
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL

NGO EXPAND FOR TAJIKISTAN

QUARTERLY REPORT

August 1 – October 31, 2000

Submitted to USAID/CAR

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A. PROJECT PURPOSE

Under USAID Strategic Objective 2.1, the purpose of this project is to expand the capacity of Tajikistan NGOs to deliver services that reduce human suffering.

B. PROJECT IMPACTS

NGO *Umed* Assists Refugees in Improving Their Lives

Since the Civil War in 1992, 100 refugee and IDP families have been sheltered in the *Gulbutta* Settlement - a shantytown in a southwestern district of Dushanbe. They lived for years in poverty and squalor, without basic utilities, health services and with a general lack of employment. Counterpart target NGO *Umed* conducted a participatory needs assessment with this group and helped them to address their needs. The NGO, with training and support from Counterpart, provided these families with chickens, seeds and training in poultry farming. 684 people benefited from the NGO's project. After the completion of the project supported by Counterpart, the refugee/IDP households continued their successful poultry farming work and assisted other neighboring shantytowns. They provided training in family health and raising chickens provided a basic stock of chicks and brooder hens. As a result of the community's efforts an additional 935 people learned to improve their own nutrition and health status and develop a means of generating income.

Cooperation Results in Saving of Time and Money

In Kurghan-teppa, the capital of the *Khatlon Oblast*, virtually no social support services have been available since the Civil War. With funding from Counterpart, the NGO *Hope for Cerebral Palsied Children in Kurghan-teppa* established a Rehabilitation Center for Children with Cerebral Palsy. The Center clinic now provides treatment to more than 240 children per year from different parts of the area. The Center staff also conduct a course on rehabilitation for children and their parents to help mainstream these children. *Hope for Cerebral Palsied Children in Kurghan-teppa* took the initiative and negotiated a cooperative agreement with the Khatlon Oblast Health Department. Under this agreement the children at the Center will receive a special pre-treatment health examination. This will help the Center focus their efforts on rehabilitation rather than diagnosis, thus allowing the Center more time to treat children with cerebral palsy.

National Association Of Disabled People Founded

There are more than 60,000 disable persons in Tajikistan, of which 16,000 belonged to two separate organizations, including the former Soviet *Association of Invalids*. These two organizations could not agree on working together, thus leaving many disabled without an advocate. As a result, there are poor provisions for humanitarian assistance and a lack of other services for disabled people. To address this, the NGO *Dilsus*, a former Counterpart grantee and recipient of training and technical assistance, initiated efforts that resulted in the creation of the *Association of Disabled People*. The Association represents nearly all of the 60,000 disabled people. This resulting merger allows the two previous organizations to combine their resources to build a strong structure, expand membership, and provide more services to disabled people. The Association has already conducted a successful membership campaign and has created a clear and updated database on disabled people throughout the country.

C. ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVE #1: Provide training and technical assistance to Tajik NGOs to build their capacity to deliver services that reduce human suffering.

TTAP Activity Highlights

Counterpart staff members continued to conduct Training and Technical Assistance Planning (TTAPs) and follow-up sessions with target NGOs to further assist in identifying their organizational capacity and sustainability needs.

Following is a table with the TTAPs conducted during the quarter:

NGO	Location	Sector(s)	TTAP Stage	Results and/or Follow Up Conducted
<i>Umed</i>	Dushanbe	Refugees/IDPs	Third stage	Problems related with Financial Sustainability, NGO and its Environment.
<i>Munis</i>	Hissar district	Children	First stage	Problems related with Governance and Management of NGO
<i>Medservis</i>	Dushanbe	Disabled/Indigent Elderly	2nd stage	Problems related with Financial sustainability, NGO and its Environment
<i>Umed</i>	Kurghan-teppa	Disabled/Indigent Elderly	First stage	Problems related with Governance and Management of NGO
<i>Dilsus</i>	Dushanbe	Disabled/Indigent Elderly	First stage	Problems related with Governance and Management of NGO
<i>Madadgor</i>	Kofarnihon district	Ag./Rural	First stage	Problems related with Governance and Management of NGO
<i>Fidokor</i>	Kurghan-teppa	Refugees/IDPs	First stage	Financial Sustainability and NGO's environment
<i>Our Children</i>	Kurghan-teppa	Children	2nd stage	Financial Sustainability and NGO's Environment
<i>RCVC (Refugees, Children and Vulnerable Citizens)</i>	Dushanbe	Children	First stage	Governance and NGO Management
<i>Umed</i>	Kurghan-teppa	Children	2nd stage	Financial Sustainability and NGO's Environment
<i>Biosphere</i>	Dushanbe	Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Third stage	Problems related with Financial Sustainability, NGO Management
<i>Bakhtovar</i>	Dushanbe	Women	First stage	Problems related with Governance and Management of NGO

The results of TTAPs indicate that many NGOs lack a governing board (Board of Directors or Advisory Board) and often NGO leaders confuse the concepts of Governance and Management. This need is reflected in the resulting training plans developed for each organization. NGO leaders will attend revised trainings on these topics and should review literature on Management and Governance in Counterpart's Civil Society Support Centers.

It was also determined that some organizations could benefit from concentrated and practical assistance in developing or improving their organizational focus, using Counterpart's *Strategic Planning* module.

New tools are being developed to assist these and other Tajik NGOs in organizational development (OD). The first OD Intervention workshop will be conducted on a pilot basis with the Khatlon-based target NGO *Fidokor*.

Training Highlights

Many trainings have been conducted for targeted NGOs in this quarter through Counterpart's Civil Society Support Centers in Dushanbe, Khojand, Kurghan-teppa and Khurog (GBAO). Following is a chart of the training activities by target NGO for the quarter.

Target NGO	Training Topic	# Participants	Date
<i>Afghan Vet.</i>	Social Partnership	1	Sept. 19-20
<i>Avesto</i>	NGO and Community	1	Sept. 12-13
	Strategic Planning	1	Sept. 14-15
	Problem Identification	2	Oct. 13-14
<i>BFPMU</i>	Project Design	1	August 25-27
<i>Biosphere</i>	Social Partnership	2	Sept. 21-22
<i>Chashma</i>	NGO and Community	3	August 14-15
	Social Partnership	1	August 27-28
	Strategic Planning	1	August 12-13
<i>Dilsus</i>	Social Partnership	3	Sept. 23-24
<i>Fidokor</i>	Problem Identification	2	Oct. 13-14
<i>FSCI</i>	NGO and Community	1	August 20-21
	Strategic Planning	1	Sept. 14-15
	Problem Identification	2	Oct. 13-14
<i>Goron</i>	Constituency Building	1	Oct. 17-18
<i>Hope for Cerebral Palsied Children in Kurgan-Teppa</i>	Social Partnership	1	August 27-28
	Project Design	1	Sept. 6-8
	Advocacy	1	Sept. 12-14
<i>Hope for Disabled Children in Kurgan-Teppa</i>	Social Partnership	1	August 27-28
	Project Design	1	Sept. 6-8
	Association Development	1	Sept. 19-21
<i>Madina</i>	Social Partnership	3; 1	Aug. 19-21; Sept. 20-21
	Constituency Building	1	Oct. 17-18
	Strategic Planning	1	Oct. 5-6
<i>Medservice</i>	Problem Identification	2	Oct. 13-14
<i>Nashi deti</i>	Social Partnership	1	Sept. 23-24
<i>Nilufar</i>	Problem Identification	2	Oct. 13-14
<i>Our Children</i>	Social Partnership	1	August 27-28
	Strategic Planning	1	August 12-13
<i>Parastor</i>	NGO and Community	2; 1	Aug. 20-21; Sept. 12-13
	Problem Identification	1	Oct. 13-14
<i>Shafokat</i>	Social Partnership	2	Sept. 21-22
<i>Umed</i>	Social Partnership	1	Sept. 19-20
	Problem Identification	2	Oct. 13-14
<i>Volunteer</i>	Social Partnership	2; 1	Aug. 19-21; Sept. 19-20
	Strategic Planning	2	Oct. 5-6
<i>Vozrozhd</i>	Project Design	3	August 15-17
	Social Partnership	2; 2	Aug. 19-21; Sept. 20-21
	Constituency Building	1	Oct. 17-18
	Strategic Planning	1	Oct. 5-6
Total	44	65	

