

USAID/Tajikistan
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106
Fax: 703-351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

BACKGROUND: The war in Afghanistan and the on-going war on terrorism have redefined Tajikistan's image in the world. Long noted as the poorest country to gain independence from the former Soviet Union and stigmatized by its history of conflict, Tajikistan is increasingly recognized as having established security and relative stability. A front line state in the war on terrorism, Tajikistan moved quickly, despite risks from its own Islamic opposition, to give the U.S. the access needed for the intervention in Afghanistan. Its role in the conflict and support for humanitarian relief efforts in Afghanistan were essential to allied successes in the country. Over the past year, the government of Tajikistan has moved aggressively to take advantage of changed political realities and increased donor assistance to address the pressing needs of its people. Yet, the challenges it faces are daunting.

Tajikistan was ravaged by several years of civil war (1992-1997), has limited resources and few transportation links to the outside world. Weak security forces and trafficking in both arms and drugs remain serious concerns for regional stability. The agricultural sector, which employs over 60% of the population, is seriously constrained by the deterioration of the country's irrigation infrastructure, a poorly executed program of land privatization, and a lack of quality inputs and financial capital for farmers. The government has not been able to establish the rule of law sufficiently to attract the domestic and foreign investment needed to spur economic growth. While the rains were good this past year, two successive years of drought in 2000 and 2001 further set back the economy, hitting rural families particularly hard. The situation has been made worse by the perceived inability of the Government of Tajikistan to prevent either Islamic extremists or drug traffickers based in Afghanistan from transiting Tajikistan, prompting the Government of Uzbekistan to severely restrict movements across their common border, effectively shutting off much of Tajikistan's international trade. In response to the economic crisis, increasing numbers of Tajiks are looking to labor migration or emigration to make ends meet. An estimated 800,000 Tajiks work abroad, and many male heads of household are leaving and not returning, placing the burden of raising their children on the women left behind.

While economic growth in 2001 was 10.2% and has held steady at 8.9% for the first nine months of 2002, 80% of the population lives below the poverty line, with 18.6 % of urban and 23.4% of rural population in extreme poverty. A recent national nutritional assessment found 17.3% of children under five suffering from acute malnutrition, with 4.2% severely malnutrition, and 37.9% showing chronic malnutrition. The effect of poverty is also shown in declining school attendance and completion rates, especially for girls, as poor families are forced to choose which of their children they can afford to send to school. According to World Bank estimates, Tajikistan's total external debt is slightly over \$1.02 billion, 100 % of GDP, mostly to Russia and Uzbekistan. Debt servicing is expected to require one-third of total government revenues. During 2001, the terms of debt service improved following the rescheduling of bilateral debts (including with Russia) and the granting of concessional terms to a greater part of the debt. Total debt at the end of 2002 is expected to be \$1.01 billion.

Despite the problems, the Government of Tajikistan appears energized by its prospects for the future and the increased support now coming from the donor community. Although authoritarian, Tajikistan's political system is more pluralistic than that of other countries in the region due to a balance of power among political parties that keeps the presidential party in check. The five year old political accord between the President's party and the Islamic opposition appears to be holding, despite stresses, and continues to serve as model for pluralism in the region. Under this agreement, Tajikistan is the only country in Central Asia with a legally recognized Islamic opposition party, one which also holds positions in government. There is concern, however, about the opposition Islamic party being marginalized and squeezed out of the political arena. There is a flourishing civil society and a small but energetic group of private media outlets. However, the government maintains control over printing presses, newsprint and broadcasting facilities, and editors and journalists, fearful of reprisals, exercise self-censorship. The government is moving on a broad front to make the reforms needed to complete the transition to a market economy. Legislative and regulatory reforms are overhauling banking supervision, tax administration, commercial law codes, the judiciary, and health care provision and financing, and steps are being taken to introduce international

accounting standards. The expanded USAID program in Tajikistan directly supports this reform agenda, while also supporting programs that provide direct support to communities and social services.

