

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

Table A1.1: Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets^a

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</p> <p>Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.^b</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p>	<p>Based on the Tajikistan living standard survey 1999, about 83% of the population lived below the poverty line of 20,000 Tajik roubles per month^c as defined by the State Statistical Committee. Poverty is more common in rural than in urban areas. The extremely poor^b accounted for 16.9% of the total population in 1999.</p> <p>With assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was drafted in 2002 to increase real incomes and achieve fair distribution of the benefits of growth. Specific strategies include targeting assistance, creating jobs, facilitating access to health and education, and strengthening governance and security.</p> <p>The 2000 World Bank Poverty Assessment reported an increase in the proportion of the population who had only one meal per day from 10% in 1997 to 13% in 1999. Official statistics show that annual per capita food consumption declined drastically between 1992 and 2000 and that there has been a marked shift toward lower-quality and cheaper products since independence. Meanwhile, the 2002 National Nutrition Survey indicated that 30.9% of children aged 6 to 59 months experience global chronic malnutrition.</p> <p>The Government has adopted national action plans to combat iodine deficiency and iron-deficiency anemia, and a law promoting iodized salt has been passed. Meanwhile, ADB has also drawn up a program to improve nutrition among mothers and children from vulnerable families.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</p> <p>Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.</p>	<p>The United Nations (UN) report, <i>Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Tajikistan</i> (abbreviated to <i>Progress Toward the MDGs</i>), shows that enrollment in basic education declined in the 1990s. The enrollment ratio dropped from 94.3% in 1989 to 88.4% in 2000. Girls are at a greater risk than boys of not finishing secondary education. Data from UNDP's <i>Human Development Report (HDR) 2004</i> shows the net primary enrollment and net secondary enrollment ratios in 2001/02 were 105% and 79%, respectively.</p> <p>Education expenditure has declined from 11.1% of GDP in 1992 to 2.4% in 2003 based on preliminary data by the State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p> <p>Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<p>The decline in school enrollment and attendance among girls after the 9 years of compulsory education is noticeable, especially in rural areas. Data from <i>HDR 2003–2004</i> shows that the ratio of girls to boys in primary education had slightly declined from 0.96 in 1990/91 to 0.95 in 2000/01. Also, the disparity between boys and girls is wider at secondary (0.84) and tertiary (0.33) levels. Furthermore, the gender-related development index is the lowest of the Central Asian republics, at 0.668.</p> <p>According to HDR 2004, women occupy 12.7% seats in the lower chamber of Parliament and 11.8% in the upper chamber. Women's participation in local government rose from 4.4% in 1996 to 11.6% in 2000. Gender imbalances still exist at the top echelons of</p>

Goals and Targets	Country Status
	government. In 2003, the average monthly salary in all occupations of women was only 52.6% that of men.
<p>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate.</p>	<p>The State Statistical Committee registered an annual decline in the birth rate of 18.7% from 1998 to 2002. The infant mortality rate (IMR) was recorded at 27.9 per 1,000 live births in 2001. Other sources—such as the World Bank, UNDP, and the United Nations Children's Fund—indicate higher IMRs. World Bank data have the IMR declining from 98 in 1990 to 90 in 2002 while under-5 mortality dropped from 127 in 1990 to 116 in 2002. UNICEF reported that the IMR in 1990 reached 57 and declined to 53 in 2002; under-5 mortality fell from 78 in 1990 to 72 in 2002. <i>Progress Toward the MDGs</i> notes that the low levels of birth and death registration helped reduce mortality and annual birth rates. Respiratory diseases, parasitosis, infectious diseases, perinatal conditions, and congenital abnormalities were the main causes of infant mortality in 2000. The Government has started to implement primary health care and health financing aimed at reducing infant and child mortality.</p>
<p>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</p>	<p><i>Progress Toward the MDGs</i> notes a significant improvement in maternal mortality from 97.7 per 100,000 live births in 1992 to 50.6 in 2002. There were great regional disparities, however, with rates in some regions reaching as high as 1,075.3 per 100,000 live births. The major causes of maternal death were hemorrhage, eclampsia, extragenital disease, and complications resulting from infection. A program on reproductive health and family planning is currently in place, but many women lack access to these services. The Government has drafted a reproductive health strategy paper to improve maternal health.</p>
<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<p><i>Progress Toward the MDGs</i> notes a worsening human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) situation, with an increased number of infections and cases for the past 2 years after a minimal number in the previous decade. Official figures remain low in absolute terms and do not reflect reality: government and international agencies estimate real HIV infections at 10 times higher. The prime means of transmission is intravenous drug use. A strategic plan on HIV/AIDS prevention was approved in 2002.</p> <p>Endemic malaria was eradicated during the Soviet era but returned in 1992. In 2002, 6,160 cases were reported, significantly lower than in 2001. However, actual prevalence of <i>P. vivax</i> and <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria is greater than the official data. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), total malaria cases may reach 300,000 to 400,000 in 2002.</p> <p><i>HDR 2004</i> notes that registered cases of tuberculosis reached 169 per 100,000 people in 2002. Despite the slowdown of spread of waterborne diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, diarrhea, and hepatitis morbidity remains high. This is attributed to poor access to safe drinking water is the cause of these diseases.</p>
<p>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p>	<p><i>Progress Toward the MDGs</i> notes 0.8 hectares of arable land per person. Around 50,000 hectares of cultivated land have been desertified. Total reserves of potable underground water are 18.7 cubic kilometers. Industrial waste in tailing dumps amounts to more than 200 million tons. Domestic waste is approximately 3 million tons per year. Emissions from stationary sources declined by 74% in 2000. World Bank data show that carbon dioxide emissions per</p>

Goals and Targets	Country Status
	<p>capita amounted to 0.6 metric ton in 2000, far below the level of 6.7 metric tons recorded for Europe and Central Asia.</p> <p>The Government completed the Poverty Reduction Strategy in June 2002. Environmental management is a key approach to sustainable poverty reduction. To protect the environment, the Government has adopted water codes, a State Ecological Program for 1998–2000, a national action plan for a clean environment, and national programs for fresh water and sanitation.</p>
<p>Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</p>	<p>Official data show that 51.2% of the population is connected to a water supply system while 48.8% of people access water from other sources. Data from WHO and UNICEF indicate that 60% of the 2000 population had access to safe water. In urban areas, that number was 93% compared with 47% in rural areas. Based on the PRSP 2002 23% of the population had access to a sewage system, most of them in urban areas. Data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000 indicated that 97% of the urban population and 88% of the rural population had access to sanitation facilities.</p>
<p>Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</p>	<p>There are no official records of slum dwellers, although street children are becoming more common, especially in Dushanbe.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, GDP = gross domestic product, HIV = human immunodeficiency, IMF = International Monetary Fund, IMR = infant mortality rate, MDG = Millennium Development Goal, UN = United Nations, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund.