A TOT to create a training module on ***Project & Proposal Development*** was conducted in October with the participation of the representatives from the Support Centers and two Counterpart Contract Trainers from each area (Dushanbe, Khatlon and Gorno Badakhshan [GBO]). This new module was developed to provide CSSCs with another necessary tool to assist NGOs in the development of projects and proposals. This need was identified in the initial NGO Expand Program grant solicitation, review and award process, where many proposals lacked essential details and organization to meet the requirements. The previously existing 3-days training module on ***Project Design*** mainly dealt with project concept and design, but not the essential elements and elements needed for good proposal development. The new module ***Project & Proposal Development*** provides participants with practical exercises to try out on a realistic project model.

Four training workshops on ***Social Partnership*** were held in Khojand, Khurog (GBO), Dushanbe and Kurgan-teppa and attended by target NGOs and partners (government and business). The purpose of the ***Social Partnership*** workshop is to involve both NGOs and their current and potential partners from government and business in a productive and more collaborative manner, to help them to meet their common objectives of improved services to clients. Many of the targeted social service delivery NGOs have different partnership components in their programs and all parties need help understanding how to work together more effectively.

The ***Problem Identification*** training workshop, which provides guidelines for working with groups of clients and communities, was provided for the following target NGOs: *Avesto, Adabsaro, Medservice, Umed, Nilufar, Fidokor, and Parastor*. The purpose of the ***Problem Identification*** workshop is to:

- Help build the community outreach skills of NGOs.
- Enhance group capacity to work together to identify common problems and needs.
- Promote participatory and more democratic interaction to develop community-based strategies and plans.
- Foster community ownership of self-defined problems and solutions.
- Encourage more active and involved membership participation in NGO operations and leadership.

OBJECTIVE #2. Foster the development of sector-specific coalitions and partnerships between the targeted NGOs and other foreign donors.

There had been many questions and requests for information related to the range of possibilities for coalitions and how coalitions might work together under a coalition grant. To address these questions, a special workshop on ***Coalition Building*** was developed and conducted this quarter for Counterpart CSSC staff members. The workshop sought to define terms, clarify the purposes that coalitions can serve and identify the range of types of coalitions. Coalition development is a complex undertaking that requires the building respect and improved communication and trust among potential members. The ability to foster and work together with other NGOs in a coalition is also considered a high-level criterion for NGO sustainability. As a result of the workshop, CSSC staff skills were improved and materials were developed to assist NGOs in the identification of common interests and how to take the steps to form a coalition. These materials will be made available to interested NGOs in all the CSSC areas.

A group of eight NGOs located in the southern districts of Khatlon Oblast, lead by NGO Expand target NGO *Chashma*, created a coalition to combine their efforts and resources to address the problem of unemployment in Kabodion, Beshkent and Shartuz Districts of Khatlon. Counterpart provided them with consultations on the issues and approaches to coalition building and provided

training. The coalition formed and submitted a proposal for review and approval under the NGO Expand Project.

The issue of developing tolerance and preventing conflict in conflict-impacted areas has been very critical in Khatlon Oblast, and has led four NGOs – *Fidokor*, *Sudmand*, *Olami Kudakon* and *Rohbalad* – to initiate the creation of a coalition on this topic. All of the NGOs work where returnees and different ethnic groups live. These areas are all shattered as a result of the Civil War and are in need of reconciliation and assistance in working together.

