

R2

USAID/CENTRAL ASIA REGION - TAJIKISTAN

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

4 APRIL 2000

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION ("R2") is from the FY 2001 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4"), and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Table of Contents

- R4 1**
- Please Note: 2
- Table of Contents 3**
- Glossary 1
- R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance 2**
- Tajikistan 2
- R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance 2
- R4 Part II Results Review by SO 4**
- Text for SO a 4
- Text for SO b 10
- Text for SO c 20
- Text for SO d 27
- Text for SO e 31

Glossary

ABA/CEELI - American Bar Association/ Central and East European Law Initiative
ANESMI - Association for Independent Electronic Mass Media
ARD/CHECCI - Associates in Rural Development
CAAEF - Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund
CAR - Central Asian Region
CDC - Centers for Disease Prevention & Control
CEC - Central Election Commission
CNR - Council for National Reconciliation
ENI - Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States
ESAF - Extended Structural Adjustment Facility
EU - European Union
FSN - Foreign Service National
FY - Fiscal Year
GDP - Gross Domestic Product
GTZ - German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IESC - International Executive Service Corps
IFES - International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFI - International Financial Institution
IMF - International Monetary Fund
IOM - International Organization of Migration
ISAR - Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia
LLR - Low Level Result
NGO - Non-governmental organization
OSCE - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PVO - Private Voluntary Organization
R4 - Results, Review and Resource Request
SME - Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
S.O. - Strategic Objectives
UN - United Nations
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR - United Nations Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations Children Fund
UNMOT - United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UTO - United Tajik Opposition
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
USAID/CAR - USAID/Central Asian Region
WFP - World Food Program
WHO - World Health Organization

R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

Tajikistan

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Introduction

Tajikistan is a small, unstable, new state in Central Asia bordered by Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Tajikistan is emerging from five years of civil war between regional and ideological factions. The United States, notwithstanding the shift of Embassy staff to Kazakhstan for security reasons, is one of the largest bilateral donor, and is a key supporter of the 1997 Peace Accords. Securing the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the country is a fundamental goal of U.S. foreign policy. The fragile peace and potential deterioration of Tajikistan again into warring factions threaten regional stability and deflect attention from critical economic and political reform. Reconstructing the social fabric of the nation remains a key concern.

The Development Challenge

Tajikistan is the poorest of the new Central Asian states and the only one in which underlying ethnic, regional, economic and ideological strains led to open warfare and major population displacements in 1992 at the time of independence. The June 27, 1997 Peace Accords opened a new phase in Tajikistan's short history, formally ending a civil war begun in 1992. The war left at least 50,000 dead and 700,000 displaced and a legacy of hatred and suspicion which makes reconciliation and reconstruction difficult.

Tajikistan has made important strides in carrying out the Peace Accords. USAID strongly supports the reconciliation process and the rebuilding of institutional capacity. However, in the fall of 1998, the U.S. Ambassador and all U.S. employees from Dushanbe were relocated to Almaty, Kazakhstan. In 1999, the country remained relatively stable, and integrated opposition forces. Unfortunately, due to the transfer of the Embassy and security concerns, neither USAID officers nor contractors have easy access to development partners or clients. Programs must be implemented with limited resident FSN and grantee.

A new constitution was adopted in late 1999. Demobilization has proceeded and political parties have been registered. On the negative side, the Government of Tajikistan (GOT) continues to place significant obstacles to the full participation of opposition parties, as evidenced by the flawed presidential election in November 1999. As a result, additional election assistance that had been anticipated was not provided. Though opposition parties were allowed to participate and some

opposition candidates were elected in the February 2000 parliamentary elections, on the whole the elections fell short of international standards.

Tajikistan had slightly positive economic growth in 1999, leading to a modicum of macroeconomic stability. Meanwhile, the Tajik ruble continues its decline, albeit at a slower pace. The GOT has been implementing International Monetary Fund (IMF) fiscal austerity policies. The macroeconomic situation had made up some lost ground, due primarily to dynamic service-sector growth of the economy. Progress in large-scale privatization is slow, but much of the agricultural land is in private hands. There are some hopeful signs with the completion of small-scale privatization and changes proposed to the antiquated Russian tax laws.

USAID has been providing humanitarian-focused economic development to lay a foundation for sustainable development. Through the Tajikistan Social Investment Fund's poverty alleviation program, USAID supports community mobilization around water-use, instituting measures to prevent water-borne diseases, and addressing policy issues related to water charges and consumer use.

In 1999 USAID increased its support for the peace process through reconstruction, assistance to civil society development, and constitutional and electoral reform. USAID also continued to provide advice and training on privatization and granted a contract to an Almaty-based Economic School to carry out social and economic surveys. Some short-term assistance and training is underway in economic restructuring, democratization, and health and family planning. USAID participant training programs both expose Tajik citizens to alternative approaches and systems for managing their country and develop the human resources needed for development once there is greater political stability. These partnerships and exchanges remain an important component of US assistance. USAID trained over 340 reform-minded government leaders and professionals, 20% of whom were women. USAID's successful third country training allows participants to observe positive reform in other Central Asian Republics. Due to the security-related implementation limitations in Tajikistan, training has been one of the most effective means of affecting change.