^a The Government of Tajikistan has adopted the majority of the MDGs as its goals and targets in its Poverty Reduction Strategy.

^b A \$1-a-day poverty line (at 1999 purchasing power parity [PPP] prices) is used to define the proportion of the “extremely poor,” and the State Statistical Agency’s definition—equivalent to TJR20,000 (or TJS20) per month per person—defines poverty incidence. This \$1 a day at 1999 prices is not comparable with the internationally defined \$1 a day that is based in 1985 constant PPP US\$ and later updated to 1993 PPP US\$.

^c Roughly equivalent to \$2.85 PPP per day at the time. The World Bank decided to rely on expenditure rather than income statistics, because expenditure data were less likely to include underreporting or distortion.

Sources: The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2002. *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. Dushanbe; United Nations and the Republic of Tajikistan. 2003. *Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Tajikistan*. Dushanbe; UNDP. 2003, 2004. *Human Development Report 2003 and 2004*. New York; IMF. Various years. *Country Reports*. Available: <http://www.imf.org/external/countryTJK/index.html>; World Bank. 2004. *The Little Green Data Book 2004*. Washington, DC; World Bank. 2000. Republic of Tajikistan—Poverty Assessment. Washington, DC; World Health Organization; United Nations Children's Fund; State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan.

Table A1.2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (p)
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per Capita (\$)	171.0	155.4	165.8	183.7	235.9
2. GDP Growth (% in constant prices)	3.7	8.3	10.2	9.1	10.2
Agriculture	3.8	12.4	11.0	—	—
Industry	5.0	10.3	14.8	—	—
Services	—	—	—	—	—
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices) (% of GDP)					
1. Gross Domestic Investment	17.3	—	—	—	—
2. Gross National Saving	19.4	—	—	—	—
C. Money and Inflation (annual % change)					
1. Consumer Price Index ^a	27.5	32.9	38.6	12.2	16.4
2. Total Liquidity (% change, end of period)	33.5	64.5	33.4	37.4	44.4
D. Government Finance (% of GDP)					
1. Central Government Revenue	13.5	13.6	15.2	16.7	17.2
2. Central Government Expenditure ^b	16.6	14.2	15.3	16.8	16.3
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (Deficit) ^b	(3.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.9
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (in \$ million)	(27.0)	(46.0)	(121.0)	(124.0)	(215.0)
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	(3.4)	(6.5)	(6.7)	(2.7)	(1.3)
3. Merchandise Exports (\$) (annual % change)	13.7	18.5	(17.3)	7.3	14.2
4. Merchandise Imports (\$) (annual % change)	(4.4)	20.3	(7.3)	6.5	22.0
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross Official Reserves (in months of imports)	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9
2. External Debt Service ^c (% of exports ^d)	11.9	17.5	25.6	22.9	18.2
3. Total External Debt (% of GDP)	118.0	128.9	100.16	82.3	64.7
G. Memorandum Items					
1. GDP (current prices, Somoni million)	1,345.0	1,807.0	2,512.1	3,345.0	4758.0
2. Exchange Rate (TJS/\$, average)	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.1
3. Population (million)	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, p = preliminary.

^a Annual % change (period average).

^b Externally financed public investment programs are not included.

^c Nonfinancial public sector debt.

^d Excluding barter trade in alumina and electricity.

Sources: Asian Development Bank. Various Years. *Asian Development Outlook*. Manila; International Monetary Fund. Various years. *Country Reports*. Available: <http://www.imf.org/external/countryTJK/index.html>; State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan; Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	1990	2000	Latest Year
A. Population Indicators			
1. Total Population (million)	5.3	6.2	6.6 (2003)
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	2.2	2.0	2.1 (2003)
B. Social Indicators			
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/mother)	5.1	3.1(2001)	3.6(2003)
2. Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	120(1995)	100 ^c	50.6 (2002)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	40.7 ^d /98 ^e /57	36.7 ^d /89 ^f 91 ^e (2001)	53 ^f (2002) 90 ^e (2002)
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	70.5(1991)	68.8	68.6(2002)
Female	72.6	67 (2001)	71.3(2002)
Male	67	60 (2001)	66.0(2002)
5. Adult Literacy (%)	98.2	99.8	99.5(2002)
Female	97	99	99.3(2002)
Male	99	100	99.7(2002)
6. Net Primary School Enrollment (%)	77(1990/91)	—	105 (2001/02)/ 97.5 ^e (2001)
7. Net Secondary School Enrollment (%)	—	72.8 ^e (1998)	79.0(2001/02)
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	—	—	—
9. Population Below Poverty Line (International,%)	—	16.9 ^a (1999)	—
10. Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water (%)	—	60	—
11. Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	—	90	—
12. Public Education Expenditure (% of GDP)	11.1 (1992)	2.3	2.4(2003)
13. Human Development Index	0.66 (1991)	0.667	0.671 (2002)
Rank	88 (1991)	112	116 (2002)
14. Gender-Related Development Index	0.575 (1994)	0.664	0.668 (2002)
Rank	96 (1994)	94	93(2002)
C. Poverty Indicators			
1. Poverty Incidence (%) ^a	—	83 (1999)	—
2. Percent of Poor to Total Population	—	—	—
Sughd Region	—	—	—
Khatlon Region	—	—	—
Rayons of Republican Subordination	—	—	—
Gorno-Badakhsham Autonomous Region	—	—	—
3. Poverty Gap Ratio (%)	—	2.6 (1990–2001)	—
4. Poverty Severity Index	—	—	—
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	—	—	—
6. Human Poverty Index	—	—	—

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, MICS = Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, SSC = State Statistical Committee, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Fund, WB = World Bank.

