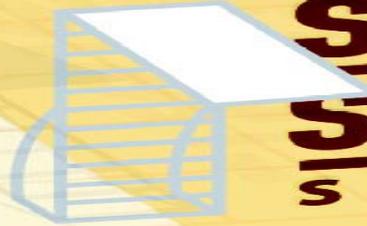


Welcome to Session 12

**USAID  
2004**



**SUMMER  
SEMINAR  
S E R I E S**

**Muslim World Outreach and  
Engaging Muslim Civil Society**

**Organizer: Ann Phillips**

Tuesday, August 31, 2004



# Agenda

- Introductions/Overview
- Presentation
  - **Ann Phillips**, PPC
- Regional Examples of Outreach Efforts:
  - **Claire Ehmann**, Desk Officer, CAR/E&E
  - **Steven Giddings**, Program Officer, DP/AFR
  - **Oliver Wilcox**, SPOTS/ANE
- “Engaging Muslim Civil Society to Promote Democracy and Pluralism in Indonesia”
  - **Krishna Kumar**, Policy Analyst, PPC/CDIE
- Closing Remarks
- Q&As (please hold questions ‘til the end!)





# Muslim World Outreach

**Dr. Ann Phillips**

**Political Economy Policy Analyst,  
Policy and Program Coordination Bureau  
U.S. Agency for International Development**



