

TAJIKISTAN

RESULTS, REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST

(R4)

USAID Central Asia Regional Mission

ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN

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I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The peace accord signed between the government and the opposition in June 1997 formally ended a civil war that began in 1992. Hence, the main priority for USAID/CAR in coming years will be to implement activities in areas that directly or indirectly support the peace process through improving the lives of individual citizens and improving the overall economic environment needed to promote private sector growth and employment. These areas include private enterprise, bank restructuring, strengthening NGOs, encouraging civic participation through support to NGOs, and addressing basic health needs. These areas also strongly complement the major goals of the US Mission to Tajikistan, namely support to the peace process; encouragement of democratic reform; assistance with economic reform and alleviation of human suffering.

In all areas, USAID/CAR has and continues to be active. On the economic front, in FY 97 the Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund made eight loans to private businesses for the total amount of \$703,468 in Tajikistan. USAID-funded advisors also assisted Tajik enterprises in the preparation of business plans and provided expert consulting services in post-investment management. In addition, Tajiks trained under USAID/CAR programs now form a key cadre of reform-minded officials who are taking the lead, with IMF and World Bank support, in developing long-term economic stabilization and structural adjustment programs. USAID assistance to Tajikistan's Central Bank already appears to be off to a fast start. A USAID-funded privatization advisor played a crucial role in setting the stage for the larger World-Bank funded privatization effort which is now underway.

On the political front, the Law and Democracy Center, established in Dushanbe by USAID/CAR, which is open to the public, continued its work translating Tajik laws into English and maintaining a database of legislation from Tajikistan, the US, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. Independent radio and television stations are also supported by the Mission through sponsorship of a number of seminars and provision of training and limited equipment donations. The American Bar Association, with USAID/CAR funding, provided a long-term legal advisor to work with judges and other Tajik officials on issues such as an independent judiciary and ethics. Another USAID/CAR-funded grantee conducted seminars on the establishment of NGOs, fundraising, and the preparation of proposals. USAID/CAR also financed training in leadership and management of NGOs as well as in judicial reform, epidemiology, and pension reform. Finally, the first-ever poll to ask Tajikistan citizens their opinions on issues related to democracy and the market economy was conducted with USAID assistance. The resulting data sparked lively debate among government officials, politicians, academics, journalists, and others, who had not had access to this type of information before.

On the social front, USAID/CAR-sponsors PVOs which help meet basic needs and promote long-term development through innovative programs, including interventions in remote areas of Tajikistan. For example, a small loan programs is run for farmers. Farmers receiving loans agree to repay them in kind, directly to local institutions such as orphanages or hospitals, so the US donations benefit both farmers and vulnerable groups. Another PVO also

uses USAID funding to help a farmers' association increase productivity and expand market options. A hospital partnership has strengthened the Dushanbe Medical Center, which has become a center for training and exchange programs for several hundred nurses and other medical personnel from throughout Tajikistan. A child survival project provided training and otherwise unavailable medicines to rural clinics in the South. These ongoing activities address and impact the peace process.

Planned mission activities to support the peace process in all areas will be implemented in a fragile political and economic environment. During 1997, economic reform faltered and a major setback occurred in February when UN Agency staff and others, were evacuated for three months as a result of the taking of international hostages. In the absence of the IMF resident representative, macroeconomic stability suffered, and the Tajik ruble, fell dramatically. By October, the government was again accepting IMF advice and the macroeconomic situation began to correct itself. One lingering problem, however, continues to be the slow pace of privatization. Also of serious concern was the fall 1997 incident in the capital city, most painfully evoked by the kidnapping of two international development consultants, resulting in the death of one. Following this incident, all USAID/CAR-funded expatriates were voluntarily evacuated from Tajikistan, but in late January 1998, they are seeking State Department permission to return to revitalize and implement their technical assistance programs.

Despite security issues, hopeful signs for recovery and peace have been in evidence in Tajikistan. In late fall, Dushanbe shops and markets were better stocked than at any time since independence. Wheat production significantly increased and the cotton crop, the country's major foreign exchange earner, was up in 1997 by approximately 15 percent over 1996 as a result of increased foreign investment and decreased government control. In this encouraging environment, USAID/CAR's priority is to support the peace process and assist Tajikistan to establish a stable market democracy.

Global climate change is also of concern in Tajikistan and throughout Central Asia. Over the next five years, Mission efforts in this area will be based upon existing legal and regulatory reforms and environmental programs in the areas of oil and gas and electricity generation, as explained more fully in the Regional R4 for Central Asia.

II. PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES

To address Tajikistan's challenging situation, the Mission supports activities under the strategic objectives in the chart below. In this connection, the Mission would like to underscore that health earmarks for medical partnerships, reproductive health, and infectious diseases are all described under SO 4.1 (Special initiatives). Also, the Mission would like to emphasize that the cross-cutting nature of activities under SO 4.2 (Cross-cutting programs) and the fact that the impact of such activities is generally measured in other strategic objectives means that a formal R4 framework and assessment is not required for SO 4.2. Finally, the Mission notes that SO 1.5 (An effective policy framework in place to achieve

private investment in an environmentally sound, regionally efficient, market-oriented energy sector) and SO 1.6 (Reduction in regional economic and political tensions generated by transboundary environmental issues) are regional strategic objectives with activities in Tajikistan. A complete description of their activities is in the Mission's Regional R4 for Central Asia.

Summary Table of Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective	Rating	Evaluation Findings
1.2 Increased soundness of fiscal policies and fiscal management practices	New strategic objective -- not applicable	New strategic objective -- not applicable
1.3 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises	No activity yet started in this area -- not applicable.	Technical assistance just started -- not applicable
1.4 A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector	N/A	Technical assistance just started -- not applicable
2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making	Gradual progress	No recent evaluations
3.1 Reduced Human Suffering and Crisis Impact	Progress as planned until October 1997	No recent evaluations
4.1 Special Initiatives	Satisfactory	Not covered in regional evaluations
4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs	Not applicable	See Regional R4 for Central Asia
1.5 An effective policy framework in place to achieve private investment in an environmentally sound, regionally efficient, market-oriented energy sector	Described in Regional R4 for Central Asia	See Regional R4 for Central Asia

1.6	Reduction in regional economic and political tensions generated by transboundary environmental issues	Described in Regional R4 for Central Asia	See Regional R4 for Central Asia
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As a final note, there are no Tajikistan initiatives requiring 22 CFR 216 actions in FY 99. The Mission will be thoroughly reviewing the CAR program with Bureau environmental staff in accordance with ENI/EEUD/ENR plans to increase environmental support to the Mission.

A. SO 1.2: INCREASED SOUNDNESS OF FISCAL POLICIES AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Despite problems related to ongoing political instability in Tajikistan, during the 1996-1997 period the Government of Tajikistan (GOT) showed increased commitment to economic reforms. Although continued political instability led to the suspension of economic technical assistance at the end of the year, further technical assistance planned for 1998 and beyond will constitute a critical element of the peace process.

In the fall of 1997, the GOT indicated its interest in taking steps to significantly modernize its tax policy regime and drafted a revised tax code. At the request of the GOT, USAID subsequently provided a one week fiscal training program that included high-level representatives of the GOT. After careful analysis of the draft tax code, USAID officials met with key economic advisors of the GOT to discuss the need to modify significantly the draft tax code in order for it to conform to international practices. This discussion resulted in the GOT deciding to delay submission of the draft tax code until major revisions could be implemented.

Subject to continued commitment by the GOT to economic reforms and a reasonable degree of political stability in the country, USAID plans to undertake a modest fiscal policy support program to help Tajikistan develop a pro-business tax policy regime. A fair and transparent tax policy regime will make a major contribution to the sustainability of the peace process.

