gave Montenegrin journalists techniques for reporting human rights violations and a better

understanding of an ombudsman’s mandate and characteristics.

Several Foundation programs focused on improving preschool and primary school education for the Roma and increasing Romani family involvement with the school system. The Foundation granted scholarships to 15 Romani high school students, one of whom became the first Romani student enrolled at a Montenegrin university. FOSI–ROM also supported “Roma Speak,” a radio program addressing critical issues for Roma such as political participation and equal education.

The Women’s Program helped prevent violence against women by developing the SOS Hotline for Women and the Children Victims of Violence projects. With Foundation funding, Anima in Kotor created an academic program to address the lack of women’s studies at the University of Montenegro. FOSI–ROM also supported the Women’s Information and Documentation Center in collaboration with the Network Women’s Program, a legislation reform project with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), and the global campaign, 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$1,207,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	3,000
CULTURE	51,000
EAST EAST	16,000
EDUCATION	466,000
INFORMATION	33,000
LAW	123,000
MEDIA	80,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	9,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	2,000
ROMA	86,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	56,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	101,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	1,000
ADMINISTRATION	180,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$50,478, funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Culture and Youth Programs. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Montenegro totaling \$159,029, principally in Education and Media; these grants are not included.



Fund for an Open Society–Serbia

In 2002, the process of creating the new state of Serbia and Montenegro neared completion. The slow pace of change during the year, however, hampered political stability in Serbia and delayed both domestic reforms and the country's entry into the Council of Europe and other European structures. Despite the slower pace, the government did take significant steps to reform education and the judiciary, reduce poverty, and improve public health. And it worked with other South Eastern European countries in pursuing economic reform and strengthening anticorruption laws.

The Fund supported education reform in a variety of ways, from changes in the curriculum to proposals for alternative programs to the establishment of a national education strategy for Romani children. The Fund helped organize a series of public education debates that involved more than 30,000 teachers, parents, and community members and brought greater transparency to the education reform process. During the year, the Fund also supported textbook development, advocated legislation to improve higher education, and worked with the World Bank to establish independent education monitoring and evaluation organizations to ensure quality education at all levels.

To promote judicial reform, the Fund actively participated in the work of the Council for the Reform of the Judiciary, which consists of representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the legal community, the nongovernmental sector, and international donors. The Council presented a general strategy for judicial reform that emphasized rule of law, justice and equality before the law, access to justice for all, and the protection of rights. The strategy also addressed the need to increase capacity to cope with crime, including organized crime, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and to align the judicial system with international standards.

In cooperation with UNDP's Capacity Building Fund, the Fund initiated reforms in the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the government of the autonomous province of Vojvodina. To promote reconciliation and cooperation, the Facing the Past Program

conducted truth and accountability activities in Serbia and, with partner organizations, in other countries of the former Yugoslavia.

The Fund worked with Serbia's Romani community to help government agencies and NGOs improve education, health care, and social services for the Roma. In partnership with other Soros foundations in South Eastern Europe, the Fund addressed the problems of Romani asylum-seekers returned from Western Europe.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$5,268,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	183,000
CULTURE	335,000
EAST EAST	125,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	(2,000)
EDUCATION	1,387,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	188,000
INFORMATION	140,000
LAW	394,000
MEDIA	764,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	480,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	11,000
ROMA	172,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	304,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	230,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	94,000
ADMINISTRATION	463,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$643,167 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Media. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Serbia totaling \$1,849,852, principally in Education and Media; these grants are not included above.



Central Europe: EU Accession Countries



Eight out of the 10 countries in Central and Eastern Europe received official invitations to join the European Union at the end of 2002. The Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia are less than two years away from membership. The remaining two, Bulgaria and Romania, must still earn an invitation and will not join until after 2007.

The lure of EU membership has driven political decision making in all 10 countries over the past few years—with profound and positive consequences for open society. Among other things, the accession process has contributed to the advancement of human rights, liberalized economic policies, and increased government accountability. It has also helped to invigorate civil society.

In 2002, all 10 countries worked to bring their political, economic, and social policies and practices into line with EU standards. Soros foundations promoted these reforms by offering policy advice, training civil servants, and funding the participation of civic groups in national and local public affairs. In preparation for national referendums on the EU in 2003, the foundation in Estonia, for example, funded efforts to educate the public about the EU and train NGOs in applying for and managing EU

funds. In Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and elsewhere, the foundations supported voter turnout campaigns underlining the importance of elections to continuing reform and democratization.

To assist Bulgaria in its progress toward EU membership, the foundation in Sofia expanded its regional activities by collaborating with other Soros foundations in South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Turkey. These regional meetings planned joint projects on international aid, trafficking in human beings, governing multiethnic communities, and education, culture, and refugee policies. In Romania, foundation programs and grantees increased public awareness of EU accession issues and, with EU funding, attempted to improve conditions in employment, rural education, public health, and other areas of concern.

Joining the European Union is not a panacea for open society deficits in these countries. Bedrock issues like minority rights, corruption, and the free movement of people continue to plague

accession countries as well as member states. Reports on minority protection and corruption, released by OSI's EU Accession Monitoring Program in 2002, called public attention to the failure of many member states to live up to the standards required of candidates for membership. Soros foundations are committed to making sure that EU criteria, adopted during the accession process, are actually put into practice once membership is achieved.

OSI will continue to support the region's foundations, though at a reduced level. Each foundation is developing a different strategy for addressing the needs of its country while broadening its funding base.

In the Czech Republic, the Open Society Fund–Prague has built an endowment from a

number of different funding sources and will continue to operate as a small grant-giving foundation with a particular interest in strengthening civic groups and increasing public participation. In Slovakia, the Open Society Fund–Bratislava will become a civic institute providing an array of services, including funding support, training, and coalition building in the NGO community.

The EU accession process has strengthened open society, and so will EU membership—as long as the Soros foundations and other civil organizations remain vigilant and proactive in pursuing reforms.

The following reports describe the work of OSI's EU Accession Monitoring Program and the Soros foundations in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia.

EU Accession Monitoring Program

In two provocative reports published in the fall of 2002, the European Union Accession Monitoring Program (EUMAP) stimulated public debate about minority protection laws and policies and anticorruption efforts in candidate countries as well as in the EU as a whole. According to the reports, the EU itself must redouble its efforts to guarantee minority protection and eliminate corruption within its borders, lest its newest members find that they are held to lower standards than they were as candidates.

EUMAP has supported independent monitoring of the accession process as essential to responsible and sustainable EU enlargement. In addition to minority protection and corruption, EUMAP in 2002 issued a report on judicial capacity and supported the publication by the Network Women's Program of reports on equal opportunities for women and men (see page 103).

The reports received extensive media coverage and provoked responses from many EU officials and government leaders. They also provided crucial input to the European Commission for its ongoing evaluation of candidate states' progress toward admission.

Minority Protection

With the EU providing encouragement and financial support, candidate state governments have made visible policy efforts to demonstrate that minorities not only are protected against discrimination but also enjoy the right to preserve and cultivate their unique identities. Unfortunately, as the EUMAP report reveals, in the absence of broad-based political and public support, these policies have frequently proven more visible than effective.

Vulnerable minorities, such as the Roma, may not be able to expect further progress once candidate countries become full members since member states are not subjected to intense scrutiny from EU bodies in this area. The situation of Roma in Germany and Spain is dishearteningly similar to the situation in candidate states, and Muslims also face disadvantages that EU institutions have yet to address. EUMAP's report concludes that the EU's own minority protection framework is in need of review and reinforcement, and makes a number of policy recommendations toward this end.

Corruption and Anticorruption Policy

The EUMAP report confirms many of the European Union's worries about corruption in candidate states. The report goes further in highlighting problems the European Commission has largely neglected, notably "capture" of the process of lawmaking by private interests. Moreover, these problems will not be remedied before accession.

Member states also have corruption problems, with Greece and Italy, for example, ranked in perception surveys as slightly more corrupt than the least corrupt candidate states (Estonia and Slovenia). The report concludes that the EU urgently needs to beef up its corruption monitoring mechanisms and establish anticorruption standards across the Union both to deal with existing corruption problems and in anticipation of the admission of new members.

Judicial Capacity

Though judiciaries across the region have already been granted a large measure of independence, EUMAP's report

on judicial capacity demonstrates the need to balance independence with accountability. To guarantee competent and efficient adjudication, further efforts are necessary to ensure that judges are prepared and judicial institutions are well developed and properly supported.

EUMAP reports are available on EUMAP's website: www.eumap.org. The website also features news coverage of EUMAP reports and issues as well as original articles on current human rights and rule of law issues in Europe.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$1,089,000

Open Society Foundation–Sofia (Bulgaria)

Located in a region of overlapping cultures and political systems, the Open Society Foundation–Sofia (OSF–Sofia) recognizes the importance of developing global civil society in Bulgaria and the region.

In 2002, OSF–Sofia expanded its international activities by joining several regional networks established by the Soros foundations network and other organizations to increase the exchange of experience and expertise among European Union accession countries and countries in South Eastern Europe. The Foundation and the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation–Turkey started a Civic Partnership for Regional Stability that provided over \$100,000 to nine Bulgarian and Turkish NGOs pursuing joint projects.

The Foundation organized a meeting in Istanbul of Soros foundations executive directors from the Black Sea and Caucasus regions and a meeting of Soros South Eastern European foundations in Sofia. These regional meetings initiated multilateral planning for future projects focusing on international aid, trafficking in human beings, governing multiethnic communities, and education, culture, and refugee policies.

Working with several government ministries, OSF–Sofia supported negotiations between the Bulgarian government and the European Union by providing technical assistance in drafting laws for the accession process. The Foundation also implemented a training

project that prepared 47 public servants from five ministries to administer EU pre-accession funds.

To improve state-guaranteed access to justice, the Legal Program supported a Legal Aid pilot project to ensure better legal representation than is provided by private attorneys paid from scarce court funds. A number of OSF–Sofia grantees continued to provide free legal aid for refugees, migrants, and Roma. OSF–Sofia helped lead a coalition of NGOs and experts in informing and mobilizing public opinion against anti-Semitic and xenophobic incidents. The Foundation organized a national debate on constitutional amendments; participants included President Georgi Parvanov, academics, and members of Parliament and the judiciary.

The Local Government Reform Program supported the training of civil servants to increase their understanding of different ethnic and religious communities and improve their ability to manage social conflict and build trust between local government and diverse constituents.

The Roma Program focused on building the effectiveness and sustainability of Romani Community Centers. The Program granted more than 60 scholarships to Romani students at higher education institutions in Bulgaria and 50 scholarships to Romani high-school students. The Roma Program and the Civil Society Program organized a grant competition for Romani and non-Romani NGOs to develop printed and electronic media products addressing ethnic minority issues.

The Women's Program worked to curb domestic violence and achieve equal participation for men and women in social, economic, and political life. The Program supported local organizations that provided shelter, support, and advocacy for victims of domestic violence. It also helped draft and promote discussion of new antidiscrimination legislation. Support also went to "Let Me Tell You About a Romani Woman," the country's first essay competition exploring Romani women's issues.

The Public Health Program addressed public health care issues such as palliative care, harm reduction, and the situation of the mentally disabled. A national roundtable on palliative care resulted in regular consultations between government officials and NGOs about new legis-

lation. The Foundation obtained state funding for needle exchange projects as part of the government’s efforts against HIV/AIDS.

In education, OSF–Sofia continued to promote education reform by working with the World Bank Education Modernization Project to help assess the progress of government ministries toward meeting World Bank goals for decentralization and restructuring.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$6,805,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	1,104,000
CULTURE	592,000
EAST EAST	50,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	906,000
EDUCATION	694,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	120,000
INFORMATION	131,000
LAW	862,000
MEDIA	63,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	620,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	492,000
ROMA	316,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	106,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	166,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	35,000
ADMINISTRATION	547,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$166,413 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Ethnic Minorities and Civil Society. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Bulgaria totaling \$2,013,571, principally in Information, Education, and Media; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Fund–Prague (Czech Republic)

The official invitation to join the European Union compelled the Czech Republic to bring its legal and economic systems in line with EU standards. Although the adoption of these standards represents formal harmonization, civil society groups face substantial challenges in getting many of the standards accepted by the public and implemented by the government. In 2002, the Open Society Fund–Prague (OSF–Prague) addressed problematic issues raised by EU accession, particularly in areas such as the rule of law and corruption, civil society development, immigration and ethnic integration, human rights, and public health.

In cooperation with the local branch of Transparency International and other NGOs, OSF–Prague implemented anticorruption programs focusing on conflicts of interest

within public administration, public procurement, and financing for political parties. The Fund analyzed existing conflict of interest laws and studied legislation from other countries to recommend reforms. An investigative journalism program, initiated with the Ferdinand Peroutka Fund, organized seminars and provided grants to journalists seeking to expose corruption at the local and national levels.

The Fund continued to support NGOs engaged in activities to increase public participation in decision-making processes. The Ecological Law Service, a leading advocacy NGO, informed NGOs and the public about efforts by the state to pass legislation that threatened to reduce rights.

Two policy institutes, Europeum and the Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA), partnered with the Fund to focus on higher education and pension reform. Another new partnership, with the Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe, will help the Fund in its efforts to assist local NGOs applying for EU funds.

Over the past decade, the Czech Republic has become a destination country for immigrants seeking employment and opportunities for a better life. Foreign workers—officially numbering 300,000, unofficially much higher—are often subject to xenophobic attitudes and to unfair, even illegal, treatment by authorities and employers. In 2002, OSF–Prague cooperated with three local NGOs to initiate a multiyear labor migration program to improve the situation of immigrants in Czech society.

A number of new Romani initiatives addressed ethnic tolerance and integration. A project with the People in Need Association offers assistance to 30 socially excluded Romani communities suffering from high unemployment and low education levels. People in Need is training and supervising social workers to go into these areas and build cooperation between government and the communities. The Fund also provided emergency assistance to Romani communities affected by floods in August, and successfully transferred financing for its Romani scholarship program to the government’s Committee for Roma Issues.

Working with several NGOs concerned with public health reform, the Fund developed programs to promote

systemic and legislative changes in palliative care and the rights of the mentally disabled. The programs for the mentally disabled will address involuntary admission and guardianship issues as well as the system's dismissive approach toward patients.

In 2002, OSF–Prague celebrated its 10th anniversary as an independent Czech foundation. The Czech government's Foundation Investment Fund recognized the importance of OSF–Prague's work by contributing approximately \$700,000 to its endowment.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$3,820,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	539,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	94,000
CULTURE	251,000
EAST EAST	117,000
EDUCATION	380,000
INFORMATION	199,000
LAW	368,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	311,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	158,000
ROMA	640,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	119,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	192,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	308,000
ADMINISTRATION	144,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$143,192, funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Civil Society, Education, and Youth Programs. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in the Czech Republic totaling \$238,638, principally in Roma and Media; these grants are not included above.

Open Estonia Foundation

For Estonia, the next step toward EU membership is a national referendum scheduled for September 2003. According to recent polls, Estonians are increasingly positive about joining the EU, with approximately 57 percent in favor and 36 percent opposed. Estonians who remain opposed still perceive the EU as a threat to their national identity and sovereignty.

Providing information about the EU so the public can make informed decisions about membership continued to be a priority for the Open Estonia Foundation (OEF) in 2002. OEF support for NGOs and civil society groups can strengthen their role in preparing the country for EU membership while also helping them acquire the knowledge and skills to become successful managers of EU funds and participants in EU decision making.

Public debates supported by OEF at Tartu University focused on issues such as national identity, Estonia's constitution in the context of EU accession, and the future of the European Union itself. OEF established a Civil Society Contact Group for the Convention on the Future of the EU, with a membership of more than 50 NGOs. The Group's mandate is to inform NGOs about EU developments, to analyze the government's position, and to help NGOs shape their own positions and proposals as they join the debate. In a series of meetings, the Group helped government officials develop ideas for a government position paper on future policy toward the EU.

The Foundation also prepared NGOs for EU membership by holding training sessions that gave NGOs information and tools to apply for EU structural funds and other financing opportunities. The program helped participants understand EU institutions and how NGOs will function within the EU, and provided training in project management and creating contacts with European partner institutions.

OEF worked with the Estonian government's EU Information Secretariat for a second year to hold a competition for NGOs and civil society organizations to propose information projects. Thirty-four projects received funding through the competition. One initiative stressed the importance of bringing the EU closer to people through a public outreach campaign using radio broadcasts, publications, and public debates to get citizens more involved with EU issues.

The Foundation participated in OSI initiatives such as the East East Program, the Network Women's Program, the Network Public Health Program, and the EU Accession Monitoring Program. OEF also continued to work with the Baltic-American Partnership Program (BAPP) on developing open society and strengthening citizen participation in local and national governance.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$1,553,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	901,000
CULTURE	11,000
EAST EAST	113,000
EDUCATION	30,000
INFORMATION	9,000
LAW	52,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	199,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	73,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	8,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	48,000
ADMINISTRATION	110,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$709,178 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Civil Society. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Estonia totaling \$349,582, principally in Culture and Education; these grants are not included above.

Soros Foundation–Hungary

Over the last four years, the Soros Foundation–Hungary (SFH) has supported efforts to counteract the government’s attempts to consolidate its power and reduce democracy. In 2002, the Foundation gave priority to getting citizens interested in elections and renewing their involvement in public affairs and democratic politics.

SFH introduced the How to Be a Citizen program before the April general elections. In an effort to strengthen democracy by increasing voter turnout, the program provided grants to support projects such as “Exercise Your Rights–Vote!” which presented positive images of minority groups such as the Roma, gays, and the disabled for the first time in a Hungarian poster campaign. The Foundation also initiated a public service media program to revive diverse reporting on the elections and cultural programing in response to the government’s discontinuation of several popular and acclaimed public affairs programs.

To further the development of Hungarian civil society, the Foundation continued to provide support for NGOs, in particular those working on governance issues and assisting marginalized groups such as the Roma. The Foundation was the country’s only grantmaker to support human and civil rights advocacy training courses for volunteers and activists. SFH also continued to help bring discrimination test cases to trial; 2002 saw the successful completion of a number of employment discrimination cases.

SFH took steps to prepare Hungarian civil society organizations for managing the funds that will become available when Hungary joins the European Union in 2004. The Foundation supported training programs in EU terminology and grant-giving systems. Its EU Information and Grant Advice Program (www.cipp.hu) provided Hungarian NGOs with effective partner searches, grants networks, and information sources.

In 2002, SFH continued to support the activities of the Soros Nonprofit Resource Center, which promotes nonprofit organizations in and around Budapest. In addition to information and advice, the Center provides NGOs with access to office equipment, the Internet, and, through the Business Basics Foundation, introduces NGOs to loan opportunities so that organizations can enhance their viability and secure their operations.

After the April elections, the newly elected government adopted OSF’s Community Health Planning program, the Romani Joint Teacher-Student Grant program, and the Self-Developing Romani Schools program as components of national health care and education policy. The health and education ministries described the programs as a positive example of how a private foundation could contribute to the development of new national policies.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$5,217,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	1,251,000
CULTURE	1,060,000
EAST EAST	102,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	173,000
EDUCATION	349,000
INFORMATION	107,000
LAW	416,000
MEDIA	11,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	368,000
ROMA	571,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	72,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	9,000
ADMINISTRATION	728,000

Note: Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Hungary totaling \$1,558,561, principally in Education, Media, and Roma; these grants are not included above.





Prague,
Czech Republic

Soros Foundation–Latvia

Invitations to join the European Union and NATO in 2002 symbolized the progress Latvia has made in its political and economic transition. Yet many unresolved issues continued to occupy the Soros Foundation–Latvia (SFL) as it completed its 10th year of promoting open society. The Foundation’s priorities included strengthening democratic institutions and practices, supporting policy fellows, assessing bilingual education, and improving government administration and criminal justice.

The Foundation helped policymakers analyze how to increase civil society’s participation in Latvian and European politics by holding its third Annual Public Policy Forum in June. Participants from over 400 NGOs and government agencies produced recommendations to strengthen the role of NGOs in EU policymaking through broad-based international coalitions similar to those developed by Latvia’s successful environmental NGOs. The Foundation also supported the NGO Center in achieving representation at weekly executive branch meetings, which allows organizations such as the Latvian Pensioners’ Federation and the Education Center for Family and Schools to identify problems in draft legislation early on in the process.

In cooperation with the local Transparency International chapter, SFL continued to pursue campaign finance reform by monitoring parliamentary elections. The monitoring process compared advertising expenditures with financial statements from political parties and the media, and examined media coverage for undisclosed advertising and article content paid for by political parties. These activities helped increase voter engagement in financial disclosure issues and the quality and objectivity of media coverage. The Foundation also helped introduce new legislation limiting individual campaign donations and requiring comprehensive, timely campaign finance reports from political parties. SFL is collaborating with other countries in the region and with Transparency International–Argentina to produce a handbook on campaign finance monitoring for transition countries.

Policy fellows supported by the Foundation worked on EU integration, corruption in public procurement and licensing processes, NGO participation at the state and

local levels, and improving the judiciary’s capacity to apply international human rights conventions. One policy fellow’s work helped foster debate among prominent jurists about applying rulings from the European Court of Human Rights to freedom of expression issues in Latvia. SFL-sponsored seminars prompted breakthroughs in Latvia’s legal traditions by opening up judgments to public criticism and academic debate.

Working with the *Journal of Intercultural Education*, the Foundation supported an international evaluation of bilingual education programs. The evaluation, presented in a special issue of the *Journal* titled “Bilingual Education: The Case of Latvia from a Comparative Perspective,” found bilingual education being implemented extremely unevenly, with some schools excelling while others struggled.

SFL’s criminal justice advocacy helped prompt the Ministry of Justice to make probation its top policy and budget priority for 2003. This achievement capped years of Foundation efforts to raise awareness, build capacity, and pass legislation for alternatives to incarceration such as probation and community service. In 2002, SFL hosted study visits for practitioners, parliamentarians, and NGOs from Moldova, Mongolia, Romania, and Russia interested in implementing similar reforms in their countries.

Working with the Baltic-American Partnership Program, SFL promoted domestic philanthropy by helping establish two community foundations based on member financing and civic improvement projects.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$3,807,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	617,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	56,000
CULTURE	131,000
EAST EAST	77,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	40,000
EDUCATION	953,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	48,000
INFORMATION	40,000
LAW	831,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	319,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	279,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	24,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	8,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	70,000
ADMINISTRATION	314,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$696,134 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Civil Society and Public Health.

Open Society Fund–Lithuania

In 2002, the Open Society Fund–Lithuania (OSFL) worked with NGOs to promote community understanding about the impact of reform and EU accession on civil society, public administration, education, and law. The Fund also worked to increase public awareness of the challenges and responsibilities that come with political and economic reform.

“Scenarios for the Future of Lithuania: 2010–2020,” a competition organized by OSFL and supported by the president of Lithuania, invited citizens to submit their ideas about how political, economic, and social issues could be reconsidered and addressed more effectively. The five best scenarios were published and presented on the Internet and at a special presidential conference attended by academics, politicians, journalists, business people, and representatives from NGOs and foreign embassies. The winning scenarios emphasized the need for developing the country’s administrative capacity as it democratizes and becomes an EU member. Several political parties used economic data from the scenarios during local municipal elections.

The Fund continued to work with the Baltic-American Partnership Program to create a vital and transparent nonprofit sector and to strengthen community participation in decision-making processes. BAPP helped NGOs with organizational development and capacity building, and monitored the legal and political climate surrounding NGOs and philanthropic activities. In 2002, the government passed the Two Percent Private Income Tax Law, largely due to the efforts of the Coalition for Philanthropy of Lithuanian NGOs, which included a number of OSFL-supported NGOs. The law allows taxpayers to donate up to 2 percent of income tax payments to charity. BAPP also supported creation of the Philanthropy Portal, an Internet site linking users to information about tax benefits, donors, grant-seekers, databases, legal and reporting requirements, and successful projects.

OSFL’s Civic Initiatives Program sponsored a study about EU regional policy with recommendations for creating an effective management system for EU structural funds. Another study, on the implementation of public policy in Lithuania, analyzed four case studies of how

policy decisions were applied in the regulation of fixed network services, land reform, business development, and decommissioning of the Ignalina nuclear power plant.

At the request of the Lithuanian Parliament’s Education Committee, OSFL’s Center for Educational Studies provided an independent assessment of the draft Law on Education. Experts evaluated the extent to which the law will improve education accessibility, quality, and democratic management, and whether or not it will bring more coherence to the education system. The Ministry of Education and Science began revising the law after the experts concluded that numerous areas were contradictory or insufficient.

OSFL continued to work with UNDP on the Social Exclusion and Poverty during Transition project, which helps policymakers formulate social policy in accordance with European Union requirements. A project sociological survey in 2002 assessed living conditions and levels of social exclusion and hopelessness in selected groups and areas. While concluding that the average level of hopelessness in Lithuania was not much different from that in other countries, the study did reveal significantly lower indexes for men, young people, and affluent, well-educated, urban, nonminority Lithuanians.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$4,424,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	867,000
CULTURE	202,000
EAST EAST	176,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	28,000
EDUCATION	496,000
INFORMATION	644,000
LAW	536,000
MEDIA	3,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	163,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	582,000
ROMA	1,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	106,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	48,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	14,000
ADMINISTRATION	558,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$662,944 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Civil Society. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Lithuania totaling \$256,814, principally in Education, Information, and Media; these grants are not included above.

Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)

Although Poland successfully completed negotiations for joining the European Union in December 2002, the year was marked by signs of a growing crisis as more and more citizens withdrew from public life in the face of high unemployment and flawed democratic institutions. Voter turnout dropped and Poles increasingly expressed concern about how EU accession would affect the average citizen.

To improve the situation, the Stefan Batory Foundation focused on enhancing the role of civil society organizations, increasing public participation, protecting human rights and civil liberties, and promoting the rule of law.

The Foundation addressed growing distrust of professionals such as politicians, lawyers, journalists, doctors, and teachers by hosting a series of public ethics debates entitled “Public Trust Outside Politics.” The debates, published in a weekly magazine and covered in two national papers, were well attended by academics, journalists, parliamentarians, NGO leaders, doctors, economists, intellectuals, lawyers, and students.

In 2002, the Foundation supported Citizens Advice Bureaus and University Legal Clinics, which ensure free access to information and legal aid. In cooperation with OSI’s Constitutional and Legal Policy Initiative, the Legal Clinics Foundation organized the 5th Annual Colloquium on Clinical Legal Education for clinics in Central Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia.

To combat corruption and increase political accountability, the Foundation supported projects at the parliamentary and local levels. Over the next two years, the Electoral Promises project will monitor politicians’ election campaign promises about curbing corruption. The campaign helped develop much of the content for a September anticorruption conference. The Foundation also launched a campaign to increase participation in local elections, working with the largest Polish daily newspaper, *Gazeta Wyborcza*, as well as local press, radio, and NGOs.