Three social service NGOs based in Kurgan-teppa – *Our Children*, *Hope for Disabled Children* and *Hope for Children with Cerebral Palsy* – have built a partnership with the World Food Program (WFP) Office in Khatlon. WFP will provide these organizations with food commodities for their target group, disabled children, for a six-month period. All three NGOs are current Counterpart grantees under the NGO Expand Program. In this case, they were initially funded as individual organizations, but now will be working together cooperatively to distribute commodities to their common beneficiaries in a coordinated manner.

OBJECTIVE #3. Assist Tajik NGOs in accessing necessary recourses to deliver services and commodities that reduce human suffering.

CHAP Component

As of this writing, the CHAP component of the *NGO Expand Project* remains well ahead of our projected timetable for planned activities, with nine FEUs (valued at \$1,224,686) received by five Tajik NGOs. Overall, and considering shipments in-transit, CHAP has exceeded our targeted number of FEUs by 15% (11.5 vs. 10), and our commodity value target by more than 53% (\$1,531, 867 vs. \$1-million).

These 11.5 FEUs are consigned to five different local NGO Distribution Partners, located in Dushanbe, Khojand, and Kurgan-teppa. CHAP has executed Memoranda of Agreement with each of these NGO Distribution Partners; and they have formulated distribution plans for each of their shipments, which they have submitted to CHAP Regional Office for approval. CHAP has approved five distribution plans; two distributions have been completed; and three distributions are in-progress at this writing.

It should be noted that CHAP and our NGO Distribution Partners in Dushanbe (but not elsewhere) have been encountering significant difficulties with clearing shipments through Customs. It seems that, despite approval and support from the Republican Hokimiat and Republican Customs, Dushanbe City Customs has its own procedural requirements. We are hopeful that we will be able to resolve this problem soon.

In October, CHAP staff, in consultation with Counterpart Consortium, designed a special Training Module for CHAP Distribution Partners and Recipients. This module is intended to provide an overview of our humanitarian assistance program, and to inform our local partners about the procedures and rules which govern CHAP's activities, as well as their own responsibilities and obligations. The Training Module includes a TOT ("training of trainers") component, so that our trainees can more effectively share their new knowledge with colleagues. It is expected that this training module will be offered of will take place early in January 2001.

On 30 October 2000, an earthquake, which registered 4.5 on the Richter scale, struck the district of Farkhor, in Khatlon Oblast, near the Tajik-Afghan border. CHAP/Dushanbe immediately notified our Regional Office in Almaty, who relayed the information to CHAP/HQ with a request for emergency relief commodities. Within days, we were able to approve and expedite shipment of 3.5 FEUs of food and cold-weather clothing to our NGO Distribution Partner *Fidokor*, located in Kurgan-teppa. CHAP has been coordinating closely with UN/OCHA in our response to this emergency; and together with USAID's representative in Dushanbe, CHAP staff visited the affected area to conduct a damage assessment on 7 November 2000, which confirmed OCHA's earlier assessment. On 13 November, the U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe issued a Press Release describing the USG/CHAP response to the earthquake emergency (see Attachment 4) and this was broadcast on Dushanbe radio and television.

Shipment	Size	Consignee	Inventory	Ata/*Eta	Value
CTP 1918-001	1x40	<i>Avesto</i>	Medical/clothing	8 Aug	\$173,891
CTP 1919-001	1x40	<i>Afghan Vets</i>	New clothing	2 Aug	\$125,293
CTP 1927-001	1x40	<i>Avesto</i>	New clothing	31 July	\$148,002
CTP 1953-001	1x40	<i>Avesto</i>	Medical outfittings	2 Aug	\$155,079
CTP 1965-001/002	2x20	<i>Fidokor</i>	Food (HDRs)	18 Aug	\$63,453
CTP 1988-001	1x40	<i>Afghan Vets</i>	Clothing	27 Sep	\$202,864
CTP 2025-001	1x40	<i>Rcvc</i>	Clothing	19 Oct	\$108,300
CTP 2045-001	1x40	<i>Rcvc</i>	Wheelchairs	11 Nov	\$54,000
CTP 2065-001	1x40	<i>Bakhtovar</i>	Clothing/shoes	16 Oct	\$193,804
+CTP 3098-001/002	2x20	<i>Fidokor</i>	Food (HDRs)	*27 Dec	\$56,576
+TBD	<u>3x20</u>	<i>Fidokor</i>	Food/clothing	*TBD	<u>\$250,605</u>
Total	11.5 containers				\$1,531,867