USAID will continue to work closely with the various governmental entities involved in private sector development and economic restructuring issues. The World Bank and IMF are at this point directly engaged in this effort. USAID coordinates closely with these two institutions on their activities and in some instances, such as in the recent placement of a privatization advisor in Dushanbe, directly supports their programs. Activities are also coordinated with those of other donors such as EU-TACIS and UNDP which are interested in economic reform issues.

1. Performance analysis

SO 1.2 Increased soundness of fiscal polices and fiscal management practices

Progress rating: No activity has been started in this area.

IR 1.2.1 Central government shifted roles and responsibilities as primary fiscal manager and regulator vis-a-vis local government, state owned enterprises and private sector

Progress rating: No activity has been started in this area

IR 1.2.2 Taxes are more fairly and broadly applied and enforced

Progress rating: No activity has been started in this area

2. Expected Progress Through FY2000 And Management Actions

Given the uncertainty of the political environment in Tajikistan, it is very difficult to predict how quickly technical assistance can begin in the fiscal reform area. Expected progress through the year 200 is, therefore, even more difficult to predict at this time.

B. SO 1.3: ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

Despite problems related to ongoing political instability in Tajikistan, during the 1996-1997 period the Government of Tajikistan showed increased commitment to economic reforms. Although continued political instability led to the suspension of economic technical assistance at the end of the year, further technical assistance planned for 1998 and beyond will constitute a critical element of the peace process.

Before 1996, the policy environment was not conducive to concentrated technical assistance in the area of economic restructuring. In the wake of the civil war, training and exchange were the best mechanisms for Tajiks to observe developments elsewhere and to gain international experience. To encourage reform, USAID engaged with Tajik counterparts on necessary private sector reforms through training courses and modest, targeted technical assistance. USAID has sent hundreds of Tajiks to U.S. and other Central Asian countries for short-term training in a variety of economic reform areas. Specialized in-country training has also been effective. Tajiks trained under these programs now form a cadre of reform-minded officials who are taking the lead in crafting long-term economic stabilization and structural adjustment programs.

An area of USAID training support that has particularly well received in Tajikistan is commercial law reform. As in the other countries of Central Asia, the Government of Tajikistan has indicated its support for the development of a core set of commercial legislation that will serve as the legal backbone for the nation's emerging private sector. USAID has already demonstrated its strong capability to provide expertise in this area through its comprehensive commercial law assistance activities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

In FY 1997 the Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund (CAAEF) made eight loans totaling \$730,468 to private businesses in Tajikistan. Winrock Farmer-to-Farmer and USAID-funded International Executive Service Corps advisors have assisted Tajik enterprises in preparing business plans and loan/equity proposals for CAAEF, and have acted as consultants on post-investment management.

Subject to continued commitment by the Government of Tajikistan to economic reforms and a reasonable degree of political stability in the country, USAID plans to undertake a modest commercial law assistance initiative in FY 1998 and FY 1999 to help the GOT develop a market-oriented commercial infrastructure. The program would initially focus on privatization related regulatory reforms designed to promote the transfer of productive assets to the private sector, and legal, regulatory reform in the bankruptcy, collateral, banking and investor rights areas designed to strengthen the commercial transactions of market agents. Practical constraints to business formation and operation (e.g. licensing and registration procedures) will also be addressed. In addition to commercial law reform, the activity will provide targeted training to key officials involved with the implementation of a market-friendly regulatory regime: judges, lawyers, and prosecutors.

This initiative will be critical to the development of the Tajik economy based on the rule of law and thereby the solidification of the peace process.

USAID will continue to work closely with the various governmental entities involved in private sector development and economic restructuring issues. The World Bank and IMF are at this point directly engaged in this effort. USAID coordinates closely with these two institutions on their activities and in some instances, such as in the recent placement of a privatization advisor in Dushanbe, directly supports their programs. Activities are also coordinated with those of other donors such as EU-TACIS and UNDP which are interested in economic reform issues.

1. Performance Analysis

SO 1.3 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises

Progress rating: Baseline data to be gathered in 1998. CAAEF activities have proceeded as expected.

IR 1.3.1 Improved operating environment for private sector growth

Progress rating: Baseline data to be gathered in 1998. CAAEF activities have proceeded as expected.

IR 1.3.1.1 Improved policies, laws and regulations in place to ensure competition and allow for easy market entry and exit

Progress rating: Baseline data to be gathered in 1998.

IR 1.3.1.2 Courts and administrative agencies strengthened to enforce policies, laws and regulations

Progress rating: Baseline data to be gathered in 1998.

IR 1.3.2 Human resources improved to function in a market economy

Progress rating: Baseline data to be gathered in 1998.

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2000 And Management Actions

At this extremely early stage, it is difficult to gauge the progress for this Strategic Objective until the political situation stabilizes, Tajikistan's attitude and commitment to the reforms are clarified. A positive result could lead to expanded technical assistance in the areas of trade and investment and commercial law reform, which would continue probably up to and beyond FY 2001; a reactionary response could result in either the non-start of the project or a later

discontinuation of the entire effort. It is expected that CAAEF and IESC activity will continue through FY 2000.

3. Performance Data Tables

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.3 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises. APPROVED: 7/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan/USAID/CAR			
RESULT NAME: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises.			
INDICATOR: Increase in private sector GDP market shares.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Share of GDP generated by private enterprises. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		n/a
	1998		
	1999		
	2000		
	2001		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.3 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises. APPROVED: 7/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan/USAID/CAR			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.3.1 Improved operating environment for private sector growth.			
INDICATOR: Increase in private sector capital investment.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of total capital investment in a private sector. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		n/a
	1998		
	1999		
	2000		
	2001		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.3 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises. APPROVED: 7/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan/USAID/CAR			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.3.1.1 Improved policies, laws and regulations in place to ensure competition and allow for easy market entry and exit.			
INDICATOR: Critical policies, laws and regulations that are consistent with international standards are published.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: 1) Number of policies, laws and regulations 2) Number of major legislative initiatives, treaty accessions and significant policy determinations SOURCE: USAID Commercial Law and Trade and Investment Projects Reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of policies, laws, regulations published with drafting and implementation assistance provided by USAID. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		1) n/a 2) n/a
	1998	1) 2)	1) 2)
	1999	1) 2)	1) 2)
	2000	1) 2)	
	2001	1) 2)	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.3 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises. APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan/USAID/CAR			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.3.1.2 Courts and Administrative agencies strengthened to enforce policies, laws and regulations			
INDICATOR: Number of legal and administrative positions trained by USAID			
UNIT OF MEASURE: 1) Number of judicial positions filled with USAID trained professionals. 2) Number of key legal and administrative positions filled with USAID trained professionals. <hr/> SOURCE: USAID Commercial Law Training, Commercial Law and Trade and Investment Projects' reports. <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of legal and administrative positions trained by USAID. <hr/> COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		1) n/a 2) n/a
	1998	1) 2)	1) 2)
	1999	1) 2)	1) 2)
	2000	1) 2)	1) 2)
	2001	1) 2)	1) 2)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.3 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises. APPROVED: 7/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan/USAID/CAR			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.3.2 Human resources improved to function in a market economy.			
INDICATOR: Number of people trained by USAID.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people trained. SOURCE: USAID Commercial Law Training and Trade and Investment Projects' reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of people trained through seminars, round tables or one-on-one encounters (excluding 1.3.1.2) COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		n/a
	1998		
	1999		
	2000		
	2001		

C. SO 1.4: A MORE COMPETITIVE AND MARKET -RESPONSIVE PRIVATE FINANCIAL SECTOR

1. Performance analysis

SO 1.4 A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector. Technical Assistance has been postponed in Tajikistan in this area. No data are yet available for this indicator. The success of this SO is highly dependent on the Government of Tajikistan's overall economic restructuring program, which is being developed in conjunction with the IMF and World Bank.

