



intellectual property rights, foreign direct investment, transparency, and the right to appeal. These reforms were partnered with extensive educational programs that include training for officials, lawyers, judges, and business leaders; revision of university curricula and capacity development; and media-based public education campaigns. To respond to Vietnam’s evolving priorities, the STAR Plus (2010–2013) strategy included advising the Office of the Government, Ministry of Finance, and State Bank of Vietnam on macroeconomic policy, and ramping up Vietnam’s governance skills, systems, and processes at all levels. STAR Plus was flexible and demand-driven, and furthered Vietnam’s integration into the global economy as it continues its transition to a market-driven system.



Jordan Fiscal Reform Project I-II, Bridge (FRP, 2009–2016): DAI has been assisting the Government of Jordan to strengthen revenue administration, improve budget planning and execution, and ease the flow of goods across borders, while cultivating the demand and capacity for delivering improved public investments, better services, and greater efficiency across Jordan’s public sector. Through an integrated capacity building program, FRP has helped the government improve policy analysis, identify more than \$2 billion in tax arrears, and roll out a comprehensive new financial management information system, providing public sector managers with critical tools to support better decisions, control spending, and raise accountability. The customs department has reduced red-lane inspections and increased coordination among border-control agencies. The project has spearhead efforts to introduce a modern, market-based property tax and shift its collection to municipalities—promoting greater revenue autonomy for local governments.



Philippines—Facilitating Public Investment (FPI, 2013–2018): With dynamic, reform-minded leadership and the commitment of the United States and Philippine governments to transformational change embodied in their joint Partnership for Growth, the Philippines now has a rare opportunity to overcome the political obstacles that have long prevented it from attaining rapid, inclusive growth. FPI is capitalizing on this momentum to address the tax revenue inefficiencies, tax/duty evasion issues, and public spending limitations that reduce the Philippines’ fiscal space and prevent the Philippine government from making the kind of public investments that encourage rapid, inclusive growth.

El Salvador Fiscal Policy and Expenditure Management (FPEMP) (2011–2016) expands assistance to deepen tax reforms, modernize budgeting and financial management systems, and forge new dialogue among government, the private sector, and the broader public to promote transparency, accountability, and shared commitments to smarter spending, increased compliance, and improved living conditions for all Salvadorans.

Morocco Economic Competitiveness Project (MEC, 2009–2013): Our goals for this project in water-constrained Morocco were simple: reduce poverty, create jobs, and upgrade the workforce. Cutting across the project’s three main components were gender and youth considerations—an effort to mainstream citizens marginalized despite Morocco’s economic growth. The project improved and streamlined business processes related to investment, building permitting, and creation of new enterprises; designed and implemented improved information systems for managing scarce water resources in key agricultural districts; and facilitated increased trade between Morocco and the United States that has helped create jobs and increase income in key sectors (agro-processing and handicrafts).

Azerbaijan Public Investment Policy Project (PIPP, 2005–2008): DAI prepared the Azeri government to manage windfall revenues from oil exports estimated at more than \$5 billion per year. PIPP established a public investment department and trained its staff to review investment plans and ensure that cost-benefit analyses were conducted and presented to decision makers prior to inception of new capital projects. As a result of DAI’s assistance, the government could effectively allocate resources across sectors, align spending with national strategic objectives, and apply rigorous economic analysis to ensure sound investments that were consistent with established policy priorities.

Worldwide Fiscal Reform and Economic Governance / Fiscal Reform in Support of Trade Liberalization (2003–2010): DAI partnered with USAID to advance thinking and dialogue on supporting public finance and broader economic governance reforms in developing, transition, and conflict-affected countries. Over two projects spanning eight years, we completed rapid fiscal assessments and advisory missions that laid foundations for USAID assistance to countries including Angola, Armenia, Jordan, Liberia, Paraguay, Sudan, and Vietnam.



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affirmative action employer
with a commitment to diversity.
All individuals, regardless of
personal characteristics, are
encouraged to apply.*

Public Finance and Economic Policy

Promoting sound economic policy, building robust institutions, increasing competitiveness and trade, and cultivating human capital

DAI for decades has provided technical leadership and world-class technical assistance to support strong Public Finance and Economic Policy (PF&EP) in developing, transition, and conflict-affected states.

Our PF&EP history dates to the 1970s, when we provided assistance to the Government of Madagascar as it issued its first government bonds. In the mid-1980s, we were among the first responders tasked to help the new Grenada government improve policy making and strengthen its fiscal infrastructure for budgeting and tax administration. In the 1990s, DAI built on this experience throughout Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia by working with governments to improve macro-fiscal management, restructure tax and budget systems, advance fiscal decentralization reforms, and institute sound monetary policy, bank regulation, and accounting standards.