^a Refers to percentage of extremely poor or the percentage of population living below \$1 per day (in purchasing power parity terms, defined by the World Bank).

^b Percent of population living below the national poverty line of 20,000 Tajik roubles per month.

^c UNDP.

^d SSC.

^e WB.

^f UNICEF.

Sources: Asian Development Bank. 2003. *Key Indicators*, Manila; UNDP. Various years. *Human Development Report*. New York; UNICEFTransMONEE Database; United Nations Millennium Indicators; United Nations and Government of Tajikistan. 2003. *Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Tajikistan*. Dushanbe; UNICEF. 2000. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey; UNICEF. December 2003. *The State of World's Children 2004*. New York; UNICEF. At A Glance: Tajikistan. Available: <http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/Tajikistan—statistics.html>; WB. Millennium Development Goals Database. Available: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/idg/IDGProfile.asp?CCODE=TJK&CNAME=Tajikistan & Selected Country State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan>.

Table A1.4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	1990	Latest Year	
A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions			
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (PPP\$/kgoe)	1.1	1.7	(2001)
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	—	—	
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.7	0.6	(2000)
B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation^a			
1. % Urban Population with Access to an Improved Water Source	93.0 (1995)	93.0	(2000)
2. % Rural Population with Access to an Improved Water Source	47.0 (1995)	47.0	(2000)
3. % Urban Population with Access to Sanitation	97.0 (1995)	97.0	(2000)
4. % Rural Population with Access to Sanitation	88.0 (1995)	88.0	(2000)
C. Land Use and Deforestation			
1. Land Area Covered by Forest (%)	2.7	2.8	(2000)
2. Average Annual Deforestation (square kilometers)	—	(20.0)	(1990–2000)
(% change)	—	(0.5)	(1990–2000)
3. Rural Population Density (people/km ² of arable land)	—	485.0	(2002)
4. Cultivated Land (% of total land)	5.7 (1991)	5.2	(2000)
D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas			
1. Nationally Protected Area (million hectares)	0.59 (1997)	—	
(% of total land)	4.2 (1997)	4.2	(2003)
2. Mammals (number of threatened species)	—	9.0	(2002)
3. Birds (number of threatened species)	—	7.0	(2002)
4. Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	—	2.0	(2002)
5. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	—	—	
6. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	—	—	
E. Urban Areas			
1. Urban Population (millions)	1.7 (1989)	1.6	(2000)
(% of total population)	32.5 (1989)	27.6	(2002)
2. Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)	—	—	
3. Wastewater Treated (%)	—	—	
4. Solid Waste Generated Per Capita (kg/day)	—	—	

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilograms of oil equivalent, km² = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a These figures are misleading: piped water in Tajikistan is not necessarily safe and the number of typhoid cases is increasing. Sewerage connections, especially in rural areas, is also deteriorating at a fast pace.

Sources: State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan; World Bank. 2004. *World Development Indicators*. Washington, DC; World Bank. 2003 and 2004. *The Little Green Data Book 2003 and 2004*. Washington, DC; UNICEF. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000. New York; World Resources Institute. Biodiversity and Protected Areas – Tajikistan. Available: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/BIO_COU_762.pdf.

Table A1.5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Agriculture	Builds on the foundation already established and continues its support for: community-based organizations, particularly in water user and farmer associations; improvements in agricultural support services, including machinery, improved seeds, and links to financial services; and addressing farm debt, particularly for cotton farmers.	<p>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA): Involved in agricultural development to strengthen institutional capacity of farm associations; supports agricultural processing by supplying equipment for production of dairy goods as well as farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers, fuel to pilot <i>dekhan (small, privately managed farm)</i> farms in Sughd, Khatlon, and Garm regions, and Raion of Republican Subordination (RRS) It also supports establishment of training centres of farmers in northern Tajikistan.</p> <p>European Union (EU): Plans to become heavily involved in agriculture, rehabilitation, and institution building and food security</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Provides emergency assistance for locust control to reduce crop damage.</p> <p>Germany: Supports development of regional wheat network, exchange of international know-how, testing and certification of wheat varieties, material support, breeding programs, and food security programs in northern Tajikistan.</p> <p>Japan: Provides agricultural machinery and training in Japan for farm management, rural finance, and agricultural technology.</p> <p>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida): Supports development of community-based veterinary services, establishment of veterinary professional associations, and provision of food security. Supports seed sector development.</p> <p>Switzerland: Supports establishment, implementation, and continuous improvement of the newly formed countrywide rural advisory and development services; focuses on development in mountainous areas. Jointly with the International Finance Corporation supports the development of profitable farmer-owned cotton cooperative in Sughd province.</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Supports microfinance activities, particularly for poor rural areas and women.</p> <p>United States Agency for International Development (USAID): Together with farmers, advocates new land-use rights, provides training in farm management, and provides support for microfinance. A large-scale food assistance program has been implemented since 2001.</p> <p>World Bank (WB): Supports private sector in the agriculture sector; assists in policy reforms and institutional development.</p>