[+: these two shipments, comprising 2.5 FEUs of HDRs, milk powder and cold-weather clothing, are CHAP *emergency shipments*, in response to the earthquake that struck Farkhor district of Khatlon Oblast on 30th October 2000.]

Grant Program Activities

In September the second Grant Award Committee of the NGO Expand Project was held in Dushanbe. Representatives of USAID, Mercy Corps International and Counterpart Consortium met to review and award grants. Representatives of CHAP participated as observers and shared valuable and relevant information on some of the NGOs who applied. At this second round of Grant Review, the Committee developed a scoring system through which each proposal was rated on the criteria for approval. Counterpart staff members responsible for working with target NGOs under the Project made short presentations on each proposal and answered relevant questions. After that, there was discussion on each proposal and the coordinator asked questions. Each Grant Committee member scored the proposal, scores were tallied, and votes were held for approval or disapproval for each. Members mentioned the high quality and content of most of the proposals and indicated they were pleased with the participative scoring and approval procedure. The following NGO programs were funded and all fell within the small to medium range of funding (\$5,000 to \$10,000):

NGO	Project Title
<i>Avesto</i>	Let Family Doctor Enter the House
<i>Children's Fund Renewal</i>	Hope to Chernobyl Veterans Children
<i>Adabsaro</i>	Revival of Rug Weaving Traditions in Tajikistan and Help to Poor Families in Mahalla Ippodrom
<i>Goron</i>	Traditions' Revival – Way to Survival
<i>Parastor</i>	School of Survival
<i>Hope for Children in Kurghan teppa for Deaf Children</i>	Getting Primary Education and Medical-Psychological Rehabilitation of 42 Deaf and Mute Disabled Children
<i>Volunteer</i>	Labor in Our Community
<i>Our Children</i>	Teaching the Street Children Literacy and Professional Skills
<i>Fidokor</i>	Dastgir- (Providing a Helping Hand)
<i>Nilufar</i>	Reduction of the Poverty Level of Families in Varzob District

OBJECTIVE #4. Facilitate constructive interaction of NGOs and all levels of government to deliver sustainable services that reduce human suffering.

While implementing its project *Giving Primary Education and Education and Medical & Social Rehabilitation Deaf and Mute Children*, NGO *Hope to Deaf/Mute Children* (Kurgan-teppa), has successfully implemented a social partnership with the government. As its share, the government is providing the NGO with use of the premises at kindergarten #42, office supplies, and 10 hectares of irrigated land to cultivate food crops as part of its program to assist profoundly deaf children.

NGO *Goron*, located in the remote Ishkashim District of GBAO, is implementing a project to assist orphaned children and youth in GBAO. Under NGO Expand, this project will teach the skills of leatherwork and shoemaking. *Goron* is actively involving the local government. The Department of Education is participating in the selection of orphan children and the local Hokimiat gave temporary use of 0.4 hectares of land with four buildings for the project.

With funding from the NGO Expand Project, the NGO *Umed* initiated the establishment of a community school for refugee children in the Gulbutta district of Dushanbe. In funding this effort, the Grant Committee made a strong recommendation to *Umed* that it cooperate very closely with the local Department of Education to determine if they would provide any resources and approve the educational activities. *Umed* developed and signed an agreement with the Ministry of Education under which *Umed* received official approval from the Ministry to open the school and the Ministry provided materials and textbooks for the school.