Since 2000, DAI has solidified its reputation as an industry leader in delivering results. Through our work, we have helped developing economies foster sound, transparent, and accountable PF&EP systems. We have helped counterparts develop the policies, institutions, and infrastructure needed to promote business growth, create jobs, and extend critical services to populations in need. Notably, we have cultivated countries’

appetite and demand for sound economic policy and governance. The result: enhanced stability, increased government credibility, and important foundations laid for broad-based, sustainable, and equitable economic growth.

Three core principles underpin our approach to PF&EP transformation:

Embracing host-country ownership – We cultivate local talent and build local institutions’ capacities to design, develop, and maintain modern systems, methods, and policies.

Thinking globally, reinventing locally – We leverage DAI’s 45 years of experience across more than 160 countries to adapt international best practices to local conditions.





Understanding the political economy of change – We recognize the stakes of reform—who stands to gain or lose—and design assistance strategies that account for these interests, align incentives, manage expectations, and seize opportunities as they arise.

Range of Services

Our team works across the gamut of economic governance issues, including:

Macroeconomic and Macro-Fiscal Policy – helping countries leverage data, tools, and strategic thinking to forge economic policies that enable growth, promote fiscal balance, contain debt, preserve macroeconomic stability, and limit vulnerability to economic shocks.

Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations – helping countries establish the fiscal arrangements determining taxing and spending powers at the national, regional, and local levels, and the mechanisms for allocating and sharing funds among governments at each level.

Public Expenditures and Budgeting – helping governments build medium-term expenditure frameworks, improve budget processes, strengthen procurement, and enhance financial management and the transparency and results of public spending.

Revenue Policy and Administration – developing the capacity to produce meaningful revenue forecasts, design sound tax policies, and implement tax systems that maximize compliance, minimize evasion, and generate sufficient revenue, at minimum cost to taxpayers.

Customs and Trade Facilitation – advancing “single window” reforms, increasing compliance with international trade standards and commitments, and promoting customs policies and procedures that facilitate the flow of goods and services.

Monetary Policy and Central Banking – equipping central banks and financial sector regulators to control inflation, manage currencies, strengthen bank supervision, and reduce the economy’s exposure to potential systemic risks.

Select Recent Projects

East Africa Trade and Investment Hub (TIH, 2014–2019): Growth in the five East African Community Partner States—Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda—has been robust but uneven, with millions of people left behind in poverty. Women, youth, smallholder farmers, and the poor are not fully represented in policy making or implementation nor integrated into the wider economic community. The East Africa Trade and Investment Hub is the U.S. Government’s flagship project under the presidential Trade Africa initiative. Managed by DAI, the Hub will assist the region’s private sector to engage with government in finding practical solutions to constraints to trade and investment. We are improving the policy environment for East African Community integration, trade, and investment; bolstering regional trade in staple foods; improving information flows and promote the use of available global technology; and promoting intra-regional trade and export trade.

Jordan Competitiveness Program (JCP, 2013–2018): Jordan faces an immediate challenge: to create high-quality jobs through increased private sector competitiveness. To do this, the country must look outward for opportunity—through exports and foreign direct investment—while meeting diverse internal needs related to resource scarcity, geographic inequality, and high unemployment among youth and women. The Jordan Competitiveness Program (JCP), funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), assists Jordanian private and public sector leaders to achieve competitiveness and job creation goals, equitably and sustainably. JCP helps to ensure that job creation is based on real growth drivers responding to market demand and capitalizing on existing factors.

Uzbekistan Agricultural Linkages Plus (AgLinks Plus, 2011–2015): AgLinks worked to increase agricultural incomes by improving the competitiveness of Uzbekistan’s fruit and vegetable sector, a major driver of the Uzbek economy. We supported farmers, agrifirms, processors, and other value chain participants, deepening and extending activities from the previous successful project that ran from 2007 to 2011. **USAID Agricultural Value Chain Activity in Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan AVC, 2015–2020)** will capitalize on these achievements, scaling up support to postharvest handling and fostering new business partnerships while expanding opportunities for women’s entrepreneurship and employment. Uzbekistan AVC will co-invest with stake-

holders at key points along the chain—including local institutes, agrarian universities, and service providers such as agro-input dealers, nursery extension staff, pruning groups, consolidators, and cold chain operators—to ensure scalability and sustainability.

Vietnam Support for Trade Acceleration Project (STAR I, II, Plus, 2001–2013): In December 2001, the governments of the United States and Vietnam signed a historic bilateral free trade agreement that promised to strengthen economic and political ties between the two countries. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded STAR (2001–2006)—the first major USAID technical assistance project in economic growth implemented in Vietnam since 1975—supported the Government of Vietnam in implementing the U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and began reforms needed for accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), which the country achieved in 2007. Following on enormous success of STAR I, STAR II (2006–2010) focused on supporting development of institutional and administrative systems needed to implement the massive legal and regulatory changes that have been promulgated during this period in the areas of trade, commercial dispute settlement,