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Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Energy	The ADB strategy is driven by three goals: improved efficiency, financial sustainability that will promote new investments in the sector, and utilization of hydropower export potential.	<p>Islamic Development Bank (IDB): Supports power rehabilitation (cofinancing with ADB) and construction of small hydropower plants in rural areas.</p> <p>Kuwait Fund: Supports rehabilitation of power distribution systems in Dushanbe.</p> <p>Switzerland: Supports power rehabilitation (cofinancing with ADB).</p> <p>UNDP and bilateral assistance: Supports various small-scale rehabilitation, maintenance, and construction of power transmission lines and mini-hydropower stations.</p> <p>WB, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), and Switzerland: Established a privately managed power company in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Region.</p>
Transport	Improve and rehabilitate main roads and railway links to neighboring countries, as well as carefully targeted rural feeder roads. Accelerate transport sector reform by supporting regulatory and institutional reform, improving cost-recovery mechanisms for road operation and maintenance, and introducing internationally comparable safety and technical standards.	<p>Aga Khan Development Network Foundation (AKDN): Constructing the Kulyab-Kalaikhumb road to create a reliable and year-round road link between the rest of Tajikistan and Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) and funding the construction of Darvar bridge over the Panj river to link Tajikistan and Afghanistan.</p> <p>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): Rehabilitates airports, including runways and traffic control infrastructure. Is modernizing Dushanbe and Khujand airports' air navigation equipment and fleet of Tajik Air.</p> <p>IDB: Will build a road link between Tajikistan and the People's Republic of China, as well as one between Tajikistan and Afghanistan.</p> <p>Iran: Grant assistance for partial construction of tunnel linking the north and south of the country (Anzob).</p> <p>Kuwait Fund, Saudi Fund, OPEC Fund: Financing construction of Shkev-Zigar road in the southeastern region as well as providing institutional support and training.</p> <p>OPEC Fund: Supports road rehabilitation (cofinancing with ADB).</p> <p>USAID, Government of France: Support rehabilitation of civilian airport of Dushanbe by rehabilitating the airstrip.</p> <p>WB, Kuwait Fund, AKF, and UNDP in association with bilateral assistance grant: Assist small-scale road rehabilitation and construction of missing links and emergency repairs of bridges.</p>

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Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Trade Promotion	Support trade and investment facilitation at subregional level by establishing effective customs systems and improving subregional transport infrastructure; explore potential for regional tourism and export of hydropower.	<p>EBRD: Facilitating foreign trade through trade financing.</p> <p>EU: Supporting transport corridor program by harmonizing the border crossing procedures and equipment supply for some border posts.</p> <p>Switzerland: Supporting Tajikistan World Trade Organization (WTO) accession process, trade promotion via strengthening of export potential, its expansion and diversification.</p> <p>UNDP: Supporting the Border Management Program in Central Asia through interventions in policy advice, social integration, information, capacity building, and infrastructure development. Also implements Central Asia Drug Action Program and is involved in improving customs cooperation and building transport corridors within the Silk Road Area countries.</p> <p>USAID: Supporting improvement of legal and regulatory environment to enhance transparency. Supporting customs reforms and assisting in WTO membership preparations.</p>
Water Resources	Involved in irrigation rehabilitation and flood management; supported provision of potable water supply and sanitation in rural areas; improved water resource management (for less soil degradation) and cut irrigation losses and wastage; introduced cost-recovery mechanisms; and strengthening and introducing water user associations.	<p>CIDA: Implementing a project through local NGOs in Khatlon region to strengthen access to safe water by rehabilitation of pumping stations and replacement of pipes.</p> <p>EBRD: Plans to improve urban water supply in specific municipalities via a commercial approach.</p> <p>EU: Supports programs in drinking water supply by rehabilitating water hand pumps, installing spring catchments, setting up community-based water committees in charge of hand pump maintenance, hygiene education through public campaigns, construction of water pipelines in some villages, construction of public latrines, and provision of water tanks with filters in schools.</p> <p>IDB: Supports new irrigated land development of 2,500 hectares (ha) and construction of irrigation and drainage net in Danger valley and road planning, and anti-erosion measures.</p> <p>Switzerland: Supporting regional water management initiatives aimed at restoration of Aral Sea (Swiss Aral Sea mission). Jointly with EBRD implements the project on rehabilitation of Khujand Water Supply system. Support to the improvement of hydrological forecasting.</p> <p>UNDP: Implements projects to improve quality of potable water supply.</p> <p>USAID: Assists in water management and helps implement environmental policies and regulations.</p> <p>WB: Supports rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, promotion of water user associations, and improved access to potable water in rural areas. Plans projects to achieve better allocation and utilization of water regionally among the three countries in the Fergana Valley.</p>

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Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic /Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Education	<p>Supports reorientation of current policies to meet the requirements of a market economy; supports restructuring of vocational training; enhances the role of local bodies; strengthens the planning capacity at both ministerial and local levels; and promotes the role of the private sector. Nonlending projects during the period of the country strategy and program update (CSPU) will enable ADB to remain involved in policy dialogue and reenter with projects if need be.</p>	<p>AKDN: Supporting the education delivery system in Gorno Badakhshan Region and creation and implementation of university-level humanities course materials; strengthening student-centered teaching capacity in the humanities; developing academic skills; developing skills in pedagogical and student assessment; improving basic education; offering quality education through raising educational standards; improving the quality of teaching; rehabilitating schools; developing a core group of trainers at each school. Provides scholarships to Tajik students for Bachelor's and Master's degrees. Established the University of Central Asia in Choragi.</p> <p>Germany: Plans substantial involvement in education, focusing on primary education by supporting the Ministry of Education with consultancies for the improvement of school management, qualified pre- and in-service teacher training.</p> <p>IDB: Rehabilitates secondary schools, supports capacity building for Ministry of Education.</p> <p>India: Supporting construction of information technology training center, capacity building in information technology for government officials, creating a group of software specialists, and funding network equipment. Offering different kinds of scholarships to students and government servants from Tajikistan for short-term and post-graduate level courses in Indian universities.</p> <p>Japan: Provides grants and scholarships for higher education and training of various sector specialists in Japan, assists rehabilitation and construction of secondary schools, and provision of school equipment.</p> <p>OPEC Fund: Supports textbook development; gives institutional support to the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>Sida: Supports strengthening of the vocational training system in Tajikistan, capacity building of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in formulation of strategy and modular concept for vocational training, technical assistance on the overall reform of vocational training (VT), and establishment of centers in Dushanbe and Rasht valley for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Soros Foundation: Provides grants and scholarships for higher education abroad. Supporting a secondary education program, a youth debate program to develop logical and analytical thinking, and English-language teaching; training English textbook authors; printing English-language textbooks for schools; and supporting an information technology development program for the Academy of Science.</p> <p>Switzerland: Supports reform in the education sector and accession to training course program.</p>