# Muslim World

Regional Variation

Middle East and North Africa



Sub-Saharan Africa



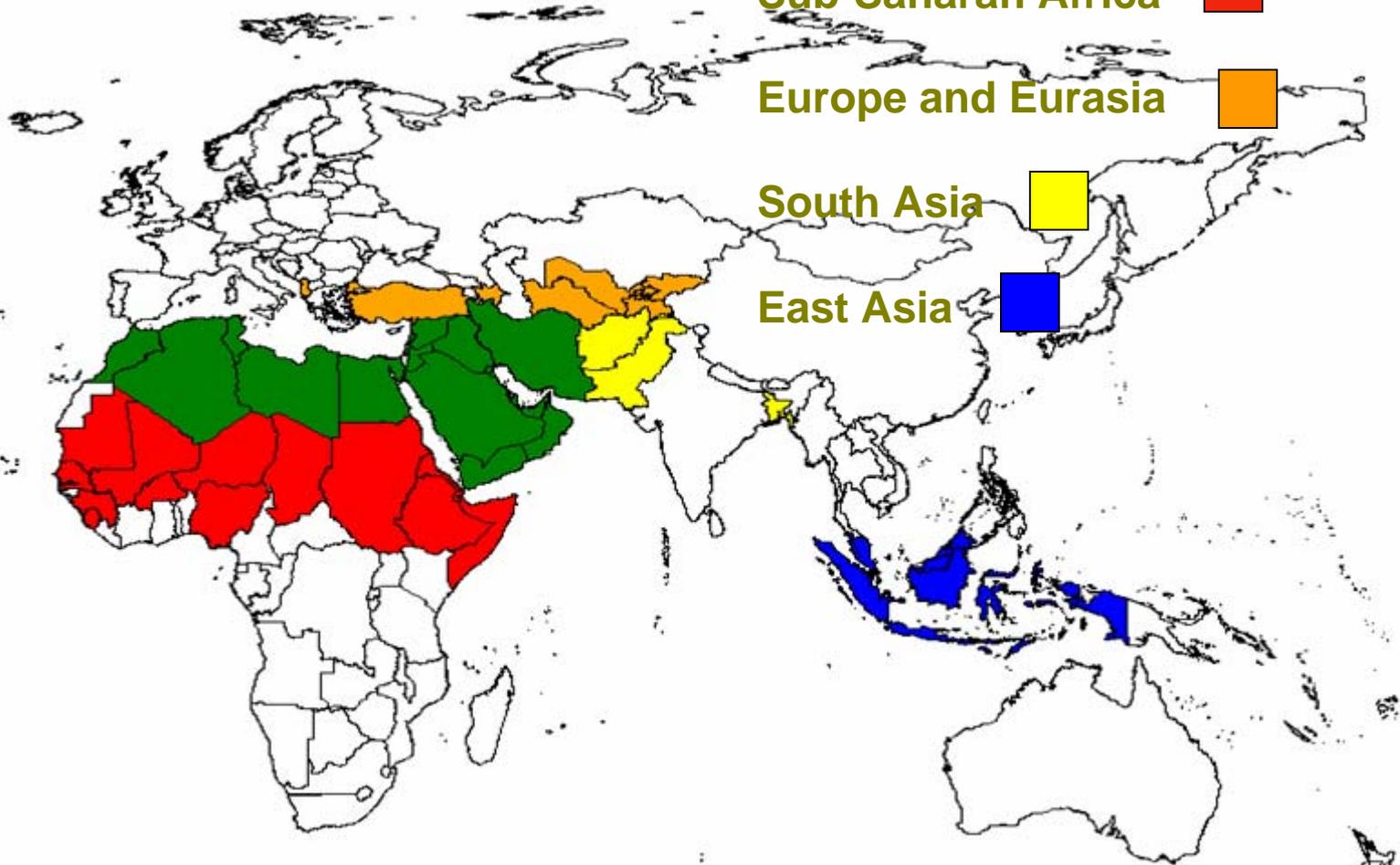
Europe and Eurasia



South Asia



East Asia