U.S. INTERESTS AND GOALS: Tajikistan is a frontline state in the fight against terrorism and narcotics trafficking. For this reason, the U.S. assistance program is advancing national interests by strengthening democratic culture among Tajik citizens and fostering an environment that supports private sector economic development. These mutually reinforcing objectives build more transparent and responsive public institutions and establish the legal environment necessary to make the transition toward democracy and a market economy, thereby promoting internal stability and greater prosperity. The in-country presence of U.S. technical assistance providers makes possible very close working relationship with government counterparts and complements the loan-funded activities of the international financial institutions. The U.S. Departments of Defense, Agriculture and Commerce are all currently supporting programs in Tajikistan, as is the Department of State through its bureaus for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement and Press and Public Diplomacy.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS: Supplemental funding has made possible a significant deepening and acceleration of U.S. efforts. USAID began implementing programs critical to economic reform, and by the end of the fiscal year, new activities in fiscal reform, banking supervision, and microfinance development, in addition to expanding a number of ongoing activities, including accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and identifying and removing investment constraints, were under implementation. USAID also began restoring primary irrigation infrastructure serving approximately 20,000 hectares with 60,000 beneficiaries. USAID dedicated more resources to political party building and media programs and reinforced ongoing civic education program. A local government initiative was also launched, and a newly-focused and expanded judicial and legal reform program will build on successes with the judiciary through USAID's commercial law program. USAID will accelerate health reforms, improve prenatal and postnatal care, prevent a rise in drug use fueling HIV infection, start condom social marketing to protect those vulnerable to HIV, and support a Demographic and Health Survey to measure health status and prioritize future health programming. USAID focused on reducing extremism and ethnic- or resource-based conflicts. Community action programs in communities where risks of communal or religious conflicts are greatest will increase citizen participation in community decision-making and local government and prevent conflict by promoting economic recovery and inter-ethnic cooperation. USAID will also began a basic education program.

DONOR RELATIONS: Several new donors have become active in Tajikistan, and others have substantially increased their levels of assistance. Japan provides assistance to rehabilitate the agricultural sector, food security and poverty reduction through international NGOs, many of whom are also partners of USAID. European Union has a number of humanitarian programs through ECHO and will soon begin a new Euro10 million, 2-3 year development program focusing on regional integration, such as electrical transmission and transport corridors. The long-established Swiss program is closely coordinated with the USAID effort, particularly in the areas of regional water programs, WTO accession and judicial reform. Non-state donors include the Aga Khan Development Network which supports a broad range of development activities, many in close partnership with USAID. Multilateral donors include the World Bank (WB), which works in the areas of health reform, private sector development and education; the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which is working in the social service sectors, transportation, irrigation, hydroelectric generation; the Islamic Development Bank, active in road construction, energy sector rehabilitation, school and irrigation rehabilitation; the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which is funding the printing of school textbooks; and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is supporting the upgrading of telecommunications and airport navigation systems. USAID works closely with the ADB and WB in microfinance, irrigation rehabilitation and health care reform, and now in basic education. USAID, the ADB, the EBRD successfully negotiated a new Power Trade Relations Agreement between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

CHALLENGES: Tajikistan is still struggling to throw off the vestiges of its Soviet past and recent civil war. Weak public institutions with few resources leave the government ill-equipped to meet its obligations. The judicial system is unprepared to cope with the demands of a market economy. Corruption is a pervasive problem. Deteriorated infrastructure and declining social services, and a largely subsistence (and

somewhat criminalized) economy limit the potential for economic growth. The serious deterioration of health services and schooling are contributing to the reemergence and spread of TB, malaria and HIV/AIDS, and an increase in illiteracy, especially among girls. Some reforms, such as land privatization, have been poorly implemented, and others, such as banking and taxes, have been inadequate. A major constraint to economic development has been the closure of the Uzbek border. Peace in Afghanistan and the reduced threat of Islamic extremism being exported from there offer some hope that the border regime on the Uzbek-Tajik border can be eased. Tajikistan, situated on the drug trade route from Afghanistan to the rest of Central Asia, Russia and Europe, faces increasing drug addiction and associated social ills, including criminalization of the economy and the spread of HIV/AIDS. Trafficking in humans is also a problem, as Tajiks migrate or emigrate in response to the dire economic situation.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS: In FY 2002, supplemental funding expanded USAID assistance to Tajikistan, and an easing of security restrictions accelerated program implementation. The stepped up USAID program prompted an eager response by government counterparts. Several key initiatives in all sectors made major strides this past year. The challenge in the coming years will be to effectively implement the larger new program being put in place in a manner that continues to build momentum for reform.

1. IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: The Government of Tajikistan's commitment to reform and willingness to act on USAID's policy and technical advice has resulted in success in the areas of judicial reform, commercial law reform, business and economics education, international accounting standards, microfinance, and, toward the end of the year, banking and tax reform. The government is also moving forward on its application to join the WTO. Looking to the future, the government has agreed to initiate two new programs, made possible due to supplemental funding, to support vital reforms in banking supervision and tax administration that will improve the overall financial and banking system and investment climate. The project will start in early FY03. The government continues to use the USAID-developed judicial examinations to strengthen the judiciary. Based on the results of this examination, 41 judges thus far have been removed from the bench and replaced by better qualified judges. The result has been seen in reduced appeal rates. Half of those judges currently on the bench have also now gone through USAID training programs. The government is moving quickly on a number of key pieces of commercial legislation concerning pledge law, civil procedures code, mortgages, tax code, and bankruptcy. A formal agreement was also reached to fully adopt international accounting standards, and implementation is moving forward quickly. A new microfinance institution has been established and enthusiastically received, especially by women, and the government is working closely with USAID to draft a new microfinance law for submission to the next session of Parliament. Finally, USAID is working in close coordination with the Swiss Development Corporation and the U.N. Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to provide technical support to Tajikistan's accession to the WTO, while also putting in place an internet-based regional trade network to link Tajik businesses with foreign suppliers and customers.