Progress rating: N/A

IR 1.4.1 Government regulatory agencies supervise, administer and enforce legislation. Technical assistance has been postponed in Tajikistan in this area. No data are yet available for this indicator.

Progress rating: N/A

IR 1.4.2 More forms of financial intermediation are institutionalized and effectively supply the private sector on a competitive basis. Technical assistance has been postponed in Tajikistan in this area. No data are yet available for this indicator.

Progress rating: N/A

2. Expected Progress Through FY2000 And Management Actions

USAID had just begun providing targeted, long-term technical assistance in the area of bank restructuring which had to be temporarily halted due to the current political instability in Tajikistan. When the support program is resumed, USAID's efforts will be targeted at achieving the key results such as a legal/regulatory structure for the operation of a competitive and stable private banking sector, increasing the number and quality of financial services available, and improving Central Bank access to information about the banking system and its capability to enforce banking standards and monitor performance. These core efforts will likely be complemented by progressive emphasis on use of international accounting standards. USAID will coordinate its Central Bank assistance closely with the IMF and with the advisory assistance from the World Bank in banking supervision. USAID's successful work in banking system development in Kazakstan and Kyrgyzstan provides a significant advantage in continuation of the program in Tajikistan.

3. Performance data tables

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.4: A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector			
APPROVED: 07/12/1996		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan/USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector			
INDICATOR: Bank deposits as percent of GDP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percent SOURCE: N/A INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Private sector deposits in Tajikistan's banking system as % of GDP COMMENTS: Technical assistance has been postponed in Tajikistan in this area. No data are yet available for this indicator.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998(B)		N/A
	1999	1.0	
	2000	2.0	
	2001	4.0	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.4: A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector			
APPROVED: 07/12/1996		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan /USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: Government regulatory agencies supervise, administer and enforce legislation			
INDICATOR: Assessed regulatory capacity in place and functioning			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Yes/No/Partial SOURCE: N/A INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: USAID assessment of regulatory readiness of Central Bank COMMENTS: Technical assistance has been postponed in Tajikistan in this area. No data are yet available for this indicator.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998		N/A
	1999	P	
	2000	Y	
	2001	Y	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.4: A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector			
APPROVED: 07/12/1996		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan /USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: More forms of financial intermediation are institutionalized and effectively supply the private sector on a competitive basis			
INDICATOR: Increasing number of financial services available.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number SOURCE: N/A INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of distinct services available COMMENTS: Technical assistance has been postponed in Tajikistan in this area. No data are yet available for this indicator.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998		N/A
	1999	8.00	
	2000	9	
	2001	10	

C. SO 2.1: INCREASED, BETTER-INFORMED CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING

1. Performance analysis

SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making. The strategy for improving citizen participation in economic and political decision making in Tajikistan combines three simultaneous areas of development: strengthening nongovernment organizations (NGOs), increasing the availability of information and increasing the accountability and responsiveness of Government. Significant changes have occurred in the broader development context over the past year causing a change in the program's focus. In particular, the peace process took a major step forward with the signing of the Peace Accords by a coalition of many of the leading opposition groups. Elections most likely will take place in early 1999. Meanwhile, the security situation has not improved and has even deteriorated with respect to expatriates.

Because the reconciliation and rehabilitation process is the country's most immediate concern, a refocusing of the democracy program strategy is in order. In particular, for the immediate future it will focus on moving that process along as it relates to the democracy area and, in particular, to the areas in which the democracy program is presently working. With regard to NGOs, for example, USAID/CAR, acting through the Counterpart Consortium, will no longer be focusing on the whole spectrum of NGOs but only on those NGOs and NGO activities which contribute directly to the peace process. With regard to the electronic media program, USAID/CAR's assistance through Internews to TV stations will continue but with a heavy focus on how those stations can contribute to the public's understanding of the peace initiatives, upcoming elections, proposed constitutional changes, etc. Similarly, USAID/CAR's program of assistance to the judges through ABA/CEELI will be refocused to include working with the Council for National Reconciliation on amending the Constitution and with the Parliament on institution building.

In a major new effort, USAID/CAR will be working through IFES, in cooperation with the OSCE, to provide assistance to the Government in carrying out the upcoming elections. The first major task before elections can take place is revising the Constitution. For this reason, IFES and ABA/CEELI have scheduled a major conference in early 1998 on constitutional development to move forward the process of revising the Constitution. Thereafter, USAID/CAR expects to begin focusing also on assistance in building political parties.

If the security situation impedes the presence of expatriates in Tajikistan, USAID/CAR will have to reassess the feasibility of this program. Some assistance could possibly continue through the local staff of the above organizations, but even so, the potential effectiveness of the assistance would be greatly reduced.

Based on concerns that performance indicators for SO 2.1 were not adequately reflecting progress toward achieving the strategic objective, USAID/CAR significantly revised its SO 2.1 indicators at all levels. Since the indicators were revised late in 1997, we have not been able to collect data for some of the new indicators, particularly those requiring the procurement of public opinion surveys. USAID/CAR is confident that the revised set of indicators provides a more accurate representation of USAID's performance in the democracy sector.

Progress rating: Gradual progress

IR 2.1.1 Increased citizens' participation. USAID/CAR changed many of its indicators for this Intermediate Result during FY97, in order to reflect the capabilities and relevant activities of NGOs. It is therefore difficult to describe performance in terms of previous year targets and indicators.

Nine NGOs in Tajikistan reported contact with the media about their work and nine reported seeking to influence government officials. 1 percent of the NGOs which sought to influence government officials met a positive response. Only 2 percent of NGOs improved their advocacy skills. Advocacy attempts and government responsiveness are much lower in Tajikistan than in the other Central Asian Republics, which can be explained by the conflict situation. These indicators may make slower progress than others because even if the government does become more open, it will take time for NGOs to believe that and to decide it is worth their while to approach government officials. Little sophistication is expected from NGOs during this early phase in their development. The constraining factors of the war and the difficult peace process make any NGO activity a success in itself. One benefit of the lack of government control during this time is the greater latitude available for citizens who wish to organize to improve conditions in their communities.

Performance rating: Slow progress

IR 2.1.2 Increased availability of information. USAID/CAR changed its indicators for this Intermediate Result during FY97, in order to reflect the number of citizens who can access independent news, rather than the number of independent television and radio stations. It is therefore difficult to describe performance in terms of previous year targets and indicators.

FY97 was a difficult year as all independent stations were ordered to shut down in July, 1997. However, the situation turned around after the democracy team held a media law conference at which the Government of Tajikistan agreed to implement the December 1996 law which provided for licensing of independent stations. Five of the eight independent stations are now legally broadcasting in Tajikistan. The three remaining stations have licenses in process and will receive them when they submit the fees. 20 percent of major cities in Tajikistan receive daily non-governmental news broadcasts.

Progress rating: Exceeding expectations. Independent broadcasting became legal in the end of 1997.

IR 2.1.3 Increased transparency, responsiveness and accountability on the part of the government. In 1997, USAID/CAR assistance in this IR was limited to judicial reform, an IFES survey briefing for NGOs and government officials, and a fact-finding mission to determine the direction of future election-related assistance. Late in the year, the judges' association adopted an ethics code to which all judges in Tajikistan must adhere. USAID/CAR is pleased that the judiciary in Tajikistan sees ethics as an important issue and that they took this significant step towards transparency and openness. On a number of occasions the judiciary has asserted its independence, even to the extent of bringing to the Constitutional Court a case claiming that a presidential decree violated the separation of powers principle as outlined in the Constitution.

With the support of the Council for National Reconciliation (CNR) and in conjunction with other international organizations, USAID/CAR currently is preparing a constitutional development conference for the individuals involved in drafting the new constitution. Participants will include the CNR, particularly the members of the legal and political subcommissions; members of the president's office; and leading parliamentarians.