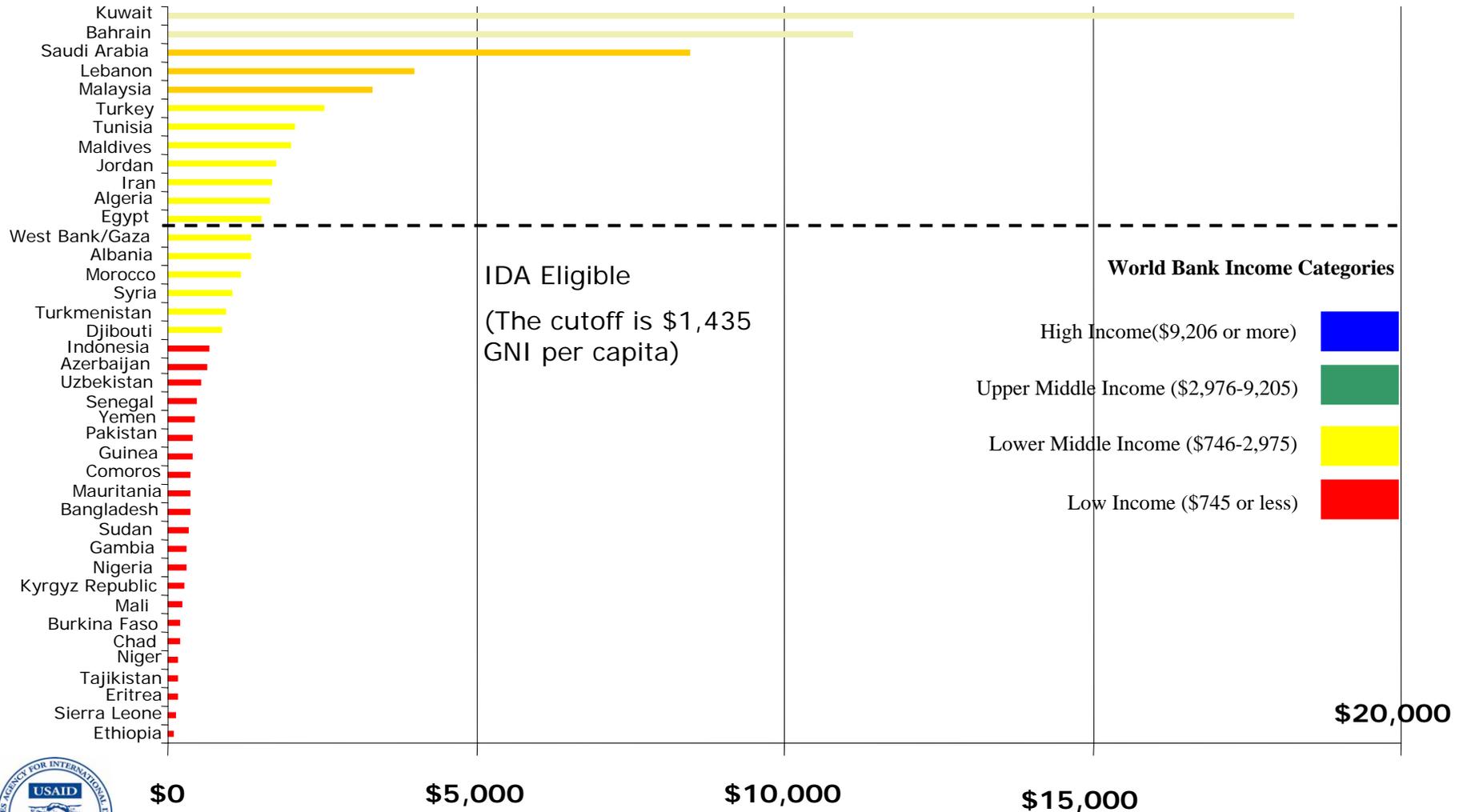


Prepared by USAID/PPC/DEI/DIS

# Muslim World: Income Variation

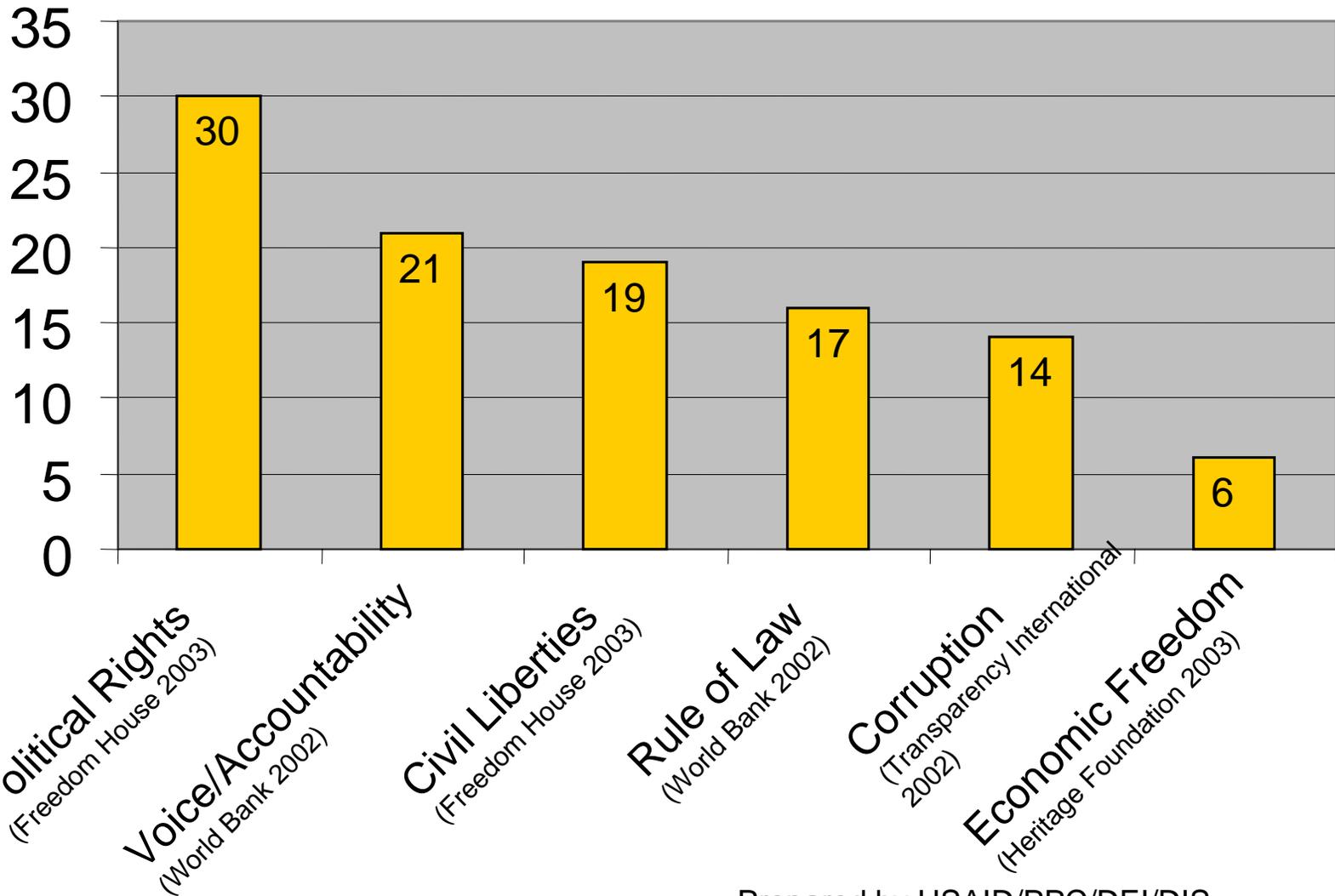
## GNI per capita, Atlas Method (current US\$) (2001)