The Foundation prepared Polish society for EU integration through projects such as “Be a Negotiator,” a competition held at 360 secondary schools in which students played the roles of Polish and EU negotiators.

The competition served as the basis for a series of educational films for young people produced and broadcast by Polish TV. The Foundation produced four booklets in its series “Poles in the EU” and launched a nationwide project to involve NGOs in policy planning for EU structural funds and developing NGOs’ capacity to utilize the funds.

In its international programs, the Foundation supported democratic change and strengthened pro-European trends in countries that will remain outside of the EU. Activities included networking between Eastern and Western European partners, examining the potentially positive and negative effects of EU accession on countries outside the process, and advocating a flexible implementation of the Schengen visa agreement.

The Foundation also initiated two international policy-oriented projects. The New EU and Ukraine project will work with the International Renaissance Foundation and other partners in Ukraine to recommend new EU policy toward Ukraine and the country’s integration with Europe. The second project, Reforms for Belarus, is carried out with Belarusian partners and brings together independent leaders and experts to devise reform strategies for Belarus.

Polish NGOs Abroad, established by the Foundation in 2001, set up a framework for cooperation between the Polish government and international agencies to enhance Poland’s donor role in international development and democracy assistance. In June, Poland’s foreign minister endorsed the group’s comprehensive strategic document, Partnership for Foreign Policy, and established a council for cooperation with the Polish nonprofit sector.

In partnership with Germany’s Robert Bosch Foundation and the Czech Republic’s NGO Information Center, the Foundation launched the Twin Cities Program to bring together community organizations in sister cities, towns, and municipalities in neighboring countries to address common social problems. In 2002, the Program made 18 grants to organizations in Poland and six grants to organizations in the Czech Republic.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$6,860,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	1,779,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	64,000
CULTURE	846,000
EAST EAST	347,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	30,000
EDUCATION	180,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	85,000
INFORMATION	199,000
LAW	646,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	29,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	372,000
ROMA	16,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	357,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	672,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	300,000
ADMINISTRATION	938,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$554,708, funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Civil Society, Law, and Youth Programs. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Poland totaling \$1,862,214, principally in Education, Public Health, and Public Administration; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Foundation—Romania

In 2002, the Open Society Foundation—Romania continued to consolidate the Soros Open Network (SON) and supported activities focusing on EU accession, NGO development, interethnic relations, education, child protection, domestic and EU legal issues, public health, and economic development.

SON grew to 13 independent organizations when the Foundation's Women's Program became the Partnership for Equality Center in 2002. The Center provided equal opportunity training to 50 government and civil society representatives, and produced guides and reports about equal opportunity policies.

To assess public sentiments about politics, reform, and European integration, the Foundation conducted two Public Opinion Barometers. Poll results indicated that many Romanians felt the country would be protected if it were a NATO member, but that it was not yet fully prepared to enter the alliance. In partnership with the Delegation of the European Commission in Romania, the Foundation produced essays and studies about a united Europe and barriers to integration.

At the regional level, the OSF-funded Euroregional Center for Democracy launched an advocacy campaign supported by more than 80 NGOs that established NGO

representation in regional administrative agencies. As part of a regional program with the King Baudouin Foundation, the Soros foundations network, and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the Ethnocultural Diversity Resource Center supported development activities and funded community-based organizations in Romania.

The government and the Delegation of the European Commission in Romania designated the Resource Center for Roma Communities as the primary organization to manage and attract funds for the Roma. The Center provided grants, training, consultancy, and community development activities to benefit Romani NGOs, initiative groups, and communities.

The Center Education 2000+ participated in EU advisory services and programs to help people with employment and adapt to changing labor markets. Two of the Center's models were incorporated into a World Bank rural education project and an EU PHARE project for education of the Roma and other disadvantaged groups.

Protecting children was the focus of "Value the Child and Childhood," a public awareness campaign to prevent child abuse and abandonment launched by the Step by Step Center for Education and Professional Development. Two of these programs became models for child protection policies required for Romania's EU accession.

The Concept Foundation helped cultural institutions expand community services by using 10 public libraries as centers for continuous education and local, online newspapers. The Foundation also opened an arts resource center to involve ordinary citizens in arts and cultural projects.

In 2002, the Center for Legal Resources conducted an information campaign to make civil servants aware of EU accession legal issues. The Center also promoted transparency of police activities, fostered cooperation between Romanian magistrates and their EU counterparts, and supported training for magistrates and experts in human rights and restorative justice. During the year, the Center played a leading role in developing national drug strategies by supporting a pilot drug counseling center; drug awareness seminars for youth; and a public service announcement campaign on national TV.

With support from the Ministry of Health and the EU, the Center for Health Policies and Services produced and distributed 100,000 copies of the first patient's rights charter; developed a cervical cancer screening model; and supported the creation of a School of Public Health.

In partnership with the World Bank, the Economic Development Center conducted a micro-loan program for impoverished mining areas and implemented an EU-funded project to improve the entrepreneurial skills of rural women. The Center joined with the Shell Group of Companies in Romania and the Shell Foundation to implement Chiar POTI, which promotes entrepreneurship among young people.

The Center for Rural Assistance aided community development by establishing TeleCenters, communications technology resource centers, in western Romania. The Center worked with eight partner organizations from Denmark, France, Hungary, Poland, and Spain to use TeleCenters in a two-year adult education program in rural areas funded by the EU.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$7,833,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	805,000
CULTURE	218,000
EAST EAST	148,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	849,000
EDUCATION	1,205,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	305,000
INFORMATION	27,000
LAW	880,000
MEDIA	57,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	815,000
ROMA	171,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	375,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	687,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	567,000
ADMINISTRATION	724,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$368,222 funded by non-Soros entities. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Romania totaling \$1,221,348, principally in Education, Public Health, and Public Administration; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Foundation—Bratislava (Slovakia)

The unpredictability of Slovakia's 2002 parliamentary elections prompted the Open Society Foundation—Bratislava (OSF—Bratislava) to support activities to increase voter turnout and help citizens understand the elections' importance to continuing reform and democratization in Slovakia. In addition to focusing on the elections, the Foundation supported activities in areas such as NGO sustainability, legal reform, minority and women's rights, and education.

Elections 2002, a nationwide pre-election program launched and coordinated by OSF—Bratislava, supported efforts by NGOs, policy institutions, and think tanks such as HLAVA 98, the Media Institute, and the Institute for Public Affairs to mobilize voters for parliamentary and municipal elections. Program information campaigns and trainings helped achieve the highest Romani representation in municipal parliaments ever. The September elections had 70 percent voter turnout and resulted in a new government committed to reform and Slovakia's continued integration into the European Union and NATO.

During the year, OSF—Bratislava helped make Slovakia's nonprofit sector more sustainable by developing NGO tax deduction legislation, which became law in December. The law allows individuals to dedicate 1 percent of their taxes to the NGO of their choice. For the next two years, the Jan Hus Educational Foundation and the Children of Slovakia Foundation will work with OSF—Bratislava to administer a grant from the Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe. The program aims to bolster NGO sustainability by creating a favorable legal, fiscal, and tax environment and developing the professional management and investment skills of NGO administrators.

The Law Program of OSF—Bratislava, in cooperation with the Central and East European Legal Initiative of the American Bar Association (ABA CEELI), sponsored seminars and training sessions that helped create public spokespersons for regional courts. The Program also created a team of judges, journalists, and representatives from the Foundation and ABA CEELI to help the judiciary

use the media to communicate with the public to increase public confidence and awareness of reform.

In 2002, a pilot project for regional police departments trained 68 spokespersons to help make police activities more transparent and accountable. The Foundation continued to support eight Romani centers providing assistance to improve Romani cooperation with local authorities and non-Romani organizations. The Foundation created a network of 13 human rights advisory centers to train Romani human rights advisors and offer counseling and representation to Romani clients together with a network of attorneys. Working with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Slovak Ministry of Interior, and the Slovak Police, OSF–Bratislava conducted pilot trainings for police, Romani NGOs, and local authorities to help implement a community policing model in cooperation with the Slovak Police Presidium. OSF–Bratislava also collaborated with the Netherlands Police, the Association of Women Police Officers, and local police departments to train instructors in negotiation and problem-solving techniques for working with marginalized groups.

To help develop a comprehensive national strategy against gender violence, the Foundation supported Slovakia’s first nationwide survey on violence against women. The year’s most important development in combating gender violence occurred in June, when Parliament approved a number of domestic violence laws endorsed by many Foundation-supported organizations and NGOs. With support from OSF–Bratislava, the first Slovak Gender Studies Center (GSC) was established at Comenius University. GSC will partner with the Foundation-supported ASPEKT Information and Documentation Center for Women and Gender Issues to provide access to information on women’s status in Slovakia and the world.

Working with OSI’s Higher Education Support Program, the Foundation spurred reform in 2002 by creating the Education Reform Support Project, which will emphasize improving education through decentralization and better management. OSF–Bratislava’s introductory seminar for the project in December was well received by representatives from the Ministry of Education and school administrators.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$5,518,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	1,061,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	10,000
CULTURE	214,000
EAST EAST	38,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	12,000
EDUCATION	729,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	1,000
INFORMATION	151,000
LAW	299,000
MEDIA	86,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	216,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	377,000
ROMA	398,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	137,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	107,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	1,065,000
ADMINISTRATION	618,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$1,017,780 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Civil Society. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Slovakia totaling \$900,066, principally in Public Administration and Education; these grants are not included above.

REGIONS

Russia and Ukraine





For both Russia and Ukraine, challenges continue to exist for open society in many areas, including the judiciary, independent media, prisons, and public health. Over a decade after the implosion of the Soviet Union, basic guarantees of human rights and public access to information remain threatened for people living in these countries.

In Ukraine, at least, electoral change offers the possibility of social and political reforms. The lead-up to Ukraine's parliamentary elections in March 2002 witnessed the greatest degree of collaborative work to date on the part of nongovernmental organizations. Watchdog and advocacy groups such as the All-Ukrainian Monitoring Committee and the Committee of Voters helped strengthen the transparency of the electoral process while providing badly needed content to regions deprived of information.

A successful exit poll, supported by the International Renaissance Foundation and various embassies, helped ensure that electoral results, despite the presidential administration's outpouring of resources to loyal parties, could not be dramatically altered after the fact. This level of nongovernmental coalition building augurs well for the forthcoming presidential elections in 2004.

Notwithstanding such successes, Ukraine remains beset by deep structural inequities both in its governance and wider institutional landscape. President Leonid Kuchma, operating in a soft authoritarian environment in which the president is dominant, has sought to control the output of most media organizations and maintains sway over a largely unreconstructed judicial branch. Ukraine has no truly independent television station and only one independent national newspaper. This degree of widespread control is certainly complemented by the often complicit cohort of oligarchs who own and operate many of the leading media organizations (not to mention corporations, ministerial positions, and parliamentary posts). Thoroughgoing reform of relations between the center and the periphery is also vital as Kiev continues to control nearly all of the budgetary responsibilities of the regions.

Despite the bloody civil war in Chechnya and the pervasiveness of institutionalized corruption, Russia has achieved some degree of economic stability. This can be partially attributed to high oil prices (allowing wages to be paid and government coffers to grow) and the sustained efforts of several key liberal reformers in the administration of President Vladimir Putin. Such economic calm, however, does not offset the devastating epidemics of HIV/AIDS and TB and the country's world-leading levels of incarceration.

Putin's state-building mandate has placed increasing administrative powers in the hands of the center, often at the expense of civil and political freedoms. In an effort

to control the media, Putin's administration has filed 27 criminal cases against journalists, more than occurred during the entire 10 years of Boris Yeltsin's reign. Despite a newly adopted criminal code in 2002, torture and ill treatment of people in police custody remain common practice.

In politics, there appears to be no realistic alternative to Putin, especially since the Duma is increasingly friendly to the president. Voices of true dissent in Russia will most likely have to come from outside established political institutions.

The following reports describe the activities of the Open Society Institute–Russia, the International Renaissance Foundation (Ukraine), and the International Soros Science Education Program, which works in Belarus and Georgia as well as Russia and Ukraine.

Open Society Institute–Russia

In 2002, the Open Society Institute–Russia (OSI–Russia) launched its Pushkin Library Megaproject and its programs for public health, law, culture, women, and media as independent associations capable of sustainable national operations. Other Institute initiatives such as Hot Spots, Library Automation, and Small Towns of Russia made progress toward becoming integrated into Russian NGOs.

To strengthen provincial universities, the Education Megaproject’s Chairs Support Program helped 24 universities create 52 chairs in the humanities, social sciences, and economics. The Megaproject’s New Universities Program introduced OSI programs to 15 new regional universities. Twelve strategic teams began introducing education resource centers in 27 Megaproject regions.

The Russian Ministry of Education recognized a foundation-supported information and education Internet portal, Auditorium.ru, as a crucial Internet educational resource in 2002. The portal had over 365,000 visits and provided users with a humanities library of thousands of books, abstracts, articles, monographs, science magazines, and annotated Internet references. The Institute helped over 150 teachers and 64 students from Russia participate in courses and degree programs at Central European University.

The Pushkin Library Megaproject helped libraries develop as civic centers, operating in 15,000 libraries within the Russian Federation and 16 countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Baltic region, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovenia, and Mongolia. In 2002, the number of participating libraries increased by 15 percent

and orders for publications continued to grow. The Project’s Library as Civic Center component opened 40 Reading Centers to organize book festivals, reading campaigns, book awards, and media reading programs to stimulate public interest in books and libraries.

The Tolerance Program, a component of OSI–Russia’s Civil Society Program, held competitions for NGOs to develop antidiscrimination initiatives for children and adults, disabled children, and different religious groups. More than 10,000 people in the Northern Caucasus, Chechnya, and Dagestan participated in peacemaking initiatives conducted by the Institute’s Hot Spots Program.

To better protect constitutional rights and freedoms, the Institute’s Rule of Law Program supported 15 legal clinics at universities and law schools, created 29 Legal Resource Centers in remote regions, organized retraining programs for judges and justices of the peace, and published a legal reference series. The Program completed one of Russia’s first studies on small town juvenile crime, which served as the basis for a new juvenile crime prevention and rehabilitation program. Other Program efforts focused on public interest law; minority rights; refugees and forced migrants; and legal support to municipal authorities.

The Mass Media Support Program assisted regional mass media by helping media lawyers and companies develop legal strategies to preserve and strengthen their editorial independence. The Program sponsored the all-Russian Festival of Regional Radio Stations in seven federal districts. It also launched the Open Media Policy Committee to address challenges facing the media.

Gender issues were another important priority for OSI–Russia in 2002. The Network Women’s Program developed gender education textbooks and summer school courses for preschools, secondary schools, and higher education. The Gender Collection publishing project supported the translation of 14 volumes of fundamental works on gender issues. The Program helped organize “Femme Art,” a special exhibition in Moscow featuring works by Russian women artists from the 16th to 20th centuries.

The Public Health Program received the Ministry of Public Health’s endorsement of OSI’s harm reduction methods at national and regional facilities. With support from OSI–Russia, the school-based Health Education Program became a standardized federal program run by the nongovernmental organization Education and Health. To improve the managerial skills of Russian health workers, OSI–Russia worked with medical high schools to introduce special courses in public health and health management.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$37,488,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	2,623,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	552,000
CULTURE	2,116,000
EAST EAST	589,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	384,000
EDUCATION	8,474,000
INFORMATION	6,277,000
LAW	1,839,000
MEDIA	1,145,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2,213,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	3,212,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	982,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	9,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	786,000
ADMINISTRATION	6,289,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$1,510,636 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Public Health. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Russia totaling \$2,267,149, principally in Education, Media, and Public Administration; these grants are not included above.

International Renaissance Foundation (Ukraine)

In 2002, parliamentary elections in Ukraine were marked by government efforts to pressure and control civil society, particularly the media and NGOs. The International Renaissance Foundation (IRF) worked to ensure that civil

society organizations helped make the elections as transparent and democratic as possible. Other IRF priorities included supporting NGO development, prison reform, cultural development, and information technology.

The Foundation responded to government attempts to suppress opposing views by supporting election campaign debates on a private, national television network to broadcast the views of censored candidates and parties. The Foundation also helped create the NGO-based All-Ukrainian Monitoring Committee, which monitored the election, produced public service announcements that focused on corruption, and encouraged citizens to be informed, independent voters. In cooperation with Freedom House and others, the Foundation supported an independent election-day exit poll to counter potential vote tampering.

To help coordinate NGO activities, the Foundation organized the first national forum for Ukrainian civil society organizations. The forum attracted 280 NGOs, Ukrainian politicians, a delegation of U.S. senators, diplomats such as former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, and local and international media. The forum resulted in the establishment of an advisory council that organized public and parliamentary hearings on censorship and established the first independent Ukrainian journalists’ trade union. In January 2003, Parliament adopted an unprecedented resolution acknowledging political censorship in Ukraine and outlining measures to address it.

Important progress was made in penitentiary reform in 2002 as the Foundation helped develop a penal code that adhered to international human rights standards and was adopted by Parliament. IRF also advanced measures pertaining to alternative sentencing, community service, and social rehabilitation for released prisoners.

In 2002, IRF supported arts and culture by prompting parliamentary hearings that led to a resolution on cultural development. Parliament established a cultural council supported by the Ministry of Culture to involve civil society in decision making and work with key players in culture to develop new policies for 2003.

The Foundation addressed information and communications technology (ICT) issues by cooperating with the

United Nations Development Program to organize roundtables resulting in the “Ukraine E-Readiness Assessment,” the first attempt at a comprehensive description of ICT development in Ukraine. IRF also made information technology services available to NGOs by supporting the “Civic Space” Internet portal, located at www.civicua.org.

With representatives from Parliament, the president’s office, government agencies, and NGOs, IRF helped develop a draft information policy law to improve cooperation in the information marketplace, and to develop transparent procedures for the formation and implementation of state information policy. The Foundation also developed an initiative for information portals and centers at public libraries in 24 regions and the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea. The initiative is sponsored by regional governments; the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine; the World Bank; the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine; IREX; the Goethe-Institut Inter Nationes; the British Council; and Microsoft.

The Foundation’s support for civil society groups and activities helped raise its public profile. A September poll revealed that 39 percent of Ukrainians surveyed are aware of the Foundation’s positive contribution toward developing civil society.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$8,471,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	357,000
CULTURE	423,000
EAST EAST	207,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	36,000
EDUCATION	749,000
ETHNIC MINORITIES	245,000
INFORMATION	1,032,000
LAW	830,000
MEDIA	1,603,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	580,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	1,044,000
ROMA	108,000
WOMEN’S PROGRAMS	349,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	54,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	186,000
ADMINISTRATION	668,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$293,660 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Information and Public Administration. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Ukraine totaling \$1,257,958, principally in Education, Economic Reform, and Public Administration; these grants are not included above.

International Soros Science Education Program

Initiated in 1994, the International Soros Science Education Program (ISSEP) has supported excellence in science education in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Georgia by providing support to educators and students and by supplying educational institutions with equipment and materials necessary for the advancement of science education.

In 2002, the Program worked in Russia with the Moscow and St. Petersburg governments to identify and fund more than 3,500 high school teachers, professors, associate professors, and graduate and undergraduate students. ISSEP developed a new advanced selection system using computer analysis to assess potential grant recipients, as well as survey more than 70,000 undergraduate students in 47 universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Individual grants were awarded to 243 Soros Emeritus Professors and High School Teachers.

The Program also launched the Natural Sciences Today initiative, which informed high school teachers of recent scientific advances through lectures delivered by Soros Professors at the Moscow Central Polytechnic Museum. ISSEP continued to publish an electronic version of the *Soros Educational Journal*, which features review articles written by distinguished Soros Professors. In 2002, the Program’s authoritative 10-volume *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Natural Sciences* became available in a CD format. In 2001–2002, the Russian government allocated \$450,000 to print 40,000 copies of the encyclopedia, which was well received by the national and international scientific media, and distributed free of charge to schools, universities, and regional and city libraries.





CONSEQUENCES OF CONFLICT IN THE CAUCASUS

LEFT AND ABOVE: Chechen refugees living in an abandoned train, Ingushetia. PAGES 72–73: Woman walking to commemoration service for civilians and soldiers killed in the conflict, Dagestan, and a humanitarian aid distribution vehicle, Ingushetia. PAGES 64–65: Woman feeding dogs in Avar mountain village, Dagestan.







Southeast Asia



The diversity and contradictions of Southeast Asia present a unique challenge for the Open Society Institute. The region is home to half a billion people of multiple ethnicities, religions, and political beliefs, living in the shadow of Asia's sole superpower, China, and two declared nuclear states, India and Pakistan. Emerging democracies in Southeast Asia share borders with communist regimes; Indonesia, the world's most populous Islamic nation, is a short flight from Thailand, a Buddhist constitutional monarchy.

The deadly terrorist attack on the Indonesian island of Bali in October 2002 was an added blow to tourism-based economies still recovering from a global financial crisis. Increased U.S. military presence and involvement in the region since September 11, rekindling memories of earlier, violent interventions, has unleashed virulent anti-Americanism. The war on terrorism is providing a pretext for sweeping internal security acts that can be used against citizens engaging in legal, peaceful dissent against local regimes and U.S. policies.

Transnational problems of illegal immigrants, unemployment, corruption, drugs, and HIV/AIDS persisted throughout the region in 2002, yet Indonesia's fragile democracy

remained intact while entrenched authoritarian figures such as Malaysia's Mahathir Mohamad promised to retire in the coming year.

OSI's main focus in Southeast Asia is on Burma and Indonesia. A sustained, successful democratic transition in Indonesia would be a tremendously important example for neighboring countries with authoritarian governments, notably Burma.

Contrary to expectations, the release in May 2002 of Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from her second house arrest did little to change the political stalemate in that country. The military regime still refuses to engage in serious talks with the opposition, despite pressure from the international community. UN Special Envoy Razali Ismail has made almost a dozen visits to facilitate dialogue—with little success. A slight concession from the generals was to allow Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to travel around the country to revitalize the main opposition party that she leads, the National League for Democracy. Crowds numbering in the tens of thousands greeted her openly, to the delight of supporters and the chagrin of the regime. On her last trip of the year, to

Rakhine State in Western Burma, the military authorities finally reacted to these spontaneous gatherings of support and began to harass Suu Kyi's followers.

In March 2002, the Burmese military marked its 40th year in power, which the generals show no sign of giving up. Indeed, throughout the year, General Than Shwe, the enigmatic and increasingly despotic head of the junta, consolidated his position. During the dictatorship's anniversary month, he arrested the 1962 coup leader, General Ne Win, and his daughter Sanda, her husband, and three of their sons on charges of high treason. Several months later the 92-year-old Ne Win, still under house arrest, died and was unceremoniously buried. His son-in-law and grandsons have been sentenced to death.

Influencing a regime that clings to power—despite a ruined economy, barely existent education and social welfare systems, and a growing HIV/AIDS menace—remains a hotly debated issue among international aid organizations and policymakers.

The Burmese military adheres to an almost deliberate antieducation policy, with one of the world's lowest per capita expenditures in this area. Fearful of another stu-

dent uprising, the junta has built new university campuses beyond city limits. High schools are overcrowded and students need private tutoring to pass exams. The government cannot afford to stock libraries, print textbooks, or purchase lab equipment. Computer schools and management courses are plentiful (and tolerated), but only a few rich students can afford them.

The notorious state censorship board controls all forms of expression. Burmese are forbidden to write about anything that might cause public alarm or that the junta considers unacceptable to Burmese society—natural disasters, prostitution, HIV/AIDS, and even leprosy. State-controlled media mostly feature generals presiding at public works and religious ceremonies. Overseas radio broadcasts are the only medium that the military cannot totally control. Burmese-language radio broadcasts by the Democratic Voice of Burma, Voice of America, and Radio Free Asia are widely popular among the people and are their only source of independent news within Burma's borders. BBC broadcasts, the most watched in Burma, provide a similar news function.

The following report describes the activities of the Burma Project/Southeast Asia Initiative.

Burma Project/Southeast Asia Initiative

In the face of continued repression by the Burmese military junta, OSI's Burma Project continued to address the lack of information and free expression, to increase access to education and training for young Burmese (particularly women), and to support policy debate forums on Burma. The Project supported Burmese-run media institutions in the diaspora, such as the Democratic Voice of Burma and *Irrawaddy* magazine, that might become commercially sustainable, independent media entities inside a free Burma. The Project helped create archival film and video content for a free Burma, supporting the taping of interviews with intellectuals and other prominent Burmese personalities and a project to subtitle selected documentaries into Burmese. With Project funding, Burmese writers and journalists living inside the country or in the border areas participated in training courses in Thailand and Cambodia, and in the United States at the universities of California and Iowa.

In 2002, the plight of refugees living along Burma's long border with Thailand worsened in the face of escalating crackdowns by the Thai authorities. The decades-old conflict between the Burmese military and Burma's ethnic minorities may have been officially "won" by the Burmese military. But that has not stopped the refugee flow into Thailand, which is home to nearly 2 million displaced Burmese refugees and migrant workers. Since 1996, the Burmese military's campaign to secure control of the border areas, using forced labor and relocation methods, as well as other coercive tactics, has only added to the exodus.

Recent assessments of internally displaced persons suggest an estimated 268,000 persons living in hiding within Burma's jungle frontier, while 365,000 more reside in over 176 forced relocation sites established by the military.

These people, with little access to even the most basic assistance and protection, are constantly vulnerable to further abuse. An additional 138,000 live in refugee camps in Thailand along the Burmese border while over 1 million Burmese reside illegally throughout Thailand. Refugees International and the Burma Project collaborated on a major report describing the plight of Burmese migrant labor in Thailand, as well as a study on illegal child migrants.

License to Rape, a report on the Burmese military's systematic use of rape as a weapon, told the stories of 625 young girls and women raped by soldiers and officers between 1991 and 1996. Prepared by the Shan Women's Action Network and the Shan Human Rights Foundation, an OSI grantee, the report attracted global attention marked by widespread denunciation of these crimes.

In 2002, in collaboration with OSI's East East Program: Partnership Beyond Borders, the Southeast Asia Initiative expanded its efforts to foster international partnerships among civil society institutions in Southeast Asia. Several organizations received support for transnational work within Southeast Asia, including exchanges between NGO workers, human rights advocates, journalists, educators, and legal and public policy experts.

Once again, OSI was a major contributor to the annual ASEAN People's Assembly, a civil society network of mostly nongovernmental organizations promoting democracy, freedom of expression, and the rule of law.

OSI's other grantees in Southeast Asia monitored field-level corruption of donor-financed development projects in the lower-Mekong states. A Cambodian NGO produced an important analysis of how multilateral agencies have aided, or impeded, the development of civil society and more responsive, transparent forms of governance in that country.