Progress rating: Recent indications regarding the openness to USAID/CAR assistance on the part of the main parties involved warrant that progress toward this IR be considered above expectations.

2. Expected Progress Through FY2000 And Management Actions

IR 2.1.1 Increased citizens' participation. USAID/CAR is refocusing this program toward the peace process. All NGO assistance will work toward four aspects of the peace process: Political Reconciliation and Democratization, Demobilization, Reintegration of ex-combatants, Repatriation and Reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, and Rehabilitation and Development in areas most affected by the inflow of returnees. Within these parameters, and assuming the security situation does not deteriorate, USAID/CAR expects to reach its targets and continue gradual progress toward the intermediate result.

IR 2.1.2 Increased availability of information. USAID/CAR is refocusing this program toward the peace process. All of the independent stations in Tajikistan are working together with the government station and the Committee for National Reconciliation to develop a television series which will support the peace process. Television news training is focusing squarely on broadcasting unbiased news which provides the people with heretofore scarce information about the peace process. In Tajikistan, the lack of information is a powerful force against reconciliation. The independent news broadcasts targeted by the democracy team will work to combat the unsubstantiated rumors which fuel fears during this time of

uncertainty. If the current assistance program continues as planned, USAID/CAR intends to meet its targets of increasing the number of viewers watching independent television and the number of major cities receiving daily local independent news broadcasts.

IR 2.1.3 Increased transparency, responsiveness and accountability on the part of the government. As with the other IRs in this SO, activities in this IR have been redirected to promoting the peace process. ABA/CEELI will be shifting the focus of its work from judicial training to (1) Constitutional reform and judicial reform as it relates to changes in the Constitution and the work of the CNR and (2) institutional capacity building with the parliament. Presently, it appears that the parliament would like to act as a real legislative body, but it lacks the technical capacity to do so. USAID/CAR expects that the shift in focus outlined above will assist the citizens of Tajikistan to develop a foundation from which they can embark upon the arduous task of building a stable democracy in a war-torn society.

USAID/CAR is in the propitious position of being able to influence the content of the constitution and electoral law as the two documents are being drafted. The decision makers in Tajikistan have been very receptive to USAID/CAR assistance in this area and welcome continued support. As the relationships with the CNR and other prominent decision makers develop, USAID/CAR expects significant progress toward achieving the IR.

3. Performance Data Tables

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: SO 2.1.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision making.			
INDICATOR: Percent of population that consider NGOs to be either essential or necessary.			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Using the question below, which IFES included in its 1996 Tajikistan poll. Unit of measure: annual public opinion poll will ask: How necessary are such organizations - essential, necessary, not very necessary at all?</p> <p>SOURCE: Survey by the private polling company.</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Goal is that a high percent of the population consider NGOs essential or necessary, indicating that NGOs are serving as effective instruments of citizen involvement in political and economic decision - making.</p> <p>COMMENTS: *FY96 results are from a previous IFES survey. **FY97 data on the questions above are not available because survey will not be complete in time for R4 presentation.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	35*
	1997	NA	**
	1998	40	
	1999	45	
	2000	50	
	2001	55	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: SO 2.1.2 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision making.			
INDICATOR: Percent of citizens who demonstrate they are informed about government institutions and officials.			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: A list of basic information questions will be included in survey to determine what percentage of the population is made up of informed citizens.</p> <p>SOURCE: Survey by private polling company.</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Goal is to increase the number of positive responses, which will indicate that the news offered by independent news media is creating better-informed citizens.</p> <p>COMMENTS: *FY96 results are from a previous IFES survey which asked generally about citizens' knowledge about government institutions and officials. **FY97 data on the questions above are not available because survey will not be complete in time for R4 presentation.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	30*
	1997	NA	**
	1998	35	
	1999	40	
	2000	45	
	2001	50	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: SO 2.1.3 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision making.			
INDICATOR: Ratio of number of contacts by NGOs on government decisions that have positive reception to total number of such contacts.			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of sample of NGOs who report attempting to influence government that indicate that officials contacted listened to their positions and appeared interested in understanding their viewpoint, whether or not policy was changed as a result. This indicator is a proxy for acceptance by government of increased citizen/citizen group participation in decision making.</p> <p>SOURCE: Counterpart data base.</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of sample of NGOs who report attempting to influence government that indicate that officials contacted listened to their positions and appeared interested in understanding their viewpoint, whether or not policy was changed as a result.</p> <p>COMMENTS: New indicator</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	
	1997	NA	1%
	1998	5%	
	1999	10%	
	2000	15%	
	2001	20%	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: SO 2.1.4 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision making.			
INDICATOR: Elections are held per international standards at the presidential, parliamentary, and local levels(reported separately).			
UNIT OF MEASURE: IFES will assess using a 10 point scale. Goal: Compliance with all standards. SOURCE: IFES INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The international standards are defined by the Copenhagen Document (Conference on the Human Dimension of the OSCE, Copenhagen 1990. [Paragraphs 6,7 and 8]). COMMENTS: New indicator. No elections have taken place during this reporting period.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
		par/ local/pres	par/local/pres
	1995	NA/NA/NA	
	1996	NA/NA/NA	
	1997	NA/NA/NA	
	1998	NA /NA/ NA	
	1999	8/ 8/ 8	
	2000	NA /NA /NA	
	2001	NA/NA/NA	
	2002	NA/NA/NA	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.1.1 NGO participation in civil society strengthened.			
INDICATOR: Increase in number of indigenous NGOs that seek to influence the government or get government support or attention for their activities (advocacy).			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Counterpart data base. SOURCE: Counterpart INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Contacts with media or government officials reported in grant/contract monitoring documents in response to the questions: 1. Did you have any contacts with media organizations regarding NGOs work or issues during the past year? 2. Did you have any contacts with government officials regarding NGOs work or issues during the past year? COMMENTS: New indicator.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
		med./gov.off	med./gov.off
	1995	NA NA	NA NA
	1996	NA NA	NA NA
	1997	NA NA	9 9
	1998	30 25	
	1999	40 30	
	2000	50 35	
	2001	60 40	
	2002	75 50	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.1.2 NGO participation in civil society strengthened.			
INDICATOR: Percent of NGOs that demonstrate their improved skills in advocacy, community organizing, government relations, and public outreach/education.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Counterpart data base. SOURCE: Counterpart INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Increased media exposure by NGOs highlighting their role in a democratic society and their achievements in providing services to the community and advocating on their behalf; joint NGO/government seminars and public forums on the need for an effective legal structure to protect the rights of the NGO sector and public interest; growth of NGO coalitions and advocacy groups actively engaged in influencing public policy governing the NGO sector; increased number of community advisory councils; professional associations, and coalitions seeking to influence government policies and community services. COMMENTS: New indicator	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	
	1997	NA	2%
	1998	5%	
	1999	7%	
	2000	10%	
	2001	15%	
	2002	20%	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.1.3 NGO participation in civil society strengthened.			
INDICATOR: Increased number of sector coalitions.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Counterpart data base. SOURCE: Counterpart INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Groups of NGOs which are formed around an issue, and have met to discuss this issue. COMMENTS: New indicator	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	0
	1996	NA	0
	1997	NA	9
	1998	10	
	1999	14	
	2000	16	
	2001	18	
	2002	20	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.1.4 NGO participation in civil society strengthened.			
INDICATOR: Improved NGO sustainability.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: The democracy roundtable will calculate the NGO sustainability index (per ENI model) every twelve months. SOURCE: SO 2.1 Extended team INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The democracy roundtable will use the ENI NGO sustainability index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. COMMENTS: New indicator. 1 is best, 7 is worst.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	
	1997	NA	5.66
	1998	5.3	
	1999	5	
	2000	4.7	
	2001	4.5	
	2002	4	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.2.1 Information on domestic economic policies and politics available			
INDICATOR: Public availability of draft laws prior to passage by government. Long term target: Law requiring publication of draft laws prior to passage by government.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Performance will be the total points measured against four point criteria. SOURCE: ABA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: 1) Passed laws are published. 2) Practice of making draft law, that has been submitted to Parliament for review, available after the first reading in a public place for review is common practice. 3) Law requires the public availability of draft laws prior to second reading. 4) Schedule of Parliamentary meetings and hearings is publicly available. COMMENTS: *There is no information for 1997. Because assistance to the parliament was limited to a small number of technical analyses of proposed legislation, no accurate data for this indicator could be provided.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	1
	1997	NA	*
	1998	1	
	1999	2	
	2000	2	
	2001	3	
	2002	3	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.2.2 Information on domestic economic policies and politics available			
INDICATOR: Increased number of viewers watching independent TV news.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Rating will be provided by independent rating service. SOURCE: Ratings survey by the private polling company. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Interviews with a sample of citizens in Khojent, Penjakent, Vose, Tursanzade, Kaninabadam, Isfara, and Ura Tube will produce ratings. Goals: Increased viewership on independent channels. COMMENTS: New indicator. FY97 data on the questions above are not available because survey will not be complete in time for R4 presentation.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	
	1997	NA	
	1998		
	1999		
	2000		
	2001		
2002			