Other Donors

Lead organizations include the United Nations (UNDP/UNOPS, UNICEF, WHO), OSCE, World Bank, bilateral donors including various European organizations, and a variety of American and international PVOs. Both the World Bank and the UNDP support initiatives rely largely on local and foreign non-governmental organizations to deliver badly needed goods and services to many areas of Tajikistan. Donor Coordination in Tajikistan is excellent. Various donor groups meet weekly to discuss programs and exchange information on important developmental and security issues affecting Tajikistan and USAID participates when possible. The UNDP has begun a round of regular consultations with all the major donors in areas of governance and post-war assistance. In addition, USAID attends regular food aid meetings convened by the World Food Program and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

While the U.S. had taken the lead in responding to the humanitarian crises following the civil war, the IMF and the World Bank (IBRD) provided substantial resources to support macroeconomic stability and reform. Thus far \$90 million has been disbursed from the IMF,

\$180 million from the IBRD in past and planned activities, and \$40 million from the Asian Development Bank. The IBRD currently is financing a \$12 million Poverty Alleviation Project with plans to initiate a second \$10 million phase in 2000. The United Nations High Commission of Refugees (UNHCR) provided significant assistance during the refugee repatriation period, with the United Nations Development Program moving into the field with increasingly significant resources since FY 1995. The European Union (EU), individual EU countries, Turkey, Russia and Iran have also assisted Tajikistan, as has the International Red Cross, supported in part by U.S. Government contributions. Large numbers of private voluntary organizations, including several from the United States, are active and effectively managing their programs.

FY 2001 Program

While USAID will continue to support the integration of former combatants, and national reconciliation, assistance will increasingly focus on the new strategic priorities of enterprise growth, democratization, primary health care, and environmental management. The size and nature of USAID's programs will be determined by the political and security situation of Tajikistan. USAID will promote micro-credit, private enterprise, and the evolution of a commercial legal and regulatory structure. There may also be some assistance to the private banking sector as the majority of Tajikistan's nineteen banks are small and financially weak. USAID will contribute to a USDA food aid program to further economic policy reform and will expand indigenous capability to carry out economic and social surveys. USAID will continue to support the development of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with a focus on those that contribute to reconciliation and local community development, and development through microfinance opportunities, enterprise, community-based projects, and health care. USAID will continue to support independent electronic media, focusing on how media stations can contribute to public understanding of the peace initiatives and upcoming elections. USAID intends to strengthen the institutional capacity of the parliament. Eurasia Foundation activities will be integrated into USAID's focus on strengthening of democratic institutions and civic groups. In the social sector, USAID will try to expand assistance to primary health care and infectious disease control, continuing to work closely with other donors, PVOs and NGOs.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR

Objective ID: 119-013-01

Objective Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Despite some individual accomplishments, the growth and development of Tajikistan's private sector remained constrained by the uncertainty of the elections.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

This objective is critical to rebuilding Tajikistan's war-torn economy and providing income and jobs to those displaced by years of civil conflict. Although the economic policy environment has improved noticeably, chronic security problems continue to hold back growth. The relocation of USAID personnel to Kazakhstan limits technical assistance, and progress toward the objective. Long-term USAID development activities are just beginning.

USAID has initiated training in commercial law, which has been well received. USAID is helping to establish the legal structure necessary for the emerging private sector. The government made significant progress toward a market economy in 1998 by privatizing 23% of Tajikistan's enterprises, raising the total privatized from 50% to 73%.

Three key results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) an improved operating environment for private sector growth; 2) improved human resources, so as to enhance the functioning of a market economy; and 3) increased availability and accessibility of capital and technological resources for the private sector.

Key Results:

Overall progress in achieving this objective in 1999 did not meet expectations. Because of the increase in the default rate (to 31 percent) and difficulties with partner bank agreements, CAAEF ceased new lending activities in the latter part of FY99.

Although Tajikistan's government has demonstrated its commitment to economic reform, the ongoing political instability limits USAID's ability to provide technical assistance. The overall assessment of this work thus relies heavily on the performance of the intermediate level indicators discussed below.

Performance and Prospects:

Private economic activity has displayed remarkable dynamism in recent years. Service sector growth, particularly in private catering and retail trade establishments, has outstripped average growth. This, rather than privatization per se, lies behind a very rapid increase in the private sector share of GDP, although it is still only 30% in 1999. This is up from 15% in 1994 and 1995. Restructuring of state-owned companies, by contrast, has been slow. Lack of restructuring has limited the interest of strategic outside investors. Foreign direct investment amounts to just \$160 million since 1991 or \$25 per person.

During 1999, CAAEF made five loans totaling \$800,000 to private businesses. Winrock's Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers assisted enterprises prepare business plans and loan proposals for CAAEF, and acted as consultants on post-investment management. However, due to increased delinquency rates, CAAEF ceased all lending activities during the fourth quarter of FY 1999.