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Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p>United Kingdom: Supports education for disabled children, training to targeted schools, building local English-language teaching and teacher training capacity, training for English textbook authors, and English-language textbook printing.</p> <p>United Nations (UN) agencies: Supporting rehabilitation of schools. UNICEF supports a child enrichment program; contributes to the discussion and formation of educational policy; supports identification, adoption, and dissemination of methods of teaching and school management relevant to the socioeconomic situation in selected regions; strengthens the national capacity of the Government to monitor quality of education and learning achievements; and supports preparation of National Action Plans. Assisting the Government in creating national capacities for implementation the Tajikistan Program on Human Rights Education.</p> <p>USAID: Provides short-term training in the United States and in third countries to policy makers in specialized areas of knowledge; opened the Education Network Academy in Tajikistan, offering high-quality English-language courses. Supports improving the quality of basic education, development of professional associations for teachers and administrators, set up community education committees, made infrastructure improvements, and launched pilot community learning associations, offers teacher training, and helped establish the Education Information Management System.</p> <p>WB: Supports managerial reform, modules for teacher retraining, and rehabilitation of educational facilities; preparation of curricula and textbooks.</p>
Health	ADB's ongoing social sector rehabilitation loan refocuses health provision toward primary health care in rural areas and greater cost-effectiveness.	<p>AKDN/AKF: Supporting health education project and health management information system in GBAO, training for primary health care, and family medicine. Involved in rationalizing pharmaceutical policy management in GBAO as well as reproductive health and child survival programs.</p> <p>EU: Supports infection diseases control program in Khatlon and RRS, involved in malaria prevention program based on community participation, and prevention of malnutrition programs. Ensures uninterrupted and free access to essential drugs and medical materials for primary and secondary health care facilities.</p> <p>IDB: Supports provision of emergency surgical health care by the procurement of medical equipment for the Emergency Surgical Care Hospital in Dushanbe.</p> <p>Japan: Assists construction and rehabilitation of medical facilities, and supplies medical equipment. Supports improving maternal and child health care, and a national child immunization program.</p>

Continued on next page

Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p>OPEC Fund/IDB: Rehabilitated a cardiovascular center.</p> <p>Switzerland: Aims to improve primary health care provision and support government health care reform.</p> <p>UN agencies and bilateral assistance: Rehabilitate hospitals and health posts in rural areas. Provide humanitarian relief assistance, including medicine supply, support programs for prevention of transmission of HIV and other blood born infections and drug treatment services. Support reproductive health programs.</p> <p>USAID: Aims to implement cost-effective primary health care. Supports a program with WHO to combat infectious diseases. Supports pharmaceutical and medical supply donations and mother and child and reproductive health programs.</p> <p>WB: Aims to improve the performance and long-term financial viability of the health system; enhance access to health care through better distribution of services; and improve responsiveness and efficiency of the health system. Supports primary health care.</p> <p>WHO: Supports programs in strengthening the pharmaceutical sector of Tajikistan, capacity building of Ministry of Health on emergency preparedness and response.</p>
Social Protection	The CSPU envisages no engagement.	UN agencies, EU, bilateral donors development partners and many international NGOs are involved in providing a basic social safety net and services.
Poverty Reduction	The main focus of the CSPU is rural development and regional cooperation, which will have a positive impact on income poverty in rural areas.	<p>AKF: Established a microfinance bank.</p> <p>International Monetary Fund (IMF): Integrates poverty reduction concerns with macroeconomic stability and good governance. Special focus on energy reform and lifeline protection of the poorest, while increasing cost recovery.</p> <p>Japan: Supports microcredit programs through local NGOs to reduce rural poverty and promote income-generating activities.</p> <p>Switzerland: Contributes to the funding of the poverty reduction strategy trust fund jointly with World Bank.</p> <p>UN organizations: Heavily involved in humanitarian assistance, as are other bilateral sources of funds (United States, Latvia, and Russian Federation).</p> <p>USAID: Supports setting up microfinance institutions.</p>

Continued on next page

Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p>WB: Conducted a poverty assessment (supported also by DFID in securing survey and capacity building component) supported the Government's preparation of a national poverty reduction strategy. Introduced a TA for Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) monitoring and developing appropriate social indicators in July 2003. Implements this through a loan project started in 2002, the Second Poverty Alleviation Project. Supports community empowerment program by building capacity of communities to effectively design, implement, and monitor community-based projects within the scope of the PRSP.</p>
Governance	<p>Support improvement of procurement procedures and greater transparency in the budgets of line ministries; improvement and strengthening of cost-recovery mechanisms in all CSPU focus areas; and restructuring the energy sector, supports promotion of institutional reform in local governance and aid coordination.</p>	<p>CIDA: Supports legal education for police and established youth volunteering center and through it to develop activities for involvement of youth in civil society development.</p> <p>EBRD: Assists legal reforms pertaining to private sector issues.</p> <p>IDB: Supports capacity building for the Ministry of Economy and Trade by improving management and coordination activities in dealing with privatization, private sector investments and small and medium enterprises (SMEs).</p> <p>Japan: Provides training for central and local government officials to improve governance and strengthen public administration capacity. Supports strengthening capabilities of the Tajik Drug Control Agency and increasing the Agency's potential.</p> <p>Sida: Supports the Government in implementing human rights treaties and in fulfilling its international obligations.</p> <p>Switzerland: Promotes legal education in rural areas. Assists the Government's legal reform efforts. Supports OECD initiative to develop regional anti-corruption network.</p> <p>SOROS: Supports civil society program and human rights programs; and assists legislation reforms, development of legal education, and strengthening of legal NGO sector in the country. Assists in reforming the administration system of local government; conducting the decentralization process; training local government officials; and encouraging civil society participation in the process of administration and management of government and socioeconomic problems.</p> <p>UNDP and UN agencies: Established a Legal Education Center to provide training to legal professionals and providing legal information for civil society. Assist the Drug Control Agency. Support Local Governance and Self-Government Institution Law, strengthen the drug law enforcement capacities, and support implementation of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program.</p>