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.2.3 Information on domestic economic policies and politics available			
INDICATOR: Average daily independent electronic media local TV news programming.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Unit: Average daily number of minutes from Internews data. SOURCE: Internews INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Average daily minutes of independent local news programming from sample of television and radio stations. Stations: Stations: Independent TV-7(Khojent) , Simo-TV(Penjakent), Madji Ozod(Vose), Rigar Too(Tursanzade), TV Kaninabadam(Kaninabadam), Rangi Komon(Isfara), Afshin(Ura Tube). COMMENTS: Decreased targets for FY98 through FY 2000 due to low performance.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	NA
	1996	30	5
	1997	5	4.1
	1998	7	
	1999	10	
	2000	12	
	2001	14	
2002	15		

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Kazakstan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.2.4 Information on domestic economic policies and politics available			
INDICATOR: Increased willingness of in-dependent media to report on democratic processes, public policy issues.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Questionnaire SOURCE: Questionnaire INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: A selected group of Peace Corps volunteers will be given a questionnaire, prepared by Internews, which they will use to evaluate the objectivity of reporting by independent media. COMMENTS: New indicator. Questionnaire data will not be available at time of R4 presentation.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	
	1997	NA	
	1998		
	1999		
	2000		
	2001		
	2002		

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.3.1 Increased responsiveness and accountability of Government to citizens/citizens organizations.			
INDICATOR: Improved election laws and procedures.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Unit: On a scale of seven possible attributes, how many are present in the law. SOURCE: IFES INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Reform of existing laws and adoption of comprehensive codes: 1) Establish independent and permanent election administration structure; 2) Facilitate the participation of political parties in the many phases of the electoral process; 3) Establish legal basis for participation of domestic monitors; 4) Establish transparent and fair procedures for candidate registration; 5) Establish methods to address complaints and adjudicate grievances; 6) Provide for adequate public and or private campaign finance 7) Establish ethical standards for candidates and mechanisms for addressing violations. COMMENTS: New indicator. The 1994 election law constitutes the basis for the baseline data. No technical assistance was provided in this area until 1998.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	2
	1996	NA	2
	1997	NA	2
	1998	4	
	1999	5	
	2000	6	
	2001	6	
	2002	6	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.3.2 Increased responsiveness and accountability of Government to citizens/citizens organizations.			
INDICATOR: Increase in citizen understanding of election procedures and rights.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Unit of measure: public opinion survey. SOURCE: Private survey firm. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Public opinion survey will determine percent of population that is aware of basic election procedures and rights. 1. Which of the following organizations have the rights to nominate candidates for the Majilis? a. President b. Political Parties c. Akim d. Public Associations e. Self - nomination f. Labor collectives g. Election commissions (more than one choice allowed) 2. Does the election law allow you to cast a ballot in place of your spouse? * Yes * No 3. Candidates are elected to the Majilisi Oli on the basis of : * which ever candidate receives the most votes * which ever candidate receives 50% of the votes * proportional representation COMMENTS: *FY96 results are from a previous IFES survey which asked generally about citizens' knowledge of electoral procedures. **FY97 data on the questions above are not available because survey will not be complete in time for R4 presentation	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	
	1996	NA	19*
	1997	NA	**
	1998	30	
	1999	35	
	2000	40	
	2001	45	
	2002	50	

OBJECTIVE: 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: 10/1/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1.3.3 Increased responsiveness and accountability of Government to citizens/citizens organizations.			
INDICATOR: Number of parliamentary hearings and committee meetings addressing legislative/policy issues that receive non-governmental input on the national level.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: ABA reports SOURCE: ABA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: ABA reports on number of parliamentary hearings. COMMENTS: *The 1997 target was not met because no technical assistance was directed toward achieving this result. The refocusing of ABA/CEELI activities in 1998 will address this IR.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	NA	0
	1996	NA	
	1997	2	0*
	1998	2	
	1999	2	
	2000	2	
	2001	5	
	2002	10	

E. SO 3.1 REDUCED SUFFERING AND CRISIS IMPACT

The United States was a lead donor in providing humanitarian relief following the 1992 civil war and is expected to have a prominent role in the current peacekeeping and reconciliation process. During the period 1993 to 1996 USAID provided significant humanitarian relief through American Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and international organizations. Based on a 1996 evaluation of that program and the hopeful prospects for Tajikistan it was determined that the time was appropriate to begin to make the transition from purely humanitarian assistance to more development-oriented interventions. This shift in approach was intended to put in place more sustainable interventions to address the chronic human suffering and crisis impact in the still fragile political environment of Tajikistan. It was also intended to help foster an environment conducive to undertaking substantive reform. The environment became less secure in 1997 warranting increased emphasis on supporting the peace process. Additional resources were directed toward this end.

In 1997, USAID decided to focus, in addition, on programs which supported the peace accord signed in June of that year. Accordingly, money was directed to a UNDP rural reconstruction project in war-affected areas, and in 1998 also to a project of the Aga Khan Foundation to support establishment of private farmers in one of those areas.

While USAID-funded American PVOs remain a significant programming vehicle, some reconciliation activities will necessarily need to be supported through other international organizations. Selected direct assistance to international organizations (e.g., UNMOT, UNDP, and the World Bank) is anticipated to secure an environment for USAID interventions and to maximize impact. USAID will continue development-oriented activities in the social sector, especially those which support the peace keeping reconciliation process.

Events in late 1997 in Tajikistan have reinforced the view that the situation is fragile. Programming needs to remain flexible in order to be able to respond quickly and substantively to the changing economic and political scene.

1. Performance Analysis

SO 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering and Crisis Impact. The time frame for achieving strategic objective 3.1 is established at seven years, to end in FY 2000. One key indicator for this strategic objective is the reduction in people facing difficulty feeding their families. This was to be measured by a survey to be conducted by IFES which did not take place.

Progress rating: Progress delayed

Two intermediate results (IR) are considered to be most significant in accomplishing Mission Objective. These IRs are the following: IR 3.1.1 Peace Keeping Capabilities Improved,

measured by percentage of "Reduced Human Suffering Impact" resources implementing reconciliation programs, and IR 3.1.2, Development Programs Introduced. Data for the IR indicators is currently being collected and monitored on periodic basis. Performance for each of these areas is described below.