In 1999, through USAID's grant, Mercy Corps International (MCI) established a new Tajikistan Microcredit Program. In September 1999, MCI expanded the original scope of the project from Dushanbe to Shaartuz and the surrounding area by purchasing active loan portfolios from the Save the Children Group Guaranteed Lending and Savings project. The Microcredit Program has made loans to over 100 groups, with a range of 8 to 16 members. All of the project's clients

are women, who, on average, borrow less than \$150. Eurasia Foundation made 13 grants totaling \$320,000 for the development of microenterprises. These grants assisted the opening of four Microcredit Training Centers and training programs for women, lecturers and farmers.

Tajikistan commenced the process of judicial reform in 1999 with the adoption by referendum of a constitutional provision for a Council of Judges. With USAID assistance, the government is following the Georgian model for the council, which is the most progressive in the CIS. This is a very positive development, which, if continued, should promote the independence of the judiciary and, thereby, the rule of law, if the government will allow that. The government also enacted a new Civil Code in mid-1999.

If the government remains committed to economic reforms and continued political stability, USAID will continue modest commercial law assistance in 2000. The objective is to develop a market-oriented commercial infrastructure, including key reforms in the law. The program will initially focus on developing a database of existing legislation and normative acts, and on assistance with drafting collateral, mortgage and foreign investment laws. Other areas will include promotion of the transfer of assets to the private sector and the strengthening of the rights of private investors. Training in modern principles of commercial law for lawyers has begun and will continue for both lawyers and judges. Practical constraints to business formation and operation (e.g., licensing and registration) will also be addressed. In addition to commercial law reform, in-country training will be provided to officials involved with the implementation of a market-friendly regulatory regime, i.e., judges, lawyers, and prosecutors. Eurasia Foundation, in partnership with the World Bank Institute and the Islamic Development Bank, trained 30 economics professors from leading educational institutions in CAR in economic growth strategies, trade and investment policy and macroeconomic management. The teachers trained over 700 local and mid-level government officials in FY 99.

In 2000, CAAEF will review its loan portfolio, which is experiencing higher than expected levels of loan delinquencies. Through 2000, USAID will support KIMEP to research current economic issues in Tajikistan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

One of the key focuses in the coming years will be the Fergana Valley, for it is one of the most dynamic regions for private enterprise growth in Central Asia. If the opportunity presents itself, USAID will provide business and economic training. Also, USAID will develop policy reform benchmarks as part of a USDA food assistance program.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to work closely with the World Bank and IMF in the areas of private sector reform. In the area of commercial law reform, USAID coordinates its activities with those of other donors such as ADB and OSCE. USAID is the lead donor organization that provides equity/debt and SME lending in Tajikistan through CAAEF. Also, USAID is the only donor providing micro lending. If the security situation permits us to go ahead in Tajikistan, we shall need increased funding to do so.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID assistance activities are implemented through ARD/Checchi, and U.S. PVOs, IESC, MCI, and CAAEF. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training. The Eurasia Foundation has been particularly active in Tajikistan working in a number of different locations.

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|--|---|---------|---------|
| Objective Name: 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise | | | |
| Objective ID: 119-013-01 | | | |
| Approved: 1996-07-12 | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | | |
| Result Name: 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise | | | |
| Indicator: Increase in Private Sector GDP Market Shares | | | |
| Unit of Measure: Percent | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | 1995 | 0% | 15% |
| | 1996 | 0% | 20% |
| Indicator/Description: Share of GDP Generated by Private Enterprises | 1997 | 20% | 20% |
| | 1998 | 30% | 30% |
| | 1999 | 50% | N/A yet |
| Comments: The EBRD releases its data in November of each year for the prior year, so the data available lag by a year. | 2000 | 65% | |
| | 2001 | 75% | |
| * This is the last R4 that we will use this indicator. | | | |

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|
| Objective Name: 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise | | | |
| Objective ID: 119-013-01 | | | |
| Approved: 1996-07-12 | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | | |
| Result Name: 1.3.3 Increased availability of and access to capital and technological resources for the private sector | | | |
| Indicator: Loan and joint venture funds invested | | | |
| Unit of Measure: Millions of dollars | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: CAAEF semi-annual report | 1996 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Indicator/Description: Dollar volume of joint venture funds invested | 1997 | 3 | 1.4 |
| | 1998 | 5 | 4.4 |
| | 1999 | 7 | 2.5 |
| | 2000 | 9 | |
| Comments: Because of the increase in the default rate to 31 percent and difficulties with partner bank agreements, CAAEF ceased new lending activities in the latter part of FY99. | 2001 | 11 | |
| | | | |
| * This is the last R4 that we will use this indicator. | | | |

Text for SO b

Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR

Objective ID: 119-021-01

Objective Name: Increased informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Despite the post-conflict environment, USAID/CAR's democracy assistance is on track. While the indicators might suggest progress did not meet expectations, other evidence suggests the contrary. Though the election process was flawed, many NGOs supported by USAID became deeply involved in voter education and candidate forums, as did the media (which sponsored televised debates), and opposition parties were allowed to run. With the elections over the new parliament will include opposition candidates and parties, laying the basis for a potentially viable institution for the post-peace process phase.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Global Growth and Stability

Summary of the SO:

Citizen participation in political and economic decision making is not only a foundation for democracy in Tajikistan, but a cornerstone for building peace in the aftermath of the five year civil war. A return to war may preclude further progress and would likely reverse any democratic gains made to date. Thus, this assistance is closely linked to the process of conflict reconciliation and prevention in Tajikistan. NGO's are an important vehicle for citizens's voices be heard and their participation in decision making; USAID helps NGOs participate in civil society. USAID supports local NGO's working to rehabilitate the country through the repatriation of refugees, conflict resolution and other activities especially in local communities affected by the conflict. In addition, to facilitate better informed citizen participation in decision making, USAID promotes increased responsiveness and accountability of government to citizens and citizen organizations. USAID initiated assistance for the parliamentary elections. Additional assistance to develop and implement a voter registration system was put on hold as a result of the flawed presidential elections. USAID judicial support aims to bolster rule of law in the war-torn country. Finally, in order for citizens to be better informed, USAID helps to increase the availability of information on domestic economic policies and politics. The media program complements the civil society and political process activities by supporting the free flow of information during the elections, and by highlighting to journalists the importance of unbiased and accurate reporting about the peace process. These efforts will help bring about a more stable and more democratic society in which citizens promote their interests to a responsive government that is held accountable by NGOs and the media.

Key Results:

NGOs in Tajikistan continue to grow in number and strength. Local governments, in particular, are increasingly including NGOs in rehabilitation and reconciliation processes. A panoply of NGOs participated in the final step of the peace process, the February parliamentary elections. Special training with the League of Women voters for NGOs interested in electoral processes had a significant impact and inspired many civic organizations to undertake voter education programs. In partnership with the OSCE, USAID also sponsored training sessions for journalists on accurately and fairly covering the parliamentary elections. Following the training, journalists covered a party and candidate debate forum in Kurgan Teppe, a city once assailed with heavy fighting. The debate was one of several activities as part of USAID party development assistance. USAID also helped the National Association of Independent Mass Media in Tajikistan (NASMIT) register, which now provides a stronger opportunity for media advocacy efforts in the country.

Performance and Prospects:

The return of American staff to USAID-implementing partner offices has boosted the performance in some of the democracy programs. Due to problems associated with the presidential elections, USAID put on hold its voter registration system development project which was to be in place before the parliamentary elections. Many NGOs have been

energetically implementing election awareness and voter education activities throughout the country. Likewise, political parties are very active and are developing infrastructures and relationships with constituents.

With USAID assistance, a working group of NGOs and parliamentarians drafted a new NGO law that is scheduled to be presented to Parliament early next calendar year. USAID continues to work with civil society organizations to promote their involvement in peace in the country. Along these lines, several NGOs supported by USAID are helping to implement a tolerance education program aimed at promoting the ideals of a peaceful civil society among the younger generation. Assistance to independent media continues to be important given the government's use of the media law against media outlets and future demands of the peace process. As such, USAID's implementing partner has developed a comprehensive plan of legal assistance and training for media outlets throughout Tajikistan. The production of *Pairachi Zindagi* ("The Path of Life"), a national news exchange, has become an expanded source of local news with critical reporting of community issues. With USAID assistance, the judicial association played an active role over the past year in promoting an independent judiciary as the Council for National Reconciliation considered constitutional amendments.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID's new democracy assistance strategy will further emphasize rehabilitation and reconciliation processes, especially at the community levels. USAID will look for new opportunities to integrate ex-combatants and displaced persons into the community activities of civil society organizations. Strengthening the Tajikistan parliament's ability to institute transparent parliamentary processes and structural reforms and to serve as an effective institution of mediation will bode well for continuing peace and reconciliation efforts and for enhancing governance processes in the country. As discussed in the new strategy, we anticipate stepped-up assistance in this area. Furthermore, USAID intends to work more closely with other donor partners on cross-sectoral integration and synergies in our programming.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is working closely with the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on coordinating election-related assistance, as well as civic education projects. Other joint activities include co-sponsoring constitutional reform and election workshops and the rehabilitation of various newspapers. UNHCR provides additional financial support for USAID-supported NGO resource centers throughout the country. Other donors, including various UN agencies, are also involved in a variety of activities that promote democracy and the peace efforts. Donors meet regularly to discuss areas of common concern, and this coordination will continue.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Several USAID-funded American NGOs, such as the American Bar Association/CEELI, Internews, and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), are playing a role in promoting democracy and the peace effort in Tajikistan. The Counterpart International, and the International Center for Not-for-profit Law, which together form the Counterpart Consortium, promote the development of local NGOs. Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia

(ISAR) promotes the development of local environmental NGOs. Eurasia Foundation has made subgrants to support women' NGO training. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|
| Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making | | | |
| Objective ID: 119-021-01 | | | |
| Approved: 1997-10-01 | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | | |
| Result Name: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making. | | | |
| Indicator: SO 2.1A: Improved NGO Sustainability (NGO Sustainability Index). | | | |
| Unit of Measure: Index | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: SO 2.1 Extended Team | 1997 | | 5.66 |
| Indicator/Description: The Democracy Roundtable will use the E&E NGO Sustainability Index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. | 1998 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| | 1999 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| | 2000 | 4.3 | |
| | 2001 | 4.1 | |
| Comments: In the new strategy, we will measure the effectiveness of NGOs' contact with government officials and NGO sustainability. Therefore, the NGO Sustainability Index is used now to measure progress in the civil society area and we will use it for reporting in the next R4. Because of changes in the new stratgy and shift towards working on development of people's demand for reform as opposed to focusing exclusively on civil society organizations, in the next Strategy Plan and next R4, this indicator will be moved from SO 2.1 level to IR 2.1.1. | | | |
| | | | |

Performance Data Table

| | |
|---|---|
| Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making | |
| Objective ID: 119-021-01 | |
| Approved: 1997-10-01 | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR |
| Result Name: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making. | |
| Indicator: SO 2.1D: Government responsiveness: % of NGOs receiving positive responses (see Indicator Description) to their contacts with government bodies. | |
| Unit of Measure: Percent | performance data table measuring IR 2.1.1 "Stronger and More Sustainable Civic Organizations." The progress against SO 2.1 "Strengthened Democratic Political Culture" will be measured by percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism. |
| Source: Counterpart Consortium data base | |
| 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. This indicator is a proxy for acceptance by government of increased citizen/citizen group participation in decision-making. | |
| Comments: The substantial increase in results is due to the increased work USAID/CAR initiated to encourage NGO advocacy and NGO-government social partnerships on peace process related issues. The social partnership model of advocacy, in particular, appears to be more palatable to government, eliciting more positive response. At one time simply having the opportunity to talk with government officials was a huge challenge for NGOs in Tajikistan. Now, government officials appear to be more open to NGO viewpoints and contributions. . We will no longer report against this indicator. The new strategy will measure the effectiveness of NGOs' contact with government officials and NGO sustainability. Therefore, the next R4 will include the NGO Sustainability Index as a | |
| | |

| Year | Planned | Actual |
|------|---------|--------|
| 1997 | | 1% |
| 1998 | 5% | 11% |
| 1999 | 15% | 66% |
| 2000 | | |
| 2001 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Performance Data Table

| | |
|---|---|
| Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making | |
| Objective ID: 119-021-01 | |
| Approved: 1997-10-01 | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR |
| Result Name: IR 2.1.1: NGO participation in civil society strengthened. | |
| Indicator: IR 2.1.1C: NGO advocacy: 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: Number of NGOs | percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism.. |
| Source: Counterpart Consortium data base | |
| Indicator/Description: Number of NGOs that contacted the media or government officials as reported in grant/contract monitoring documents in response to the following questions: "Did you have any contacts with government officials regarding your NGO's work or issues during the past year?" | |
| <p>Comments:</p> <p>The significant increase in the 1998 results due to the increased work USAID/CAR initiated to encourage NGO advocacy and media outreach as well as NGO-government social partnerships on peace process related issues.</p> <p>During FY99, majority of the NGOs were involved in voter and civic education because of this year's election cycle, and less in advocacy efforts. This might explain the decrease in 1999.</p> <p>We will no longer report against this indicator. The next R4 will include an NGO Sustainability Index as a performance data table measuring IR 2.1.1 "Stronger and More Sustainable Civic Organizations." The progress against SO 2.1 "Strengthened Democratic Political Culture" will be measured by</p> | |

| Year | Planned | Actual |
|------|---------|--------|
| 1997 | | 9 |
| 1998 | 25 | 44 |
| 1999 | 50 | 38 |
| 2000 | | |
| 2001 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|
| Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making | | | |
| Objective ID: 119-021-01 | | | |
| Approved: 1997-10-01 | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | | |
| Result Name: IR 2.1.2: Information on domestic economic policies and politics available | | | |
| Indicator: IR 2.1.2B: Increased number of viewers watching independent TV news | | | |
| Unit of Measure: Percent | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: Ratings survey by the private polling company | 1998 (B) | | 11.6% |
| | 1999 | 15% | 7.8% |
| Indicator/Description: Interviews with a sample of citizens in Dushanbe will produce ratings of TV viewership. Goals: Increased viewership on independent channels. | 2000 | 15% | |
| | 2001 | 20% | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| <p>Comments: The public opinion poll was implemented only in Dushanbe. In 1998, there was one non-state TV station in Dushanbe; today there are no non-state media outlets in the capital. As a result, the percentage has decreased.</p> <p>The next Strategy Plan provides for a shift in IR 2.1.2 "Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues" from solely technical assistance to independent electronic media outlets to additional focus on civic education to targeted youth groups. Therefore, in the next R4, this indicator will not be reported on. Instead, it will include a performance data table for the following indicator measuring progress for availability of information: "Increased number of targeted citizens participating in civic education programs" and/or Media Sustainability Index provided that the latter is developed by E&E Bureau by the time of next R4 reporting.</p> | | | |

Text for SO c

Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR

Objective ID: 119-031-01

Objective Name: Reduced suffering and crisis impact

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID's earlier grants and last year's competitive grant making have been exceptional results. USAID assistance made a major contribution to the reconciliation and reintegration process leading up to the recent elections and stability. Over two hundred thousand Tajik citizens and communities in critical areas benefited from the activities.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

Tajikistan has experienced five years of civil war between regional and ideological factions, a war which left 50,000 dead and 700,000 displaced along with a legacy of animosity and hatred.