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2003  
(40 Of 48 Muslim Countries reporting)



# Muslim/Non-Muslim Democracy and Governance Disparity

Percentage by which Non-Muslim Countries' Scores Exceed Muslim Countries' Scores (in Aggregate)

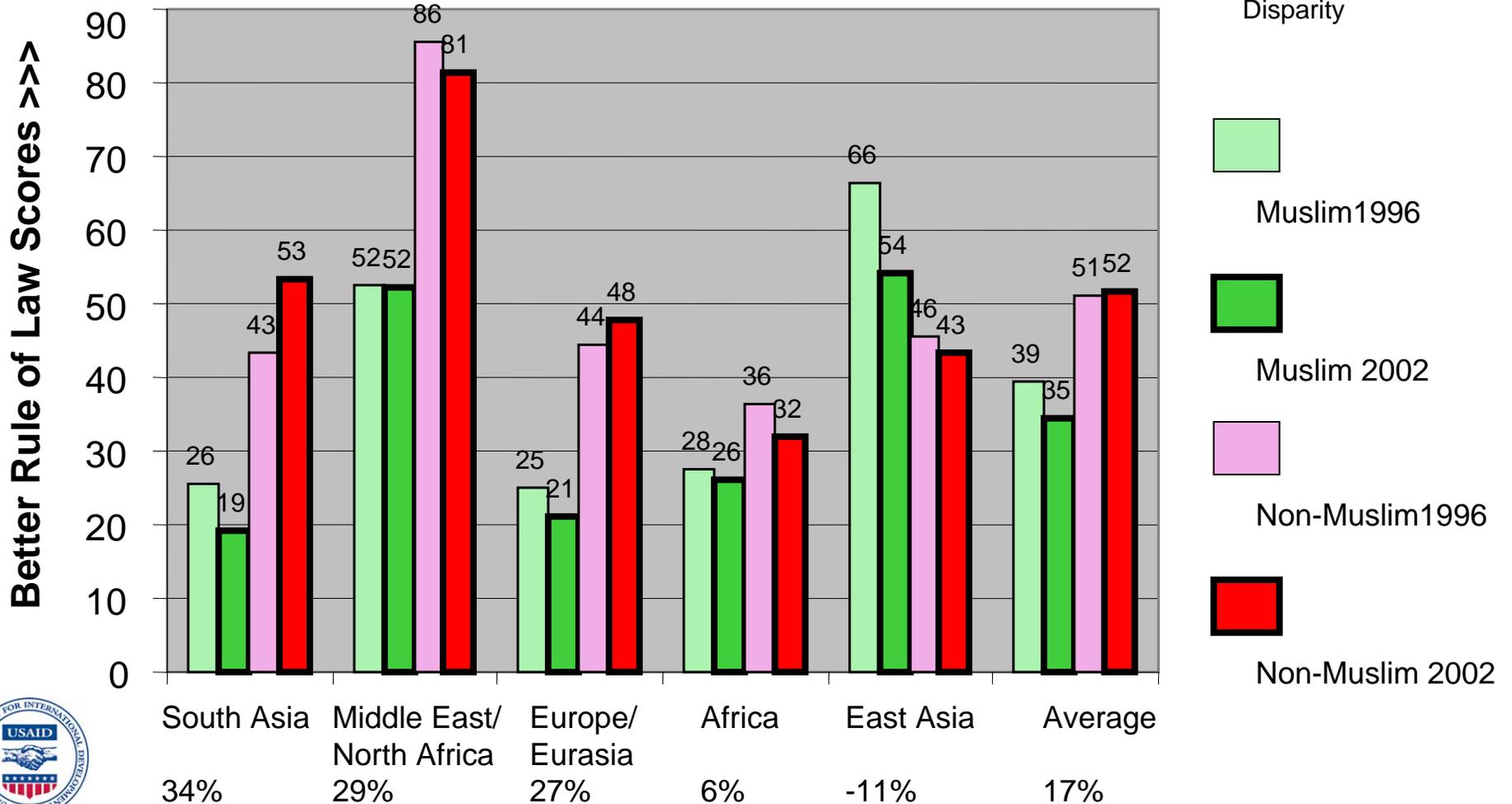


# Rule of Law Scores by Region

World Bank

Muslim/Non-Muslim 1996, 2002

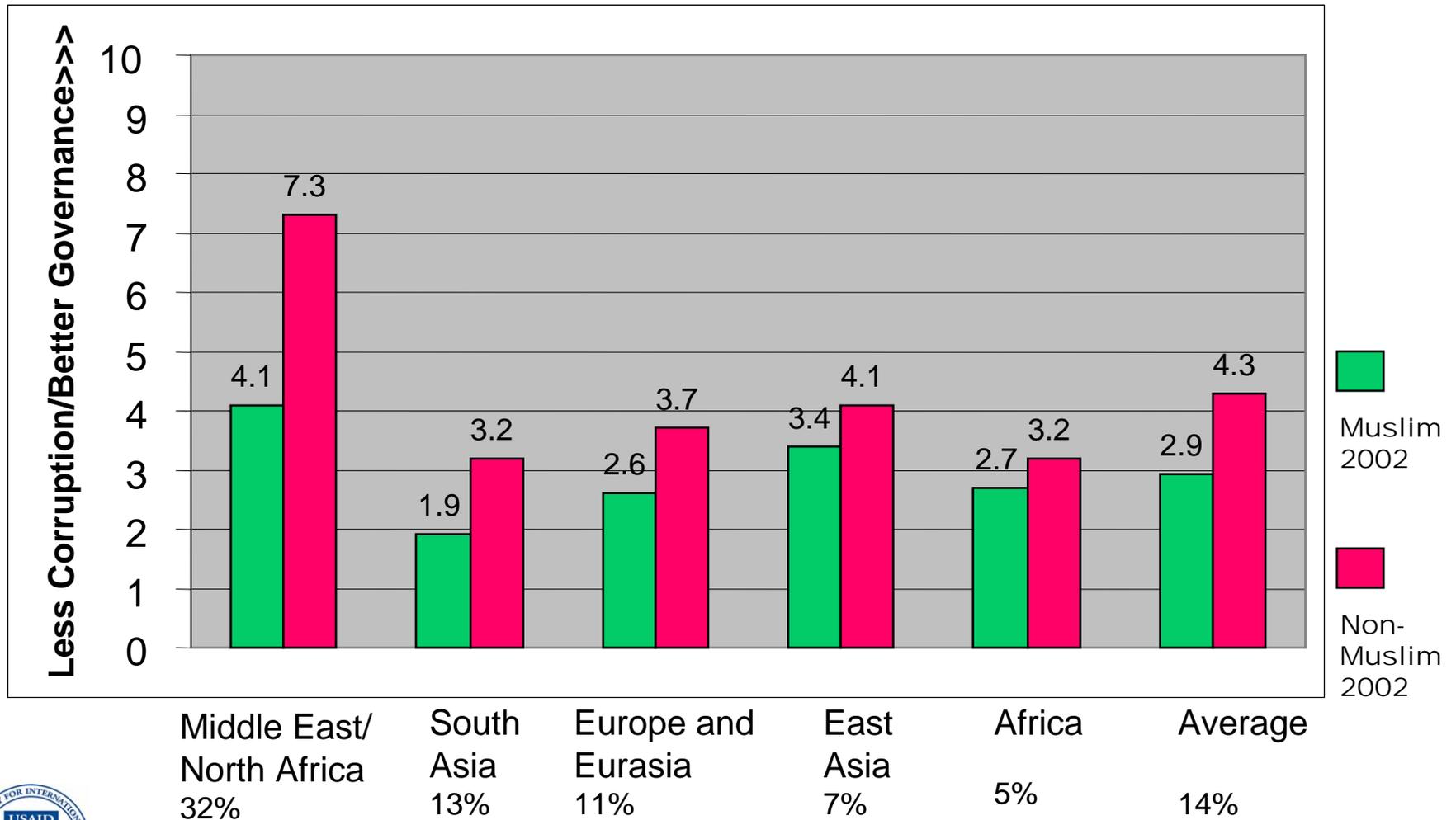
'02 Muslim/  
Non-Muslim  
Disparity