IR 3.1.1 Peace keeping/conciliation capabilities improved. The timeframe for this IR is 1996-1998 with one indicator, namely programs to facilitate conciliation funded. In support of peace keeping/conciliation efforts, in 1997 USAID provided critically needed funding to the United Nations Military Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in support of the peace process. This contribution was identified by experts on the scene as a key contribution to maintaining the personnel and their peacekeeping activities at a critical time in the process. The Joint Commission brings together the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition for purpose of monitoring cease-fire agreements and other measures aimed at peace and reconciliation in Tajikistan. UNMOT reports that the co-chairmen are working more effectively for their mutual objective of building confidence and bringing an end to civil conflict in Tajikistan. USAID also initiated support for UNDP/UNOPS activities and to promote community based peace and confidence building measures in the Gharm region based on the AKF Gorno-Badakhshan model. In addition a number of PVO's assist with the resettlement of population and assist with development type activities which indirectly affect reconciliation efforts by helping the population become conically viable.

Progress rating: On track

IR 3.1.2 Development programs are introduced. Development-oriented programs introduced since 1996 have achieved some notable outputs. As a result of USAID supported interventions, a small loan program was established for farmers. Those receiving loans agree to repay them in kind, directly to local institutions such as hospitals or orphanages benefitting not only farmers but vulnerable groups. Further, 260,000 people had better access to basic health services, 62 village health committees were established covering approximately 85,000 beneficiaries. Payments (equivalent to U.S. \$7,000) collected from a revolving drug fund established with USAID support enabled 17,000 patients to purchase or receive needed medications. Initial peace process support funding helped restore potable water supply and aided the joint commission overseeing the ceasefire. Subsequent funding helped provide new private farmers with reimbursable supplies of seed and fertilizer, as well as technical advice, to expand production of wheat in new mountainous areas damaged in fighting during 1995-96. Funding has also been provided for a small hydro generating plant in the isolated Gorno-Badakhshan region.

Progress rating: On track

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2000 and Management Actions

The fragility of the current situation is recognized. The work of the U.S. PVO's and, thus, progress toward achieving this Strategic Objective is dependent on a relatively stable security situation. In keeping with the priority to support the Peace Accord and foster reconciliation, support will be provided to organizations such as UNMOT and UNDP among others. The TASIF will be supported through funds to Counterpart Consortium for technical advisors and through direct funds to the World Bank for community-based water projects. American PVOs have played a significant role in providing USAID-funded relief assistance and in transitioning to development-oriented activities, especially in troubled regions of Tajikistan. It is anticipated that some will continue to be engaged in development activities within the reconciliation framework. Groups that have received USAID funds include Save the Children/U.S., Relief International, International rescue Committee, CARE, Mercy Corps, and the Aga Khan Foundation.

3. Performance Data Tables

OBJECTIVE: Reduced Human Suffering and Impact of Crisis			
APPROVED:		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikstan, USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: Reduction in people having difficulties feeding their families			
INDICATOR: Percentage of "Reduced Human Suffering and Crises Impact" resources implementing reconciliation programs			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: USAID records INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Dollar volume of USAID assistance with peace keeping component as a percent of total 3.1 assistance in Tajikistan COMMENTS: This is an input indicator, rather than a measurement of results. It reflects the changing nature of the situation in Tajikistan. USAID/CAR does not have necessary and sufficient resources to achieve a strategic objective. However, strategic and political concerns require USAID to remain engaged in this effort, in order to move the peace keeping agenda to the forefront.	YEAR baseline	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 10%	50%	50%
	1998 50%	70%	

OBJECTIVE: Reduced Human Suffering and Impact of Crisis			
APPROVED:		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikstan, USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: Reduction in people having difficulties feeding their families			
INDICATOR: Percent of "Reduced Human Suffering and Crises Impact" resources implementing reconciliation programs			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: USAID records INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Dollar volume of USAID assistance with peacekeeping component as a percent of total 3.1 assistance by USAID in Tajikistan COMMENTS: This is an input indicator, rather than a measurement of results. It reflects the changing nature of the situation in Tajikistan. USAID/CAR does not have necessary and sufficient resources to achieve a strategic objective. However, strategic and political concerns require USAID to remain engaged in this effort, in order to move the development agenda to the forefront.	YEAR baseline	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 95%	100%	95%
	1998 95%	100%	

F. SO 4.1 SPECIAL INITIATIVES

USAID/CAR does not have a strategy tree or results framework for Special Initiatives. Activities under this initiatives are funded from congressional earmarks for reproductive health, infectious diseases and medical partnerships.

In the area of reproductive health, the objective of USAID/CAR's Reproductive Health Services Expansion Program (RHSEP) was to promote the use of safe, modern contraceptives in order to decrease the dependence on abortions to control fertility. During FY 1997, two USAID Cooperating Agencies (CAs) implemented this program. The Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Obstetrics and Gynecology (JHPIEGO); Access to Voluntary Safe Contraception (AVSC). AVSC conducted training in contraceptive technology update, counseling, Intrauterine device (IUD) clinical skills, and infection prevention. JHPIEGO trained trainers and assisted in the development of the family planning guidelines. The Civil War and political-military struggle between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition made the situation in Tajikistan politically unstable creating a difficult working environment for the implementing partners.

Under the infectious disease program, efforts continue to support strengthening of disease surveillance. This activity has been expanded to include additional diseases such as typhoid, hepatitis and other water born diseases. Under special funding with collaboration between the Centers for Disease Control and the International Federation of Red Cross effort is under way to prevent and control disease epidemics. This support was initiated in response to a major typhoid outbreak which occurred in the summer of 1997.

Under the medical partnership program, there is a partnership between the cities of Dushanbe, Tajikistan and Boulder, Colorado. The Dushanbe City Medical Center and the Boulder Community hospital partnership was established in August 1995 and will enter its graduation phase in August 1998. The graduation phase will continue for two years until August 2000, subject to the availability of funding. The areas of partnership focus are technical exchanges and training in pediatrics and neonatology, women's health, nursing reform, biomedical engineering, infection control, medical and nursing education, hospital administration and finance, endocrinology, and intensive care.

1. Performance Analysis

SO 4.1. Special Initiatives: SO 4.1. Special Initiatives: SO 4.1. does not have its own tree and intermediate results. The following four indicators were selected to report on progress. As ongoing programs complete, existing indicators will be modified to reflect new program thrusts.

a) Reduction in General Abortion Rate. Induced abortions have serious detrimental

effect on women's health and is one of the major factors contributing to maternal mortality. Therefore, USAID/CAR programs in Tajikistan in reproductive health under the RHSEP were directed at improving clinical skills of service providers to deliver family planning. Limited contraceptives were also provided. Under the RHSEP the Ministry of Health adopted and disseminated the Pocket Guide for Family Planning Service Providers to serve as a national resource document on reproductive health and family planning. There are two fully staffed and equipped service delivery/clinical training sites in Khodjent and Dushanbe. Statistics regarding the contraceptive use or the general abortion rate have been difficult to obtain from the Ministry of Health due to the current civil disturbances.

Progress rating: Both activities successfully completed.

b) Number of health providers trained in modern techniques and clinical practices.

Training is selected as the common indicator for the medical partnership program as it does reflect focus area of the partnership program in technology transfer. In 1997, 61 health providers were trained in different areas, while the target was 69. Some other achievements are notable and worth mentioning. Partnership efforts in the area of pediatrics and neonatology are resulting in advances in the quality of care at the City Medical Center (CMC) in Dushanbe. The partners have conducted assessment of neonatal units at CMC and made recommendations for further technical assistance. In addition, they have gathered baseline statistics regarding infant and maternal morbidity and mortality in order to assess future outcomes. Neonatal monitoring equipment has been donated and CMC staff members have been educated in the use of this equipment.