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Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p>USAID: Promoted fiscal reforms, reforms in tax administration, and central bank supervision capacity. Aims to improve tax administration. Involved in promoting democratic culture by supporting NGOs. Aims to strengthen judicial reforms and help government decentralize (legal training, drafting of laws). Supports capacity building for government military agencies. Assists the program on land tenure reform to develop a new land law and policies and promote land reform. Supports the local government initiative program and the drafting of new local government legislation, and microfinance legislation.</p> <p>WB: Aims to improve the Government's resource management capability. Promotes tax reforms and improves public expenditure management. Promotes civil service reforms to improve public sector governance and supports structural reforms in the Government, supports civil society organizations to reinforce the empowerment dimension of poverty reduction through a grant program.</p>
Gender	Promotes gender equality in projects and capacity building.	<p>Japan: Supports a program for improving women's access to and control over economic and social assets by providing microcredit and support income-generating activities for women, rehabilitating knitting factories, livestock-raising farms, and flourmills.</p> <p>Oxfam: Supports women's participation in the management of water infrastructure programs.</p> <p>Sida: Empowers communities generally and women specifically in Rasht valley by improving disease prevention, health care, and family planning; reducing morbidity and mortality; planning pregnancies; resourcing income-generating possibilities for vulnerable families; and seeks social conflict prevention through wide community participation.</p> <p>SOROS: Supports establishment and development of womens' NGOs in rural areas, assists in enhancing the education level of women in the area of human rights and creating conditions for possibilities for gender studies in secondary schools and universities.</p> <p>Switzerland: Aims to prevent trafficking of and violence against women.</p> <p>UNDP and UN agencies: Prepared a gender assessment and action plan, support land rights and economic security of rural women in Tajikistan, and rehabilitate and construct women training centers in Dushanbe.</p> <p>USAID: Supports a women's economic opportunity project by institutional capacity building for women's federations, credit facilities for women's groups, and demonstration planting of different crops and livestock.</p> <p>WB: Supports women's empowerment project through creating employment for women, reducing poverty among women and youth, reducing incidents of malnutrition and illness, increasing incomes among single mothers in urban areas, increasing rates of school attendance of the children of these single mothers, and increasing social cohesion.</p>

Continued on next page

Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Private Sector Development	Support the rural private sector through institution building, support better planning and policy implementation, and rehabilitate key infrastructure. Corporatize the main energy utility (Barki Tajik), which will lead to eventual privatization. By strengthening regional cooperation (transport and customs), create the potential for greater trade.	<p>ADKN: Promotes private sector by supporting founding of new firms and joint ventures and construction and operation of a five-star hotel in Dushanbe and GBAO; established first micro-finance bank.</p> <p>EBRD: Supports private enterprises, in particular SMEs, with financial resources. Invests in promising local companies to promote the private sector, and provides medium-term debt financing to private sector enterprises. Provides equity investment in the authorized capital of Tojiksodirobank. Implements a trade facilitation program for exports and imports.</p> <p>IFC: Has equity investment in three projects, and is reviewing the largest aluminum smelter to assess its options and economic viability.</p> <p>IMF and WB: Create an environment conducive for promotion of private enterprise with conditionality in context of structural adjustment lending, and Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility. Conduct regular reviews of the business environment.</p> <p>India: Established a fruit processing plant. Supports the establishment of a joint-venture pharmaceutical company.</p> <p>SOROS: Implementing an economic and business development program by supporting the investment process in the country; development of sustainable and effective economic infrastructure; and improvement in the socioeconomic and legal climate so as to create favorable conditions for the development of SMEs.</p> <p>Switzerland: Promotes private sector development by providing low interest credit, training, and advisory services to SME promoters. Engaged in development of leasing, creating a financially sustainable farmer-owned agribusiness, surveying SME situation and ways to improve business climate.</p> <p>UNESCO: Supports an ecotourism program in East Pamir.</p> <p>USAID: Provides SMEs with resource materials and training. Supports creating an appropriate legal environment and promotes a tax policy conducive to private enterprise.</p> <p>WB: Supports development of the private sector and the banking system.</p>

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Table A1.5—Continued

Sector/Thematic/ Area	ADB Strategy/ Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Environment	Has supported the Government's capacity for environmental assessment and monitoring since 2000, and financed preparation of the Regional Environmental Action Plan for Central Asia, adopted in 2001.	<p>AKDN—FOCUS Program/USAID: Support Central Asian Earthquake Safety initiative by encouraging community-based disaster mitigation; raise awareness of risk and knowledge of risk-reduction measures; and increase capacity of institutions on mitigation activities.</p> <p>EU: Supports strengthening the capacity of local communities to predict, respond to, and cope with disasters. Strengthens local communities in risk management and environment protection. Protects vulnerable groups through small-scale infrastructure works. Promotes a culture of disaster management in the Rasht valley.</p> <p>Switzerland: Promotes sustainable use of renewable natural resources in the mountain regions of Central Asia. Supports disaster reduction program by strengthening capacity for integrated risk management at all levels on emphasis on disaster reduction activities.</p> <p>UNDP: Actively organized aid activities on a grant basis through bilateral assistance to rehabilitate infrastructure damaged by natural disasters. Supports biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of the Hissar Mountains. Implemented Disaster Risk Management Capacity Building Program by strengthening national capacity for disaster risk reduction. Implemented the project to enable a national self-assessment on capacity building priorities, needs for improved global environmental management in areas of climate change mitigation, and land degradation.</p> <p>USAID: Supports a natural resources management project related to transboundary water and energy issues.</p> <p>WB/Switzerland/USAID: The Lake Sarez Risk Mitigation Project aims to help alert and prepare vulnerable people in case of a disaster associated with an outburst flood from Lake Sarez, as well as natural hazards such as mudslides, rock falls, avalanches, and floods.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AKDN = Aga Khan Development Network Foundation, AKF = Aga Khan Foundation, CSPU = country strategy and program update, EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, EU = European Union, IDB = Islamic Development Bank, IFC = International Finance Corporation, IMF = International Monetary Fund, NGO = nongovernment organization, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, PRSTF = poverty reduction strategy trust fund, PRGF = poverty reduction and growth facility, SME = small and medium enterprise, Sida = Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, TA = technical assistance, UN = United Nations, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, US = United States, USAID = United States Agency for International Development, WB = World Bank, WTO = World Trade Organization.