In 2002, the Tifa Foundation, with OSI support, made



progress in building up its own capacity and engaging in the most pressing issues involving transition in Indonesia. Tifa focused on issues of local governance, human rights, civil society, and democracy and capacity building. Tifa initiated and supported coalitions promoting political participation, and constitutional, media, and electoral reform—an important contribution to the discourse leading to the 2004 national elections.

In addition to the East East Program's expansion in Southeast Asia, other OSI programs made orientation trips to various countries in the region. The Network Women's Program and the Debate Program conducted special workshops in Thailand and Indonesia. Tifa and other colleagues in Indonesia are helping Central European University recruit Indonesians for student and faculty fellowships and facilitate institutional exchanges.

In 2002, OSI also supported a few special programs in China, a country with enormous influence on Southeast Asia. OSI and the University of Hong Kong's Journalism and Media Studies Centre launched a joint program in a space donated by Freedom Forum. The program provided activities and a resource center for journalists, media professionals, academics, and the public from Hong Kong, the Chinese mainland, and other parts of Asia. In mainland China, OSI supported the work of International Bridges to Justice, an organization that designed and implemented China's first classroom training program for public defenders, and sponsored the travel and expenses of Chinese academic experts on Burma to an international conference in Sweden.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$8,940,000



Burmese Refugees | Dean Chapman

FLEEING THE FIGHTING

The conflict between the Burmese military and the country's ethnic minorities has flooded Thailand with hundreds of thousands of Burmese refugees.



REGIONS

Africa



At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the president of Botswana blamed the “drought of good governance” for the strife and hunger stalking Southern Africa, where at the end of 2002 the United Nations estimated that at least 13 million people faced starvation.

The drought of good governance was evident in the human rights abuses in Zimbabwe and electoral fraud in Zambia and Madagascar—and the silence of regional leaders about these violations. It could be seen in the bombing of Zimbabwe’s only independent radio station, founded by the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa. Or the mysterious “escape” from a high security prison of the key informant in the murder three years ago of Mozambican investigative journalist Carlos Cardoso. Or, in Swaziland, the monarch’s firing of the kingdom’s director of public prosecutions for applying the law impartially.

It was also evident in West Africa where conflicts continued to threaten the region. The outbreak of war in Ivory Coast was a stark reminder of the critical need to support the creation of societies marked by a functioning democracy, good governance, the rule of law, basic freedoms, and widespread civic partici-

pation. In the aftermath of the failed coup d'etat that sparked the conflict, the government targeted innocent civilians of Burkina Faso origin, nullifying their rights as citizens. As others followed the government's example, Burkinabes were physically attacked and fired from their jobs, and their property destroyed.

In authoritarian countries as well as fledgling democracies, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, the Open Society Initiative for West Africa, and the Open Society Foundation for South Africa continued efforts to advance support for independent media, fair elections, education restructuring, economic and legal reform, and peace and reconciliation. The three foundations also attempted to cope with the enormous toll of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on individual lives and the social and economic development of countries. Sub-Saharan Africa, with 70 percent of the world's HIV/AIDS cases, had 2.4 million deaths in 2002—or about 6,500 people dying each day.

In addition to the HIV/AIDS initiatives of the foundations, OSI's Palliative Care Initiative in South Africa funded the palliative care education, training, service delivery, and advocacy work of the Foundation for Medical Education for South African Blacks, the Hospice Association of South Africa, and the Foundation for Hospices in Sub-Saharan Africa.

OSI's goal is to integrate palliative care into all national HIV/AIDS programs. People dying of AIDs deserve pain management, symptom control, and psychological support. Caring for the dying also offers an opportunity to educate the living about the realities of the disease and reduce the spread of the epidemic.

The Palliative Care Initiative is also working to expand funding for palliative care in South Africa with the World Health Organization, the Diana Fund, USAID, and the Mandela Fund. With the Elton John Foundation, it is cofunding the Khayelitsha Orphan Project and Mother & Child Hospice, the Soweto Hospice Program, and the ACTS Clinic in Mpumalanga.

The following reports describe some of the work of the Open Society Foundation for South Africa, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, and the Open Society Initiative for West Africa.

Open Society Foundation for South Africa

In 2002, the Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF-SA) worked to improve governance and help the growth of several new continent-wide initiatives, including the launch of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. NEPAD is an African Union-mandated program to promote development by strengthening democracy, building accountability and good governance, and dealing with corruption and conflict.

The African Union, a model for integration based on the European Union, provides organizations like OSF-SA with new opportunities to work with government on legal reform, policymaking, media development, and addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The Foundation's Criminal Justice Initiative increased state and civil society cooperation on crime prevention and criminal justice issues by helping establish a national resource base of information and alternative models of crime intervention. The resource base contains information on good practices from innovative projects on violence against women, child victimization, and reducing numbers of youth offenders. In partnership with government agencies such as the National Prosecuting Authority, the Legal Aid Board, and the National Department of Education, OSF-SA helped develop the Thuthuzela Rape Investigation Project and the Plea Bargaining Demonstration project. OSF-SA also supported criminal justice research and policy analyses, including the monitoring of the Domestic Violence Act and promotion of the Child Justice Bill.

The Human Rights and Governance Program focused on enhancing public participation in governance through

the work of key NGOs. Growing citizen participation in local governance promotes accountability and combats corruption. In Kwa-Zulu Natal, a province that has long been divided by ethnic and tribal conflict, the Foundation supported the Democracy Development Program and the Provincial Parliamentary Program to help communities resolve conflicts through legal means by building their advocacy and lobbying capacities. A Foundation grant to the Open Democracy Advice Centre helped promote legislation to increase access to information and protect whistleblowers.

In 2002, the government established the Media Development and Diversity Agency to support media ownership diversity and the development of independent media, including community radio. South Africa's 100 or so community radio stations are increasingly significant information providers, especially in rural areas not reached by other broadcast and print media. OSF-SA's new radio initiatives included training in media law and legal issues, codes of conduct, and media practice ethics. Foundation grants to groups such as Gender Links provided training and skills development for journalists covering violence against women. Another grantee, Workers' World Radio Productions, promoted understanding of labor law and workers' issues. During the year, several community radio stations became increasingly self-sustainable by developing their advertising and upgrading technology.

In 2002, South Africa had the largest number of HIV-infected people in the world. The tragic and devastating impact of the pandemic, particularly on marginalized communities, has prompted thousands of affected people

to mobilize around issues concerning access to drugs and health care. The Foundation continued to promote HIV/AIDS awareness by supporting Beat It!, a successful television series about treating and caring for people with HIV/AIDS.

Media HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns supported by donors and the government have emphasized print and television even though radio is the country's most accessible means of communication. OSF-SA is helping community radio develop a strategy to address the challenges posed by the disease.

In its ninth year of operation, OSF-SA continues to promote democracy and human rights and work as a small but responsive partner in the country's efforts to build a more open society. Much of the Foundation's experience provides valuable lessons for emerging civil society sectors in neighboring countries as South Africa assumes greater importance as a broker for peace, good governance, and prosperity.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$6,729,000
AFRICAN INITIATIVES	8,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	993,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	2,739,000
EDUCATION	777,000
INFORMATION	1,000
MEDIA	879,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	35,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	10,000
ADMINISTRATION	1,287,000

Note: Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in South Africa totaling \$1,501,441, principally in Information and African Initiatives; these grants are not included above.

Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa

With a handful of notable exceptions, the development of democracy and human rights in Southern Africa suffered significant setbacks in 2002. Positive developments included the formation of the African Union to promote human rights and democratic governance, the signing of ceasefire agreements in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and relatively peaceful elections in Lesotho.

Despite these accomplishments, however, substantial

problems endured. HIV/AIDS continued to ravage the region, with infection rates in Botswana, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe exceeding 30 percent. Several countries were wracked by droughts and required massive injections of food aid. Southern African leaders did little to check continued corruption, election fraud, and human rights abuses in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Madagascar, and elsewhere.

In response to these challenges, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) pursued collaborations and activities to promote the rule of law, human rights, economic development, education, and access to technology and information.

To investigate reported harassment of jurists who ruled against the state in Malawi, OSISA and the International Bar Association (IBA) supported a team of international jurists to assess judicial independence and the government's commitment to the rule of law. OSISA also helped develop constitutions in Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and worked with the IBA to facilitate discussions on a new constitution for Swaziland containing a bill of rights and a strong separation of powers. In Angola, OSISA convened a Coalition for Reconciliation, Transparency and Citizenship that organized civil society groups to participate in postwar Angolan society.

With the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), OSISA launched a fellowship program for young human rights lawyers from Mozambique and Angola, awarding six fellowships to the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. OSISA and OSJI also initiated studies on establishing legal clinics at universities in Mozambique and Angola.

OSISA helped the Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Trust review its governance structures, and explored with the Trust the development of a feminist jurisprudence program, a repository of case law and reviews from regional courts about women's rights, and a website.

In 2002, the Economic Policy Program organized public meetings to develop awareness and disseminate information about poverty reduction strategies, public debt management, and the impact of debt in Southern Africa. OSISA carried out these activities with partners

such as the Malawi Economic Justice Network, the Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development, the Swaziland Campaign against Poverty, the Association of Zambian Young Voters, the Southern Africa People's Solidarity Network, and the Economic Policy Project.

In Namibia, OSISA's Education Program and the Namibian Women's Association convened a meeting on the situation of girls in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The meeting resulted in the SADC Girl Child Initiative to advocate for compulsory primary education for girls and courses to help girls avoid early pregnancy and complete their studies. The program also works to support girls returning to school after their pregnancies and to provide education to girls who care for relatives at home with HIV/AIDS. The Education Program cooperated with UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNICEF, Save the Children—UK, national ministries of education, and local NGOs and community-based organizations to meet the needs of illiterate adults as well as orphans and children who are disabled or have been abandoned or abused.

OSISA's Information and Communication Technology Program established a joint initiative on ICT access with the Association of Progressive Communicators. In conjunction with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the joint initiative helped the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Southern Africa develop policies for universal, affordable Internet access.

The Media Program established a Media Funders' Forum and continued to support the development of radio. Media monitoring supported by OSISA documented the historical pattern of governments controlling and using media to vilify opposition political parties and civil society. OSISA also supported efforts by Article 19, the World Association of Community Broadcasters, Southern Africa Communications for Development, and the Media Institute of Southern Africa to open the airwaves and permit the operation of private radio and television stations on the continent.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$10,807,000

Open Society Initiative for West Africa

The military coups, dictatorial regimes, and civil wars that have marked postindependence history in Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, and many other West African countries have created an enduring legacy of weak legal and judicial institutions. The Transitional Justice program of the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) addresses this legacy by supporting initiatives for reconciliation and human rights protection.

In Ivory Coast, OSIWA prioritized protecting the rights of citizens from Burkina Faso and elsewhere and provided them with identity papers. In Sierra Leone, OSIWA grantees such as the Center for the Coordination of Youth Activity and Green Scenery helped reintegrate former child combatants into society after 10 years of war. In Ghana, the Initiative worked with the student organization You-net to overcome the influence of years of propaganda and dictatorship on youth. It also supported Truth and Reconciliation Commissions established in Sierra Leone and Ghana to investigate past abuses and bring perpetrators of violence to justice. OSIWA helped develop an accurate and complete historical record of human rights violations in Ghana and prepare recommendations for a national program to protect human rights.

The Initiative worked to develop democracy and governance in 2002 by promoting constitutional review mechanisms, electoral processes, and economic reform. In Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal, OSIWA strengthened civil society involvement in developing national constitutions. In Burkina Faso, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, OSIWA backed projects for civic education to aid the transition from dictatorship to democracy. CAVE, an OSIWA-supported coalition in Sierra Leone, mobilized grassroots electoral participation and supported underfunded candidates. OSIWA also helped increase transparency through subregional budget monitoring efforts in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo.

Among the countries where OSIWA is active, conflicts over control of resources are the most significant factor in the destabilization of governments and destruction of institutions of governance. In 2002, the Initiative worked with the Publish What You Pay campaign to promote transparency and civic participation through the dislo-





FACES OF FAMINE, 2002

PAGES 80–81: Boy standing on parched earth in a village east of Blantyre, Malawi. PAGE 86: Woman waiting for treatment in the city hospital for her malnourished daughter, Lilongwe, Malawi. ABOVE: Orphaned boy resting in wheelbarrow before food distribution from the World Food Program, Bouake, Ivory Coast.

PAGE 88: Man carrying food home from food distribution center, Blantyre. PAGE 89: Girl carrying beans back to her village near Blantyre.

Africa | Ami Vitale



sure of payments by resource extraction companies to governments and through public monitoring of how governments use these revenues. In 2003, OSIWA will hold a subregional Consultative Meeting on Resource Reporting to bring together groups working on resource revenues, appropriations, budget monitoring, and transparency issues.

In 2002, OSIWA implemented two special initiatives to support community-based radio in postconflict countries and integrate information communications technology into media and policymaking. These initiatives helped rural communities to develop culturally and linguistically sensitive media in postconflict countries like Sierra Leone

as well as Nigeria and Mali. In Sierra Leone, OSIWA also helped create the Community Radio Network (CORNET), which has a nationwide membership of 10 stations with a mandate to increase citizens' participation in civil society.

As part of its efforts to integrate low-cost ICT applications into community media, the Initiative supported Community Resource Centers that provide access and connectivity to large populations. OSIWA also helped develop subregional open source software for civil society applications.

OSIWA's Women's Rights in Islamic Societies initiative helped establish a subregional Anglophone and

Francophone NGO coalition, Network for the Promotion of Women's Rights in Islamic Societies (NPWRIS). NPWRIS addressed the increasing influence of fundamentalist Sharia law by establishing legal aid clinics for Islamic women and organizing meetings for communities in Nigeria that have experienced religious violence. OSIWA also supported organizations like the Affirmative Action Forum in Nigeria, a network of eight organizations that involve women in elections as both voters and candidates.

The growing HIV/AIDS crisis in the region threatens to

severely undermine economic development and stability. In 2002, OSIWA focused its support in the area of HIV/AIDS policy in Ghana, Mali, and Senegal at the national level through training of parliamentarians and judges to increase their capacity to address this urgent and sensitive issue. OSIWA also funded community-level projects addressing the rights of sex workers, youth, and people living with AIDS.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$7,722,000



The Americas



Twenty years ago, military regimes or authoritarian leaders governed most of the countries of Latin America. But from the mid-1980s through the late 1990s, most Latin American countries experienced two profound and simultaneous social transitions: a transition from authoritarian government to democratically elected government, and a transition from protected economies to unregulated markets. A number of these countries also experienced a third transition, from armed conflict to peace.

A decade ago there were high expectations and considerable optimism that these transitions would lead to a prosperous and democratic future for all the countries of the hemisphere. Today, that optimism is largely gone. While all but one of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have democratically elected civilian governments, democracy is clearly on the defensive.

Democratic governments have failed to generate sustained economic growth; instead, with the exception of Chile, they have presided over a rise in poverty and inequality. Democratic governments have also failed to guarantee order. Both common and organized crime are out of control, and the crime waves are producing a public backlash that has weak-

ened support for civil liberties and respect for human rights. In this environment, new forms of populist authoritarianism are gaining ground on both the right and the left.

The deterioration in public support for democratic reforms and for reformist regimes has underscored several intrinsic dilemmas of democratization in Latin America that OSI is seeking to address:

- Democratic reform of public institutions takes a long time under the best of circumstances. It takes even longer when there is a weak foundation of democratic values and experience to guide the effort.

- One of the main legacies of the long periods of authoritarian rule in Latin America is a profound polarization between “government” and “civil society.” Authoritarian regimes and military governments viewed organized civil society as a threat and sought to either co-opt or repress leaders and organizations. As a result, civil society lacks a deep pool of skilled, experienced leaders and continues to view govern-

ment as the enemy, leaving little good will for building cooperative efforts.

- Even with considerable political will on the part of reformist regimes and favorable international conditions, reducing poverty and inequality and overcoming the legacies of social exclusion will take many years. But if these regimes cannot produce visible interim improvements they will not last long enough to generate sustainable reform programs.

During 2002, in addition to continuing to work through Soros foundations in Guatemala and Haiti, OSI began significant new programs in Peru and Mexico.

In Peru, OSI supported (directly and indirectly) the work of the Commission on Truth and Reconciliation to document and establish responsibility for major human rights violations that took place during the past 20 years. OSI worked with the Peruvian government and with human rights organizations to promote the development of a new democratic police force. OSI supported pro-

grams that promote dialogue and consensus building between civil society and government officials, and several anticorruption efforts by civil society organizations.

In Mexico, a broad coalition of more than 80 civil society organizations helped win the approval of a new national law to guarantee freedom of information. OSI is supporting technical assistance and advocacy to ensure that the regulations implementing the law are strong and effective. In addition, OSI is assisting a new NGO seeking to educate civil society about how to use the law to deepen democracy. In Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America, OSI is helping build the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively monitor government budgets.

During 2003, OSI’s Latin America program will begin to focus on a few key issues that affect many countries in the hemisphere, in part through collaboration with OSI network programs. Such collaboration may broaden the geographical scope of OSI programs in Latin America.

The following reports describe the work of the Soros foundations in Guatemala and Haiti.

Fundacion Soros–Guatemala

Increased human rights violations and governmental corruption along with a deepening economic crisis thwarted any progress toward peace in Guatemala in 2002. Fundacion Soros–Guatemala (FSG) responded to this deteriorating situation by promoting dialogue and tolerance through education and the media, broadening the participation of marginalized groups in public life, improving local economic development, and training new civic and political leaders.

The Fundacion awarded new grants to increase the capacity and influence of local radio and television. A television production company, Ana Carlos Producciones, began working on “Caminos del Asombro” (Roads of Astonishment), a TV series highlighting the contributions of diverse groups and individuals to Guatemalan society, that will air in 2003. The Fundacion also supported a local cable TV news program to provide Guatemalans with information free from political, religious, and economic influences. To develop community radio, FSG helped create a local news program for a network of over 100 community radio stations with correspondents in all of Guatemala’s municipalities. Both news programs will air before the 2003 elections and provide media access to the poor, women, indigenous people, rural populations, and other marginalized groups.

To improve political participation and the election process, the Fundacion supported a study of Guatemalans and political campaigns. Using focus groups and six national polls, the study examines what motivates Guatemalan voters, and how they feel about political parties, electoral authorities, the media, and democratic institutions. The results, to be made available after the 2003 November elections, will inform future Fundacion strategies and programs. FSG also began working with the United Nations’ peace verification mission (MINUGUA) to

collect information about citizens’ perceptions of the peace process.

Fundacion Soros–Guatemala worked with a number of partners to launch the Rural Investment Fund, the Institute for the Advancement of Justice, and the Institute for Policy Studies as independent institutions. The Development Marketplace, a collaboration between the Fundacion and the World Bank, promoted poverty reduction and local development by providing seed money to 10 social entrepreneurs. One of the organizations winning a grant was a shingle factory—with a majority of female employees—that protects the environment by making its products without wood from Guatemala’s already depleted forests.

FSG also organized a Knowledge Forum on Rural Development that generated proposals for reforming Guatemala’s agricultural policies over the next 10 years. The Rural Investment Corporation, a joint effort of the Soros Economic Development Fund, OSI’s Economic and Business Development Program, and the Fundacion, will invest in nonagricultural small and medium-sized businesses to generate employment and stimulate entrepreneurship.

In education, FSG completed its third year of work with the Council of Mayan Peoples of Guatemala (COPMAG) on developing a Mayan-language literacy program. Fundacion grants helped create curricula, materials, teaching aides, validation tools, and an instructor’s manual and philosophical guide.

To develop civic and political leadership in Guatemala, the Fundacion supported Moloj, an indigenous association that provides political training to Mayan women. In 2002, Moloj developed a pilot program in the western highlands that trained 30 facilitators who then prepared more than 300 indigenous women to participate in political parties and possibly run for office in the upcoming national elections.

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$4,302,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	1,864,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	59,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	544,000
LAW	266,000
MEDIA	442,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	374,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	197,000
ADMINISTRATION	556,000

Note: Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Guatemala totaling \$17,649, principally in Economic Reform; these grants are not included above.

Fondation Connaissance et Liberté (Haiti)

Central America, Latin America, and the Caribbean share a common historical and political heritage that has been the basis for building economic and cultural relationships among the region's countries. Much remains to be done, however, in further strengthening these ties and creating comprehensive networks.

In response to a changing international context, the Fondation Connaissance et Liberté (FOKAL) has redefined its role and is developing strategies to build networks with other organizations, increase global impact, help develop effective public policy, and lower costs. Carrying out these plans as Haiti sinks deeper into social, political, and economic crisis is a significant challenge, but FOKAL is determined to reach these goals while remaining committed to basic activities that also promote open society. The primary Soros foundation legacy to Haiti will be the Resource Center established by FOKAL that becomes fully operational in 2003. The Center will continue and expand upon the Fondation's work with libraries and schools in organizing art exhibits, conferences, debates, and economics education to engage and inspire young people.

In 2002, FOKAL reached a new stage in its development by preparing for the integration of the Step by Step Program into the pedagogical institute of the Methodist Church of Haiti in 2003. Working with one of the most important pedagogical institutes in Haiti, Step by Step will be able to expand beyond FOKAL's 27 partner schools and train teachers in schools throughout the country.

In April, the Médiathèque de la Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, France's prestigious science and industry

museum in Paris, honored the achievements of FOKAL's Library Program as a "breeding ground for young democratic leadership in a land where democracy has long been denied." During the year, the Library Program added 10 new community libraries to its network. The libraries provide access to information and new technologies to children and youth in historically marginalized communities. FOKAL continued to work with Fondation Energies pour le Monde (FONDEM) to install solar power lighting systems at Step by Step and Library Program sites.

FOKAL continued a number of important partnerships in 2002. UNESCO provided funding for a Step by Step school and training center, art workshops for abused children, and skills development for rural youth. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) worked with FOKAL and the Ministry of Education to build a rural Step by Step school. FOKAL worked with the Japanese Embassy to develop a number of education projects and partnerships based on a convention signed in 2001.

In 2004, Haiti will celebrate the bicentennial of its independence. For FOKAL, it is worth reflecting on the words of the UNESCO General Assembly when, in 2001, it recognized that Haiti's revolution of 1804 "symbolizes the triumph of the principles of liberty, equality, dignity and human rights and has made its mark on the history of the liberation of peoples and the emergence of States in the Americas and the Caribbean."

2002 EXPENDITURES	\$3,978,000
CIVIL SOCIETY	609,000
CULTURE	156,000
ECONOMIC REFORM	581,000
EDUCATION	870,000
INFORMATION	669,000
MEDIA	80,000
PUBLIC HEALTH	97,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	142,000
YOUTH PROGRAMS	31,000
OTHER PROGRAMS	78,000
ADMINISTRATION	665,000

Note: The financial information presented above includes \$75,676 funded by non-Soros entities, principally in Education. Other Soros-supported organizations made grants in Haiti totaling \$128,096, principally in Education; these grants are not included above.

Woman preparing beans and rice for market, Haiti



2002 FOUNDATION EXPENDITURES

\$192,728,000

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATION FOR ALBANIA	5,636,000
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION–ARMENIA	1,852,000
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION–AZERBAIJAN	3,299,000
OPEN SOCIETY FUND–BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	4,969,000
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATION–SOFIA (BULGARIA)	6,805,000
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–CROATIA	4,624,000
OPEN SOCIETY FUND–PRAGUE (CZECH REPUBLIC)	3,820,000
OPEN ESTONIA FOUNDATION	1,553,000
OPEN SOCIETY GEORGIA FOUNDATION	5,351,000
FUNDACION SOROS–GUATEMALA	4,302,000
FONDATION CONNAISSANCE ET LIBERTÉ (HAITI)	3,978,000
SOROS FOUNDATION–HUNGARY	5,217,000
SOROS FOUNDATION–KAZAKHSTAN	6,105,000
KOSOVA FOUNDATION FOR OPEN SOCIETY	2,542,000
SOROS FOUNDATION–KYRGYZSTAN	3,592,000
SOROS FOUNDATION–LATVIA	3,807,000
OPEN SOCIETY FUND–LITHUANIA	4,424,000
FOUNDATION OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–MACEDONIA	7,181,000
SOROS FOUNDATION–MOLDOVA	5,066,000
MONGOLIAN FOUNDATION FOR OPEN SOCIETY	2,871,000
FOUNDATION OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–REP. OFFICE MONTENEGRO	1,207,000
STEFAN BATORY FOUNDATION (POLAND)	6,860,000
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATION–ROMANIA	7,833,000
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–RUSSIA	37,488,000
FUND FOR AN OPEN SOCIETY–SERBIA	5,268,000
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATION–BRATISLAVA (SLOVAKIA)	5,518,000
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATION FOR SOUTH AFRICA	6,729,000
OPEN SOCIETY INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA	10,807,000
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION–TAJIKISTAN	2,141,000
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION–TURKEY	1,518,000
INTERNATIONAL RENAISSANCE FOUNDATION (UKRAINE)	8,471,000
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION–UZBEKISTAN	4,172,000
OPEN SOCIETY INITIATIVE FOR WEST AFRICA	7,722,000

Initiatives

LAW, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS

PUBLIC HEALTH

EDUCATION

INFORMATION AND MEDIA

OTHER PROGRAMS

INITIATIVES

Law, Criminal Justice, and Human Rights



As the war against terror metastasized in 2002, political leaders around the world succumbed to temptation, exploiting popular fears of further terrorist violence to justify the sacrifice or suppression of human rights. Abuses proliferated, including torture, persecution of political and religious dissent, arbitrary arrest, restrictions on judicial review, denial of legal counsel, and barred entry to asylum seekers. And governments from Washington to Moscow, Beijing to Bogota increasingly recast as “antiterrorist” narrowly partisan campaigns and long-discredited repressive measures.

Despite the overall trend, the year witnessed a number of positive developments. The Rome Treaty to establish the International Criminal Court (ICC) came into force, creating the first permanent institution responsible for prosecuting genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Ratification of the treaty by more than 85 governments broadened the ICC’s jurisdiction and inspired hope that perpetrators of the most serious abuses would in the future be brought to justice.

The trial of former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic commenced in The Hague on charges stemming from the wars in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Kosovo.

In Sierra Leone, a Special Court began operation to bring a measure of legal accountability to a country recently emerged from a decade of civil war. And at the United Nations, an optional protocol to the Convention against Torture was adopted, establishing a system of inspections for detention facilities.

The Soros foundations network provided support for a number of these institutions, including public education about the Milosevic trial and the ICC, technical assistance to the Office of the Prosecutor at the Sierra Leone Special Court, and training more generally in the investigation of international crimes. OSI reaffirmed its support for government policies that protect rights, as well as for nongovernmental monitors, advocates, and lawyers who report on abuses, critically engage government actors, and provide legal defense, especially for ethnic minorities, noncitizens, and others particularly vulnerable to discrimination and exclusion. OSI's efforts to promote effective

regional protection mechanisms extended to Africa, through support for litigation before the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, and Asia, where OSI fostered research and discussion about the protection of human rights in selected countries and also at the regional level.