In June 1997, the Government of Tajikistan and key opposition leaders signed a peace accord and it seemed that the country had at last established the basis for genuine peace. The peace accords call for power sharing with the Tajik opposition gaining 30 percent of government positions, as well as integration of the armed forces. The Presidential elections, while flawed, took place in November 1999, and President Rakmonov received over 90 percent of the vote. Elections to the lower house took place on February 27, 2000 and six political parties participated. The President's People's Democratic Party received a majority of seats. A number of violent incidents slowed USAID assistance. Achievement of this objective thus was complicated by the closing of the U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe and the withdrawal of all U.S. citizens makes implementation difficult.

This objective aims to reduce suffering and the impact of two parallel crises-: the civil war and the economic upheaval of transition from a centrally-planned to a market economy. However, there has been a conscious programmatic shift from strictly humanitarian assistance towards assistance which also promotes community action and income growth as opportunities for longer-term development emerge.

Given the situation, support for the peace and reconciliation process has been USAID's utmost priority . Support to peacemaking is expected to lead to national reconciliation, and reintegration of ex-combatants into society. Three quarters of the available USAID budget 1998 was directed towards this end. These activities are expected to result in an improved capability to build an environment for peace at both the national and community level. USAID will introduce the communities most impacted by civil unrest to methods of reconciliation and reconstruction and provide support at the national level to peacemaking initiatives. Simultaneous support will provide tools for longer-term development and income generation. Achievement of the objective is complicated by external threats such as the proximity to Afghanistan and the radical Taliban movement, narcotics trade, and potential refugee flow from Afghanistan. Direct beneficiaries of this assistance are the communities impacted by the civil war, former soldiers who have elected to become engaged in implementing the peace agreements, and those displaced refugees who elect to resettle in designated areas.

Two key results were deemed critical to achieving this objective are: 1) increased opportunities for citizens to earn incomes, and 2) strengthened community organizations.

Key Results:

UMCOR has rehabilitated an old building and begun its program for 300 street youth in Dushanbe, the Aga Khan Foundation has expanded agricultural extension into the Garm region to assist 5,000 farmers, and UN.OPS has employed 885 ex-combatants in 41 projects in Garm. In addition, CARE has extended its support to 60 mini-farmers' associations in Leninsky District with expanded agricultural services and instituted new democratic by-laws for the overall project. The TASIF Project has enabled the formation of 70 community-based organizations to identify, contract and manage water projects in rural Tajikistan. The treatment, distribution and maintenance of potable water systems has been one of the results of the TASIF project, thereby improving the health and well-being of villagers once subject to annual water-borne diseases such as typhoid.

Performance and Prospects:

Development-oriented humanitarian programs introduced since 1996 have achieved exceptional results. A USAID-supported small loan program for farmers permits loan repayment in kind directly to local institutions such as hospitals and orphanages, thereby benefitting both farmers and vulnerable groups. Repayment rates exceed over 90 percent in this program. Mercy Corps International (MCI) has established a training course for SME using an established indigenous NGO, Business Women's Association of Khojand, and extended 90 loans to 1,112 beneficiaries. Small loan activities were expanded to Shartuz District, and \$74,000 in principal and interest were collected over the past reporting period.

In the agricultural and agro-processing sector, USAID-financed activities have increased crop yields in Gorno-Badakhshan (GBO), an autonomous Oblast in Eastern Tajikistan with a

population of 230,000, and a region that once relied almost exclusively on food aid imports. By 1999, 65 percent of the staple food needs (potatoes and wheat) are being met through local production with a USAID-financed program. In 1998, this activity was extended to the war-affected Garm area where 5,000 farm families participated on 3,900 hectares of land and potato and wheat yields increased up to four-fold. In the fall of 1999, the wheat program was extended to former opposition Districts of Faizabad and Obigarm.

Another example is the USAID-financed farmer's association project in which 8,000 farm families of Leninsky District have benefited through the formation of a farmers' association which facilitates modern inputs and basic agricultural services. In 1999, this activity was extended to include animal traction, farm equipment and irrigation. This project has also sought to strengthen the farmers' institution by instituting democratic elections for the leaders.

USAID has provided critically-needed funding to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) as a key contribution to maintaining personnel and peacekeeping activities at a critical time in the implementation of the peace process. USAID also provided support for UNDP/UNOPS activities, particularly a UNDP rural reconstruction project for war-affected areas in which over 1000 former combatants are receiving income and employment to rehabilitate and improve public structures damaged under the civil conflict. UNOPS projects in the war-affected Khatlon District has rehabilitated one District Hospital serving a population of over 86,000 in Shartuz, provided major renovations of the District High School in Kulyab for 1,800 students, completed the renovations of a water treatment facility for Kulyab City, and rebuilt four rural water systems serving a population of 30,000.