Source: Tajikistan Resident Mission.

Table A1.6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Total		Rating ^a											
					Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c	
	\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	43.0	21.0	2	15.4	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	61.9	30.3	2	15.4	—	—	1	50.0	—	—	1	50.0	—	—	1	50.0
Finance	8.7	4.3	2	15.4	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multisector	26.3	12.8	2	15.4	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	10.6	5.2	1	7.7	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Infrastructure	15.6	7.6	2	15.4	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and Communications	38.5	18.8	2	15.4	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	204.5	100.0	13	100.0	—	—	12	92.3	—	—	1	7.7	—	—	—	7.7

— = not available; No. = number.

^a One rating for implementation progress and development objectives, based on the lower rating of either.

^b Potential problem loans are satisfactory loans but have four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

^c A loan is "at risk" if it is rated as partly satisfactory, as unsatisfactory, or as a potential problem.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million) ^b		146.8	146.8
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)		34.9	34.9
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)		23.8	23.8
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)		14.7	14.7
Disbursement Ratio (%) ^c		12.6	12.6
Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)			
1999		9.8	9.8
2000		12.2	12.2
2001		2.8	2.8
2002		13.8	13.8
2003		14.2	14.2

ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

^a Includes all ongoing loans and loans closed during the year with disbursements in 2003.

^b Includes ongoing loans and closed loans during the year with disbursements and excluding loans not yet effective.

^c Ratio of disbursements during the year over the undisbursed net loan balance at the beginning of the year less cancellations during the year. Effective loans during the year have also been added to the beginning balance of undisbursed loans.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.8: Portfolio Implementation Status
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date (dd/mm/yy)	Effective Date (dd/mm/yy)	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
					OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)			Original (dd/mm/yy)	Revised (dd/mm/yy)	
1	MUL	1705		Social Sector Rehabilitation		20.4	26/Oct/99	30/May/00	31/Dec/03	30/Jun/04	75%
2	ENE	1817		Power Rehabilitation		39.4	20/Dec/00	24/Aug/01	30/Jun/06		20%
3	T&C	1819		Road Rehabilitation		22.9	20/Dec/00	07/Aug/01	31/Mar/05		24%
4	AGR	1852		Emergency Restoration of Yavan Water Conveyance System		3.7	30/Oct/01	12/Dec/01	31/Oct/03		98%
5	MUL	1912		Emergency Baipaza Landslide Stabilization		5.8	10/Sep/02	15/Oct/02	31/May/04		50%
6	OTH	1927		Regional Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation Program—TAJ		10.6	29/Oct/02	23/Dec/02	30/Jun/05		
7	ENE	1977		TAJ: Regional Power Transmission Modernization		22.5	17/Dec/02		31/Dec/06		
8	AGR	1980		Agriculture Rehabilitation		39.3	18/Dec/02	14/Aug/03	30/Sep/09		2%
9	FIN	2000		Microfinance Systems Development Program		4.4	26/Jun/03		31/Dec/04		
10	FIN	2001	3	Microfinance Systems Development		4.4	26/Jun/03		30/Jun/08		0%
11	SOC	2053		Education Sector Reform		7.8	17/Dec/03		30/Jun/09		
12	SOC	2054		Health Sector Reform		7.8	17/Dec/03		30/Jun/09		
13	T&C	2062		Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation (Phase I)		15.6	18/Dec/03		31/Dec/08		0%
Total						204.5					

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Table A1.8 —Continued

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem ^a	At Risk ^b
							IP	DO		
1	MUL	1705		Social Sector Rehabilitation	16.2	13.4	S	S	No	No
2	ENE	1817		Power Rehabilitation	3.4	1.1	S	S	No	No
3	T&C	1819		Road Rehabilitation	13.8	5.2	S	S	No	No
4	AGR	1852		Emergency Restoration of Yavan Water Conveyance System	3.6	3.6	S	S	No	No
5	MUL	1912		Emergency Baipaza Landslide Stabilization	4.5	1.5	S	S	No	No
6	OTH	1927		Regional Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation Program—TAJ	5.0	5.0	S	S	No	No
7	ENE	1977		TAJ: Regional Power Transmission Modernization	0.0	0.0	U	S	Yes	Yes
8	AGR	1980		Agriculture Rehabilitation	0.0	0.5	S	S	No	No
9	FIN	2000		Microfinance Systems Development Program	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
10	FIN	2001	3	Microfinance Systems Development	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
11	SOC	2053		Education Sector Reform	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
12	SOC	2054		Health Sector Reform	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
13	T&C	2062		Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation (Phase I)	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
Total					46.6	30.2				

— = not available, ADF = Asian Development Fund, AGR = agriculture, DO = development objectives, ENE = energy, HS = highly satisfactory, FIN = finance, IP = implementation progress, MUL = multisector, OTH = others, PS = partly satisfactory, S = satisfactory, SOC = social infrastructure, T&C = transport and communications, U = unsatisfactory.