The government of Shughnan District in GBAO provided the NGO *Volunteer* with a plot of land in the *Jelondy* resort territory and a GAZ 31 automobile free of charge to support *Volunteer's* project for drug rehabilitation of 75 drug addicts in Khorog. Vehicles and fuel are scarce resources in GBAO and the NGO estimated the Government's contribution at a value of \$2,800.

D. NGO TARGET OVERVIEW

After significant outreach and assessment, eight NGOs that demonstrated good capacity and understanding of the role of NGOs in society and social services were added into the Target List. These NGOs include: *Oriyon, Shafakat, Madagor, Munis, Dilsus, Umed (Kurgan-teppa), Our Children, and Bakhtova*. For a complete list of target NGOs, please see Attachment 1.

E. COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

- Counterpart held meetings with other humanitarian assistance and development organizations, including CARE International, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Action Against Hunger, Child Aid Direct, UNICEF, the World Bank and UNDP to discuss possibilities for cooperation. In these meetings opportunities for cooperation, coordination of services and joint programming were explored to conserve resources and improve effectiveness in supplying essential services that reduce suffering of people in vulnerable groups.
- The World Bank expressed interest in involving local NGOs in its programs related to several aspects of civil society development. The first step of cooperation included preparing and conducting a CAR Regional Conference on Civic Engagement in Development, organized by the World Bank and supported by Eurasia Foundation. Counterpart provided a list of recommended NGO participants and give input into the agenda.
- Initial contact was made with the Asian Development Bank, which is interested in involving NGOs in a joint project of the ADB/WB/IMF and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the subject of Poverty Reduction Strategic Planning in Tajikistan.

F. LEVERAGING

- The World Food Program contributed to the projects of Kurgan-teppa NGOs *Our Children, Umed* and the coalition *Center for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Children with Cerebral Palsy*. Their contribution included flour and oil for disabled children from poverty level families. The WFP contribution amounted to \$3,500 and supplements projects funded through the NGO Expand Grant Program.
- The Dushanbe-based NGO *Umed* received foodstuffs in the amount of \$2,250 from the WFP. The food will complement *Umed's* NGO Expand Grant and supports lunches for schoolchildren who attend the community school established by *Umed*.
- Mercy Corps International provided foodstuffs valued at \$1,800 to NGO *Medservice* to be distributed to elderly people in Dushanbe as a complement to their NGO Expand project.

G. PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

During the last three months a major problem in Tajikistan has been rapid inflation of prices in the markets. To counteract this, the government has introduced, to no avail, the new currency - *Somoni*. The continuing inflation of prices makes it difficult to forecast costs and to develop accurate budgets in local currency. Counterpart's Grants Manager is assisting grantees in reviewing and updating local currency budgets and contain costs to reasonable levels in the face of this high rate of inflation.

ATTACHMENT 1 List of Target NGOs

#	Name of NGO	Sector	Region of Activity
1.	NGO <i>Umed</i>	Returnees (IDPs/Refugees)	Dushanbe outskirts
2.	NGO <i>Oriyon</i>	Rural/Agricultural	Djirgital District Karategeen Val
3.	NGO <i>Shafakat</i>	Children/Youth	Leninsky District Dushanbe Surrounding Areas
4.	NGO <i>Madadgor</i>	Rural/Agricultural Population	Kofarnihon District Dushanbe Surrounding Areas
5.	NGO <i>Munis</i>	Rural/Agricultural Population	Hissar District Dushanbe Surrounding Areas
6.	NGO <i>Medservice</i>	Handicapped/Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Dushanbe
7.	NGO <i>Biosphere</i>	Handicapped/Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Dushanbe
8.	NGO <i>Dilsus</i>	Handicapped/Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Dushanbe
9.	NGO <i>Madina</i>	Women	Khurog Gorno- Badakhshan
10.	NGO <i>Avicenna</i>	Handicapped/Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Khojand
11.	NGO <i>Umed</i> (Deaf and Dumb Children)	Handicapped/Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Kurghan-Teppa
12.	NGO <i>Avesto</i>	Women, Rural/Agricultural Population	Dushanbe & surrounding areas
13.	NGO <i>Fidokor</i>	IDPs/Refugees	Khatlon
14.	NGO <i>Volunteer</i>	Children/Youth	Gorno-Badakhshan
15.	NGO <i>Renewal</i>	Handicapped/Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Gorno-Badakhshan
16.	NGO <i>Ghoron-</i>	Children/Youth	Gorno-Badakhshan
17.	NGO <i>Our Children</i>	Children/Youth	Kurghan-Teppa
18.	NGO <i>Umed</i> (Disabled Children)	Children/Youth	Khatlon
19.	NGO <i>Nilufar</i>	Rural/Agricultural Population	Varzob District Dushanbe Surrounding Areas
20.	NGO <i>Adabsaro</i>	IDPs/Refugees)	Dushanbe
21.	NGO <i>Parastor</i>	Women	Dushanbe
22.	NGO <i>Chashma</i>	Women	Shartuz Khatlon
23.	NGO <i>RCVC</i> (Refugees, Children and Vulnerable Citizens)	Returnees (IDPs@ Refugees)	Dushanbe
24.	NGO <i>Bakhtovar</i>	Women	Dushanbe
25.	Union of Afghanistan War Veterans	Handicapped/Disabled/Indigent Elderly	Khojand