# Corruption Perception Scores by Region

Transparency International  
Muslim/Non-Muslim 2002

'02 Muslim/  
Non Muslim  
Disparity



\*Margin of Error – 10%

Prepared by USAID/PPC/DEI/DIS

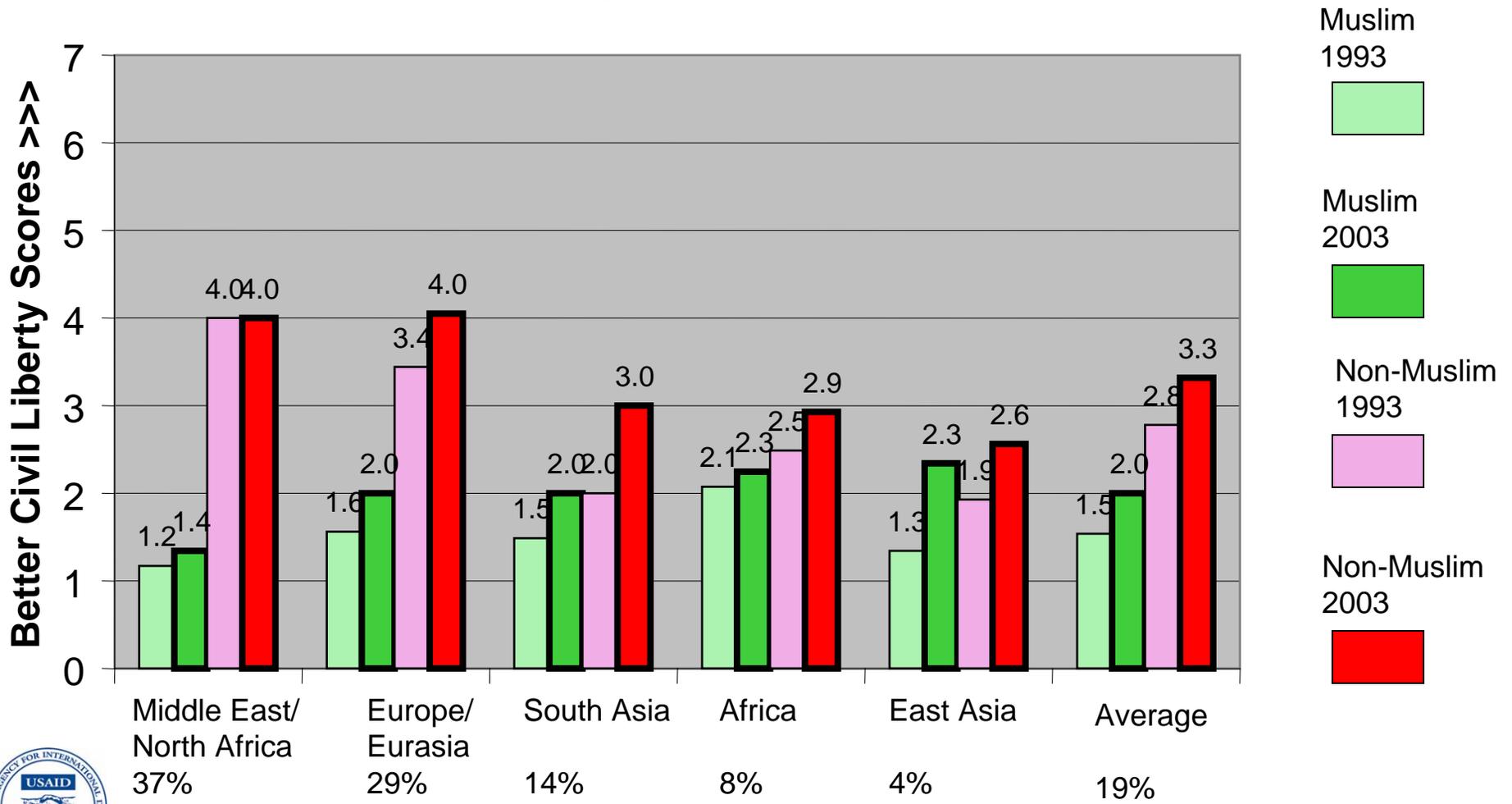
# Civil Liberties Scores by Region

Freedom House

Muslim/Non-Muslim 1993, 2003

'03 Muslim/  
Non-Muslim  
Disparity

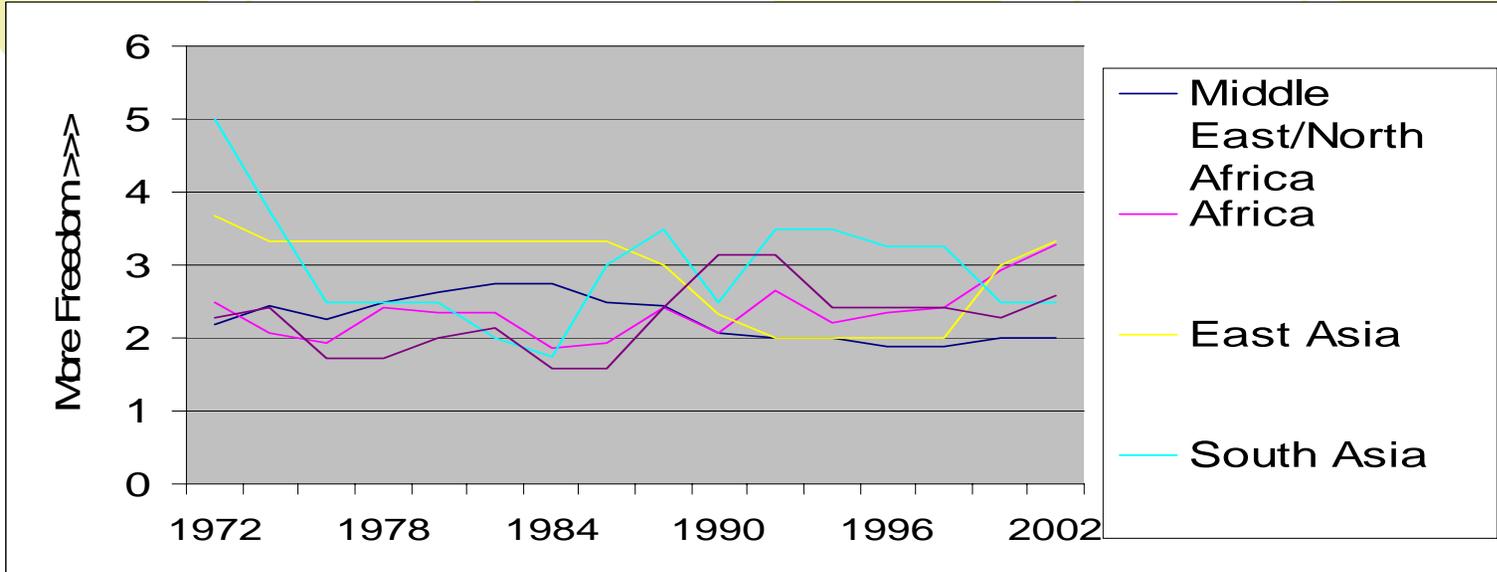
Scores are reversed from Freedom House 1-7 Scale