Training courses in women's health issues, including contraception, breast cancer and breast self-examination, pregnancy-induced hypertension, labor and delivery, postpartum hemorrhage and infection control, have been conducted. A second nursing conference was conducted in Dushanbe in 1997. One hundred thirty-six nurses attended the Conference on Emergency Nursing. In the area of infection control, the senior nurse of the Department of Infectious Disease at CMC has developed action plan for infection control measures in the hospital, including surveillance and education.

Health Care managers from Dushanbe have participated in a series of financial management seminars. Partners have also assessed the nature and effectiveness of hospital operations at CMC, as well as its personnel management system (pay structures, the role of unions, employee benefits, and hiring practices). The partners have provided training in principles of budgeting and financial management, with the goal of developing a private clinic in Dushanbe and developing additional revenue sources.

Progress rating: Satisfactory

c) Percent of oblasts using modern approaches to disease surveillance. This indicator

refers to the modern method applied to polio and diphtheria. Centers for Diseases control and prevention are implementing this program. According to the MOH data only 50% of oblasts use modern approaches to disease surveillance. Support of surveillance have expanded to include water borne diseases such as typhoid, in addition to hepatitis.

Progress rating: Fall short of expectations due to the political situation in the country.

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2000 And Management Actions

Reproductive health

The current RHSEP program ended in September 1997. USAID/CAR will conduct an assessment of the reproductive health area and will develop a 1998 - 2000 Reproductive Health Strategy for Tajikistan. At completion of the strategy, expected to take place as soon as technical team can visit Tajikistan, will determine the course of future reproductive health work in Tajikistan. One viable option is to program reproductive health money to ongoing child survival programs including family planning.

Medical partnership

A new medical partnership program is under design and it is too early to determine the nature and type of partnership that will be developed. USAID/CAR expects that, while lessons and experience of the ongoing partnership are retained and built upon, new partnership will also be expand to focus on primary health care.

Infectious disease program

Efforts under the infectious disease program will continue to strengthen disease surveillance with emphasize on hepatitis and other vaccine preventable diseases.

3. Performance Data Tables

OBJECTIVE: 4.1 Earmark-Reproductive Health			
APPROVED: 1997		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION, Tajikistan, USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: N/A-Congressionally mandated earmark			
INDICATOR: Reduction in General Abortion Rate (GAR)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: General Abortion Rate (GAR) SOURCE: Ministry of Health (MOH) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Induced abortions per 1000 women ages 15-49. COMMENTS: Statistics regarding the contraceptive use or the general abortion rate have not been collected from the Ministry of Health due to the current civil disturbances	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	-	
	1996	-	
	1997	-	

OBJECTIVE: 4.1 Earmark - Medical Partnerships			
APPROVED: 1997		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan; USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: N/A - Congressionally mandated earmark. (Modern Management Techniques and Clinical Practices Introduced)			
INDICATOR: Number of health providers trained in modern management techniques and clinical practices.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of health providers. SOURCE: American International Health Alliance (AIHA). INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Increase in number of health providers trained in modern management techniques and clinical practices. COMMENTS: 1. The current indicator replaces the previous one Increase in Number of Facilities Using Modern Management Techniques and Clinical Practices. AIHA is unable to provide data needed by the previous indicator. AIHA reports on number of persons trained. 2. Planned 1997 target is cumulative (includes 1996 actual plus 1997 specific). The 1997 actual is as of 1/09/98.	1996		29
	1997	69	61
	1998	70	

OBJECTIVE: 4.1 Earmark - Infectious Disease			
APPROVED:		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR	
RESULT NAME: N/A - Congressionally mandated earmark			
INDICATOR: Percent of oblasts using modern approaches to disease surveillance			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Central Asia. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Increase in the number of oblasts using computer-based applications for case specific diseases. COMMENTS: This indicator refers to the modern methods applied to polio and diphtheria. Computer system was not in place until January 1997 but all staff from the Sanitary- Epidemiological Station were trained in 1996. New disease, such as hepatitis and typhoid will be added.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	0%	0%
	1996	25%	0 %
	1997	100%	50%
	1998	75%	

III. STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

The Management Contract agreed to by the Mission and Washington during last spring's R4 reviews has not been significantly altered for Tajikistan. However, it is important to note the following for this year's R4 discussions:

A. Strategic Objective Changes or Refinements. The Mission's two regional strategic objectives, both of which include activities in Tajikistan, were approved during last year's R4 review. Following this approval and subsequent to Washington's creation of the new environmental strategic objective 1.6, USAID/CAR eliminated the Mission's SO 3.3 (Reduction in regional economic and political tensions generated by transboundary environmental issues) and adopted SO 1.6 (Reduction in regional economic and political tensions generated by transboundary environmental issues). Technical assistance activities were affected by this change, as described in the Regional R4 for Central Asia. Also, the wording of the Mission's SO 1.5 was changed from "A more economically sound and environmentally sustainable energy system as the primary engine of growth in Central Asia" to "An effective policy framework in place to achieve private investment in an environmentally sound, regionally efficient, market-oriented energy sector" to more fully reflect USAID/CAR activities in the energy sector. Technical assistance activities were not affected by this change.

The Mission would also like to incorporate SO 1.2 (Increased soundness of fiscal policies and fiscal management practices) in its program for Tajikistan. Hence, the Mission will modify its strategic plan to reflect this new initiative.

B. Partnerships. The Mission sponsors two partnership-type activities in Tajikistan in health and environment. Funds have not been allocated to support Partnership For Freedom partnerships.

C. Appropriateness of Tajikistan Strategy. In light of continuing insecurity in Tajikistan, the Mission is currently analyzing program directions to determine the effects of the present situation on the Mission's implementational capacity. Should conditions improve, the Mission plans to move forward with the strategic objectives outlined in this R4.

USAID FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST BY PROGRAM/COUNTRY

Country/Program: Tajikistan
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. #	Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 99	Estimated Total		FY 2000										Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.	
					Carryover FY97	Budget Funds FY98	Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G				Est. Expend. FY 00
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies and Fiscal Management Practices																				
	Bilateral			221,000		500,000			500,000							540,000	8,000,000	6,100,000	05	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			221,000	0	500,000	0		500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			6,100,000		
SO 1.3: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises																				
	Bilateral			671,000		1,000,000			1,000,000							1,000,000	*****	8,900,000	05	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			671,000	0	1,000,000	0		1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			8,900,000		
SO 1.4: A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector																				
	Bilateral			522,472		1,000,000			1,000,000					0		1,200,000	8,000,000	3,800,000	05	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			522,472	0	1,000,000	0		1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			3,800,000		
SO 2.1: Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making																				
	Bilateral			1,611,347		1,300,000									1,300,000	2,000,000	*****	10,000,000	06	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,611,347	0	1,300,000	0			0	0	0	0	0	1,300,000			10,000,000		
SO 3.1: Human Suffering and Negative Consequences of Crisis are Reduced																				
	Bilateral			1,460,226		1,010,000			1,010,000							1,240,820	5,210,000		00	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,460,226	0	1,010,000	0		1,010,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.1: Health Earmarks																				
	Bilateral			1,055,123		2,500,000										2,370,008	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,055,123	0	2,500,000	0			0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.1: Transfers and Allocations																				
	Bilateral			N/A		3,050,000			3,050,000							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			0	0	3,050,000	0		3,050,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 1.3: Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund																				
	Bilateral			3,216,646		3,000,000			3,000,000							1,942,791	9,000,000	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			3,216,646	0	3,000,000	0		3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.2: Exchanges and Training (Global Training Project)																				
	Bilateral			1,030,000		500,000			300,000					75,000	50,000	75,000	640,000	*****	3,000,000	06
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,030,000	0	500,000	0		300,000	0	0	0	0	75,000	50,000	75,000		3,000,000		
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation																				
	Bilateral			1,252,339		1,000,000			1,000,000							300,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,252,339	0	1,000,000	0		1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.2: Unallocated PFF Categories																				
	Bilateral			N/A		100,000			100,000							100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			0	0	100,000	0		100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.2: Special Initiatives (PD&S)																				
	Bilateral			3,283		40,000			40,000							40,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			3,283	0	40,000	0		40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
Total Bilateral				*****	0	15,000,000	0	0	*****	0	0	0	0	2,575,000	50,000	1,375,000				
Total Field Support				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL PROGRAM				*****	0	15,000,000	0	0	*****	0	0	0	2,575,000	50,000	1,375,000			31,800,000		