ATTACHMENT 3: Performance Plan, NGO Expand, September 15, 1999 – April 30, 2001

O b j	Indicator	Mar 00 Planned	Mar 00 Actual	Sept 00 Planned	Sept 00 Actual	Apr 01 Planned	Apr 01 Actual
1	Approximately 15 Tajik Social Service NGOs have demonstrated capacity in governance, financial management, fundraising, planning, specified social service delivery, and government relations (RI 1.1)			10 NGOs; 3 areas	12 NGOs 3 areas	15 NGOs; all listed areas	
1	Approximately 5 Tajik Social Service NGOs have demonstrated capacity in delivery of humanitarian assistance (RI 1.2)			2 NGOs	3 NGOs	5 NGOs	
2	Sector specific coalitions formed in at least 3 of the following 5 areas: agriculture, returnees, children/youth, disabled/indigent elderly, women (RI 2.1)	1 coalition formed	1 coalition formed	2 coalitions formed	2 coalitions formed	3 coalitions formed	
2	4 partnerships formed (RI 2.2)	1 partnership formed		2 partnerships formed	4 partnerships formed	4 partnerships formed	
3	Targeted NGOs deliver services that benefit 25,000 citizens of Tajikistan (RI 3.1)			10,000 citizens benefit		25,000 citizens benefit	
3	5 targeted NGOs receive support from other local or international donors (RI 3.2)	1 NGO		3 NGOs	5 NGOs	5 NGOs	
4	8 targeted NGOs are delivering social services in cooperation with government (RI 4.1)			2 NGOs	4 NGOs	5 NGOs	
4	12 government counterparts of targeted NGOs have attended social partnership training (RI 4.2)	1 attends training		6 attend training	6 attend trainings	12 attend training	

ATTACHMENT 4: CHAP Emergency Relief Press Release

Press Release Text
November 13 2000

DUSHANBE, November 12 – in response to the October 30 earthquake in Tajikistan, the Counterpart Humanitarian Assistance Program (CHAP) is transporting several shipments of emergency assistance to Tajikistan. These shipments include:

- Two twenty-foot-long containers of food
- Two twenty-foot-long containers of cold-weather clothing
- Nine metric tons of milk powder

The Office of the Coordinator for Assistance to the Newly Independent States, U.S. Department of State, is funding the transportation costs of these shipments. Funding has been made possible by the “Freedom Support Act” legislation passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Clinton.

In addition to these emergency shipments, CHAP has already made nine additional shipments of humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan since August of this year, with transportation costs paid by “Freedom Support Act” funding.

These emergency shipments constitute part of the U.S. Government’s response to humanitarian needs resulting from the earthquake. Additional forms of assistance will be determined pending consultations between the U.S. Government and its NGO partners.