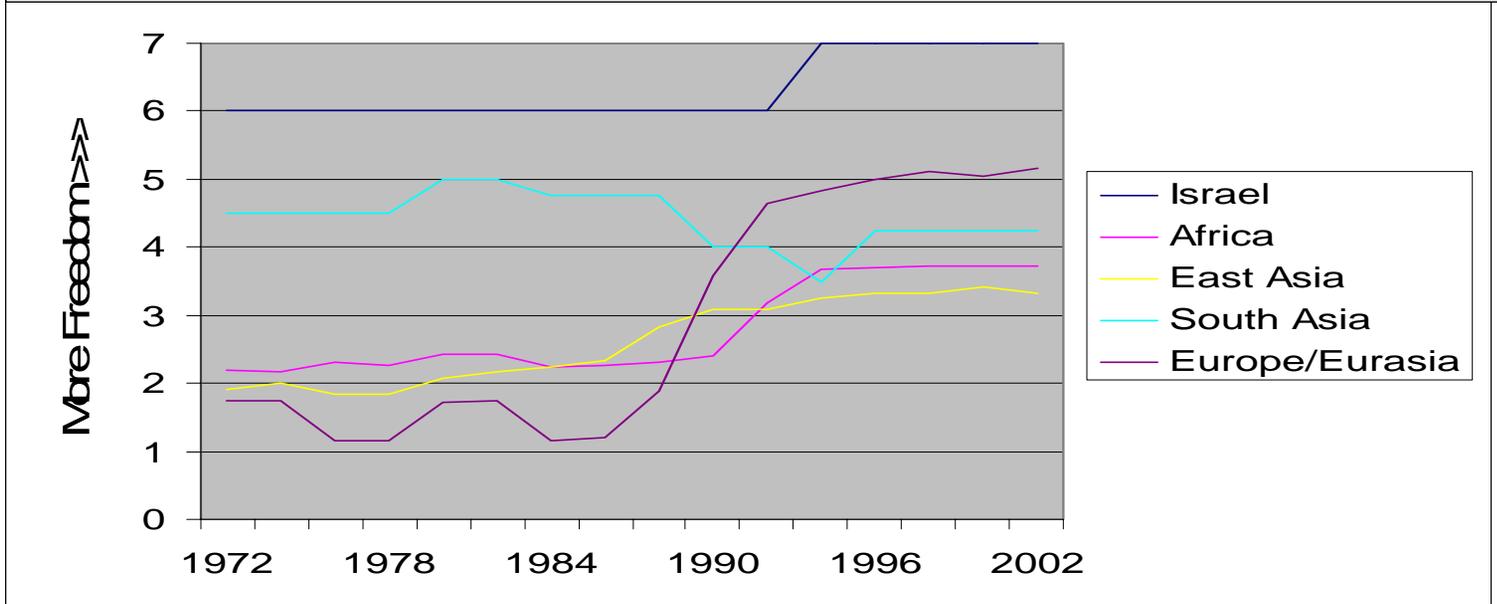
# Political Rights 1972–2002

Freedom House Scores (Reversed)