OSI and the Soros foundations also continued to focus on practical efforts, grounded in local knowledge, to improve the quality of ordinary justice systems. These included programs to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of law enforcement, especially through expanded community engagement; to promote alternatives to, and reduce levels of, incarceration; and to broaden access to legal representation for

indigent criminal defendants. OSI deepened its commitment to the development of legal capacity to address justice reform and rights-based issues, in the regions of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and beyond. In 2002, the network provided technical and financial support for the development of university-based legal clinics in Mozambique and Sierra Leone, and laid the foundation for the establishment of a new fellowship program for human rights lawyers in Southern Africa.

The following reports describe some of the work of the Soros foundations network in the area of law, criminal justice, and human rights. The Open Society Justice Initiative promotes rights-based law reform and strengthens legal capacity worldwide. The Democracy Coalition Project helps civil society groups promote democracy internationally. The Network Women’s Program and the Roma Programs seek to eradicate discrimination against women and Roma and improve their status in society.

Open Society Justice Initiative

OSI established the Open Society Justice Initiative in 2002 to pursue rights-based law reform and strengthen legal capacity worldwide. Reflecting the increasing geographic expansion of the Soros network into a worldwide Open Society Network, the Justice Initiative replaced the regionally focused Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute (COLPI). The new program develops strategies for law reform rooted in local needs yet adequate to the challenge of globalization.

The Justice Initiative, among its many activities in 2002, increased OSI’s efforts to help Lithuania establish the first comprehensive public defender system in Central and Eastern Europe for indigent criminal defendants. In cooperation with the Open Society Fund–Lithuania, the Lithuanian Ministry of Justice, and the Lithuanian Bar Council, this groundbreaking project has created two public defender offices, trained defense lawyers, and familiarized officials with alternative models of legal aid.

The goal is to establish a nationwide legal aid program and help transfer expertise from Lithuania to other countries in the region. The Justice Initiative took a step in this direction in December when it co-organized the European Forum on Access to Justice, bringing together advocates and government representatives from dozens of countries.

One of the Justice Initiative’s priorities, national crimi-

nal justice reform, promotes the state’s ability to secure order and administer justice while protecting individual rights and enabling full participation in public life. The project in Lithuania fits into this category. Other projects in 2002 sought to develop alternatives to pretrial detention in Latvia and Ukraine, and to contribute to juvenile justice reform in Kazakhstan.

Another priority is the promotion of freedom of information and expression to facilitate knowledge of government activity and ensure the right to dissent from official policies. There are now 45 freedom of information (FOI) laws worldwide. Projects in several countries secured legal assistance for those testing newly enacted legislation guaranteeing access to government-held information.

A project in Bulgaria, undertaken together with the NGO Access to Information Program, brought more than 30 such cases to the courts. In September, freedom of information advocates from Mexico, South Africa, India, and elsewhere met in Sofia to learn from the Bulgarian experience. The meeting led to the creation of a global FOI Advocates Network for sharing strategies and best practices.

In its efforts to expand access to information, the program on freedom of information and expression also contests undue restrictions on print and broadcast media.

The Justice Initiative promotes open society values in several other distinct, yet related, thematic program areas:

- The international justice program aims to reinforce mechanisms of accountability for international crimes and breaches of state obligations—including the International Criminal Court, regional protection bodies, and national and mixed tribunals.
- The program on discrimination and migration furthers freedom of movement between nations, and challenges governments to guarantee those most vulnerable to abuse—racial and ethnic minorities, women, and noncitizens—equal and effective enjoyment of their rights.
- The anticorruption program strives to promote greater transparency in public institutions as a foundation for more meaningful civic inquiry and decision.
- The program on legal capacity development cultivates capacity among lawyers and law students to pursue legal advocacy, including but not limited to litigation, and to fortify a growing network of legal advocates essential to a global open society.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$13,538,000

Democracy Coalition Project

The Democracy Coalition Project (DCP) was launched in June 2001 as a special initiative of the Open Society Institute and became an independent U.S. charitable organization on June 1, 2002. DCP conducts research and advocacy in partnership with civil society experts and activists to promote democratic reforms at the national, regional, and global levels.

In 2002, DCP worked with its international advisory board and a growing network of civil society groups to influence the Community of Democracies (CD), an association of over 100 governments that have agreed on plans to promote and strengthen democracy. DCP disseminated information about the Community of Democracies and its founding statement, the Warsaw Declaration, in five languages to civil society organizations around the world. The Project also provided expert briefings to policymakers and activists from over 40 countries. It developed a web-

site, www.demcoalition.org, with updated documents and analysis on democracy and foreign policy developments, including the CD process.

In October, DCP released *Defending Democracy: A Global Survey of Foreign Policy Trends*, the first comparative foreign policy survey evaluating how a representative sample of 40 governments have promoted democracy abroad over the last 10 years. The report found that, while governments have improved their record on defending democratic principles, they still put other interests first when responding to democratic violations or dictators. The survey also found a strong direct correlation between a country's internal democratic development and its support for democracy abroad—the stronger a country's record on protecting democracy and human rights at home, the more likely it is that the country will defend democracy and human rights abroad.

For the second CD Ministerial Meeting held in November in Seoul, South Korea, DCP and its partners successfully campaigned to have governments with poor or deteriorating records of respect for democratic principles (such as Egypt, Georgia, Haiti, Kenya, Uganda, and Ukraine) declared ineligible for full membership. The Project also organized a petition drive urging governments to strengthen international measures for democracy promotion by making decisions for CD membership more transparent and credible while linking membership to development assistance. The petition also called for improving collective responses to democratic crises, and organizing a democracy group at the United Nations as a way to make the body a more effective force in fulfilling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Building coalitions is essential to democratic development and throughout the year the Project pursued partnerships with groups in countries ranging from Chile to Ukraine. DCP helped launch the Coalition for Democracy in Peru, which monitors implementation of the National Accord, an agreement among the main political parties, civil society groups and the government to advance political, social and economic reforms. The Georgian Coalition for Democracy has organized to push for electoral reforms crucial to ensuring free and fair elections in 2003.

In 2003, DCP expects to reorganize its operations,

diversify its funding through a grant from a Spanish donor, develop strategic partnerships with leading organizations like the Club of Madrid (an association of former heads of state and government mainly from developing democracies), and refocus its priorities toward influencing the outcomes of the next CD conference in Santiago, Chile, in early 2005.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$1,263,000

Network Women's Program

An open society cannot exist without gender equity and diversity and the full participation of women in solving political, economic, and social problems. The Network Women's Program (NWP) seeks to raise public awareness of gender issues, influence policymakers to develop gender-sensitive policies, and eradicate violations of women's rights. It works to create effective and sustainable women's movements, promoting exchange and cooperation among women's organizations locally, nationally, and globally.

In 2002, the Women's Program linked new OSI regions to established programs in Soros network countries and focused on women's human rights, gender-sensitive education, violence against women, mass media and gender policy, equal opportunities in the EU accession process, women's oral histories, Romani women's leadership, information initiatives, and women's health.

A major strategic venue in 2002 was the ninth International Forum on Women's Rights and Development: Reinventing Globalization, organized by the Association of Women's Rights in Development (AWID). It is the largest recurring international event in women's rights and development outside the United Nations system. During the AWID Forum in Guadalajara, Mexico, the Women's Program played a major role in increasing the participation and visibility of women activists from Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. One of the AWID panels introduced Romani women's issues to the global women's community with a discussion of "Why a Roma Women's Movement? Caught between Roma Rights and Women's Rights."

At another international meeting, the UN World Conference Against Racism in Durban, South Africa, the Women's Program assured the testimony of Romani women by funding a video in collaboration with the Center for Women's Global Leadership. NWP's support of grassroots Romani women leaders included the E-Riders Initiative, which trains Romani women to provide technical assistance to Romani NGOs for advocacy. NWP supported a Romani woman activist from Serbia to attend the Center's Women's Global Leadership Institute and funded a Gender Studies Mini-School at the Belgrade Center for Women's Studies, attended by 19 Romani women from Serbia and Macedonia.

On a regional level, the Equal Opportunities for Women and Men in the European Accession Program, in close collaboration with OSI's EU Accession Monitoring Program, released national monitoring reports on gender issues and women's legal status in EU candidate countries. The reports show that the EU accession process has generated positive changes in gender equality standards, primarily by influencing legislation in employment, such as equal pay laws. Equal opportunities have yet to be fully achieved, however, due to the lack of effective mechanisms for implementing progressive legislation. OSI seeks to raise the capacity of women's NGOs to increase compliance with gender equality norms through the accession process.

The Women's Program continued to fund efforts to stop violence against women, which is one of the key social mechanisms for maintaining women's inequality. In 2002, a regional advisory committee of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence campaign analyzed previous campaign results and created future strategies. A survey in Lithuania identified alcoholism, drug addiction, and unemployment as the main reasons for violence against women. In Georgia, a survey reported that 34 percent of women have experienced domestic violence and 62 percent said that police refuse to protect them. The surveys led to new media campaigns to raise public awareness.

The Community Coordinated Response to Violence against Women program worked to engage public institutions and civil society to deal with domestic violence, supporting the creation of crisis centers, hotlines, publications, and policy projects.

Empowering Education, coordinated by the Women's Consultative and Information Center in Ukraine, creates awareness about women's human rights and gender equality. The program includes national teams from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The annual Empowering Education Summer Camp was held in Kazakhstan in July. In collaboration with the OSI Burma Project/Southeast Asia Initiative, trainers at sessions in Indonesia and Thailand taught the Empowering Education methodology to human rights activists and educators, including two Afghan educators from the Afghan Institute of Learning.

Mass Media and Gender Policy, a regional program coordinated by OSI–Russia, has helped to foster a community of skilled journalists and analysts to change public perceptions of gender issues. Teams from 14 countries in the FSU and Mongolia completed and released documentary films on crucial and often controversial subjects. Films by Estonian and Azeri teams received “Best Documentary Film of 2002” awards in their countries.

In the Women's Oral History Program, 15 researchers from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan developed projects to preserve women's “unofficial” experiences and histories. NWP also conducted a follow-up workshop, in collaboration with the Soros Foundation–Kyrgyzstan for 39 participants, from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine, and published research project excerpts from a forthcoming two-volume women's oral history.

The Information and Documentation (INDOC) initiative in collaboration with a Croatia-based NGO, Zenska Infoteka, continued to strengthen the capacity of women's INDOC centers through on-site evaluation and training. To foster advocacy in the area of reproductive rights/health, NWP established a partnership with the regional advocacy network ASTRA (Central and Eastern European Women's Network for Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights), in collaboration with OSI's Public Health Programs.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$6,618,000

Roma Programs

Asserting the rights of Roma to equal protection under the law and empowering them to become active members of their communities and the larger society continue to be a top priority for the Open Society Institute and the Soros foundations network.

Many Soros foundations in Central and Eastern Europe, almost all OSI network programs, and a number of centrally funded grants programs support efforts aimed at improving the social, political, and economic situation of Romani populations. These efforts center on political and civic participation, education, discrimination, and cultural identity and tolerance.

Political and Civic Participation

The nongovernmental/civic sector is the only sector in the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe in which Roma participate in larger numbers. They do not, by and large, participate in politics, mainstream media, national governments, ministries, or European-level institutions. OSI supports skill building, empowerment, local activism, advocacy, capacity building, and leadership training for Romani NGOs and leaders to increase political and civic participation.

The Roma Political Leadership Program (RPLP) seeks to form a new generation of political leaders who can use the political process to increase Romani national political representation. In Bulgaria, RPLP's first graduating class established the Society for Coordination and Cooperation to lobby the major political parties for a commitment to Romani political participation and to support Romani issues.

In 2002, at the suggestion of the mayor of Prague, in whose office she interned, Gabriella Hrabova, a 24-year-old RPLP graduate, ran in the municipal elections on the mayor's party ticket, receiving 12,000 votes, enough for 10th place on the party list though not enough for a seat.

In 2003, the RPLP will merge into the Roma Participation Program (RPP) and start programs in Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and perhaps Macedonia. RPP trains Roma to take political and social responsibility for their community needs and links them to regional and national alliances to advocate for issues leading to systemic change.

OSI supported the National Democratic Institute's political needs assessments in Romania, Bulgaria, and Slovakia to better position Romani candidates at the national level, and funded internships for Roma at the Council of Europe so that they can learn to operate at the European level.

The Network Women's Program supports young Romani women leaders, including female law students addressing gender-specific human rights issues. The E-Riders Initiative, a collaboration of RPP, the Women's Program, and the Network Information Program, helps Romani women's NGOs use information technology to increase the visibility and effectiveness of their work.

Educational Reform

OSI is committed to eliminating discrimination in school systems and helping Romani pupils succeed on equal terms with their peers.

The Special School Initiative of the Step by Step pre-school program made a major contribution to removing Romani children from schools for the mentally retarded and placing them in regular schools. As a result of the Initiative's advocacy and its pilot programs showing that Romani second graders are capable of mainstream work, the Czech government became the first to announce that it would discontinue the practice of shunting Romani children into special schools.

Step by Step also continued to press for free preschools for Romani children, more Romani teaching assistants in the classrooms, development of curricula that meet Romani needs, increased parent and community involvement in the education process, and thorough early childhood pedagogy and antibias training for teachers and administrators. Other international organizations, including the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Program, have endorsed the free preschool campaign.

In 2002, the Roma Memorial University Scholarship Program gave some 700 scholarships to Romani students for study at accredited universities in their home countries. The program receives most of its funding from the U.S. government as part of its contribution to the International Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund.

Other network programs advanced Romani education goals. The English Language Programs provided training for Romani leaders at foreign language schools; the Network Scholarship Program gave tuition grants for undergraduate study. The International Higher Education Support Program supported Romaversitas, an Invisible College elite tutorial program for Romani university students in Hungary and Macedonia.

The Debate Program incorporates Romani students and issues into its debate club activities to improve Romani debating and critical thinking skills. A new debate project, piloted in part with EU funding, uses debate techniques to train Romani activists.

In Hungary, Roma trained by the Roma Participation Program in political organizing skills headed a political coalition that helped persuade the government to support school desegregation and appoint Romani leaders to key ministries and the prime minister's office. Similarly, in Bulgaria, the government has announced that it would desegregate over time by closing the "Gypsy schools" and moving children to mainstream schools.

In Skopje, Macedonia, an RPP-funded conference on Roma and education was attended by the minister of education and ministry staff and received political support from the government and widespread media coverage. RPP is planning to increase school desegregation activities in Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia.

Discrimination

Direct and indirect racial discrimination continues to be the main barrier to full participation in society for Roma.

The European Roma Rights Center (ERRC) is the leading actor in the OSI network on Roma rights. ERRC monitors, reports on, provides legal defense for rights abuses locally, and engages in strategic litigation locally and internationally. Most network programs working on Roma rights or policy cooperate with the ERRC.

The Open Society Justice Initiative advances the development of antidiscrimination laws and policies, particularly with regard to race and gender, and attempts to ensure enforcement through strategic litigation and other means. In one of its 2002 reports, the EU Accession Monitoring Program concluded that European Union

member states as well as candidates for membership need to do a better job of living up to EU minority protection standards.

The Network Public Health Programs and OSI's Human Rights Fund awarded a grant to litigate sterilization cases after Ina Zoon's report *On the Margins: Slovakia* identified evidence suggesting the involuntary sterilization of Romani women. The Public Health Programs help teach Romani activists how to monitor health needs in their communities and advocate for pro-Romani policies and practices. The International Harm Reduction (IHRD) program trains and funds Romani activists to establish harm reduction strategies.

In Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia, the Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative trains Roma and municipal personnel to eliminate discrimination from their policies and procedures. LGI also trains Romani public servants and municipal advisers in policy planning, management, finance, and improving cooperation and multiethnic governance.

With unemployment running to 90 percent for much of the past decade in most Romani communities, the Economic and Business Development Program is working to increase Romani participation in existing training and technical assistance programs in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. East East projects in Samara and Smolensk brought together Russian-speaking Romani NGOs from Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine to build alliances, share experiences, and best practices.

Cultural Identity

The Roma Culture Initiative supports Romani culture and offers the general population access to it in order to build tolerance. The program supports scholarly research on Romani ethnology, history, musicology, and linguistics; the training of young Roma in their language and culture; and the Roma Literary Awards Program honoring artistic achievement in literature.

Soros foundations in Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Romania also support Romani cultural activities and Children and Youth Programs include antibias training and activities in their program work. The Network Information Program supports translations of books



about the Roma into local languages by local publishers and the collection and creation of an electronic lexicon of all known dialects of Romany.

The Network Media Program (NMP) supports the establishment and development of Romany language media and encourages networking between Romani media. The NMP also works with mainstream media to improve the accuracy of the image of Roma; to raise the level of tolerance toward Roma; and to increase access for Roma to the mainstream media.



AIDS and Stigma | Eric Gottesman



PORTRAITS OF ETHIOPIANS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: A woman whose husband is also infected; a woman who has chosen to serve God to cope with her illness; a man who fell in love with a sex worker. PAGES 98–99: A woman who moved away from a community that shunned her.



INITIATIVES

Public Health



Health indicators in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union lag significantly behind those of the countries of the West. This is true for infectious diseases, like tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, as well as for noninfectious diseases, like hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. There are many reasons for this disparity: Medical communities in the region emphasize treatment rather than prevention. Governments lack the commitment to establish strong public health policies and provide adequate financing. Communities and individuals fail to understand the active role they could play in health promotion.

Countries in the region are witnessing the fastest expanding HIV epidemic in the world. An estimated 1 percent of the population in these countries—mostly young people—is injecting drugs, by far the region's most common route of HIV transmission. With an official estimate of 250,000 newly infected people in 2002, the region now has a minimum of 1.2 million people living with HIV, and unofficial estimates place the number many times higher. Confidential, anonymous HIV testing and antiretroviral treatment remain inaccessible to most people, especially drug users, who

face widespread discrimination and general lack of access to health care.

In 2002, OSI continued to play a leading role in the struggles against HIV/AIDS—through its support for harm reduction programs in the region—and against tuberculosis, which in the former Soviet Union has spread at alarming rates from prisons into the general population. Other funders and partners have joined OSI in supporting harm reduction. An OSI program providing TB treatment in Russian prisons has evolved into a global campaign against a dangerous variant of TB, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, with the participation of the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and many other partners.



The following report describes the work of OSI's Public Health Programs, including the International Harm Reduction Development program, the Mental Disability Advocacy Program, and the Palliative Care Initiative.

Network Public Health Programs

OSI's Network Public Health Programs support initiatives that encourage sustainable change in public health policy and practice. The work in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union focuses on four broad approaches: strengthening both graduate and continuing education for the public health workforce and information systems that generate timely and reliable data; improving the quality of health care; ensuring the participation of communities and vulnerable populations in health programs and policymaking; and advancing health policy reforms based on evidence and best practice.

Public Health Education

Crucial to any public health system is a cadre of trained and well-informed public health professionals. Decisions regarding public health must be based on an analysis of social and economic factors and evidence. OSI focuses on improving the quality of such public health data and its availability.

Workforce development

The Network Public Health Programs made a multiyear commitment to transform public health training in the region. The Programs continued a close collaboration with the Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region, Baltic Rim Partnership for Public Health, and Hadassah University to introduce new methods of public health teaching in 19 countries. With OSI support, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention worked with local partners in six countries to develop distance-learning courses for frontline public

health workers and with the Andrei Stampar School of Public Health in Croatia to introduce a national program on community health planning.

Information systems

To improve the quality, availability, and international comparability of health data, the Public Health Programs provided continuing support to the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. The center is working with the national statistics offices in Lithuania, Hungary, and Russia to implement the automated disease coding system (ACS) for the international classification of diseases (ICD-10). The European Union's decision to adopt the ACS means these countries will eventually serve as regional training centers.

Quality of Care

In most countries of the region, the breakdown of the command economy led to the end of subsidized postgraduate training for medical personnel. The Network Public Health Programs continued to support programs to ensure the quality of health care, including physician training and the promotion of systems of quality assurance and continuing medical education.

Salzburg Seminars

Some 700 physicians from 27 countries participated in 17 continuing education seminars in a variety of medical specialties, organized by the American Austrian Foundation in Salzburg with support from OSI. In 15 countries, Salzburg alumni have organized "Open Medical Clubs" to replicate training for colleagues locally.

Evidenced-based medicine and continuing medical education

The year 2002 marked the final year of support to the Brain Trauma Foundation to establish 10 centers of excellence throughout Central Europe. These centers provide care and training in innovative brain trauma treatment based on the finding that brain damage may evolve over a number of hours and days after the initial injury. Proper post-injury case management is the key to reducing morbidity and mortality from head injuries.

Community Involvement

Rational, equitable, and effective health policies can only be implemented with the participation of all stakeholders—not only the state, but also community groups, service providers, and the private sector. Coalition and network building, sharing information and lessons learned, and developing advocacy skills are key factors in supporting civil society's ability to play an active role in developing and monitoring health policy.

■ ***International Harm Reduction Development***

In 2002, the International Harm Reduction Development (IHRD) program continued its work in 23 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to reduce the harm associated with drug use and repressive drug policies. It provided funding to more than 200 direct services projects, offered trainings and other capacity building measures, and organized targeted advocacy programs.

Harm reduction programs encompass a range of services—from needle/syringe exchange to drug substitution therapies to promotion of sexual health—and advocate for policy reform, including decriminalization of drug use, and equal access to HIV treatment and other health services.

In 2002, IHRD fostered new partnerships with governments, funders, and international organizations. The Ukrainian government cosponsored a conference on care and support for HIV-positive people, and Tajikistan partnered a meeting on drug use, health, and security. More countries, including Kyrgyzstan, adopted methadone therapy programs, an effective and safe form of addiction treatment. IHRD increased its support for capacity building measures such as an advocacy training program

developed in cooperation with the International Harm Reduction Association and the WHO, with trainings to begin in 2003.

Funding from the UK Department for International Development, the Canadian International Development Agency, USAID, and the UN allowed for expansion and increased viability for harm reduction services. The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria began distributing its first large-scale grants, many of which include harm reduction components.

■ ***Mental Disability Advocacy Program***

Staggering numbers of people with mental disabilities in the region live in institutions that lack services, physical accommodation, and respect for human rights. In response, the Mental Disability Advocacy Program (MDAP) works to promote the human rights, inclusion, and active participation in society of people with mental disabilities through service delivery and advocacy for public policy reform. By the end of 2002, MDAP supported over 70 organizations providing community-based services for people with mental disabilities in 23 countries of the region.

In 2002, MDAP and six partner grantees initiated a model site program that will disseminate best practices throughout the region. MDAP launched a two-year public awareness initiative that included two seminars for journalists on mental health and disability issues. To address the links between mental health and HIV, the Program brought together service delivery organizations for people living with HIV/AIDS and groups for people with mental disabilities. A series of roundtables in Bulgaria, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Ukraine raised public awareness of the challenges confronting people with mental disabilities and facilitated cooperation among grantees.

■ ***Palliative Care Initiative***

Across the region, health care professionals lack the knowledge and skills to assess and manage pain. Equally important, many countries lack the necessary drugs for pain management. The Palliative Care Initiative sponsors educational and training opportunities, and it works with palliative care advocates, ministries of health, and drug regulatory agencies to examine drug laws and recommend

changes necessary to ensure appropriate drug availability.

In 2002, halfway through its six-year mandate to enhance hospice and palliative care in the region, the Initiative had awarded 72 grants to individuals, NGOs, policy centers, and national and international organizations, including the World Health Organization. Projects included the development of national standards and policies for palliative care services and access to essential drugs for pain and symptom management. Six countries have developed national strategies to reduce barriers to opioid availability, and two have created national task forces to incorporate palliative care into health sector reform.

■ *Prison Health*

The health status of prisoners is markedly poorer than that of the general population, stemming from the disproportional representation in the prison population of the most socially marginalized people and the wholly substandard living conditions and health care services in prison. In the former Soviet Union, prisons are the epicenter for the regional TB epidemics and the breeding ground for multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). In this environment, the comorbidity of AIDS and TB is particularly problematic, as each speeds the progress of the other.

Looking for ways to foster improved integration of the prison and civilian health sectors, the Public Health Programs supported Partners in Health in efforts to expand the DOTS and DOTS+ treatment program for tuberculosis and MDR-TB in Tomsk oblast of the Russian Federation. The International Center for Prison Studies and Penal Reform International received funding for a high-level international advisory committee for prison health in the region and small grants for national-level projects in six countries (Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan).

■ *Romani Health*

The Roma of Central and Eastern Europe suffer many of the worst health problems of both the industrialized and developing worlds. Rates of both infectious and noninfectious diseases are high while access to preventive and curative services is low. In all countries, the health status of the Roma is worse than that of the majority population.

In 2002, together with Doctors of the World, the Public Health Programs developed workshops for Romani NGOs on human rights, health, and advocacy. A grant to the Slovak Center for Civil and Human Rights funded health advocacy training and the development of an activist network of health advocates.

Civil Society and Public Participation

In the final year of collaboration with the Albert Schweitzer Institute, the Public Health Programs held 10 seminars on a range of topics, such as gender-based violence, emergency contraception, tobacco control, the introduction of family practice, TB/HIV service integration, health sector reform, public health policy development, mental health, and harm reduction. Among the partners in the Schweitzer seminars were the WHO, UNAIDS, the European Observatory, UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), USAID, and DFID.

Policy Reform

The biggest resistance to policy reforms comes from entrenched interests and the upholders of tradition. Despite these obstacles, the Network Public Health Programs have fought hard over the last year to encourage new thinking and the development of policies and services based on public health principles, evidence, and best practice.

Health Sector Reform

With the goal of analyzing reform at a regional level and ensuring that lessons are shared throughout Europe, the Public Health Programs renewed a partnership with the European Observatory on Health Care Systems. Important activities in 2002 included the publication of 20 country reports in the Health Care in Transition series, a two-week summer school in Croatia for senior policy-makers on population-oriented public health services, and translation of its series of analytical studies into Russian.

TB, HIV, and Sexually Transmitted Infections

In addition to having the fastest growing HIV/AIDS rates in the world, the countries of the former Soviet Union also suffer from skyrocketing tuberculosis rates, in both the prison and civilian sectors. In addition, sexually transmit-





Drugs and Harm Reduction | John Ranard

SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO SUFFERING

PAGE 110: Preparing syringes for disposal, Astrakan, Russia.

FACING PAGE, FAR LEFT: Outreach worker and clients, Volgograd, Russia; ABOVE: Sex worker departing after meeting with outreach workers, Volgograd, Russia.