^a "Yes" for loans with four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

^b A loan is considered "at risk" if it is rated as "PS" or "U" in either implementation progress or development objectives, or if it is a potential problem loan.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.9: Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products, 2005–2006

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation ^a	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				Cofi- nancing ^c
						ADB			Gov't ^b	
						OCR	ADF	Total		
2005 Firm Loans										
Transport and Communications										
Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project, Phase II ^d	PI	ECG/REG	ECTC	2004	28.75	—	23.00	23.00	5.75	TBD
Total					28.75	—	23.00	23.00	5.75	
2006 Firm Loan										
Agriculture and Natural Resource										
Rural Development Project	PI	ECG	ECAE	2005	28.75	—	23.00	23.00	5.75	TBD
Total					28.75	—	23.00	23.00	5.75	
2006 Standby Loan										
Energy										
Power Rehabilitation, Phase II	PI	ECG	ECEN	2005	28.75	—	23.00	23.00	5.75	TBD
Total					28.75	—	23.00	23.00	5.75	
Regional Loans										
2005 Firm Loan										
Energy										
Regional Gas Transmission Improvement Project (Tajikistan)	OTH	ENV/REG	ECEN	2002	12.25	—	9.80	9.80	2.45	TBD
Total					12.25		9.80	9.80	2.45	
2006 Standby Loan										
Transport and Communication										
Regional Railway Improvement/North Tajik Railway Modernization and Improvement Project (TAJ/UZB)	OTH	ECG/REG	ECTC	2000	25.00	—	20.00	20.00	5.00	TBD
Total					25.00		20.00	20.00	5.00	

— = not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ECAE = Agricultural, Environment and Natural Resources Division, ECEN = Energy Division, ECG = sustainable economic growth, ECTC = Transport and Communications Division, ENV = environmental sustainability, Gov't = Government, OCR = ordinary capital resources, OTH = others, PI = poverty intervention, REG = regional, TBD = to be determined.

^a Following the Board approval of the R-Paper on Review of ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy, staff instructions to replace the PI/CPI classification with a new tracking system are under preparation in line with paragraph 83 of the R-Paper.

^b Government share was calculated based on ADB's current classification of developing member countries and project cost-sharing limits.

^c Cofinancing information not available at this time.

^d This could be partially financed by regional ADF subject to available country allocation.

Table A1.10: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2005–2006

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2005							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Rural Development	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	600.0	—	—	600.0
2. Support for Cotton Sector Reforms	ECAE/ECGF	ADTA	TASF	600.0	—	—	600.0
Subtotal				1,200.0	—	—	1,200.0
Energy							
1. Power Rehabilitation, Phase II	ECEN	PPTA	TASF	500.0	—	—	500.0
Subtotal				500.0	—	—	500.0
Law, Economic Management and Public Policy							
1. Local Government (Jamoat) Public Consultation Processes	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	200.0	GCF	250.0	450.0
Subtotal				200.0	—	250.0	450.0
Multisector							
1. Policy Research on the Role of Remittances in Rural Development	ECAE/ECOC	ETSW	Staff/IAE				
Total				1,900.0	—	250.0	2,150.0
2006							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Strengthening Local Government Agencies in Rural Development	ECAE	ADTA	TASF	400.0	—	—	400.0
Subtotal				400.0	—	—	400.0
Multisector							
1. Social Sector Reform	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	400.0	—	—	400.0
Subtotal				400.0	—	—	—
Transport and Communication							
1. Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation, Phase III	ECTC	PPTA	TASF	400.0	—	—	400.0
Subtotal				400.0	—	—	400.0
Total				1,200.0	—	—	1,200.0

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Table A1.10—Continued

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
Regional TAs							
2005							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Central Asian Republics: Monitoring and Evaluation of CARILM Implementation (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECAE	RETA	JSF	800.0	—	—	800.0
Subtotal				800.0	—	—	800.0
Energy							
1. Regional Gas Transmission Improvement Project in CARs, Phase II (UZB/KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM)	ECEN	PPTA	TASF	800.0	—	—	800.0
2. Regional Power Transmission Modernization in CARs, II (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/UZB/TKM)	ECEN	PPTA	TASF	800.0	—	—	800.0
Subtotal				1,600.0	—	—	1,600.0
Law, Economic Management and Public Policy							
1. A Pre-investment Feasibility Assessment of the South Kyrgyz Economic Corridor Development (KGZ/PRC/TAJ/UZB)	ECOC	PPTA	TASF	600.0	—	—	600.0
2. Support for Greater Silk Road Initiative, 2005 (AZE/PRC/KAZ/KGZ/MON/TAJ/UZB)	ECOC	RETA	TASF	900.0	—	—	900.0
Subtotal				1,500.0	—	—	1,500.0

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Table A1.10—Continued

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Responsible Division	Source	Sources of Funding		Total (\$'000)
				ADB Amount (\$'000)	Others Amount (\$'000)	
Transport and Communication						
1. Regional Road Development (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECTC	RETA	TASF	600.0	—	600.0
Subtotal				600.0	—	600.0
Trade Facilitation						
1. Regional Financial Sector Development, Phase II (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/UZB)	ECGF	RETA	TASF	500.0	—	500.0
2. Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation Program, Phase III	ECGF	RETA	TASF	500.0	—	500.0
Subtotal				1,000.0	—	1,000.0
Water Supply, Sanitation and Waste Management						
1. Capacity Building for Regional Water Management Organizations in Central Asia (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/UZB)	ECAE	RETA	JSF	800.0	—	800.0
Subtotal				800.0	—	800.0
2006						
Transport and Communication						
1. Regional Railway Development, Phase I (KAZ/ KGZ/ TAJ/ UZB/ TKM/ PRC)	ECTC	RETA	TASF	850.0	—	850.0
2. Harmonization of Cross Border Initiatives For Transport Sector in Central Asia (AZE/ KAZ/ KGZ/ TAJ/ UZB/ TKM/ PRC)	ECTC	RETA	TASF	850.0	—	850.0
Subtotal				1,700.0	—	1,700.0

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Table A1.10—Continued

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Responsible Division	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
Others							
1. Support for Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia (AZE/PRC/KAZ/KGZ/MON/TAJ/UZB)	ECOC	RETA	TASF	950.0	—	—	950.0
Subtotal				950.0	—	—	950.0

— = not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, AZE = Azerbaijan, CARILM = Central Asian Republics Initiative for Land Management, CARS = Central Asian Republics, ECAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, ECEN = Energy Division, ECGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, ECOC = Operations Coordination Division, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, ECTC = Transportation and Communications Division, ETSW = economic and thematic sector work, GCF = Governance Cooperation Fund, IAE = internal administrative expense, ID = institutional development, KAZ = Kazakhstan, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, MON = Mongolia, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, PRC = People's Republic of China, RETA = regional technical assistance, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund, TKM = Turkmenistan, UZB = Uzbekistan.