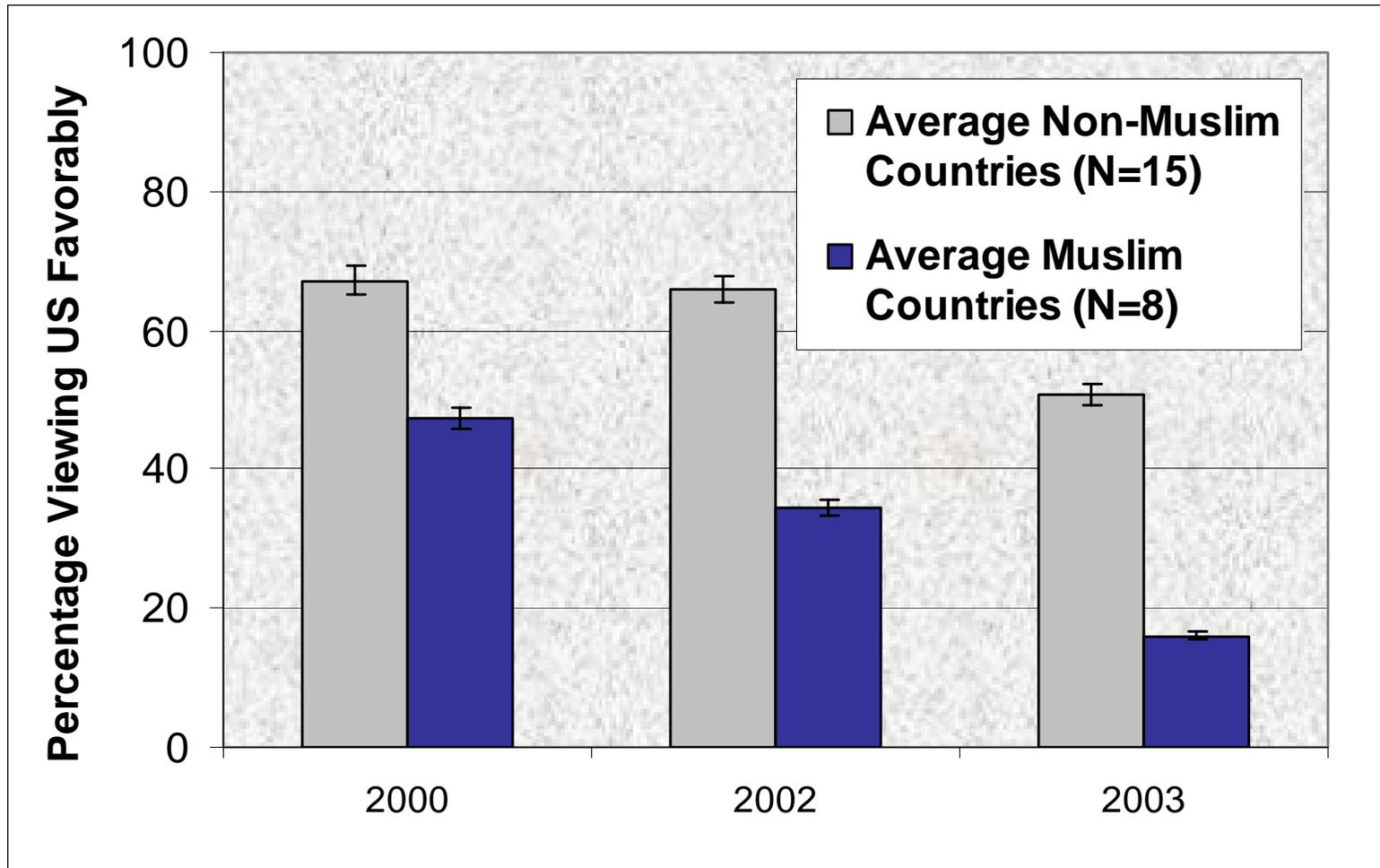
**Muslim**



**Non-Muslim**



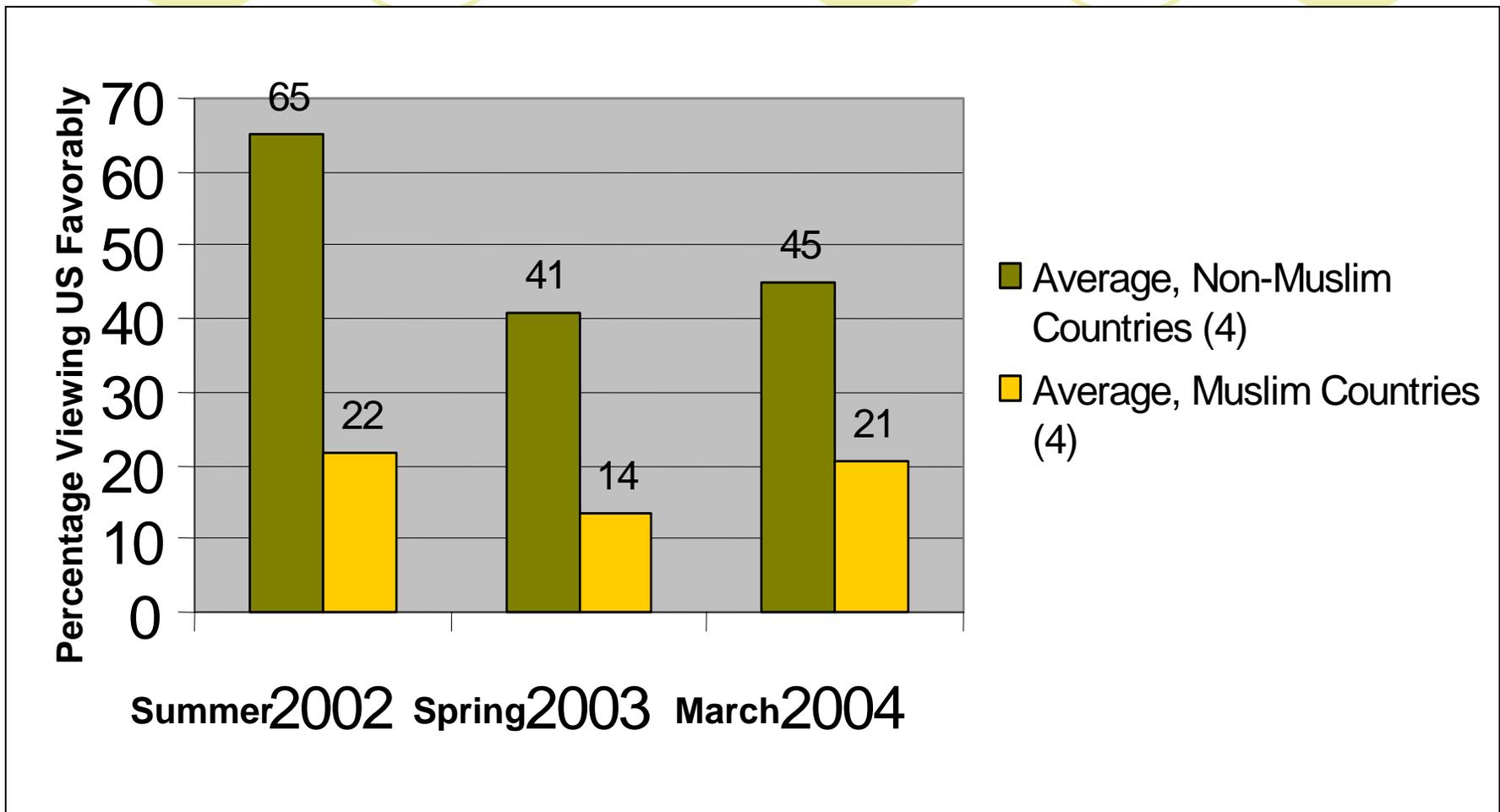
# View of United States from Muslim / Non-Muslim World



Source: Pew Global Attitudes Survey, June 2003



# Favorable View of United States in Selected Muslim / Non-Muslim Countries



Source: Pew Global Attitudes Project Survey, March 2004



Asian Republic, E&E

- **Steven Giddings**, Program Officer,  
Donor Participation, AFR
- **Oliver Wilcox**, Strategic Planning,  
Operations and Tech Support, ANE

# Muslim World Outreach in Europe & Eurasia- Central Asian Republic



- Legacy of Soviet Union
- Examples of programs to promote tolerance:  
Albania, Bulgaria
- Central Asia strategy



# USAID/CAR's Religion, State, and Society Strategy



## **Objectives:**

- Lower terror risk by integrating independent and credible Islamic religious leaders into development activities.
- Create “cognitive dissonance” by providing an alternative message to extremist Islamic rhetoric.