NEAR LEFT: Overdosed drug user being rushed to hospital.

PAGE 116: Home memorial for a heroin user who overdosed.

ted infection (STI) rates continue to rise and the clinical protocols for diagnosis and treatment fail to meet international standards, resulting in a rise in drug-resistant infections. Given its commitment to fighting both TB and HIV, OSI initiated activities to focus on the dual epidemics. Bringing together key members of the TB and HIV communities, the Public Health Programs sponsored the first-ever regional seminar for policymakers and service providers on integrating TB and HIV services.

In the area of TB, OSI continued its active participation in the international Stop TB Partnership and, together with DFID, provided support for the evaluation of the Global TB Drug Facility, which distributes TB drugs to developing countries. OSI and USAID supported a new position for a WHO officer to be placed in the Balkans. Support to Results International, a Washington, D.C.-based advocacy group, will help build grassroots political support for investment in TB control in the United States and abroad.



In the area of HIV, OSI continued its commitment to AIDS Foundation East-West, an international NGO based in the former Soviet Union dedicated to the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. The Public Health Programs supported efforts of health professionals to develop evidence-based STI protocols and services through training at the University of Washington and a new technical assistance partnership of the WHO, USAID, and the International Union against Sexually Transmitted Infections.



Sexual Health

Despite significant investment by a number of bilateral donors in the region to promote reproductive health, the quality of abortion care remains poor due to outdated methods and the lack of attention to patient/provider relations. Also, the growing antiabortion movement has gained significant footholds in Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovakia, for reasons both religious and nationalistic. In 2002, funding was provided to strengthen local and regional advocacy capacity, especially in countries in the region where abortion rights are being undermined.

ASTRA, a regional network of sexual and reproductive rights and health NGOs, and its affiliates raised awareness among the general public, national officials, the media, intergovernmental organizations, and donors on the threats to sexual health and rights in the region. The Network of East/West Women trained legal advocates in sexual and reproductive health law and policy. Support continued for activities aimed at improving the quality of and access to vital sexual and reproductive health services, including safer abortion methods, cervical cancer screening, and emergency contraception.

Tobacco Control

In 2001, tobacco consumption caused an estimated 700,000 deaths in Central and Eastern Europe. In 2002, the Network Public Health Programs introduced a new tobacco control program that seeks to strengthen the capacity of community-based coalitions to analyze and research the economics of tobacco, assuring access to data and research. OSI sponsored a series of seminars and discussions and “Great Smoke Out” events in six countries. Active partners include the Framework Convention Alliance, a global network of over 100 tobacco-control NGOs, the American Cancer Society, which provides training for OSI grantees from the region, the World Health Organization, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Poland-based Health Promotion Foundation.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$16,874,000

Education



Education remains a priority for building open societies. Updating curricula, transforming teaching methodologies, and restructuring education systems to reflect and support democratic forms of government can take years to accomplish. But such reforms can produce the most lasting changes in people and societies. Governments neglect education at their own risk. The world cannot afford to overlook the needs and aspirations of children, especially in poor states and emerging democracies, because they will shape the future not just of their countries but also of an increasingly global society.

The education programs of OSI and the Soros foundations have left their mark on preschool, primary, and secondary education, universities, nonformal learning, and educational NGOs trying to improve quality and address equity issues. Extensive scholarship programs have helped support individual students from every country in the network. Numerous network and national programs have provided local and international training of educators, as well as technical and policy support for systemic education reform and cross-border collaboration.

In 2002, the Education Support Program and the Children and Youth Programs

launched the Roma Education Initiative (REI) to promote learning opportunities and equal access to education for Romani children. REI advocates for the inclusion of integration and antidiscrimination policies in the national education agendas of governments in the region.

Another special concern was education and youth development in the Stability Pact countries of South Eastern Europe. OSI supported the South East Europe Education Cooperation Network, which, in working for regional cooperation in education, has built a vast virtual, multilingual library and resource center (www/see-educoop.net).

OSI's lower-school education efforts such as the early childhood Step by Step program are proving effective throughout Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Twenty-three of 28 Step by Step programs have established themselves as inde-

pendent organizations with support from government education ministries and other funding partners such as USAID, the European Union, the World Bank, UNICEF, and Save the Children.

In 2002, the Scholarship Programs added service-learning training for the scholars in its Undergraduate Exchange program. One of them, Pauline Belenina of Russia, trained with the New York City AIDS Housing Network. As a case manager, she listened to people's problems and provided practical help. She said the feeling of accomplishment—getting someone an apartment, for example, so they could start a new, happier life—was indescribable. "I want to go back to my country and give what I can to the people there. I'm capable and feel I have enough energy to move the earth."

It is this kind of lasting change that OSI seeks to achieve with its education programs.

On the following pages are reports from the Network Children and Youth Programs, the Education Support Program, English Language Programs, the International Higher Education Support Program, Network Scholarship Programs, and Central European University. The Children and Youth Programs support social service initiatives as well as education programs. Other Soros programs and foundations also support education efforts as part of their overall mission.

Network Children and Youth Programs

The goal of the Network Children and Youth Programs is to bring innovative approaches to existing social and educational structures that have an impact on the welfare and development of children and adolescents. Projects emphasize humane and democratic principles and promote the development of the individual child to his or her full potential.

Network Debate Program

The Network Debate Program has promoted debate in secondary schools and universities in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Haiti since 1995. The Debate Program offers students and teachers the opportunity to examine issues affecting their lives and communities. Participants learn that free and open discussion is essential to the establishment and preservation of open societies. More than 80,000 secondary students, 15,000 university students, and 16,000 teachers have participated in the Debate Program, which is active in 32 countries.

The Program has created debate resource centers in each country to provide students and teachers with current publications, reference materials, and computer access. It publishes textbooks, source books, training videos, an academic journal, and a quarterly newsletter.

Debate tournaments, training workshops, and Internet debates are conducted throughout the year. In 2002, the Program expanded to Southeast Asia, conducting a seminar for Burmese refugees in Thailand and an advocacy seminar for NGOs in Indonesia. It also initiated a series of leadership seminars for young Romani leaders throughout Central and South Eastern Europe. In 2003, the Debate Program plans to extend its reach to Latin America.

Students and teachers from 40 countries participate in the International Youth Forum, which focuses on an important open society issue and takes place in a different country each summer. Forum 2002, held in Slovakia, examined issues of international law by debating the statement: "The nations of the world should support the creation of an international criminal court." Forum 2003, to be held in Slovenia, will examine gender issues through the resolution: "The separation of public and private is detrimental to women's rights."

To develop sustainable program activities in each country, the International Debate Education Association (IDEA), established in 1999 by its members, helps with fundraising, organizes events, and develops international contacts. By the beginning of 2003, three-quarters of the country debate programs had spun off to become legally independent entities. For more information on IDEA, see www.idebate.org.

Step by Step Program

Step by Step is an education reform program that introduces child-centered teaching methods and supports community and family involvement in preschool and primary school. The aim of the Program is to engender democratic principles and practices in young children and their families. The Step by Step method encourages children to make choices, take responsibility for their decisions, express their ideas with creativity, help one another, develop critical thinking skills, and practice independent thinking. The Program promotes the right of all children to a quality education, and provides materials and training to insure equal access for children of minority families, children with disabilities, Roma, refugees, and families living in poverty. Now in its eighth year, the Step by Step Program provided training in 2002 to more than 40,000 teachers and specialists in 28 countries or territories, serving more than 1 million children and their families.

The Program provides an innovative and comprehensive approach to institutional reform of early childhood education by training teachers and administrators at model preschools and schools, training university faculty in new pedagogy, and cooperating with education and health ministries to promote development of child-friendly policies. By the end of 2002, 23 of the 28 Step by Step Programs had established themselves as educational organizations independent of the Soros foundations. These NGOs are supported through partnership initiatives with USAID, the European Union, the World Bank, UNICEF, Save the Children, and other bilateral and international organizations engaged in early childhood development and democracy initiatives.

The International Step by Step Association (ISSA), established by the national Step by Step NGOs and programs, links over 150,000 early childhood professionals into a wider network and advocacy organization, promoting Step by Step's philosophy, training, and technical assistance internationally. In 2002, OSI and ISSA cooperated to launch several new initiatives, including an international effort to certify Step by Step teachers based on its established program and teacher standards.

ISSA's Complementary Strategies Initiative develops innovative pilot programs, such as parent education pro-

grams and drop-in community centers, and enhances visiting nurses and medical programs to help them reach out to young children who do not attend preschools. The Web Publishing Initiative seeks to improve the quality and quantity of children's literature by providing workshops for authors and opportunities to advertise, distribute, and publish their best work at www.soros.org/readingcorner. The Mentoring Program matches experienced Step by Step trainers with new country teams. Initiatives to include children with special needs in regular classrooms and efforts to engage entire schools in whole-school reform were also enlarged in 2002. For more about ISSA, see www.issa.nl.

Other Network Children and Youth Programs Initiatives

Reading and Writing for Critical Thinking

Reading and Writing for Critical Thinking (RWCT) helps teachers change classroom practices at all grade levels and in most school subjects in order to promote active inquiry, student-initiated learning, opinion formation, problem-solving, cooperative learning, and democratic participation. The project trains teachers and teacher educators in 25 countries, and works closely with staff at teacher-training universities and retraining institutes, as well as at ministries and education agencies.

Secondary School Scholarships Program

Through open, merit-based competitions, the Secondary School Scholarships Program provides secondary school students from Central and Eastern Europe with the opportunity to study for up to one year in the United Kingdom, the United States, or the Czech Republic. Among the opportunities available are scholarships awarded directly by some of the top private schools in each country. The Program encourages students to take part in volunteer activities during the scholarship period and upon their return home in order to foster a sense of responsibility to the community.

South East Europe Youth Initiative

The South East Europe Youth Initiative offers grants through Soros foundations to local young people and youth organizations for partnership projects, such as the expansion of Special Olympics in the region.

Street Law Program

The Street Law Program supports civic and law-related education projects throughout Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia with the goal of enabling young people to contribute to civil society as well-educated, well-prepared citizens. The Program, which is active in 18 countries, operates in secondary schools, youth centers, and local government agencies. Street Law offers students practical, participatory education about law, democracy, and human rights through activities such as community-based projects; visits to local courthouses; mock trials, simulations, and mediations; and regular classroom visits by police officers, judges, lawyers, and other community resource people.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$12,949,000

Education Support Program

The Education Support Program (ESP), restructured from the Institute for Educational Policy, is committed to challenging the legacy of highly centralized, top-down education systems in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union by promoting open, high-quality, accountable, and accessible education. ESP aims to provide direct support to the Soros foundations, NGOs, and other partners to promote enduring professional networks for education reform throughout the region.

In 2002, ESP staff and its network of specialists continued to provide technical support to Soros foundations, especially for education policy initiatives and evaluation. The Program also formalized a partnership with the East East Program and increased East East's role in education exchanges and networking.

ESP continued to support the South East Europe Education Cooperation Network (SEE-ECN), which facilitates the exchange of information, ideas, and know-how in

the 11 countries and territories of South Eastern Europe. The network's website (www.see-educoop.net) has 14,000 users monthly and contains an expert database and contacts for a support office in Ljubljana that facilitates the exchange of specialists across the region and beyond. During the year, ESP helped SEE-ECN and its partners organize regional workshops on school location planning and curriculum policy and development. SEE-ECN's activities will be featured in a forthcoming UNDP book on innovative practices.

In addition to supporting SEE-ECN, the Program helped promote reform through regional education networks in Russia and Central Asia. At the request of USAID, ESP conducted a needs assessment of educational issues in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan to help USAID decide about making a major investment in education in the region.

In collaboration with Teacher's College at Columbia University in the United States, the Program held distance learning evaluation courses in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. ESP also offered workshops in Slovenia and Turkey to help foundations evaluate their education strategies.

In March, the Program cooperated with OSI's Children and Youth Programs to launch and manage the Roma Education Initiative (REI), which provides technical support and grants to promote learning opportunities and equal access to education for Romani children. REI advocates for integration and antidiscrimination policies in the national education agendas of governments in the region. Serbia was the first country to receive an REI grant in 2002.

Resource Packs were another new ESP initiative in 2002. Resource Packs are topic-based online networks of experts, publications, training curricula, and distance education course modules that will promote open society education ideas and practices after the Soros foundations network concludes its activities in the region. ESP has already started to develop Resource Packs on Education Assessment, Program Evaluation, Communicating Education Reform, and Teaching and Learning Materials.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$1,929,000

English Language Programs

The Soros English Language Program (SELP) and the Soros Professional English Language Teaching Program (SPELT) help the countries of the Soros foundations network prepare individuals and groups for a world in which English has increasingly become a necessary language for international communication in professional and academic fields.

SELP focuses on country-specific needs for English language support such as training local English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teachers; preparing students for international English language exams; coordinating teacher training projects in English for Specific Purposes; diversifying the Soros English/foreign language schools' professional portfolios; and developing EFL textbooks that meet the requirements of government-sponsored educational reform. In addition, the Program supports the activities of the local, national, and regional EFL teachers' associations and their special interest groups.

During the year, the English Language Programs collaborated with Central European University to create the Introduction to Academic Writing pilot program to help students develop their writing skills in their home countries before they start at CEU. In November, the writing program began in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The Programs also helped develop a network-wide country and regional database of local experts on EFL training programs, ranging from young learners to English for Specific Purposes in business, medicine, law, and journalism.

By the end of the year, 50 local teacher trainers from throughout the network completed their co-validated CELTA/TESOL (Certificate in English Language Teaching to Adults/Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) training programs. Seven of these teachers also completed their trainer of trainers course. They will do much to sustain local capacity and reduce dependence on foreign expertise.

The International Diploma in Language Teaching Management initiative completed its second year by awarding its first degrees to seven local education managers who will provide training to network institutions

and international organizations. The course is accredited by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES) in the United Kingdom, the School for International Training in the United States, and the University of Queensland in Australia.

In Belarus, the Programs' self-supporting school in Minsk, with an annual enrolment of up to 10,000 students, became an official UCLES center with the right to conduct training for and implementation of all Cambridge EFL examinations. In Haiti, a TESOL teacher training program produced the first 24 internationally qualified Haitian teacher trainers. The project was a collaborative effort of the Foundation Connaissance et Liberté, Haiti, OSI in New York, and SIT, Brattleboro, Vermont.

In the aftermath of September 11, SPELT encountered some understandable difficulties in recruiting new fellows and teacher trainers to work in some countries, particularly in Central Asia and the Caucasus. In 2002, however, these difficulties were minimized by SPELT's high staff retention and renewal rates that allowed existing staff to carry out the program's activities in 2002–2003. The recruitment issue was also addressed in 2002 by increasing payments and providing other incentives to successfully attract new SPELT teacher trainers and fellows.

As both SPELT and SELP move forward with exit strategies, they are working toward the goal of leaving a self-sustaining network of institutions and individuals to continue providing professional English language teacher training and curriculum development.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$1,184,000

International Higher Education Support Program

The International Higher Education Support Program (HESP) promotes the advancement of higher education within the humanities and social sciences in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Mongolia. HESP provides financial and technical assistance to institutions ranging from undergraduate universities to doctoral programs and advanced studies centers. HESP

supports institutions that are developing progressive university leadership and innovative educational agendas and can act as models for higher education locally and regionally.

HESP also assists institutions that are open to progressive teaching and learning methodologies and committed to transparency in governance and embracing a wider social role. HESP supports institutions that seek the involvement of other funders and are determined to be financially and intellectually sustainable while attracting a diverse student body. Through its support, the Program also promotes change within higher education by supporting a range of faculty and curriculum development initiatives that are not institution specific.

In 2002, HESP began to focus on making the HESP network institutions sustainable and, with Central European University, positioning these institutions as resources for strengthening state higher education policies and practices. HESP's priority is to identify and invest in institutions and individuals offering the greatest potential for improving higher education.

Progressive teaching, learning, and research in the humanities and social sciences are vital to building and sustaining an open society. Successful teaching not only needs to provide an understanding of current thinking in a certain field, but also needs to instill the capacity to adopt new skills and learn new materials in the future.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$18,717,000

Network Scholarship Programs

Network Scholarship Programs mobilize international resources to provide support to students and scholars through fellowships, scholarships, and related activities that empower individuals to improve the social, political, and intellectual environments of their home communities. Support for advanced study in the humanities favors individuals positioned to raise the quality of instruction in the classrooms of higher education institutions in their home country. Professional degree programs in the social sciences emphasize applied expertise, with a focus on

policy analysis and systemic reform.

In 2002, Network Scholarship Programs worked to address social change across a wider range of countries. To promote youth leadership and academic achievement, the Undergraduate Exchange program added service-learning training for scholars during their year in the United States, followed by a year of community service in their home country. Pauline Belenina, a grantee at SUNY-Oswego, did summer service-learning training with the New York City AIDS Housing Network.

"I worked as a case manager," Belenina, who is from Nizhny Novgorod, Russia, said. "I provided practical help and listened to and tried to understand the people who came into our office. The feeling of accomplishment is indescribable. Someone gets an apartment and can start a new, happier life. I still haven't done everything I've wanted here. But I do want to go back to my country and give what I can to the people there. I'm capable and feel I have enough energy to move the earth."

The Programs expanded their collaboration with the British government's Foreign and Commonwealth Office by creating new OSI/Chevening grants to scholars in more Muslim-majority countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, and the territories governed by the Palestinian Authority. These awards will support master's degrees in conflict resolution, human rights, social policy, comparative religion, and gender studies. Grantees will attend British universities along with their peers from Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Balkans, and Eastern Europe.

The experience of Andra Indriksone, who got an M.A. in political philosophy from York University and returned home to Latvia in 2002, demonstrates what the awards can achieve: "I have been working as a Soros Foundation-Latvia research fellow at the Center for Non-Governmental Organizations. My research is devoted to public participation issues. It aims to increase openness and democratic behavior by providing practical suggestions to local government officials about how they can involve NGOs in the planning process."

The new Scholar Rescue Fund, launched after a meeting between George Soros and Institute of International Education board members, helps scholars

facing life-threatening repression in their home countries. By recognizing and addressing the vulnerability of academics in countries where human rights are deteriorating or nonexistent, the Fund brings needed attention to violence and repression against educators and intellectuals.

In 2002, the Scholarship Programs celebrated a decade of cooperation with the U.S. government in supporting the Edmund S. Muskie & Freedom Support Graduate Exchange program. Established by Congress in 1992, the exchange program is run by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) and supports democratic and economic development in the former Soviet Union by providing opportunities for professionals to study at the master's degree level in the United States. The Scholarship Programs have won an ECA grant every year since 1992 to administer a portion of the program, with particular success in expanding the fields of study to include education administration and policy, public health, and environmental management and policy.

The Scholarship Programs are supported by generous grants from the U.S. Department of State and the Agency for International Development, matching funds from the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the German Deutsche Akademischer Austauschdienst, the French government, and substantive contributions from universities around the world. Approximately 1,000 new grants are competed annually in 30 countries.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$15,259,000

Central European University

During its 11 years of existence, Central European University (CEU) has established itself as an internationally recognized institution of postgraduate education in the social sciences and humanities. CEU has also pursued a commitment to help create open societies in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union by promoting a system of education in which ideas are examined creatively, critically, and comparatively.

In recent years, the environment in which CEU operates has undergone substantial change. CEU has responded by continuing to observe its original mission while establishing new units, and gradually opening up its existing programs to other areas of the world that are experiencing the effects of globalization and democratic transition. CEU aims to occupy a "global niche," creating new knowledge along "the shifting boundary between the local and the universal." One of its central, as well as practical, objectives is to help faculty and students formulate policy papers that are rooted in careful and extensive research, and that emphasize comparative approaches to solving disputes.

Another central priority for CEU is its commitment to its students, both present and past. Speaking at the 12th academic year opening ceremony in October 2002, Associate Professor Diana Urge-Vorsatz of the Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy noted the rich diversity of students, faculty, and staff that distinguishes CEU from other institutions. Because of this diversity and the unique learning experience, she said, "CEU alumni do not go back to participate in ethnic conflicts, they go back to solve them. They do not go back to contribute to environmental problems, but rather to improve the human condition."

Evidence of CEU's influence in the world can be found in graduates who have gone on to serve as ministers for education, minorities, and energy, and to represent their countries as senior officials in the UN, EU, Council of Europe, International Monetary Fund, and World Bank.

During the 2002–2003 academic year, CEU enrolled 927 students. The majority of students enrolled in master's degree programs, but an increasing number are entering doctoral study programs. Students were drawn from more than 40 countries, including those of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Western Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Over 200 professors from more than 30 countries teach at CEU. Prestigious visiting professors give frequent lectures, thus providing students with access to respected academics from top-level institutions in Europe and the United States.

CEU's research, teaching, and other academic activities take place within the framework of the university's 12 research-oriented teaching units, a Humanities Center, a Center for Policy Studies, and the Open Society Archives at CEU.

CEU offers Master of Arts (M.A.) degree programs in Central European history, economics, economy and society, gender studies, human rights, international relations and European studies, medieval studies, nationalism studies, political science, society and politics, and sociology and social anthropology. CEU also offers Master of Law (LL.M.) degree programs in comparative constitutional law, human rights, and international business law, and a Master of Science (M.S.) degree program in environmental sciences and policy. CEU has established a Graduate School of Business, which offers a U.S.-accredited Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.), and, consistent with CEU's overall mission, emphasizes a strong sense of social responsibility.

Two new, accredited doctoral programs were launched in 2002: one in comparative gender studies; the other, in close cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in environmental sciences and policy. These new programs joined already accredited programs in economics, history, legal studies, medieval studies, philosophy, political science, and sociology. A Ph.D. program in mathematics and its applications is currently undergoing accreditation review.

In addition to teaching and research, CEU is also committed to the promotion and support of active regional cooperation. The Special and Extension Programs facilitate cooperation between CEU and universities throughout the region, with approximately 1,400 professors a year participating in workshops, exchanges, and activities for faculty and curriculum development.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$21,941,000

INITIATIVES

Information and Media





In late 2002 and early 2003, before the war in Iraq started, global civil society flexed its muscles in a series of worldwide protests for peace. Modern information and communications technology made it possible to quickly organize large numbers of people in collective action for a common cause. Media reported on these large demonstrations in the streets of capital cities as well as on equally timely polls that showed antiwar majorities in surprising places, including countries whose governments supported the war. Access to information and a free media had again proved invaluable to groups of people trying to influence government decisions—this time on a global level.

OSI and the Soros foundations, which generally operate in countries in transition from authoritarian rule, understand the importance to open society of making information available to everyone. OSI's Information Program supports information and communications technology as a way to strengthen civil society networks and increase public participation and government transparency.

A major Information Program priority is to establish open access to online information through support for Electronic Information for Libraries, which provides thousands of

libraries with low-cost access to prominent journals, and the Budapest Open Access Initiative, which would permit open access to scholarly research.

In 2002, the Media Program monitored the impact of the “war on terrorism” on the media, working to prevent governments from using the war as a pretext for new restrictions. It also tried to increase the awareness of journalists about gender issues, mental disabilities, and the Roma.

Throughout the network, promoting the free flow of information remains relevant and vital to the building of open societies. In places such as Azerbaijan, where the government has cracked down on independent media, the Soros foundation has provided legal support to journalists and helped establish new independent media outlets. In Ukraine, the foundation has supported fair and balanced media coverage of election campaigns and called for public debates on television and radio to include all candidates.



The following reports describe some of the work of the Soros foundations network in the area of information and media. The Information Program and Media Program are OSI network programs. The Open Society Archives and Central European University Press are affiliated with Central European University. Project Syndicate provides commentaries on open society issues to member newspapers around the world.

Information Program

The Information Program helps build shared, accessible global knowledge by making information important to open society available to the public, especially in economically disadvantaged parts of the world. It fosters systemic change in how global civil society communicates by using information and communications technology (ICT) to bolster civil society networks worldwide, and to promote democracy, civic engagement, and government transparency through effective monitoring, analysis, and advocacy.

In 2002, the Program focused on information policy, open access to online resources, ICT support for civil society, software development, public libraries, and translations.

The Program promotes free flow of information by supporting policies that encourage investment in Internet infrastructure and protect basic liberties in the new media environment. In 2002, information policy grantees included the Stanhope Center for Communication Policy Research, which enhanced public participation in global ICT standards-setting processes; Privacy International and the Electronic Privacy Information Center, which monitored the effects of new antiterrorism laws on communication rights; SchoolNet Africa, which conducted research and advocacy for community-based projects using wireless technologies and open source software; and the new European Digital Rights Initiative, which developed a continent-wide action network to protect privacy and rights in the digital age.

Open access to online information is a major priority that has guided the Program's support for Electronic Information for Libraries (EIFL), a multicountry library consortium. EIFL provides low-cost access to thousands of prominent business, social science, and humanities journals, and science and technology publications. Three thousand libraries in 40 countries have access to EIFL, and the program expanded in 2002 by helping establish new national library consortia in Africa and Southeast Asia. In February, the Program launched the multiyear Budapest Open Access Initiative (www.soros.org/openaccess), a global effort to transform scholarly communication through open access to publishing and research.

The Program addressed civil society information technology needs by helping develop low-cost software tool sets for nonprofit organizations unable to afford mission-critical software applications. Martus, a human rights data management system developed by Benetech, helps groups compile secure human rights abuse information and use the data against human rights violators (www.martus.org). The Program also supported OneWorld International in developing an open source software platform for low-cost online video documentaries, which can be used by grassroots groups as Internet-based advocacy and education materials.

During the year, the Program provided technology training materials and ICT support to organizations to increase their effectiveness and encourage the growth of civil society networks. One pioneering effort involved developing small, collaborative groups of E-Riders, roving

consultants who specialize in NGO technology needs. These teams worked with Romani NGOs in South Eastern Europe, social service NGOs in Poland and Georgia, and community organizations in Kazakhstan. The Program also emphasized the deployment of open source software like Linux, and helped Bulgarian NGOs switch to free software in 2002.

Continuing a tradition of helping libraries become vigorous centers of civic activity, the Program supported public outreach projects at 26 model public libraries across Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

In 2002, the Program provided grants for translations into local languages through the Next Page Foundation in Bulgaria. This collaboration resulted in over 300 translations of books on issues such as Islam and politics, globalization, and human rights. The Program also supported efforts to develop Romany language publishing.

2002 EXPENDITURES \$8,878,000

Network Media Program

The Network Media Program assists in the development and establishment of media systems marked by freedom, pluralism, and the inclusion of minority voices and opinions. The Program promotes quality journalism and brings media attention to critical open society issues. In 2002, the Program continued activities in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and increased efforts to promote open media in Africa and Southeast Asia.

Monitoring the impact of the “war on terrorism” on the media was a major focus for the Program in 2002. A number of projects worked to promote open access to information and prevent governments from using the fight against terrorism as a pretext for new restrictions on the media. The Media Program also supported the monitoring of “hate speech” and the development of effective training programs and public awareness campaigns to promote more tolerant and comprehensive reporting on ethnic and religious issues.