2. STRENGTHENED DEMOCRATIC CULTURE AND INSTITUTIONS: The past year saw some striking successes in the democracy sector. The NGO community has continued to grow and mature, benefiting from the strong support expressed by President Rahmonov for social partnerships between civil society and government to address development needs. The Ministry of Education approved a new USAID-developed civics education textbook for 9th graders, for which piloting will begin this school year. A step toward independent media was made when the first license was granted to a private radio station in the capital city. Political parties are effectively applying skills provided through the USAID program to organize their constituents, especially in areas outside major cities, and TV programs are building transparency in political decision making by giving citizens an opportunity to see their members of parliament discussing their work and the issues before them.

3. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES: USAID's facilitation of discussions between the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the governments of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan resulted in a new Power Trade Relations Agreement. This agreement is a key condition to an ADB loan. Implementation of the agreement will reduce electricity costs, improve the use of the region's water resources, and help reduce potential conflicts over water and energy resources. Using supplemental funds, USAID launched a new irrigation system rehabilitation

program to restore primary irrigation infrastructure, beginning with the rehabilitation of key pumps, motors, and related system improvements, at four irrigation water pumping stations in southwestern Tajikistan. The delivery system under repair will serve an area of approximately 20,000 hectares and a population of 60,000 people who are dependent upon this system for their water needs.

4. INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE: USAID's efforts in health care reform seek to speed the transition from a curative to a preventive health care system, while at the same time responding to immediate threats posed by malnutrition and such infectious diseases as TB, malaria and HIV/AIDS. The successful nutrition monitoring and supplementation program in southern Tajikistan, implemented in partnership with the World Food Program, continues to track and serve tens of thousands of nutritionally vulnerable children in southern Tajikistan. The Roll-Back Malaria program has successfully established centers in all four oblasts and provided equipment and training to lab technicians in order to correctly diagnose malaria, a rapidly spreading threat. The TB-DOTS program is now on firm footing with the Ministry of Health, and the pilot activity is underway. New resources available to the Tajikistan program have enabled USAID to design and begin several new initiatives to address drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, and maternal child health.

FOOD AID: USAID's P.L. 480 Title II program has, up to this year, only supported emergency food aid programming. This program was essential to meeting the country's needs during two years of drought. On-going, non-emergency food aid resources have been available to Tajikistan through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food for Progress and Section 416(b) programs. Uncertainties over the future of USDA program under the new Farm Bill and concern over persistent and high levels of malnutrition prompted discussions with USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) about a possible P.L. Title II program in Tajikistan. At the time of this writing it remains unclear whether USDA will be able to continue its support in Tajikistan and the discussions with FFP continue.

CONFLICT VULNERABILITY: Tajikistan is moving away from violent conflict, although the potential for conflict, particularly in ethnically-diverse border regions and areas of high population density, remains. Tajikistan is prone to conflict due to border problems, a lack of social and physical infrastructure, and the decline in economic opportunity. USAID's conflict prevention program creates and strengthens participatory mechanisms to alleviate sources of potential conflict in Khatlon Oblast and the Ferghana and Rasht Valleys, where risks of communal or religious conflicts are greatest. Recognizing that cross border trade reduces cross border tension and promotes employment-creating growth, USAID promotes trade between Tajikistan, the other Central Asian Republics and Russia through customs, business networking and WTO accession. NGO development encourages community participation in solving local problems, as well as delivering much-needed social services to counteract the decline in living standards. USAID democracy programs build civil society to address community needs and political awareness and structures to channel simmering dissent.

Environmental Compliance: During the past year, all of the activities across the Mission were brought into full compliance with the Agency's environmental regulations (22CFR 216). This includes all the Mission's activities in Kazakhstan. Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) were completed and cleared by the Mission Director and the Bureau Environmental Officer for the Crosscutting SO, 4.2. These include the following programs, Community Action Investment Program, the Education Program, Participant Training, Peaceful Communities Initiative. The IEE for SO 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Targeted Institutions, was amended so that the Community Grants Program was brought into full compliance. Likewise, SO 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy, now has an approved amended IEE so that all of the activities of the Transboundary Water and Energy and the projects funded by the Special Initiative funds are in compliance. This includes all of the water infrastructure projects in Tajikistan. Other IEEs approved earlier than the past year include: SO 3.2, Increased Access to Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations; and SO 1.3, Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises. These did not need amending. As a result of these actions, the Mission is now in full compliance.