Other programs have improved access to basic health services for 260,000 people, and established 62 village health committees covering approximately 85,000 beneficiaries. A revolving pharmaceutical fund established with USAID support has enabled 17,000 patients to purchase or receive needed medications.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Due to these achievements and stabilization in the country, USAID has largely met its humanitarian objective. Thus, USAID intends to normalize its assistance to Tajikistan within its overall transition strategic teamwork. Assistance through the year 2000 will continue to focus on economic and social development activities which support the peace and reconciliation process with specific enterprise, democratization, and health results under relevant S.O.s. Thus, the activities under this S.O. will USAID's other development-focused objectives.

Other Donor Programs:

Donor coordination in Tajikistan is excellent. Various donor groups meet weekly to discuss programs and exchange information on important developmental and security issues affecting Tajikistan in which USAID participates when possible. Lead organizations include the United Nations (UNDP/UNOPS, UNICEF, WHO), OSCE, World Bank, bilateral donors including various European organizations, and a variety of American and international PVOs. Both the World Bank and the UNDP support initiatives that rely largely on local and foreign non-governmental organizations to deliver badly-needed goods and services to many areas of Tajikistan. The UNDP has begun a round of regular consultations with all the major donors in

areas of governance and post-war assistance. In addition, USAID attends regular food aid meetings convened by the World Food Program and FAO.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Groups that have received USAID funds include Save the Children, Relief International, CARE, World Food Program, Mercy Corps International, Counterpart Consortium, the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), and Aga Khan Foundation (AKF). The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|--|--|---------|--------|
| Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering and Impact of Crisis | | | |
| Objective ID: 1190-031-01 | | | |
| Approved: | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | | |
| Result Name: Development oriented interventions to reduce suffering | | | |
| Indicator: Percentage of ? Reduced Human Suffering and Crises Impact? resources implementing reconciliation programs | | | |
| Unit of Measure: Percent | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: USAID records | 1997 (B) 10% | 50% | 50% |
| Indicator/Description: Dollar volume of USAID assistance with peace keeping component as a percent of total 3.1 assistance in Tajikistan | 1998 50% | 70% | 70% |
| | 1999 70% | 80% | 46% |
| Comments: This is an input indicator, rather than a measurement of results. We are no longer reporting on this indictator | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------|
| Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering and Impact of Crisis | | | |
| Objective ID: 1190-031-01 | | | |
| Approved: | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | | |
| Result Name: Development oriented interventions to reduce suffering | | | |
| Indicator: Number of beneficiaries assisted | | | |
| Unit of Measure: People | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: USAID Records | 1999 | 200,000 | 224,364 |
| Indicator/Description: Number of individual beneficiaries assisted under this SO. | 2000 | 300,000 | |
| | | | |
| Comments: This new indicator better reflects what we do. Beginning in 2001, we plan to integrate the activities under this SO into other major, development-oriented objectives within the Mission's portfolio. | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|---|------|--|--------|
| Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering and Impact of Crisis | | | |
| Objective ID: 1190-031-01 | | | |
| Approved: | | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | |
| Result Name: Development-oriented interventions to reduce suffering | | | |
| Indicator: Number of community groups assisted | | | |
| Unit of Measure: Community Groups | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: USAID Records | 1999 | 300 | 325 |
| Indicator/Description: Number of community groups assisted under this SO. | 2000 | 400 | |
| | | | |
| Comments: This new indicator better reflects what we do. Beginning in 2001, we plan to integrate the activities under this SO into other major, development-oriented objectives within the Mission's portfolio. | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Text for SO d

Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR

Objective ID: 119-041-01

Objective Name: Special Initiatives: Preventive care services made available

Self-Assessment: N/A, as no performance targets were set for 1999

Self Assessment Narrative: Security considerations limited the amount of on-the-ground assistance provided in Tajikistan; however, innovative regional approaches allowed us to expose Tajik counterparts to clinical and institutional reforms elsewhere in the region.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(Please select only one)

4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Environment, Population and Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The civil war in Tajikistan dramatically disrupted the health care system, causing a deterioration in quality and access to health care services and an increased risk of epidemics. USAID depends on grantees willing to assume the security risks to deliver assistance in reproductive health,

infectious disease control, and health partnerships. The number of PVOs is quite limited, however, and contractors are not yet allowed to work in the country. The good news is that participants from Tajikistan are able to travel to model sites and training events elsewhere in the region. Special Initiatives' funding has also supported grassroots approaches to improving health services by US PVOs. The health partnership with the Boulder Community Hospital is developing a practical, skills-based training program for primary health care practitioners. Emphasis in infectious disease control is on updating the training of local health professionals in hepatitis and TB (TB).

Primary beneficiaries are the health professionals, doctors and nurses updating their knowledge of health care policies and improving their clinical skills. Ultimate beneficiaries are the citizens of Tajikistan, particularly in Dushanbe and other pilot areas, and those segments of the population suffering from infectious diseases.