During the year, the Program increased regional

cooperation by supporting exchanges of journalists between Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Turkey. With the Network Women’s Program, the Media Program worked to increase media awareness of gender issues and women’s rights, and, with the Mental Disability Advocacy Program, it developed strategies for reducing the stigmatization of mentally disabled people and increasing their acceptance by society.

The Program supported the sustainability of media centers in Central and Eastern Europe by organizing meetings between these centers and their Western counterparts. The meetings helped the centers develop funding and operational strategies and enhanced East-West cooperation between media organizations.

In 2002, the Program helped transform underground media organizations in regions like South Eastern Europe into mainstream media outlets by supporting internal training programs and assisting in the development of media market surveys and effective business and financing strategies.

In addition to promoting media freedom, the Program increased its efforts to ensure more accountability within the media by promoting self-regulatory measures and trade union development. Through its “due diligence” project in countries of the former Soviet Union, the Program assisted the media in adopting mechanisms to better comply with administrative and taxation regulations.

2002 EXPENDITURES \$8,499,000

Project Syndicate

In a world marked by a growing number of global threats and an almost overwhelming amount of information, Project Syndicate plays a crucial role in encouraging citizen participation in politics and society. OSI’s Privatization Project established Project Syndicate 10 years ago to enhance the independence of media by strengthening the journalistic, ethical, and business practices of newspapers in postcommunist Europe. Since then, it has become an international forum featuring

commentaries that engage millions of newspaper readers with the central issues shaping our world.

Project Syndicate commentaries provide readers with insights from distinguished politicians such as NATO Secretary General George Robertson, Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, Zimbabwe opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai, French Minister for Europe Noelle Lenoir, Danish Premier A. F. Rasmussen, dissident Chinese politburo member Bao Tong, and former Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Yuliya Tymoshenko; philosophers such as Charles Taylor, Robert Spaemann, John Gray, Peter Singer, and Thomas Nagel; and analysts such as Emma Bonino, Kenichi Ohmae, Okwir Rabwoni of Uganda, Marina Casteneda of Mexico, Michael Mertes of Germany, and Joseph S. Nye of the United States.

A voluntary global association of newspapers, Project Syndicate had 173 member periodicals in 91 countries by the end of 2002. In addition to support from OSI, Project Syndicate is largely funded by financial contributions made by member papers in developed countries.

In 2002, Project Syndicate added 46 new newspapers to its membership and increased its geographic reach to 20 new countries. Africa was a priority in 2002, with newspapers such as *Le Temps* in Gabon, the *Nation* in Kenya, *Le Pays* in Burkina Faso, and *Al Akbar Nouakchott* in Mauritania adding to the Project's nine previous African members. Project Syndicate also expanded into the Middle East with *Al-Ayam* in Bahrain, *Gulf Today* and *Al Khaleej* in the United Arab Emirates, and *Al Qabas* in Kuwait.

The association's presence in Europe grew to include top-rank publications such as *Le Monde*, the *Guardian*, and *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*. In Latin America, Project Syndicate added *La Nacional* in Venezuela, *La Tercera* in Chile, and *Actualidad Economica* in Costa Rica. Project Syndicate welcomed new members from post-Soviet states, such as *Kazmonitor* in Kazakhstan and *Novaja Gorodskaja Gazeta* in Russia, and expanded into mainland China with *Caijing*, *International Finance News*, and *Business Watch*.

To address growing rifts between America and Europe, Project Syndicate introduced a series of monthly commentaries by political economists Alberto Alesina of Harvard University and Francesco Giavazzi of Milan's

Bocconi University. "Against the Current," another series, features renowned intellectual Ralf Dahrendorf, and "Islam and the World" presents a range of Arab voices, from Jordanian Prince Hassan to Palestinian intellectual Khalil Shikaki.

Rüdiger Dornbusch, one of Project Syndicate's longest-serving contributors, died in 2002. Yet his work will be celebrated by the continuation of his "Anatomy of a Global Economy" series by J. Bradford Delong, professor of economics at the University of California, Berkeley, and a former assistant U.S. treasury secretary.

Project Syndicate introduced featured commentators within many of its series in 2002, including Edmund S. Phelps and Dani Rodrik in the "Frontiers of Growth"; Charles Taylor and Thomas Nagel in "Worldly Philosophers"; Emma Bonino, David Rieff, and Aryeh Neier in "Human Rights"; Mia Yamani in "Islam"; and Olivier Blanchard in "European Economies."

In December 2002, Project Syndicate's member editors convened in Vienna for their sixth plenary gathering. Organized jointly with the Institute for Human Sciences, the meeting addressed issues of morality and politics in publishing and brought member editors into discussions with EU Commission President Romano Prodi, Nobel laureate Joseph Stiglitz, Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, and Austrian Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel. The high attendance of world leaders at this event testifies to Project Syndicate's success in fostering the discourse and transparency essential to open society by bringing crucial issues to the attention of policy-makers and the public.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$1,151,000

Open Society Archives

The Open Society Archives (OSA) is one of the largest archives of the history of communism and human rights in the world and the leading archive on these subjects in the formerly communist Central and Eastern Europe. At the end of 2001, OSA redefined its mission to address the critical political and human rights issues that emerged



Bosnia Campaign Posters | Leslie Fratkin



FREE TO RUN

The images on these pages and on page 130 come from the September 2002 elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the first administered entirely by Bosnian authorities themselves. The campaign was energetic but the voter turnout was low.



during transition, and to become a resource not only for professional scholars, but also for university students and junior scholars, teachers, and the interested general public. Achieving this goal will require more space for storage, research areas, seminar rooms, an exhibition hall, and a projection room and public auditorium. In 2002, OSA agreed to purchase a former textile factory near Central European University and embarked upon its first capital campaign to raise the necessary funds for renovation by the end of 2003.

During 2002, the Archives received substantial audiovisual donations, including the film collection of the International Monitor Institute, which has 6,000 hours of footage about genocide and the most extensive coverage of the Balkan wars. Documentation of how the media covered the Balkan wars came with the addition of 251 films from the Croat Television Monitoring project. The diversity of OSA's holdings was enhanced with donations of educational and documentary films from the Hungarian Interior Ministry, a large private photo collection from the Privát Film és Fotó Alapítvány, and an audiovisual collection of film director Pal Schiffer, contributed by his daughter Katalin.

Text additions to the Archives in 2002 included materials from OSI–Russia's predecessor, the Cultural Initiative Foundation, documenting the first efforts of philanthropy in Russia; a *samizdat* collection from philosopher Janos Kiss; complete documents of the Hungarian Democratic Charta movement from scientist and Charta organizer Gyorgy Horanyi; and a unique collection of materials on the Balkan wars from journalist David Rohde, who reported on Srebrenica.

In 2002, the OSA Research Room and Reference Services saw a slight increase in off-site requests and a dramatic increase in the number of archival units (archival boxes, microfilm/microfiche, VHS tapes, and library materials) requested in the Research Room. This change reflected, among other things, OSA's increasingly close cooperation with various CEU departments and the addition of a website-based search option for all holdings.

In 2002, OSA continued to enhance and extend its international activities. It established the International Federation of Human Rights Archives, which will develop

maintenance and operation policy for the Martus Project, an international human rights abuse reporting system. OSA has developed the Open Archive Initiative compliant server to be run by CEU to maintain the back-up server of the Martus Project.

On the national level, OSA collected and documented e-mail and cell phone message exchanges about candidates, political parties, rallies, and the political process during the 2002 Hungarian elections. OSA also started a credit and internship-based archives course for law students at CEU.

The Archives organized seven exhibitions in 2002. The 2001 Millennium exhibition, a celebration of Hungarian history and culture, continued through 2002, reaching a wider audience through an OSA-organized conference on Hungary's millennium anniversary and a workshop for secondary school history teachers. The 2002 Sex and Communism exhibition included a public lecture on "Sex and Politics" and a film series on the same topic in January 2003.

Note: The Open Society Archives expenditures are included in the total expenditures of \$21,941,000 for Central European University.

Central European University Press

Central European University Press, which celebrated its 10th anniversary as a university press in 2002, focuses on issues of importance to Central and Eastern Europe. It publishes books on the philosophy and practices of an open society, legal studies, nationalism, human rights, conflict resolution, open media, gender studies, economics, medieval studies, literature, and international relations.

In 2002, CEU Press added new titles to its major publishing series and, after a temporary drop in title output and sales figures in the first half of the year, increased the number of new titles in various stages of preparation and production, assuring a marked rise in output for 2003.

The greatest publication success for CEU Press in 2002 was *The 1956 Hungarian Revolution*, a collection of historical documents and part of a series called the

National Security Archive Cold War Readers. Published in the last weeks of 2002, it managed to get the top position in the Press's annual sales list. The book is representative of the Press's mission because of its editorial and academic values, publishing achievement, and relevance to the region and the age.

The book with the second highest sales record was also a collection of documents, *The Roundtable Talks of 1989*, edited by CEU Professor Andras Bozoki, which analyzed the political preparation of the "negotiated revolution" of Hungary. Third on the sales list was *Poles Together?*, an analysis of the Polish political party structure of the 1990s by Aleks Szczerbiak.

With *The Birch Grove and Other Stories* by Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, the Central European Classics series reached its seventh and final volume.

Throughout the year, CEU Press offered its distribution network, facilities, and connections to other institutions associated with the Soros network. Sales of books published by the International Debate Education Association, the Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative, the EU Accession Monitoring Program, and the CEU Center for Policy Studies amounted to more than 10 percent of the Press's annual turnover. More importantly, this collaborative effort helped the publications reach new readers beyond the traditional nonprofit communities.





Arts and Culture Network Program

In 2002, the Arts and Culture Network Program continued to sustain artistic and cultural activities that promote open society values but often lack support and funding. These activities include sponsoring regional collaboration, cultural policy reform, and the development of an autonomous arts sector.

In addition to running its existing Cultural Policy, Cultural Link, Bridge of Understanding, and Cultural Loan Fund projects, the Program introduced Looking Inside, a career development project for arts and culture managers in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Mongolia.

The Program's Cultural Policy project supported the development of legislation and fiscal policies on issues such as alternative funding for the arts, living heritage projects, nonprofit organizations, privatization of culture, cultural activities in rural areas and small cities, and making cultural institutions more flexible and sustainable. The project also assisted in the education of arts administrators and policymakers and worked to develop cultural policy centers as well as new entrepreneurial models within cultural institutions. After an intensive national and international selection process, the Program gave Cultural Policy grants totaling more than \$650,000 to 62 recipients in 25 countries throughout the region.

In 2002, Cultural Link supported 126 regional artistic projects in 23 countries that addressed the influence of culture, ideology, geography, and time on artistic styles and traditions. Grants went to projects with a regional scope incorporating a variety

of disciplines such as literature, performance art, visual arts, and new media. One project, “Two in One,” was a collaborative work of the Contemporary Art Center, Skopje, Macedonia, and the Soros Center for Contemporary Arts, Almaty, Kazakhstan, on the theme of man, culture, and technology. Another project, “Intersection,” in Samara, Russia, explored the relationship between man and his environment by combining elements of anthropology and social arts. The Art Residency Workshop held in Bratislava, Slovakia, helped develop and implement art residencies as part of cultural programs in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Launched in the aftermath of the attacks on September 11, 2001, the Program’s Bridge of Understanding component worked in 2002 to build networks, communication, and cooperation between Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Mongolia, as well as connect these cultures with the cultures of other countries of the broader region. During the year, the Program awarded Bridge of Understanding over \$300,000 for 32 grantees in 13 countries in the region.

The Program’s Looking Inside initiative places arts and cultural managers as interns in established and prominent cultural institutions in the region. After a strong response to its first call for applicants, the project held a second round later in 2002, resulting in internships for 93 managers from 21 countries.

As the Arts and Culture Network Program announces another call for applications in 2003, its database of artists and their works will be transferred to Central European University’s Arts and Culture Policy Center.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$2,919,000

East East Program: Partnership Beyond Borders

The East East Program: Partnership Beyond Borders brings individuals and organizations together to share ideas and information and develop advocacy networks for the transnational promotion of open society. East East provides civil society organizations and NGOs with resources that allow them to work across borders to promote reform agendas, analyze comparative trends in social, economic, and political development, and identify alternative approaches to overcoming racism, stereotypes, and prejudice.

In 2002, East East supported 220 transnational initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. One initiative supported the use of information technology by civil society groups to promote dialogue on sustainable development in Caspian Basin countries. In Moldova, an East East Program–supported initiative organized the Management of Integration in Multicultural Societies forum, which resulted in strategies aimed at overcoming the political manipulation of public opinion on problematic integration issues. Civil society organizations in Poland and Russia joined in a partnership to promote the organization of local communities in Kaliningrad, Russia. The Program prioritized groups working with vulnerable populations.

In a major development in 2002, East East expanded its activities to Turkey, where it will focus on internationalizing Turkish civil society organizations and promoting their participation in global exchange and collaboration. The Program also supported Sowing the Seeds of Democracy, which helps to expand practical knowledge and innovative techniques for promoting democracy among Turkish university students.

The Program completed the first phase of its expansion in Southeast Asia in 2002. East East provided support to local Southeast Asian civil society organizations working to increase the participation of people living with HIV/AIDS in public life. It brought together local village leaders and regional NGOs to develop economic strategies for improving the quality of life in rural areas. It also supported a multiyear initiative to adapt liberal democratic values to Southeast Asia and efforts to strengthen the

advocacy role of civil society organizations. East East will explore opportunities for exchanges between Europe and Asia, drawing on the resources of the OSI network to address post-transition issues.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$3,497,000

Economic and Business Development Program

In an effort to help build a market economy and create new jobs, the Economic and Business Development Program (EBDP) assists Soros foundations in their work to promote the restructuring of transitional economies. EBDP has become an important catalyst for economic development, playing a crucial role in several areas, particularly microfinance, small business development, and entrepreneurship education. Using local experts and resources, the Program seeks to build and strengthen the local institutions that provide access to capital, promote legal reform, and provide support services for micro- and small-business operations.

Creating a small business sector is a dramatic structural change in transitional economies. A major problem faced by emerging small businesses is the lack of access to credit due to limited resources and management experience and an underdeveloped banking sector. EBDP helps eliminate these barriers by using innovative lending approaches. During 2002, it collaborated with Soros foundations and other regional organizations to support small business lending in Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. The Program pursued similar collaborations in sponsoring a number of urban and rural micro-business lending programs in Albania, Bulgaria, Haiti, Moldova, Romania, and Uzbekistan. EBDP also assisted in the strengthening of the credit union movement in Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Russia, and Ukraine.

The Economic and Business Development Program uses the Soros Economic Development Fund (SEDF), an independent nonprofit foundation, as its primary source for funding its micro- and small-business lending programs. SEDF's lending activities seek to fulfill needs that

local financial institutions or international donors do not cover. The lending programs, in addition, may target specific sectors such as small private publishers in Georgia and young entrepreneurs in Albania. SEDF also provides loans, guarantees, and equity investments to financial institutions involved in economic development programs.

New and existing micro-businesses and small businesses need access not only to capital, but also to training and assistance in business management practices. In 2002, EBDP provided technical assistance to small business centers in Bulgaria, Croatia, and Ukraine. These centers teach practical skills such as business and investment planning, marketing, and business accounting. In Kazakhstan, the Program provided support to business incubation centers where new companies are able to rent low-cost commercial space as well as to access on-site technical assistance and support services.

A final concern of the Economic and Business Development Program is teaching business and entrepreneurial skills at both the secondary school and university level. In 2002, the Program continued to support Junior Achievement after-school programs in countries such as Albania, Haiti, and Moldova. At the university level, EBDP assisted the University of Osijek in Croatia with the continued development and expansion of its graduate program in entrepreneurship.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$7,012,000

International Policy Fellowships

Launched in late 1998 and affiliated with the Center for Policy Studies at Central European University in Budapest, the International Policy Fellowships (IPF) program identifies and supports research by open society leaders in countries throughout the Soros foundations network. IPF helps these leaders write professional policy documents, advocate policies, and promote their ideas for the development of policies and organizational program strategies. The program is one of the first and, in many countries, the only open funding competition that counters "brain drain" by providing researchers and activists

with the resources and training that allow them to remain in their home countries. Fellows not only conduct original field research to benefit their communities but also establish and maintain affiliations with local policymaking organizations.

IPF has a budget of approximately \$1 million for some 60 fellows per year. Since the program's inception, more than 150 IPF fellows and alumni have explored alternative ways to jumpstart needed reform and spark public discourse in transition countries.

In 2002, IPF fellows helped establish the Institute for Public Policy Analysis in Georgia, the Center for Public Policy Strategies in Lithuania, the Poznan University Center for Public Policy in Poland, the European Policy Forum in the Czech Republic, and the Press Freedom Center in Hungary. Ten media fellows contributed chapters to the book *Reinventing Media*, published by CEU, while individual fellows published hundreds of articles and papers, both locally and abroad, and organized press conferences and published books compiling original field research with leading Western publishers.

Fellows for 2002–2003 included Sems Ozar, vice president of the International Association for Feminist Economics, who is researching barriers to the success of women's enterprises in Turkey; Islam Yusufi, assistant to the Macedonian president's national security advisor, who is studying security sector reform in Macedonia; and Beata Sandor, who is developing a pilot program to promote cooperation among gay and lesbian organizations in Central and Eastern Europe.

During the year, IPF responded to internal and external reviews by enhancing key aspects of the program with an aim toward building local policymaking capacity. The program conducted recruiting trips to Central Asian foundations to boost application numbers from countries in that region; improved the IPF online application form; and added colleagues from the Center for Policy Studies to the IPF evaluation and selection team. To increase the clarity and effectiveness of projects, IPF asked fellows to specify the policymaking bodies and individuals that will benefit from their research and papers.

The program followed up the significant website training it provides fellows by requiring them to post their

reports on individual websites and promote and disseminate their work on the Internet as widely as possible. In 2002, all fellows posted interim reports on the program website (www.policy.hu) before receiving the second installment of their grant. IPF also introduced an archive of policy fellows' research on the program's website.

The program's mentoring program, formalized in 2002, consists of leading policymakers and experts connected to governments, universities, and influential organizations and publications. While providing fellows with supervision and feedback, the mentors benefit from the fellows' research projects, which often challenge mainstream concepts and assumptions about social issues and public policy.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$1,523,000

Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative

The Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative (LGI) promotes democratic governance in the countries of the Soros foundations network, with an increasing focus on South Eastern Europe, Central Eurasia, and Southeast Asia. Initially a grant-giving agency, LGI now actively supports regional networks, policy studies, transfers of technical assistance, and Soros foundation efforts.

The Initiative also acts as a policy center and international development organization addressing local government, public services, and public policy reform. Over the past decade, LGI has implemented hundreds of projects on political and fiscal decentralization, public policy formulation, public administration reform, minority rights, inclusive and accountable governance, and anticorruption.

In addition to working with Soros foundations, LGI carries out projects in partnership with the World Bank, USAID, CIDA, DFID, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In 2002, LGI also established a not-for-profit company called LGI Development to attract external donor funding for public sector reform and decentralization efforts.

In 2002, Hungary became the eighth country in which the LGI-supported Local Government Information Network (LOGIN) operates. LOGIN provides a library database of more than 4,000 downloadable public policy case studies, guidelines, and best-practice reports to local government decision makers.

The Initiative also continued to support the Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe (NISPAcee), which fosters the development of academic and training programs in public administration and public policy in postsocialist countries through regional sharing of experience. NISPAcee is a crucial link for member institutions to international research and professional education networks.

Working through the Public Policy Centers Initiative, LGI helped establish and incorporate think tanks in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Romania, and Russia into a network of over 20 other OSI-related think tanks in the region.

Policy development and advocacy have also been at the forefront of LGI activities. The Fiscal Decentralization Initiative (FDI), a development project with its secretariat based at LGI, cooperated with the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank Institute to help four national teams of experts and local officials in Central Asia conduct workshops and research on local government reform. In the Caucasus, FDI organized a fiscal decentralization forum and launched a two-year regional program to develop policies that strengthen the fiscal frameworks of local government reforms. Similar forums were organized in Bulgaria and Croatia.

The Local Government Policy Partnership program, jointly funded with DFID, supported experts working on local housing policy issues, reform of fragmented local government structures, and capital investment funding schemes. Each policy research project covered four to eight countries in the region.

Complementing a large USAID program to reform local government in Serbia, LGI funded activities focusing on the clarification of the status of municipal property. A workshop in Belgrade helped local officials identify the basic principles and critical issues of property devolution. In Kosovo, together with the IFC, the Initiative continued providing local government with technical assistance and

training programs to provide an enabling environment for local economic development.

In 2002, LGI cooperated with CIDA and the Canadian Bureau for International Education to start a four-year public administration reform project in the Caucasus.

The project will integrate training, policy advice, technical assistance, study tours, faculty development for schools of public administration, reforms within ministerial policy units, and IT development. The project aims to facilitate regional cooperation, build capacity, and strengthen global standards and best practices within the governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.

LGI's policy fellowship program accepted 18 new fellows from 13 countries in 2002. Next year, LGI will publish their completed research and consider what types of projects it can implement to support the proposed recommendations.

The Initiative continued to produce and disseminate a wide range of policy publications. In 2002, it published five books, three studies, and four discussion papers ranging from comparative research studies to policy implementation guidelines to a manual on writing effective public policy papers.

2002 EXPENDITURES

\$7,024,000

2002 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

\$154,204,000

NETWORK PROGRAMS

ARTS AND CULTURE PROGRAM	2,919,000
INFORMATION PROGRAM	8,878,000
CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROGRAMS	12,949,000
EAST EAST PROGRAM	3,497,000
ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	7,012,000
EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAM	1,929,000
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMS	1,184,000
EU ACCESSION MONITORING PROGRAM	1,089,000
INTERNATIONAL POLICY FELLOWSHIPS	1,523,000
INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAM	18,717,000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM INITIATIVE	7,024,000
MEDIA PROGRAM	8,499,000
OPEN SOCIETY JUSTICE INITIATIVE	13,538,000
PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS	16,874,000
ROMA PARTICIPATION PROGRAM AND MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS	1,849,000
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS	15,259,000
WOMEN'S PROGRAM	6,618,000
TOTAL NETWORK PROGRAMS	\$129,359,000

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

OSI-PARIS BELARUS SUPPORT	984,000
BURMA PROJECT/SOUTHEAST ASIA INITIATIVE	8,940,000
CENTRAL EURASIA PROJECT/MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVES	3,788,000
PROJECT SYNDICATE	1,151,000
SOUTH AFRICAN PALLIATIVE CARE	329,000
BALKAN POLICY GROUP	132,000
DEMOCRACY COALITION PROJECT	1,263,000
GLOBALIZATION REFORM PROJECT	117,000
MULTILATERALISM PROJECT	91,000
OTHER INTERNATIONAL	8,050,000
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS	\$24,845,000

U.S. Programs

A YEAR OF CHANGE

JUSTICE

FELLOWSHIPS

OSI-BALTIMORE

YOUTH INITIATIVES

MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION

PROJECT ON DEATH IN AMERICA

PROGRAM ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

CONCLUDED PROGRAMS

OSI-WASHINGTON, D.C.



A Year of Change

WORLD PLUS

WARE · TOOLS · SILK FLOWERS · SCHOOL SUPPLIES



The United States is still in the throes of the attacks of September 11, having suffered the most significant incursions on civil liberties in at least a generation. The war in Iraq, launched without sufficient debate, left the United States isolated from much of the world. Meanwhile, a steadily worsening economy is creating joblessness and deep cuts in safety net programs at precisely the time that philanthropic resources are also shrinking. Yet even in such a disturbing climate there can be successes that reinforce humane and progressive values, as these 2002 developments supported by the Open Society Institute show:

- Passage of the bipartisan Campaign Reform Act demonstrates that there is public enthusiasm for reform and the political will to make it happen. While the Open Society Institute continues to focus on broader reforms, including public campaign financing at the state level, the next test for the Campaign Reform Act is in the courts, where OSI-funded research will be critical in determining the constitutional parameters of reform.
- Launch of the Baltimore Fund, a community development venture capital fund that will

invest in growing companies in the Baltimore region and create 1,000 high-quality jobs for city residents. With an early \$5 million commitment from George Soros, OSI–Baltimore raised another \$10 million from 14 foundations, banks, and universities, including \$5 million from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

- Increased access to emergency contraception through collaborative accords allows pharmacists to dispense the so-called morning-after pill without a doctor's prescription. The success of such measures has resulted in a near doubling of sales of Plan B, a dedicated emergency contraception product, which OSI supports. Recent research suggests that nearly half of the significant 11 percent decline in the U.S. abortion rate is attributable to increased use of emergency contraception—an extraordinary validation of our efforts to find common ground in the country's fractious abortion politics.

- Illinois Governor George Ryan commuted 167 death sentences to life without parole and exonerated 4 innocent people on death row before the end of his term. OSI's Gideon Project has been the principal funder of research and

advocacy that has begun to chip away at U.S. political and public support for the death penalty. The program supported the off-Broadway play *The Exonerated* and sent the cast to Chicago to perform for the governor as part of a conference for exonerees sponsored by the Center on Wrongful Convictions at Northwestern University School of Law, which took the lead in forcing change in Illinois. In 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against the death penalty in two cases, finally barring the execution of the mentally retarded.

- North Carolina created the first-ever system of full public financing for judicial elections. This achievement marks a great step forward for the OSI-supported Justice at Stake Campaign, a partnership of national and state groups committed to fair and impartial courts that monitors and documents the insidious role of special interest money and partisan politics in judicial races in 38 states.

It is particularly vital to highlight success and its ingredients as we gird up for more difficult times. For most of the period since 1996, when OSI work in the United States began, our mis-

sion of advancing social and economic justice has been buttressed by an expanding economy. The vibrant network of state and local policy and organizing groups that OSI and other funders have helped to create and foster made a critical difference in pushing welfare devolution in more progressive directions in state after state. Now their stronger voice and bigger place at the table will have to be sustained and strengthened to deal with huge budget deficits that will hit the poor with great force even as the very richest among us are granted bigger tax cuts.

By the same token, the civil liberties crises we face are daunting—vastly increased government surveillance and detention powers, secret legal proceedings, and institutionalized discrimination against noncitizens. But the array of nongovernmental organizations speaking out against these abuses, and fighting them in the courts and in the media, is stronger than it has ever been. And—in contrast to earlier periods of great strain for civil liberties, such as the World Wars and the McCarthy era—these organizations have been unflinching in their principled advocacy. OSI has been proud to support this work,

and will continue to do so. We need more partners in that effort.