Although the Mission is planning on several new procurements for the next year, there are not any new 216 actions anticipated. This is due to the fact that the IEEs were approved on the SO level and the new procurements are not significantly different from the already approved activities.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

119-0131 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

SO Level Indicator: Business environment index

- IR 1.3.1 Increased access to business information, knowledge and skills
- IR 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets
- IR 1.3.3 Increased implementation of laws and regulations

Discussion:

119-0161 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy

SO Level Indicator: Number of demonstration projects replicated within USAID target areas

- IR 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in the natural resources sectors
- IR 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management
- IR 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resource management
- IR 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies

Discussion:

119-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism

- 2.1.1 Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations
- 2.1.2 Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues
- 2.1.3 Enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance

Discussion:

119-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

SO Level Indicator: Percent of married women accepting modern contraceptive methods

SO Level Indicator: Percent of screenings of children under five in the target areas resulting in referrals for treatment of modern/severe malnutrition

SO Level Indicator: Percent of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in pilot sites

- IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities
- IR 3.2.2 Improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health
- IR 3.2.3 Improved use of health care resources for primary health care

Discussion:

119-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs

Discussion: The cross-cutting objective includes activities which affect programs across sectors and in support of other strategic objectives. Indicators are not developed for the cross-cutting objective, although individual activities are monitored for progress.

Beginning in FY 2003 day to day management of the conflict prevention activity and the education activity will be transferred to the Office of Democracy and Media, and the Office of Health and Population

respectively. For the FY 2003 conflict prevention and education will be funded and reported on under the cross-cutting objective as we develop a special objective for conflict prevention and education beginning FY 2004. The participant training activities, Eurasia Foundation and program support will continued to be managed by the Program Support Office under the cross-cutting strategic objective.

Selected Performance Measures - Tajikistan

3/13/2003 12:40:41 PM

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."	
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance				
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?				
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	8		Project Hope (TB), GAVI, Global Alliance, Soros, PSI, Aga Khan, Care, ORA	
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	8		Project Hope (TB), GAVI, Global Alliance, Soros, PSI, ORA, Project Hope (MCH/RH), Drug Prevention/Soros	
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	325895			
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade				
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
119-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations	N/A		The data is not available	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
119-0131 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				The data is not available
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				The data is not available
Pillar III: Global Health				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies				

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)

38.7%			
-------	--	--	--

ref: Aga Khan Foundation (9/02)

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)

Male	Female	Total	

Total: 75.6% - UNICEF data of 2001

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)

Male	Female	Total	

The data is not available

Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)

Male	Female	Total	

The data is not available

Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?

No			
----	--	--	--

No

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)

86.9%			
-------	--	--	--

for the year of 2001

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)

0			
---	--	--	--

b. Total condom sales (2003 target)

300000			
--------	--	--	--

National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)

%			
---	--	--	--

The data is not available

Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)

--	--	--	--

The data is not available

Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)

0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
--------	----------	---------	--

The data is not available

Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)

%			
---	--	--	--

The data is not available

Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics

--	--	--	--

The data is not available

Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance

--	--	--	--

The data is not available

Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				The data is not available
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				The data is not available
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				The data is not available
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				The data is not available
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				The data is not available
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				The data is not available
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				The data is not available
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				The data is not available
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				The data is not available
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				The data is not available
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				The data is not available
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				The data is not available
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				The data is not available
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Total: 13200
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A			The data is not available
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A			The data is not available
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available

b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					The data is not available
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					The data is not available
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	5.8%				
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	7.2%				

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

119-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions	No				At the end of the fiscal year we significantly bolstered resources going towards this strategic objective, including refocusing an existing implementing partner on rule of law and legal reform, and adding a new implementing partner on judicial reform. We are in the process of developing an indicator for these efforts.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	--	--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

119-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions	No				
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	--	--	--	--

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

119-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions	Yes				Our NGO Sustainability went up from 37 points last year to 48 points this year.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	--	--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

119-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions

N/A		
-----	--	--

We just began a local government strengthening program whose objectives are to encourage more transparent and accountable local government institutions. We will be able to collect data on this next year.

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?
 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	----------	---------	--

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries	900			ref: Action Against Hunger
Crude mortality rates	%			89 per 1000 infants;126 per 1000 under 5 yr.
Child malnutrition rates	%			4.94% Global acute malnutrition (combination of both moderate and severe malnutrition);30.9% Global chronic malnutrition (combination of both moderate and severe malnutrition).
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A			The data is not available
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	The data is not available