Program Funding

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- DA		
Econ Growth	11,000,000	
[Of which Microenterprise]		[]
HCD		
PHN	2,575,000	
Environment	50,000	
[Of which Biodiversity]		[]
Democracy		0
Humanitarian	1,375,000	

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- ESF		
Econ Growth	2,625,000	
[Of which Microenterprise]		[]
HCD		
PHN	*****	
Environment		0
[Of which Biodiversity]		[]
Democracy		0
Humanitarian		0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	0
FY 2002 Target Program Level	0
FY 2003 Target Program Level	0

USAID FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Country/Program: Tajikistan
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. #	Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 98	Estimated Total		Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 99	Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.
					Carryover FY97	Budget Funds FY98														
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies and Fiscal Management Practices																				
	Bilateral			171,000		700,000			700,000								650,000	8,000,000	6,100,000	05
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			171,000	0	700,000	0		700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			6,100,000	
SO 1.3: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises																				
	Bilateral			171,000		1,400,000			1,400,000								900,000	*****	8,900,000	05
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			171,000	0	1,400,000	0		1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			8,900,000	
SO 1.4: A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector																				
	Bilateral			522,472		1,300,000			1,300,000						0		1,300,000	8,000,000	3,800,000	05
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			522,472	0	1,300,000	0		1,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			3,800,000	
SO 2.1: Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making																				
	Bilateral			1,013,207		2,000,000										2,000,000	1,401,860	*****	10,000,000	06
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,013,207	0	2,000,000	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000			10,000,000	
SO 3.1: Human Suffering and Negative Consequences of Crisis are Reduced																				
	Bilateral			1,762,680		1,400,000			1,400,000								1,702,454	5,210,000		00
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,762,680	0	1,400,000	0		1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
SO 4.1: Health Earmarks																				
	Bilateral			665,367		2,500,000											2,110,244	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			665,367	0	2,500,000	0			0	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	0			0	
SO 4.1: Transfers and Allocations																				
	Bilateral			N/A		3,250,000			3,250,000								N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			0	0	3,250,000	0		3,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
SO 1.3: Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund																				
	Bilateral			1,686,132		3,000,000			3,000,000								1,469,486	9,000,000	N/A	N/A
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			1,686,132	0	3,000,000	0		3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
SO 4.2: Exchanges and Training (Global Training Project)																				
	Bilateral			680,000		1,150,000			690,000								800,000	*****	3,000,000	06
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			680,000	0	1,150,000	0		690,000	0	0	0	0	170,000	120,000	170,000			3,000,000	
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation																				
	Bilateral			552,339		1,000,000			1,000,000								300,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			552,339	0	1,000,000	0		1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
SO 4.2: Unallocated PFF Categories																				
	Bilateral			N/A		1,000,000			1,000,000								1,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			0	0	1,000,000	0		1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
SO 4.2: Special Initiatives (PD&S)																				
	Bilateral			3,283		50,000			50,000								50,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Field Spt					0														
	Total			3,283	0	50,000	0		50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
Total Bilateral				7,227,480	0	18,750,000	0	0	*****	0	0	0	0	2,670,000	120,000	2,170,000				
Total Field Support				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL PROGRAM				7,227,480	0	18,750,000	0	0	*****	0	0	0	0	2,670,000	120,000	2,170,000			31,800,000	

Program Funding

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- DA		
Econ Growth	13,790,000	
[Of which Microenterprise]		[]
HCD		
PHN	2,670,000	
Environment	120,000	
[Of which Biodiversity]		[]
Democracy		0
Humanitarian	2,170,000	

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- ESF		
Econ Growth	2,790,000	
[Of which Microenterprise]		[]
HCD		
PHN	*****	
Environment		0
[Of which Biodiversity]		[]
Democracy		0
Humanitarian		0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	0
FY 2002 Target Program Level	0
FY 2003 Target Program Level	0

USAID FY 1998 Budget Request by Program/Country

Country/Program: Tajikistan
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. #	Title	Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 97	Estimated Total		Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 98	Est. Total Cost life of SO	Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.	
					Carryover FY97	Budget Funds FY98															
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies and Fiscal Management Practices																					
	Bilateral			0		671,000			671,000								500,000	8,000,000	6,100,000	05	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			0	0	671,000	0		671,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			6,100,000		
SO 1.3: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises																					
	Bilateral			0		671,000			671,000								500,000	*****	8,900,000	05	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			0	0	671,000	0		671,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			8,900,000		
SO 1.4: A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector																					
	Bilateral			450,000		658,000			658,000						0		585,528	8,000,000	3,800,000	05	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			450,000	0	658,000	0		658,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			3,800,000		
SO 2.1: Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making																					
	Bilateral			764,234	250,000	1,000,000										1,000,000	1,001,027	*****	10,000,000	06	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			764,234	250,000	1,000,000	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000			10,000,000		
SO 3.1: Human Suffering and Negative Consequences of Crisis are Reduced																					
	Bilateral			1,661,043	509,000	1,900,000			1,800,000								2,307,363	5,210,000		00	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			1,661,043	509,000	1,900,000	0		1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.1: Health Earmarks																					
	Bilateral			625,575	100,000	450,000											510,208	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			625,575	100,000	450,000	0		0	0	0	0	0	450,000	0	0			0		
SO 4.1: Transfers and Allocations																					
	Bilateral			N/A		1,790,000			1,790,000								N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			0	0	1,790,000	0		1,790,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 1.3: Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund																					
	Bilateral			1,036,132		1,500,000			1,500,000								850,000	9,000,000	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			1,036,132	0	1,500,000	0		1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.2: Exchanges and Training (Global Training Project)																					
	Bilateral			330,000		1,000,000			600,000					150,000	100,000	150,000	650,000	*****	3,000,000	06	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			330,000	0	1,000,000	0		600,000	0	0	0	0	150,000	100,000	150,000			3,000,000		
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation																					
	Bilateral			101,559		600,000			700,000								149,220	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			101,559	0	600,000	0		700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.2: Unallocated PFF Categories																					
	Bilateral			0		0											0	0	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
SO 4.2: Special Initiatives (PD&S)																					
	Bilateral			18,283		0											15,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Field Spt					0															
	Total			18,283	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
Total Bilateral				4,986,826	859,000	10,240,000	0	0	8,390,000	0	0	0	0	600,000	100,000	1,150,000					
Total Field Support				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL PROGRAM				4,986,826	859,000	10,240,000	0	0	8,390,000	0	0	0	0	600,000	100,000	1,150,000			31,800,000		

Program Funding

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- DA		
Econ Growth	8,390,000	
[Of which Microenterprise]		[]
HCD		
PHN	600,000	
Environment	100,000	
[Of which Biodiversity]		[]
Democracy	0	
Humanitarian	1,150,000	

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- ESF		
Econ Growth	700,000	
[Of which Microenterprise]		[]
HCD		
PHN	*****	
Environment	0	
[Of which Biodiversity]		[]
Democracy	0	
Humanitarian	0	

FY 2001 Target Program Level	0
FY 2002 Target Program Level	0
FY 2003 Target Program Level	0