The Open Society Institute underwent significant change in 2002. We opened a new office in Washington, D.C., to increase our capacity to promote policies that protect civil liberties, foster more respectful global engagement by the United States, and promote fair globalization. In the years to come, we will move away from grantmaking in several areas and strengthen our work on the U.S. justice system, building on recent strides. But regardless of our shift in focus, we will always strive to be responsive to those who are fighting for justice and equality in a world that increasingly cries out for more of both.

Gara LaMarche
OSI Vice President
and Director of U.S. Programs

Justice

In too many poor communities suffering from a lack of basic services, the most visible government action is an increase in surveillance and incarceration. Instead of investing in schools, health care, and decent jobs, the government has responded by criminalizing large segments of the population. An open society cannot withstand such abuses of justice. OSI promotes equal treatment of those with the fewest means by promoting advocacy and policy reform, supporting public education campaigns that highlight social inequities, and sponsoring fellowship programs that seed fields with innovative thinkers who shape policy debates.

Criminal Justice Initiative

The mission of the Criminal Justice Initiative is to reduce excessive incarceration and its consequences, promote fair and equal treatment in all areas of the U.S. criminal justice system, redirect public focus and resources away from punishment and toward long-term investment in individuals and communities, and encourage the reintegration of people with criminal convictions through policies that foster public safety, respect for human and civil rights, and responsible citizenship.

The Gideon Project is named for the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case *Gideon v. Wainwright*, which established that everyone charged with a crime, whether wealthy or poor, has a right to legal counsel. The Project seeks to promote the fair administration of justice through grantmaking in four priority areas: achieving death penalty reform or abolition, improving public defense services, combating racial profiling, and increasing prosecutorial accountability.

In 2002, Gideon grantees helped to maintain momentum in the death penalty reform/abolition movement. Grants were made to the Southern Center for Human Rights and the Equal Justice Initiative of Alabama to provide direct representation in capital cases, conduct public education concerning inequities in the criminal justice system, and advocate for the creation of quality indigent defense systems. The Constitution Project received funding to issue its *Benchmark Report*, a public education tool that compares current and proposed death penalty laws in each state. Finally, with OSI support, the Culture Project produced the acclaimed off-Broadway hit, *The Exonerated*, a play comprised of monologues culled from interviews with former death row inmates. The play's success has helped invigorate the debate on capital punishment nationwide.

In the arena of public defense services, the Brennan Center for Justice received funding to train lawyers to incorporate holistic and community-oriented advocacy into their professional mission. The National Legal Aid and Defender Association is evaluating the effectiveness of this kind of advocacy. The Immigrant Legal Resource Center received support to train defense attorneys to understand the immigration consequences of criminal charges against their noncitizen clients.

Racial profiling continues to negatively impact blacks and Latinos and undermine trust and confidence in the criminal justice system. In 2002, the Gideon Project renewed a grant to the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California for its Racial Justice Project, which combines public education and litigation to bring an end to racial profiling and address post-9/11 profiling that targets Arab and South-Asian Americans, Sikhs, Muslims, and others caught in antiterrorist inquiries. The Northeastern University Institute on Race and Justice received a grant to organize a conference and issue a report on benchmarks for analyzing police stop-and-search data and police/community partnerships to end racial profiling.

Prosecutorial accountability is an issue of great concern given the tremendous power and discretion prosecutors possess. In 2002, the Gideon Project and OSI's

Program on Law and Society renewed funding to the Center for Public Integrity (CPI) to study connections between prosecutorial misconduct and wrongful convictions. CPI and the Constitution Project also participated in a roundtable discussion on prosecutorial accountability convened by the Gideon Project. Lastly, the American Judicature Society received funding for a conference that focused on remedies for wrongful convictions.

The After Prison Initiative promotes social justice policies that place reintegration and public safety equity at the center of the criminal justice mission. Over the past three decades, while government has continued to spend lavishly on prisons and surveillance, its commitment to rehabilitation and reintegration has steadily declined, while recidivism rates remain at an all-time high. Such policies perpetuate a costly system of cyclical reincarceration of people predominately from poor communities of color. After prison, barriers to education, employment, housing, public assistance, health care, and voting present often insurmountable roadblocks to reintegration. They perpetuate the stigma attached to imprisonment and virtually guarantee exclusion from the labor market and mainstream society. The After Prison Initiative promotes a new reentry paradigm through grantmaking in four priority areas:

Justice Reinvestment promotes the idea that public dollars are better spent on strengthening a community's capacity to keep its residents out of prison than on incarcerating them. In 2002, the Council of State Governments received a grant to provide technical assistance to states looking for ways to reduce their overdependence on prisons by developing smarter, cost-saving alternatives that keep people in the community.

New Leadership Development supports formerly incarcerated community and professional leaders to influence and reshape the criminal justice system. The National Trust for the Development of African American Men and a team from Florida Atlantic University received a planning grant to create a national Civic Justice Corps, composed of former prisoners working with local citizens on public works to improve the health, safety, beauty, and sustainability of their neighborhoods. This work will be

done in collaboration with the NuLeadership Policy Group, a network of justice reform leaders who were previously incarcerated.

Reentry Policy Reform stimulates the development of new reentry models that highlight the connection between weak civil institutions and the growth of correctional institutions. A grant to Family Justice supports technical assistance to parole and probation departments to reorient their services toward building strong families and to recruit families as change agents for people with criminal records.

Reduction of Civil Barriers to Reintegration supports litigation, public education, policy advocacy, and coalition-building efforts that challenge impediments to housing, employment, education, public benefits, health care, and voting. The Tides Foundation received a grant on behalf of the ACLU Foundation, Brennan Center for Justice, Demos, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the People for the American Way Foundation, and the Sentencing Project to support a national campaign to challenge a variety of disenfranchisement policies and laws in five states.

The Community Advocacy Project supports grassroots organizing to redirect U.S. overreliance on punishment and incarceration toward strengthening communities with long-term social and economic investment. The Project focuses on empowering communities most affected by mass incarceration to develop and advocate for policies that address underlying social, racial, and economic inequality. Grants are awarded in four program areas:

Broad-Based Coalitions to Oppose Prison Expansion and Mass Incarceration promotes collaboration among advocates who oppose prison expansion and support public policies that invest criminal justice dollars in community development. The Ella Baker Center for Human Rights received renewed funding to support its Books Not Bars campaign, which favors education over incarceration.

Youth- and Community-Led Justice Movement Building cultivates the next generation of activists. In 2002, the Correctional Association of New York received funding for

its Juvenile Justice Project, which includes outreach to high school students, public education campaigns about youth incarceration, and the promotion of community-oriented juvenile justice programs.

Mobilization of Former Prisoners and Families supports leadership development among former prisoners and their families. In 2002, the Juvenile Justice Project of Louisiana received funding to organize parents of incarcerated youth. The statewide parent group held a mock “jazz funeral” to dramatize the dying hopes of incarcerated children in Louisiana. A grant to the Western Prison Project enables it to advocate for prison reform in eight Western states and to work for the reversal of rising incarceration rates.

Arts and Culture as Tools for Organizing New Constituencies around Justice Policy supports the use of various media to enlist and mobilize new allies. Picture Projects received a grant to exhibit *360 Degrees*, a multimedia historical documentary exploring the pattern trends in crime and punishment from 1776 to the present. A grant to Justice Now supports its work with artist Sarah Jones to develop a performance piece on women prisoners.

Juvenile Justice Policy and Research supports organizations that reduce the criminalization of young people by challenging unnecessarily punitive policies; improving the legal representation of youth; and developing and advocating viable alternatives to imprisonment. In 2002, grants to the Advancement Project and the Juvenile Law Center of Philadelphia supported collaborations with grassroots activists, researchers, and public interest lawyers opposing zero tolerance policies in public schools. The Building Blocks for Youth campaign—a national coalition of juvenile justice advocates, including the OSI grantees Youth Law Center, Juvenile Justice Project of Louisiana, and Justice Policy Institute—received support for advocacy work. It issued the groundbreaking report *¿Dónde Está la Justicia? A Call to Action on Behalf of Latino and Latina Youth in the U.S. Justice System*, which found that Latino youth are significantly overrepresented in the justice system and receive harsher treatment than white youth.

For information on the Soros Justice Fellowships, see page 154.

Program on Law and Society

The mission of the Program on Law and Society has been to ensure that the American legal system is impartial, unbiased, just, and accessible to all. The Program has worked to expand access to civil legal assistance for low-income and marginalized communities, protect the impartiality of U.S. courts, and promote professional and public interest values over marketplace values in the legal profession.

The Access to Justice Program seeks to reinvigorate the civil legal aid community by challenging the restrictions imposed by Congress and strengthening the field's capacity to best represent the underserved communities that rely on legal aid. The Program funds initiatives that boost public and financial support for civil legal aid, eliminate barriers to access justice, develop new approaches to the delivery of legal aid, and broaden the number of such service providers.

In 2002, the Brennan Center for Justice received funding to continue its campaign to raise public awareness of the harmful impact government restrictions have on the capacity of legal aid programs to perform their duties and on the clients who enlist their help. In addition, the Center continues its OSI-supported litigation challenging federal restrictions on legal aid programs.

To help address the lack of linguistically and culturally accessible legal services for those with limited English proficiency, the Asian Pacific American Legal Center received funding to implement a centralized system for intake, brief advice, and legal referral that bridges cultural and language barriers. The Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center received support for its Legal Interpreter Project and to publish a handbook on the effective recruitment, training, and use of legal interpreters.

The Law School Consortium Project, administered by the OSI-supported Central Consortium, continued to provide technical assistance to an expanding group of law schools interested in helping solo and small-firm practitioners develop economically viable practices and meet the legal needs of the underserved. Pro Bono Net's LawHelp, an online legal resource, continued to grow in 2002, linking to websites from more than 30 states, with 23 million low-income residents and 460 pro bono law programs.

Community lawyering unites attorneys with local partners to tackle systemic economic, political, and social problems that hamper the development of communities of color and low-income communities. To promote these partnerships, OSI renewed its commitment to the Funders' Collaborative for Racial Justice Innovation, an initiative designed to widen the circle of lawyers and community activists advancing racial justice.

The Judicial Independence program promotes fair and impartial courts through increased public support for an independent judiciary and reform of judicial selection. Eighty-seven percent of judges in the United States are elected, and in recent years, big money and special interest political pressure have become a staple of judicial campaigns, raising questions about the integrity of the courts.

OSI grantees are working to address this challenge through the Justice at Stake Campaign, a bipartisan partnership of 42 national and state organizations working to keep politics and special interests out of the courtroom. In 2002, with judicial elections in 38 states, Justice at Stake organized a public education campaign to highlight the growing politicization of judicial races. The campaign released *The New Politics of Judicial Elections*, a report by the Brennan Center for Justice and the National Institute on Money in State Politics documenting campaign finance trends in state supreme court races. It also commissioned the largest-ever poll of state judges, which showed widespread concern among judges over pressures on their ability to rule fairly and impartially.

Over the course of the year, Justice at Stake also organized campaign monitoring and voter education efforts through the League of Women Voters, the Constitution Project, and other citizen and bar groups. After the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling invalidating a judicial ethics rule barring judicial candidates from "announcing their views on disputed legal and political issues," the National Center for State Courts organized efforts to provide guidance to judicial candidates, voters, and media on appropriate ways to insulate judicial campaigns from partisan politics.

In several states, judicial reformers joined with campaign finance reform advocates to advocate public financ-

ing for judicial campaigns. By year's end, this collaboration celebrated a significant victory as North Carolina became the first state to enact such a law.

Although the Program on Law and Society is being phased out, OSI will continue funding for the Equal Justice Works Fellowship Program, the largest and most comprehensive of all the public interest law fellowships. Equal Justice Works (formerly the National Association for Public Interest Law) has sent more than 350 lawyers to work in underserved communities throughout the country. The fellows employ sophisticated advocacy strategies to impact issues ranging from environmental justice to immigrants' rights.

Response To September 11

Abuses of civil liberties in the United States soared following the terror attacks of September 11. The government, caught in a xenophobic current guiding the war on terror, enacted administrative and regulatory changes that facilitated the miscarriage of justice and erosion of rights experienced largely by immigrants and members of Arab, Muslim, and South Asian communities. To combat this antidemocratic trend, OSI made a series of grants for advocacy work, public education, and support to civil rights groups in three related areas: the impact of September 11 on immigration policy and immigrant communities, racial profiling, and other forms of discrimination directed at people perceived to be Middle Eastern, and challenges to the civil liberties of all Americans.

In total, OSI funded 28 organizations nationwide. The Center for National Security Studies at George Washington University received funding to support its efforts on behalf of the civil rights of immigrants and persons detained after September 11. The center was the lead plaintiff in a federal case that successfully challenged the secret round-up and detention of immigrants following the attacks. The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), with OSI support, undertook educational initiatives designed to educate Mexican Americans about the impact of September 11–related policy issues and participated in a lawsuit challenging the citizenship requirement that resulted in the firing of many legal permanent residents who worked as airport baggage screeners. The Arab

American Institute Foundation was supported for its educational efforts promoting tolerance and for its work against an upsurge in racial profiling. It published *Healing the Nation: The Arab American Experience After September 11*, recording the experiences and responses of Arab Americans to the terror attacks.

A grant to Trial Lawyers Care (TLC) in New York supported extensive outreach to victims and their families and matched them with volunteer attorneys. TLC set up toll-free information hotlines in English and Spanish and launched a website informing victims' families of services and resources, including the Victims Compensation Fund. TLC lawyers helped victims and their families file claims with the government and made much of their information available in Chinese.

Drug Policy Reform

OSI's drug policy reform work continued in 2002, emphasizing alternatives to imprisonment for low-level drug offenses and efforts to decrease drug-related harm, including support for needle exchange programs and overdose prevention. OSI supported the Drug Policy Alliance, a leading research, advocacy, and policy organization. It also made a grant to the Tides Foundation's Fund for Drug Policy Reform, a funding collaborative that oversees grants formerly awarded directly by OSI. A grant to Physicians for Human Rights supports an examination of the Rockefeller drugs laws from a human rights perspective, and with a focus on the impact of these laws on health.

For information on OSI–Baltimore's programs on criminal justice, drug addiction treatment, and access to justice, see the section starting on page 155.

Fellowships

Guided by the belief that social change rarely occurs without the singular vision and drive of one individual, OSI is committed to investing in individuals who act as agents for debate and change within their communities, their professional fields, and society.

The Soros Justice Fellowships support the mission of

OSI's Criminal Justice Initiative to decrease dependency on policies of punishment and incarceration. The fellowships fund individuals in law, organizing, media, and other fields to design and implement projects in concert with Criminal Justice Initiative programs.

Soros Justice Senior Fellows include seasoned academics, community leaders, and activists who ignite national discussion on criminal justice reform. To date, 43 fellows—among them former prisoners and legal experts—have devoted up to one year to researching, writing, or initiating projects. In 2002, Ruth Wilson Gilmore, an antiprison activist and professor at the University of California, Berkeley, organized urban and rural communities to challenge the premise that prisons benefit local economies. Christian Parenti, a teacher, journalist, and author, completed a book entitled *The Soft Cage: Everyday Surveillance Past and Present*, which examines the impact of surveillance on the state's power to criminalize and imprison. Catherine Powell, a Fordham University law professor and human rights expert, promoted human rights perspectives as a way to challenge the overincarceration of minors and the use of the death penalty in sentencing minors.

Soros Justice Postgraduate Fellows receive two-year awards for initiatives undertaken with nonprofit agencies. There have been 71 fellows to date. Drawing from her personal experience in prison, Linda Evans partnered with Legal Services for Prisoners with Children to spearhead a public education campaign on the sociopolitical obstacles former prisoners face upon release, aiming to increase their participation in civic life. Attorney Emily Bolton partnered with Innocence Project New Orleans to provide legal representation to wrongfully convicted individuals and identify systemic problems in the criminal justice system that would, if corrected, minimize wrongful convictions.

Soros Justice Media Fellows are journalists who cover criminal justice issues. There have been 27 media fellows to date, undertaking projects in radio, television, documentary film, print, and photography. In 2002, Sara Catania, a reporter for *L.A. Weekly*, wrote a series of articles on the sustained support in California for the prosecution of people with severe mental illness for capital crimes.

Photojournalist Brenda Ann Kenneally documented the complex challenges facing women addicted to drugs. Journalist Jan Goodwin embarked on a series investigating restorative justice and its impact on both crime victims and offenders.

The Community Fellowships Program supports individuals attempting to use their professional skills, talents, and life experiences to create social justice projects in New York City and Baltimore.

Baltimore and New York each awarded 10 fellowships in 2002. In Baltimore, Keri Burneston, an educator, started Fluid Movement, an organization that uses public spaces as performance venues where artists and community members work together. Tammy Pinchin Brown, a law student, established the Ex-Offender Project, which advocates on behalf of individuals denied housing because of their criminal records and works to increase employment and housing opportunities for them.

In New York City, Brandi Fenner, a youth organizer, established Education for Liberation, which offers political education and anti-oppression training for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender youth. Subhash Kateel, a civil liberties activist, launched Detainees and Communities United to build a support network of people directly affected by INS detention and deportation.

The Soros Advocacy Fellowship for Physicians encourages physicians to engage in civil society and to address major social problems by executing an advocacy project that affects policy or brings about systemic change. It is administered by OSI's Medicine as a Profession program. The fellowship nurtures partnerships between physicians and advocacy organizations, many of which work on behalf of people of color and low-income individuals in medically underserved communities. The program has supported 24 fellows to date. Alice Huan-mei Chen partnered with the Asian Pacific Islander American Health Forum to improve access to health care in California for non-English-speaking individuals and for those with limited language proficiency. David Krol is working in Washington, D.C., with the Children's Dental Health Project to improve oral health among low-income and minority children and to advocate for the elimination of socioeconomic disparities in dental health. Abe Bergman

continued his work with the Children's Alliance in Washington State to improve health services for children.

The Soros Reproductive Health and Rights Fellowship Program at Columbia University's Center for Population and Family Health began in 2002 with awards to eight fellows. This new program was designed to support the work of key intellectuals and to disseminate their work to a broader audience through the publication of an edited volume of essays. The inaugural group will identify steps needed to realize the agendas of the 1994 U.N. Conference on Population and Development in Cairo and the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Fellow Radhika Chandiramani, a clinical psychologist, works with the New Delhi-based organization Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues. The social scientist Ayesha Imam is a core member of the international solidarity network, Women Living Under Muslim Laws, and a founding director of a Nigerian women's human rights organization. Edwin Winckler, a political scientist and China specialist, advised Chinese birth program leaders on how to reorient their program toward the Cairo conference objectives.

OSI–Baltimore

OSI–Baltimore combines financial support with advocacy and networking to build partnerships between public and private groups working to ensure greater social and economic justice for all Baltimore residents. In addition to its local impact, OSI–Baltimore's programs provide the opportunity to understand and address the economic, social, and political conditions that hinder the health and prospects of urban centers across the country.

Working in an interdisciplinary fashion, OSI–Baltimore encourages exchange of information, debate of policy options by all stakeholders, transparent government processes, and development of the capacity of nonprofit organizations to advocate on pressing issues. OSI–Baltimore helps its grantees plan for their long-term sustainability by tapping public and private funding. It hosts an educational forum series, "Forging Open Society: Generating Ideas, Partnerships, and Solutions," which

brings together government, religious, academic, and community leaders to discuss topics of concern to the Baltimore region.

The Drug Addiction Treatment Program focuses on increasing the availability of effective approaches to reducing the harm caused by drug addiction in Baltimore. One goal is to strengthen and expand the public drug treatment system, and to make it available to all drug-dependent residents. OSI–Baltimore continues to work with the city to secure adequate state funding of the Baltimore Substance Abuse Systems (BSAS), the agency responsible for drug treatment services. In 2002, BSAS received the last installment of a \$23 million annual increase from the state. Over the past two years, Baltimore has had the steepest decline in heroin- and cocaine-related emergency room visits nationwide.

BSAS, having doubled its treatment capacity since 1997, now faces the challenge of recruiting and training an adequate number of drug treatment personnel. OSI–Baltimore has therefore provided support to BSAS to develop, implement, and evaluate approaches to drug treatment personnel recruitment and retention. To improve treatment outcomes, the Danya Institute also received funding to provide in-depth training to clinical staff from public drug treatment programs.

The Criminal Justice Program seeks to end Maryland's overreliance on incarceration, which is costly and disproportionately affects the poor and individuals in communities of color. The Program has three main funding priorities: the return and reintegration of former prisoners to their communities, alternatives to incarceration for young people, and advocacy for systemic reform that reduces the rate of incarceration.

OSI–Baltimore made a grant to the Maryland Justice Coalition to advocate for systemic reform to reduce the levels of incarceration in Maryland and to improve transitional services. A grant to the Job Opportunities Task Force supports the design and implementation of a transitional jobs program, which will provide a sheltered work environment to help former prisoners achieve full employment. A grant to George Washington University's Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections supports the development of new state parole guidelines,





Day Labor | Jon Lowenstein

WAITING, WORKING, WORRYING

PAGES 146–147: Migrant workers from Mexico and South America waiting for day labor jobs in Chicago. ABOVE: Digging ditches. FACING PAGE: Folding sheets at the laundromat. PAGE 160: Worrying about paying smugglers to bring loved ones to Chicago. PAGE 161: Waiting to greet family members at the airport.

which will likely result in more prisoners being eligible for parole.

The Access to Justice Program works to build a healthy community of public interest law groups concerned with social change by providing flexible, institutional support. The American Civil Liberties Union of Maryland received funds to strengthen its management and fundraising capacity. The Maryland Association of Non-Profit Organizations received support for its year-long program to improve the advocacy skills of nonprofit staff.

The Workforce and Economic Development Program aims to improve the economic security of low-income Baltimore residents to enable them to become active members of society. The Program awards grants focused on three priorities: improving the public workforce system, increasing awareness of employment barriers and solutions, and demonstrating effective practices to build skills and pathways for marginalized citizens to advance to careers with benefits and higher wages.

In 2002, a grant to the American Assembly supported research and a national meeting of diverse stakeholders to identify public policies that would help the unemployed and working poor move out of poverty and into skilled, high-quality jobs. During the year, the Program also launched the Baltimore Fund, a \$15-million venture capital initiative to create 1,000 high-quality jobs in Baltimore for low-income residents over the next five to six years. This unique regional collaboration, initiated by OSI-Baltimore and also supported by other foundations, banks, and universities, is part of an innovative, multistate endeavor managed by TRF Urban Growth Partners.

The Education and Youth Development Program provides support for advocacy, capacity building, and demonstration programs that work to improve educational opportunities for all Baltimore children, especially those from the city's most fragile neighborhoods and families. Following a planning grant from OSI-Baltimore, the Open Society Institute and 11 other private donors joined with Baltimore's public school system to launch the Neighborhood High School Reform Initiative. It will create smaller more supportive high schools with effective instruction and an academically rigorous curriculum.

The Baltimore Urban Debate League is in its fourth year

of challenging public high school students to think critically and to improve their communication skills through team policy debate. The Baltimore City Public School System, Towson University, and the Fund for Educational Excellence collaborate to administer the program, which is overseen by an independent advisory board with support from OSI-Baltimore. League participants compete regionally and nationally on the traditional debate circuit and internationally as part of the International Debate Education Association, where they placed second in the 2002 competition held in Slovakia.

The Soros Service Program for Community Health, administered with OSI's Medicine as a Profession program, seeks to foster a long-standing commitment to public sector service among future doctors by sponsoring internships in community-based organizations. For more information, see page 162.

The Special Opportunities Program allows OSI-Baltimore to make occasional grants outside its usual target areas that further its mission. A grant to Your Public Radio Corporation will help develop a local news department and underwrite "Just Words," a new weekly show that highlights public justice issues relevant to the region. The Association of Baltimore Area Grantmakers received support for its Neighborhood Indicators Alliance, which helps community groups access data about their neighborhoods to improve local policymaking.

For information about the Community Fellowships Program for Baltimore, see page 154.

Youth Initiatives

Perhaps no single group in society is as marginalized and vilified, blamed and even feared, as young low-income people of color. Despite falling juvenile crime rates, the perception remains that young people are a threat to society. In the education and criminal justice systems, such thinking has led to increased zero-tolerance policies that have had detrimental effects on the most vulnerable youths. Yet young people are an enormous resource to society for seeking solutions to social issues and creating social change.

OSI's Youth Initiatives integrate low-income youth into the democratic process by supporting strategies that develop advocacy, self-expression, and critical thinking skills. The program's key strategies are youth-generated media and formal debate. In addition, OSI is a partner in an initiative to improve education by restructuring low-performing high schools and developing small, effective learning environments.

The Youth Media Program is informed by the belief that young people's voices need to be heard and that promoting youth-generated media is an important way to engage them in a national conversation on the social issues and policies that impact their lives. Media present boundless opportunities for young people to become producers of news and information while also providing media training opportunities.

In 2002, WNYC's Radio Rookies and the Bay Area's Youth Radio received support to continue building their flagship programs that have become influential models in public and community radio. *The Circle*, a widely circulated publication reporting on the urban and reservation-based issues of Native Americans, was funded to support New Visions, a program that develops Native American journalism through youth-created print media. Global Action Project, an innovative program that helps young people analyze local and global issues through video production, received a grant to document youth media practices through the development of a curriculum that will help build the field.

The Urban Debate Program promotes the principles of open society by teaching young people to form cogent arguments and engage in public policy debates. Now in its sixth year, the Program has supported 14 urban debate leagues nationwide. Urban debate programs have received national attention, including a *U.S. News & World Report* cover story. American University's Washington College of Law, in partnership with two other universities, received a grant to launch the Marshall Brennan Urban Debate League in Washington, D.C., public schools. The Jersey Urban Debate League, administered by FOCUS, a Hispanic outreach organization, received funding to expand its successfully integrated program in the Newark, New Jersey, public schools to three contiguous school districts.

The New York Urban Debate League, operated by IMPACT Coalition, has expanded the program to 44 New York City public high schools and continues to develop partnerships with a variety of stakeholders. For information about the Baltimore Urban Debate League, see page 158.

OSI's Education Strategies advance opportunities and resources for youth through initiatives for school reform and after-school programs. In 2002, 10 new high schools in New York City opened under the auspices of the New Century High Schools Consortium, a multiyear initiative that forges partnerships between school districts and communities to create new, smaller, and more educationally sound high schools.

The consortium, managed by New Visions for Public Schools, is funded by OSI, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation with a \$10-million commitment from each. The initiative has facilitated the borough-wide transformation of high schools in the Bronx, where 24 implementation grants were awarded in the spring of 2002. The new schools that opened included the Bronx High School of Visual Arts, which partnered with the Lehman College Art Gallery, and the High School for Teaching, which joined with the Lehman Center for School/College Collaboratives.