Performance and Prospects:

We had some success in promoting clinical and institutional reforms by including Tajikistan counterparts in regional initiatives and through the Dushanbe-Boulder partnerships. Modest, start-up funding was provided to partner a successful Georgian mental health program with a Tajik outreach program for war-traumatized teenagers within the context of a newly established community home. Despite the political instability, limited success in the area of family planning was achieved through a project in which village health committees were established to provide information on family planning. Prospects for continuing USAID's assistance in the health sector through locally established U.S. PVOs are improving as the security situation stabilizes. USAID plans to channel more resources to implement reproductive health and infectious disease control through PVOs.

A Family Medicine Training Center opened in 1999, the result of a primary health care skills building program developed by U.S. and Tajik partners under the auspices of the American International Health Alliance (AIHA). The Center has been charged with the creation of four additional training centers to disseminate family medicine concepts and skills and to train medical and nursing staff throughout Tajikistan. The health partnership program also enables nurses from Tajikistan to participate in the Central Asian Nursing Council. American International Health Alliance (AIHA) will also support the establishment of a new Nursing Learning Resource Center (NLRC) and provide limited support to three existing NLRCs. These centers continue to serve as important sources of information and education for nurses.

Infectious disease rates in Tajikistan have been exacerbated by the civil war, and aid has been limited for the same reason. However, local health professionals have benefited from updates on hepatitis and TB. They were able to attend training in hepatitis surveillance, TB DOTS, and quality control in Kyrgyzstan in 1999. Kyrgyzstan is the ideal location for third country training. It has the advantage of being accessible to Tajikistan counterparts and offering them the opportunity to visit mature TB DOTS programs as well as primary health care practices (PHCPs). Along the same vein, in-country training is now beginning by using trainers from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Training seminars on DOTS are not fully effective without a supply of laboratory equipment and reagents. USAID is considering providing laboratory equipment for the TB laboratory in Dushanbe in the future.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A desk review of health conditions and initiatives in Tajikistan, as part of our overall health program review, and subsequent strategy sessions with implementing partners, indicates an interest in strengthening primary health care among Tajik professionals and officials. Evidence of this is the reform of medical education to postpone specialization until the fifth year of medical studies--a first in Central Asia. We therefore are proposing to include Tajikistan in the unified, strategic objective "Increased Access to Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations".

Malaria has recently assumed epidemic proportions in Tajikistan and almost 30,000 malaria cases were reported in 1997. WHO has initiated a Roll Back Malaria Project as of January 2000 USAID is considering ways to support its work, consistent with our emphasis on community-based work and primary health care.

Other Donor Programs:

UN Population Fund, UNICEF and WHO are key donors in the health sector. The World Bank is negotiating a health sector loan, which will open up opportunities for restructuring the current health care system. Having provided technical assistance in the design stage, we are interested in exploring how our work can integrate into this larger effort. UNICEF provides support in areas of safe motherhood, immunizations and prevention of anemia. WHO and USAID are collaborating on infectious disease control, particularly TB and now malaria.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

American International Health Alliance supports the partnerships program. Project Hope and CDC provide limited training and technical assistance in TB and hepatitis control.

Performance Data Table

| | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|
| Objective Name: 4.1 Earmark-Reproductive Health | | | |
| Objective ID: | | | |
| Approved: 1997 | Country/Organization: Tajikistan, USAID/CAR | | |
| Result Name: N/A-Congressionally mandated earmark | | | |
| Indicator: Reduction in General Abortion Rate (GAR) | | | |
| Unit of Measure: Rate | Year | Planned | Actual |
| Source: Ministry of Health (MOH) | 1995 | | |
| Indicator/Description: Induced abortions per 1000 women ages 15-49. | 1996 | | |
| | 1997 | | |
| | 1998 | | |
| | 1999 | | |
| Comments: Statistics regarding the general abortion rate are not being released by the MOH due to the current civil disturbances. Targets have not yet been set because security considerations have limited USAID's on-the- ground assistance to date. | 2000 | | |
| | 2001 | | |
| | | | |

Text for SO e

Training and exchanges

Training and exchanges remains a critical element for accomplishing the Mission's overall strategic goals, proves to be especially effective when linked to the larger technical assistance effort, and generates new ideas from participants on improving practices in their own countries. Training activities support our assistance in promoting national reconciliation and nation building. In FY 99, political stability allowed an increase of in-country training programs. These cost-effective programs are an important legacy of training in Tajikistan. They help strengthen the capacity of local institutions that become the future-training providers.

In FY 99, more than 400 decision-makers, professionals and active citizens of Tajikistan were trained, 80 (22%) of them were women leaders. Forty nine percent were trained in country.

Through a cross-border training program in Kyrgyzstan, Tajik health officials were introduced to Kyrgyzstan's innovative health care reforms. This training led to a partnership between the two Ministries of Health, Centers for Family Medicine and Health Promotion, and a WHO/Tajik Health Care Project team.

Tajik officials and citizen leaders attended conflict resolution and peace-building seminars in Croatia and Nebraska. These seminars provided a much-needed opportunity for Tajiks to discuss sensitive issues in a neutral setting.

USAID made special efforts to ensure that Tajikistan is well represented at international conferences such as USAID Lessons in Transition in Warsaw and the White House-initiated Vital Voices. Seven leading reformers were sent to Lessons in Transition Conference to hear about development experiences.