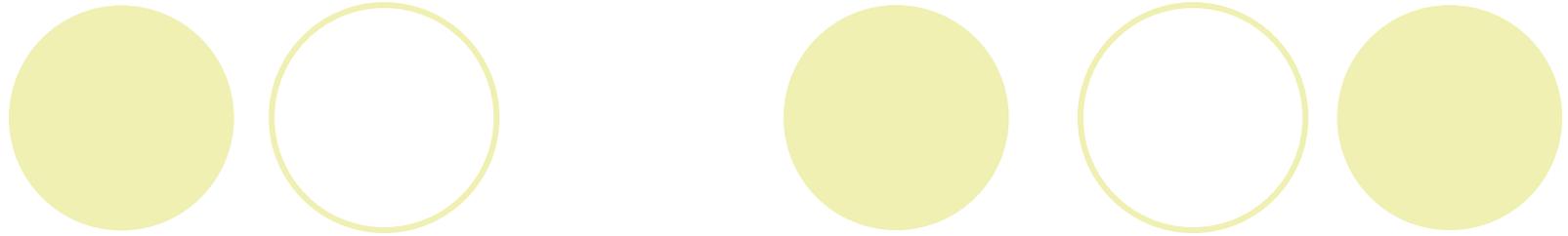
# Strategies

Host bus trips with religious leaders to extremist “hot spots” where beneficiaries tell the USAID story



- Reservoir of pro-American sentiment
- Traditional Sunni Islam as practiced in Central Asia respects secular institutions, diversity and religious tolerance
- Religious leaders have been overwhelmingly responsive in working with USAID
- Dialogue helps to mitigate risks

- Religious leaders are under stress from their governments, radical foreign elements, and conversion pressures
- Government appointed Islamic leaders are often viewed as not credible
- Radical groups are heavily engaged in infrastructure projects and have extensive “international visitor” programs.
- Radical groups have effective training programs targeted at the poor, young, women



# Engaging Muslim Civil Society to Promote Democracy and Pluralism in Indonesia

**Krishna Kumar, Program Analyst,  
PPC/CDIE/ESPA**



# Political Context

## The Asia Foundation's Proposal in 1997

- Underlying Premises
  - Use of Islamic Symbols and Vocabularies
  - Engagement of Muslim Civil Society
- Grant—Three grants (1997 \$1.3 Million, 2000 \$3.5 M, and 2002 \$3 M).
- Program Partners—32 (NGOs, educational institutions, media outlets)



# Program Components

- Civic Education
- Democracy Training
- Pluralism and Tolerance Initiatives
- Islam and Media
- Islam and Gender
- Political Parties and Advocacy



# Impacts

- National dialogue on Islam and democracy
- Strengthening of the institutional capacity
- Facilitating formal and informal networks



# Factors Contributing to Success

- Strength of mass-based Muslim Civil Society Organizations
- Asia Foundation's long history and reputation
- Local ownership of the program
- Multiple partners
- Timing
- Program flexibility



# Pre-Conditions for Replication

- 1) Political Freedom—public policy discussions among civil society, media and political groups.
- 2) Credible religious leaders—committed to and willing to promote democracy and pluralism.
- 3) At least one established go-between organization, with trust of local Islamic leaders, organizations and USAID, to initiate and manage program.
- 4) USAID and Embassy should be totally committed to program and be prepared for risks involved in working with Muslim civil society organizations.

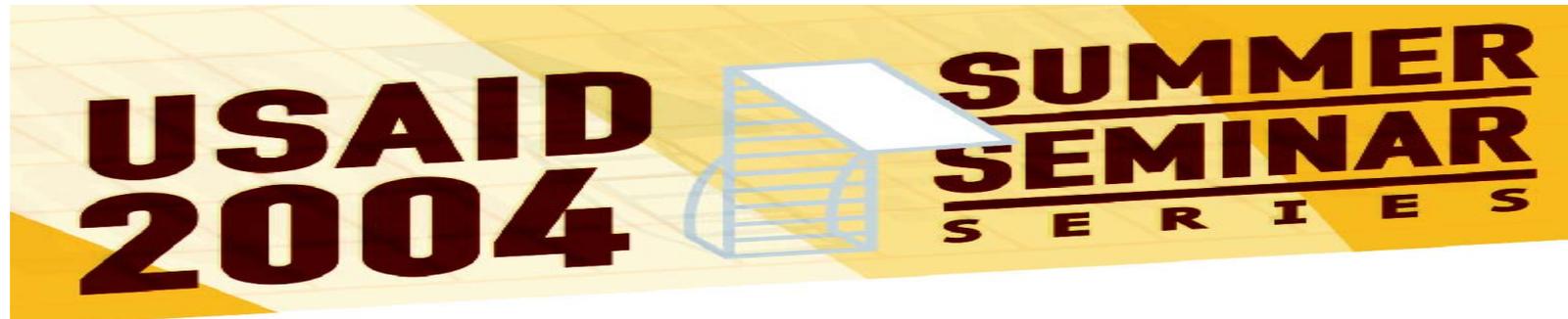


# Program Design Lessons

1. Indigenous ownership and management
2. Multiple local partners
3. Evolving initiative
4. Management by staff members who possess intimate knowledge of Islamic traditions in the country and are able to establish rapport with Islamic leaders and institutions.



Come back next week for Session 11



# Trade Capacity Building in Central America

**Organizer: William Brands, LAC**

**Panel: ,**

**Tuesday, September 7, 2004**