Inspired by the Bronx initiative, the Brooklyn High School Superintendency and its community partners received funds to transform its large low-performing high schools. The New Century High School initiative aims to transform the secondary school experience for more than 10,000 students, creating the momentum for the city to continue addressing inequities in the school system.

OSI also supports The After-School Corporation (TASC), a nonprofit organization created in 1998 by George Soros, who pledged a challenge grant over five years (extended to a seven-year term) to make after-school programming a public responsibility. TASC funds partnerships between community-based organizations and the New York City Department of Education and other New York State school systems to provide free school-based after-school programs. TASC is also forging a broad-based coalition between private and public funders to effect necessary policy changes that will guarantee top-quality extended-learning opportunities for all public school students, while helping to strengthen



families and education. In 2002, municipal funding for TASC was included in the executive budget, a critical step in the institutionalization of after-school programs. TASC took a leading role in 2002 in making after-school an important venue for the delivery of services to children and families most affected by the September 11 disaster. To date, there are 221 TASC programs operating throughout New York, with 164 in New York City.

Medicine as a Profession

Medicine as a Profession (MAP) supports the engagement of physicians in civic life and in efforts to improve the quality and accessibility of health care. It strives to reestablish a sense of trust and integrity in the medical profession. MAP has supported alliances between physicians and consumers that try to minimize market influences in the delivery of medical services. It maintains a fellowship program that supports projects to make medicine an integral part of civil society. Together with the United Hospital Fund, MAP has convened forums to examine the challenges to professionalism in medicine.

In 2003, MAP will focus on its fellowship program and shift the ownership of its Service Program for Community Health to community-based organizations. Also, MAP has funded the creation of a new, independent organization, the Institute on Medicine as a Profession (IMAP), which





will concentrate on research and advocacy. Though MAP's traditional grantmaking focus will shift, the objectives of the program will continue to be met through the work of its fellows, the grantees it has supported, and IMAP.

The Institute on Medicine as a Profession, a separate nonprofit organization, grew out of the MAP forums. It will convene medical organizations, consumer groups, and policy institutions, and will publish an annual report on the state of the profession. Through research and advocacy, IMAP will explore issues essential to the well-being of patients, including quality and transparency in health care, integrity in the doctor-patient relationship, physician civic engagement and public advocacy, and patient-centered medical practice.

The Soros Service Program for Community Health (SSPCH), administered with OSI-Baltimore, places medical students in community-based organizations to develop their advocacy skills and to instill a commitment to service for vulnerable populations. Community health consortia will begin to take over SSPCH administration in 2003 and will take full ownership in 2004. Since SSPCH's inception in 2000, 123 students have participated, including 32 who joined in 2002.

Physician-Consumer Partnerships for Health Care, which drew to a close in 2002, nurtured collaboration between consumer and physician organizations to promote quality of care, spur fair allocation of scarce resources, and strengthen accountability to patients. The program focused on helping underserved communities gain access to health care and ensuring that consumers' concerns are represented in health policy debates.

The Strategic Grant Program funded initiatives that advance MAP's agenda of increasing civic participation, raising ethical standards, and promoting professionalism among physicians. Physicians for Human Rights, for example, continued its efforts to stimulate activism among medical students by conducting training in human rights, to encourage future doctors to do campus organizing, and to advocate for human rights issues in the juvenile justice system in the United States and the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa.

For information about the Soros Advocacy Fellowship for Physicians, see page 154.

Project on Death in America

As a result of the work of the Project on Death in America (PDIA) and its grantees, palliative care—which improves quality of life for seriously ill patients—has gained prominence on the public agenda. Although PDIA will end in December 2003 after nine years of grantmaking, the program is working to make sure that the progress it spearheaded continues.

One of the organizations that will carry on the work is the Funders' Consortium to Advance Palliative Medicine, established in 2002 by PDIA and administered in collaboration with the Emily Davie and Joseph S. Kornfeld Foundation. The Consortium made its initial two-year grants to seven palliative care fellowship training programs that teach physicians to manage the physical, psychological, and spiritual suffering faced by patients with life-limiting illnesses. The Consortium seeks to help establish palliative care as a recognized subspecialty of medicine.

In 2002, PDIA continued to invest in education and capacity building among grantees. A grant to Radio Bilingue enables it to produce a national radio campaign in Spanish to inform underserved Latino families about care options for dying family members. Public radio producer Joe Richman's Radio Diaries received funding from PDIA and OSI's Youth Initiatives for "My So-Called Lungs." The program, which serves as a teaching tool, featured an audio diary by Laura Rothenberg, a 21-year-old woman who later died of cystic fibrosis.

PDIA's Professional Education Program supported researchers, educators, and practitioners of palliative care. The Faculty Scholars Program nurtured people working to effect institutional changes and mentor subsequent generations of health care practitioners. In 2002, PDIA selected the last cohort of 9 faculty scholars, bringing the total to 87, including doctors, researchers, and nurses with palliative care subspecialties in education, gerontology, psychiatry, pediatrics, oncology, and emergency medicine. Eric Krakauer, of Massachusetts General Hospital, is working to develop institutional policies and guidelines for end-of-life care, addressing issues such as the optimum use of life-sustaining treatments, cultural sensitivity, and sedation for dying patients.

The Social Work Leadership Development Awards Program supported social workers who apply their expertise to end-of-life issues and bereavement counseling through innovative research and training projects. Eleven practitioners were selected in 2002, for a total of 42. Susan Murty received support to train students, faculty, and community partners at the University of Iowa on rural end-of-life care, with an emphasis on rural Latino communities.

PDIA's International Palliative Care Initiatives, which is a joint initiative with OSI's Network Public Health Programs and will continue after 2003, supports hospice and palliative care development in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and South Africa. The goals are to integrate palliative care into national health care policies and systems, educate health care professionals, increase public awareness about end-of-life care issues, and make opioid medications available for patients suffering from cancer and HIV/AIDS. PDIA supported the publication of *Transitions in End of Life Care: Hospice and Related Developments in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*, a survey describing hospice and palliative care activities in the region.

Program on Reproductive Health and Rights

With social conservatives again ascendant across America, the long contentious history of the movement for sexual and reproductive rights has come full circle. Contemporary battles over sex education, family planning, and abortion have their roots in disputes that aligned fundamentalists against modernists a century ago, when the notorious Anthony Comstock—authorized as a special agent of the U.S. Post Office—mounted a national campaign to eradicate behavior he considered sinful. Comstock's evangelical fervor culminated in the adoption of broad criminal sanctions on sexual speech and commerce, including all materials related to birth control and abortion.

Over time, a broad coalition coalesced to overturn Comstock's legacy and develop constitutional protections under the umbrella of a right to privacy—including the

historic *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision in 1973. But the foundations upon which *Roe* was built have long been contested, and a determined opposition now threatens to reverse the decision, along with many other milestones in reproductive rights.

Hoping to clarify public understanding of the issues at stake, OSI seeks to bolster progressive advocacy and media strategies around reproductive rights. Support continued for the Joint Emergency Campaign for Choice, a coalition of organizations working to raise public awareness of the threat extreme conservative nominees to the federal courts pose to judicial independence.

Grants in 2002 also went to the Alan Guttmacher Institute and the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS) for research and grassroots mobilization around comprehensive sexuality education, and to Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health, to disseminate its findings on the adverse impact of the 1996 Welfare Reform Act on women's health, children's health and protective services, and Medicaid enrollment.

OSI continued to educate the public and train providers in new, early options for pregnancy termination, which may make it possible to mainstream abortion provision into general medicine, decreasing opportunities for harassment at free-standing clinics. Support went to the Early Options Training Center for the training of family practice doctors in early abortion procedures, including Mifeprix (formerly known as RU-486), a pill that can be taken through the seventh week of pregnancy, and a simple manual vacuum-aspiration technique.

NARAL/NY's Institute for Reproductive Health Access received a grant for its groundbreaking Residency Training Initiative, which successfully advocated for a city mandate that all ob-gyn residents rotating through New York City's public hospitals receive abortion training. The program then identified eight states that house half the country's ob-gyn residency programs, and launched a three-year effort to replicate the project in these states, in partnership with local advocates.

Emergency contraception, also known as the morning-after pill, prevents pregnancy up to three days after unprotected intercourse or failed contraception. Recent

research estimates that nearly half of a notable 11 percent decline in abortions in the United States since 1992 is attributable to increased use of emergency contraception.

The states of Alaska, California, New Mexico, and Washington have all legalized direct pharmacy sales of emergency contraception without a doctor's prescription. OSI funded the Pharmacy Access Partnership to provide emergency contraception training to California pharmacists, and NARAL/NY's campaign to educate providers and the public about the benefits of moving to direct pharmacy access in New York. Meanwhile, with OSI support, the Women's Capital Corporation filed a petition with the Food and Drug Administration to allow emergency contraception to be sold over-the-counter nationwide.

Addressing a mandate to build a constituency of U.S. women who support multilateral foreign policy, the Program made grants to the Communications Consortium Media Center, the National Council of Women's Organizations, and Women's Edge to educate the public, journalists, and policymakers about the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), an international treaty that the United States has not ratified.

OSI funded Columbia University to inaugurate the Soros Reproductive Health and Rights Fellowship Program. For more information, see page 155.

Governance and Public Policy

The United States is in the midst of a fundamental crisis in democratic self-government. The 2000 election focused attention on the fragility of the right to vote. The collapse of powerful political donors such as Enron and WorldCom showed the corruption of politics by money, spurring passage of legislation to eliminate large corporate contributions from politics. The recession has further weakened the capacity and willingness of government to protect working families and the disadvantaged. Changes in the media industry threaten democracy in this information age.

The program on Governance and Public Policy sees these problems as interrelated and has addressed them by promoting reform of the political process, by creating

organizations that allow citizens to be heard at the state level, and by encouraging new approaches to media policy. The program, which will end in 2003, made grants in 2002 totaling \$8 million to ensure the long-term vitality of key grantee organizations.

Movements supported by the program have begun to show results. The passage of the McCain-Feingold law, which banned large contributions to political parties, demonstrated that there is a real movement for reform in the United States, consisting of grassroots efforts to engage the public, institutions that research the role of money in politics to make a persuasive case for reform, and legal organizations that ensure that reform laws are drafted with due respect for the right of free expression. Grantees such as the Brennan Center for Justice, the Common Cause Education Fund, and Public Campaign have been central to all aspects of this effort.

The program helped amplify citizens' voices in the states, enabling them to play a crucial role in coping with the current recession and fiscal crisis. OSI supports a network of organizations working on state budget and fiscal policy through the State Fiscal Analysis Initiative. Intended to broaden protections for vulnerable people, these groups increasingly are called on instead to preserve what remains of a social safety net against the incredible pressures of budget shortfalls.

The program also supported efforts to address the worrisome shifts in the media industries that affect the functioning of democracy. Research and advocacy by grantees such as the Media Access Project helped convince the FCC to slow down the process of deregulating radio ownership. The New America Foundation is exploring whether opening access to the broadcast spectrum for public use could be an alternative to regulation, and the Campaign and Media Legal Center will craft the legal arguments for making broadcast time available to candidates.

Concluded Programs

Several programs drew to an end in 2002 after making a significant impact in their fields, from promoting democracy in the Southern states to fostering partnerships

between arts organizations and underserved communities.

The Arts Initiative (1998–2002) focused on exploring the role of the arts in fostering civil society. It awarded \$6 million in grants to 55 organizations. Grants supported policy initiatives related to free expression and increased participation in arts activity for all citizens, efforts to strengthen organizational capacity, and special projects that engaged the public on issues relevant to the goals of OSI. Grants in 2002 included support to Alternate Roots for a conference, the Festival of Southern Arts and Community. The Intersection of Arts & Activism. Creative Time was funded to commission three performing artists to develop Hear New York, collaborative neighborhood projects that explore hope, fear, and tolerance. The Maryland Institute College of Art received support, in collaboration with OSI–Baltimore, to create a new Master’s of Arts program in Community Arts and Arts Education.

The Funders’ Collaborative for Gun Violence Prevention (1999–2002), funded by OSI, the Irene Diamond Fund, and private donors, supported projects that reduce the harm caused by the widespread availability and misuse of guns. The Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence received a grant for the Campaign for Closing Illegal Firearm Markets, a multistate public education campaign to close the avenues by which criminals and juveniles obtain guns. A grant to the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research supported the investigation of links between the implementation of gun laws and domestic violence. The Collaborative also funded States United to Prevent Gun Violence, a coalition of grassroots organizations working to maximize the potential of state groups by providing technical assistance, facilitating communication and collaboration among its members, and providing a unified voice to communicate with national groups.

The New York City Community Initiative (1999–2002) supported grassroots organizations that build local participation in social justice initiatives within disenfranchised communities. Organizations received grants and technical assistance to strengthen their organizational infrastructure and social impact. The organization Andolan: Organizing South Asian Workers received a grant to organize and raise public awareness about employer accountability among

low-wage workers in the South Asian community. A grant to Roza Promotions supported culturally appropriate social services and advocacy on behalf of refugees and immigrants from Liberia and Sierra Leone living in Staten Island. Public Allies received support to increase opportunities and mentorships for the city’s youth to participate in local nonprofit organizations. The Queer Economic Justice Project was given a grant to build capacity for mobilization around economic justice issues within the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community.

The Southern Initiative (1999–2002) supported grassroots organizations working to enhance political and educational opportunities and to reform criminal justice in the southern United States. In its final round of grantmaking, the Southern Initiative supported 10 organizations in 9 states. The Virginia Organizing Project received funding for its work supporting the passage of living-wage laws in Charlottesville and Alexandria. A grant to the Kentucky Coalition enabled it to undertake statewide efforts in education, environmental reform, and tax reform. Save Our Cumberland Mountains Resource Project received general support for its initiatives to ensure environmental and social justice for the poor in Tennessee. The Southern Partners Fund, a regional community foundation, received funding to continue its fundraising efforts and to support grassroots organizing in the South.

OSI–Washington, D.C.

In June of 2002, OSI reestablished an office in Washington, D.C. The office was created in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks and in response to the resulting policy changes within the U.S. government. Expanding on OSI’s ongoing policy work in the United States, the Washington office focuses on addressing violations of civil liberties, advocacy work in criminal and civil justice reform, and domestic human and civil rights. In addition, OSI–Washington seeks to influence debates over the role of the United States in the world, global economic policies, and international development assistance, including funding for the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. For more about OSI–Washington, see page 173.

2002 U.S. PROGRAMS EXPENDITURES \$90,782,000

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE	11,050,000
PROGRAM ON LAW AND SOCIETY	7,378,000
DRUG POLICY REFORM	5,048,000
OSI-BALTIMORE ¹	6,515,000
NYC COMMUNITY FELLOWS AND INITIATIVE	1,608,000
YOUTH INITIATIVES	4,448,000
AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM (INCLUDES THE AFTER-SCHOOL CORPORATION)	21,583,000
MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION	3,364,000
PROJECT ON DEATH IN AMERICA	5,178,000
PROGRAM ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS	5,515,000
GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY ²	8,768,000
OTHER U.S. INITIATIVES ³	10,327,000

¹OSI-Baltimore's gross expenditures in 2002 were \$8,068,000, offset by the expenditure of returned grants from prior years totaling \$1,553,000.

²In preparation for its discontinuation after 2003, the Governance and Public Policy program borrowed from its 2003 budget to make multi-year grants, which are included in this total.

³Other U.S. Initiatives include Response to September 11, Arts Initiative, Funders' Collaborative for Gun Violence Prevention, Southern Initiative, U.S. Programs Director's Office, and Communications.

OSI Offices

OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE

OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–BRUSSELS

OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–BUDAPEST

OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–PARIS

OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE–WASHINGTON, D.C.





Open Society Institute

The Open Society Institute (OSI), a private operating and grantmaking foundation, implements a range of initiatives to promote open society by shaping government policy and supporting education, media, public health, and human and women's rights, as well as social, legal, and economic reform. OSI assists the other organizations and foundations in the Soros foundations network by providing administrative, financial, and technical support.

Initiatives administered by OSI include the Children and Youth Programs, which provide young people with a variety of opportunities and resources; the Economic and Business Development Program, which assists small-business entrepreneurs; the English Language Programs, which support English language instruction and the introduction of modern pedagogy; the Open Society Justice Initiative, which promotes rights-based law reform and strengthens legal capacity worldwide; the Public Health Programs, which help improve health care in the countries of the Soros foundations network; the Scholarship Programs, which provide academic exchange opportunities for students, scholars, and professionals from Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Mongolia, Burma, and, increasingly, Central Asia and the Caucasus; and the Women's Program, which supports Soros foundations in addressing women's issues. A number of other network-wide initiatives are based in Hungary, at the Open Society Institute–Budapest. Certain programs are administered from both New York and Budapest.

OSI's U.S. Programs seek to restore the promise of America's pluralistic democracy and bring greater fairness to its political, legal, and economic systems. U.S. Programs work to protect the ability of individuals to make choices about their lives and to participate fully in all the opportunities—political, economic, cultural, and personal—that life has to offer. Programs include the Criminal Justice Initiative, fellowships programs, Governance and Public Policy, Medicine as a Profession, OSI–Baltimore, the Program on Law and Society, Program on Reproductive Health and Rights, the Project on Death in America, and Youth Initiatives. In 2002, U.S. Programs concluded four initiatives: the Arts Initiative; the Funders' Collaborative

for Gun Violence Prevention; New York City Initiatives; and the Southern Initiative.

Other initiatives based in New York are the Central Eurasia Project/Middle East Initiatives and the Burma Project/Southeast Asia Initiative.

Finally, OSI also makes funds available to a variety of cultural, educational, and civic institutions and human rights groups. In 2002, a total of \$16.5 million was provided to such groups through the Chairman and Presidential Grants programs. Major grant payments and commitments included \$2.5 million to the International Crisis Group for support of its on-the-ground analyses of international crises; \$1 million to Human Rights Watch to support fact-finding missions into human rights abuses around the world; \$1 million to the Center for Public Integrity for investigative reporting and research to fight corruption and increase governmental accountability; \$300,000 to No Peace Without Justice for its advocacy work on behalf of the International Criminal Court; \$275,000 to the International Women's Health Coalition to support projects that protect women's sexual and reproductive health; \$250,000 to the Data Foundation to educate the U.S. public about debt relief, aid, trade reform, and disease in Africa and the world's poorest countries; \$232,000 to Global Witness for core funding; \$200,000 to the International Center for Transitional Justice to support transitional justice fellowships in Africa and Asia; and \$100,000 to the International Bar Association to help countries analyze and reform their failing legal systems. OSI also provided \$5 million to the Iris Foundation for the benefit of Bard College.

Open Society Institute–Brussels

The Open Society Institute–Brussels acts as a liaison office to facilitate collaboration between the organizations of the Soros foundations network and Western European partners, including the various institutions of the European Union, bilateral donors, and nongovernmental organizations.

OSI–Brussels assists programs and organizations in the Soros foundations network with their efforts to increase

collaboration with donors, and informs partner organizations about the mission, activities, and methods of the network. OSI–Brussels also works to raise awareness among European governments, intergovernmental organizations, and opinion-making circles about issues of concern to the network. The office advocates broader international support for, among other things, civil society, human rights, independent media, democratic reform, and the rule of law.

In 2002, the capacity of OSI–Brussels was expanded to reflect the increasingly global mission and nature of the Soros foundations network. The numerous activities of the office included support to national foundations in the EU candidate countries to develop strategies and activities concerning EU enlargement; the presentation of various OSI-sponsored reports to EU policymakers, including the EU Accession Monitoring Program reports and a report on drug trafficking in Central Asia; support to civil society efforts to engage with the Convention on the Future of the Europe Union; the coordination of Soros foundations network activities related to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe; involvement in the development of the Publish What You Pay coalition and campaign in Europe; collaboration with other Brussels-based international NGOs on issues concerning EU policy and funding for human rights and democracy; and the facilitation of visits of network officers, grantees, and civil society leaders to Western Europe.

In order to better coordinate and facilitate collaboration between the Soros foundations network and partners in the United Kingdom, including the British government and London-based NGOs, OSI opened a small liaison and resource office, the Open Society Institute–London, in early 2003. The OSI–London office will closely coordinate its activities with OSI–Brussels.

Open Society Institute–Budapest

The Open Society Institute–Budapest develops and implements programs in the areas of educational, social, and legal reform. It assists the other organizations in the Soros foundations network by providing administrative, financial, and technical support. OSI–Budapest administers network programs, which address specific issue areas on a network-wide basis, and supports a variety of other initiatives, with an emphasis on human rights, ethnic and minority issues, civil society, and women's issues. OSI–Budapest is located in the Central European University complex in downtown Budapest, and its programs draw upon CEU's resources.

Network programs based at OSI–Budapest include the East East Program: Partnership Beyond Borders, which provides a network for the sharing of experience and information among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia; the Education Support Program, which, operating from OSI–Budapest and an office in Ljubljana, Slovenia, promotes change in educational policy in line with the mission of the Soros foundations network and helps maximize the impact of foundation education programs; the Higher Education Support Program, which promotes the advancement of higher education throughout Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union; the Information Program, which promotes the equitable deployment of knowledge and communications resources for civic empowerment and effective democratic governance; the Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative, which promotes democratic and effective government at subnational levels; and the Network Media Program, which acts as a consultant for the national foundations and other organizations working on media-related projects.

In addition, OSI–Budapest operates programs that support the Roma of Central and Eastern Europe. These include the Roma Culture Initiative, which supports Romani high culture; the Roma Memorial University Scholarship Program, which provides scholarships to university-level Romani students in selected countries; and the Roma Participation Program, which promotes Romani efforts to strengthen the Romani community.

A number of other network programs are based at the Open Society Institute in New York, and some programs are administered from both New York and Budapest.

The Arts and Culture Network Program, which supports the development of an autonomous and innovative art sector, and the EU Accession Monitoring Program, which monitors the European Union accession process in Central and Eastern Europe, completed many of their activities in 2002 and will begin phasing out in 2003. Another network program, the Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute, was transformed into the Open Society Justice Initiative in late 2002. Although the Initiative is now based in New York, it maintains an office at OSI–Budapest.

In addition to the above, OSI–Budapest, together with the CEU Center for Policy Studies, supports the International Policy Fellowships program.

Open Society Institute–Paris

The Open Society Institute–Paris acts as a liaison and resource office for the Soros foundations network. Since May 2001, OSI–Paris has served as an OSI board liaison office, helping all Soros foundations implement appropriate board rotation procedures. In 2002, OSI–Paris helped with board rotations at foundations in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, and Ukraine. OSI–Paris is also part of OSI’s Conflict of Interest evaluation committee.

Beyond its role within the Soros network, OSI–Paris has focused primarily on the Belarus Project since 1997. With the exception of this project, other operational and grant-giving programs have been phased out. The Belarus Project was initiated in 1997 when the Belarus Soros Foundation was forced to close. In 2002, the Project supported the development of open society in Belarus by enhancing civic culture and supporting activities that have an immediate and long-term positive impact on the development of civil society. Belarus President Alyksandr Lukashenka’s regime has consolidated power and is trying to control as much of society as it can. In response, the Belarus Project worked throughout the year to promote activities and civic spaces created and organized by citizens. The Project also helped maintain existing spaces and supported the development of independent media.

Open Society Institute–Washington, D.C.

The Open Society Institute reopened its Washington, D.C., office in June 2002. It was both a response to U.S. policy changes brought about by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and a sign of OSI's growing interest in globalization and America's role in the world. In the months since then, the office has been active on a range of issues that are directly related to building open societies around the world.

OSI–Washington has become a catalyst in efforts by civil liberties groups to defend constitutional freedoms that are under siege as a result of the U.S. fight against terrorism. During 2002, OSI–Washington periodically convened the Washington heads of human rights and civil liberties organizations to discuss post 9/11 challenges and develop a common response strategy. The office played a similar role in helping to organize immigration groups. In October, OSI–Washington brought together 45 representatives from 27 national human rights, civil liberties, and immigrant rights organizations to discuss the post 9/11 challenge. It also sponsored a seminar with law professors and experts on military law to consider the issues surrounding enemy combatants and military commissions.

On another front, OSI–Washington launched a Cooperative Global Engagement Project, which seeks to change U.S. policy by educating and mobilizing key constituencies about the benefits of a multilateral foreign policy. OSI–Washington will sponsor media briefings in Washington and organize public foreign policy debates around the country. With the Atlantic Council of the United States, it has also fostered dialogue on foreign policy issues between key European ambassadors and American foreign policy experts.

Through its new Justice Roundtable, OSI–Washington is addressing criminal justice issues and the need for policy change by facilitating discussions among various prison reform groups. As part of its globalization reform project, OSI–Washington has focused on getting the Bush Administration to make new U.S. foreign aid more closely tied to a country's democratic and human rights reform efforts. The OSI–Washington office also played a role in the Publish What You Pay campaign, a coalition of more than 60 nongovernmental organizations calling for oil

and other natural resource companies to disclose the payments they make to developing country governments. The campaign aims to increase accountability and reduce the devastating impact that corruption has on developing nations.

Working with the Open Society Institute in New York and a broad NGO coalition, OSI–Washington helped put the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) firmly on the national agenda by placing editorials, developing a web page, and building a grassroots coalition.

In 2002, the Open Society Policy Center (OSPC), was established as a separate entity within the OSI–Washington office to engage in policy advocacy on domestic and international issues. During the year, OSPC engaged the Bush administration on women's rights issues and worked on getting CEDAW through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Center helped obtain U.S. funding for the Afghan Women's Ministry and worked for the inclusion of an Office of Civil Rights and a strong inspector general in the Department of Homeland Security legislation.



Application Information



The most current and complete application guidelines and information can be found on the Soros foundations network website www.soros.org.

Soros Foundations

The Soros foundations are independent entities with their own boards of directors, staff, program priorities, application guidelines, and grantmaking procedures. In addition to operating their own programs, the foundations award grants, but principally to local organizations and individuals. Some foundations also award grants to foreign organizations working in partnership with local groups. Potential grant applicants should contact individual foundations for information about their application procedures.

Contact information for the Soros foundations can be found in the directory starting on page 177.

Network Programs

In general, network programs do not award grants directly to individuals or organizations, but rather work through the Soros foundation in a given country or region to implement programs. From time to time, network programs establish partnerships with other international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, or governments. Contact information for network program staff in New York or Budapest can be found in the directory.

U.S. Programs

Organizations and individuals interested in applying for funding from the Open Society Institute's U.S. Programs should contact the relevant program officer or director for specific application guidelines. Please do not submit a complete application before contacting the relevant program for specific guidelines. Contact information can be found in the directory.

Other Initiatives

The Open Society Institute's other initiatives include three that accept proposals for grants: the Burma Project/Southeast Asia Initiative, the Central Eurasia Project, and the Roma Participation Program. Contact information can be found in the directory.



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English Language Programs

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EU Accession Monitoring Program

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Burma Project/Southeast Asia Initiative

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