

## COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

**Table A1.1: Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets<sup>a</sup>**

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p><b>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b></p> <p>Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1/day.</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p>	<p>The target is 41% of the population living below \$2.15 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day. Based on the World Bank's recent poverty assessment update<sup>b</sup> all major poverty indexes declined over 1999–2003. The proportion of the population living on less than \$2.15 PPP per day fell by 16 percentage points and of that living on less than \$1.08 PPP per day, by around 13 percentage points. More than 60% of the population continues to live on less than \$2.15 per day. High growth and high elasticity of poverty reduction to growth could help achieve the goal.</p> <p>Specific strategies in the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) include targeting assistance, creating jobs, facilitating access to health and education, and strengthening governance and security. The built-in poverty impact in Asian Development Bank (ADB) pipeline of lending and nonlending products will help achieve the target.</p> <p>According to the United Nations Development Programme<sup>c</sup> 4.7% of children under 5 years old suffer from malnutrition; the target is 2.3%. Goiter incidence needs to be halved from 15% to 7.5% and prevalence of anemia from 37% to 19% in children and 48% to 24% in pregnant women.</p> <p>The Government working group identified interventions in nutrition and agricultural productivity as having the greatest effect on the country's poorest and malnourished. Health and agriculture sector interventions from ADB would directly or indirectly help meet this objective.</p>
<p><b>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</b></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>Tajikistan faces considerable obstacles in achieving this target.<sup>d</sup> Girls, more than boys, risk not finishing secondary education. Starting from grade 1, the ratio of pupils drops to 96.8% by grade 5. Data from UNDP's needs assessment<sup>e</sup> shows the net primary and net secondary enrollment ratios in 2004 were both 88%.</p> <p>In 2004, only 76% of girls completed 9 years of education; the target was 98%. One reason could be that schools lack drinking water and sanitation facilities. Education sector assistance from ADB will solve some of these problems.</p>
<p><b>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b></p> <p>Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<p>The ratio of boys to girls in primary and secondary education in 2004 was 88%; the target was 100%.<sup>c</sup> Women held only 41% of non-agriculture wage-earning jobs; the target was 50%. Awareness of public sector employees against gender discrimination was 50%; the target was 100%. A number of ADB projects tackle gender and development.</p>

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p><b>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b></p> <p>Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate.</p>	<p>UNDP's needs assessment<sup>c</sup> estimates infant mortality rate (IMR) at 86.9 per 1,000 live births during 1999–2001; the target is 25. Similarly UNDP's estimate of under-5 mortality for 2002 was 118 per 1,000 live births; the target is 30. The Government has started to implement primary health care and health financing that will increase the access to and quality of cost-effective service, reducing infant and child mortality.</p>
<p><b>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</b></p> <p>Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</p>	<p>Maternal mortality is high at 120 per 100,000 live births; the target is 30.<sup>c</sup> The major causes of maternal death are hemorrhage, eclampsia, extragenital disease, and complications resulting from infection, many of which are preventable. A program on reproductive health and family planning is in place, but many women lack access to its services. The Government has drafted a reproductive health strategy paper to improve maternal health. ADB's health sector projects would contribute to improved maternal health.</p>
<p><b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases</b></p> <p>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 that HIV/AIDS<sup>1</sup> is worsening, with more infections and cases now after a minimal number in the previous decade. Official figures remain low in absolute terms and do not reflect reality: international agencies estimate real HIV infections to be 10 times higher. The UNDP<sup>c</sup> places the number of infected at 6,800. The primary means of transmission is intravenous drug use. A strategic plan to prevent HIV/AIDS was approved in 2002. Donor assistance has substantially increased, but disbursement is low. Technical assistance (TA) is planned to mitigate HIV/AIDS during the Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Project.</p> <p>Endemic malaria was eradicated during the Soviet era but returned in 1992. In 2004, 252 cases of acute malaria 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 suggest.</p> <p><i>Human Development Report (HDR) 2004</i> notes that registered cases of tuberculosis reached an epidemic level at 169 per 100,000 people in 2002, and that morbidity of waterborne diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, diarrhea, and hepatitis remains high. This is attributed to poor access to safe drinking water and a lack of sanitation. Prevalence of tuberculosis was 64.6 per 100,000 in 2004.<sup>c</sup></p>
<p><b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p>Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p>	<p>Only 0.8 hectare (ha) of arable land is available per person.<sup>c</sup> Around 50,000 ha of cultivated land has been turned to desert. 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 about 3 million tons per year. Emissions from stationary sources declined by 74% in 2000. World Bank data show that carbon dioxide emissions per 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>

<sup>1</sup> Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p>Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</p>	<p>Environmental management is a key approach to sustainable poverty reduction. The Government has adopted water codes, a national action plan for a clean environment, and national programs for fresh water and sanitation.</p> <p>Official data show that 51.2% of the population is connected to a water supply system while 48.8% accesses water from other sources. UNDP data<sup>c</sup> indicate that 59% of the population had access to safe water in 2004; the target is 83%. Access to basic sanitation is only 15%, against 58% targeted. Based on the PRSP of 2002, 23% of the population had access to a sewage system, mostly in urban areas.</p>
<p>Target 11: By 2020, achieve 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, HDR = Human Development Report, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, IMR = infant mortality rate, MDG = Millennium Development Goal, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRSP = poverty reduction strategy paper, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund.

<sup>a</sup> The Government of Tajikistan has adopted most of the MDGs as its goals and targets in its poverty reduction strategy.

<sup>b</sup> World Bank. 2005. *Republic of Tajikistan: Poverty Assessment Update*. Washington, D.C.

<sup>c</sup> UNDP. 2005. *Investing in Sustainable Development: Millennium Development Goals Needs Assessment Overview Tajikistan*. Dushanbe: Copy Center.

<sup>d</sup> While MDG 2 specifically refers to primary education (in Tajikistan "primary education" refers to grades 1–4), this study considers the costs of achieving universal enrolment in the compulsory 9-year program of basic education. 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				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004/p
<b>A. Income and Growth</b>					
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)	155.4	165.8	183.7	235.9	309.0
2. GDP Growth (% , in constant prices)	8.3	10.2	9.5	10.2	10.6
a. Agriculture	12.9	11.2	15.0	9.6	10.1
b. Industry	9.9	14.8	8.2	10.2	9.2
c. Services	–	–	–	–	12.0
<b>B. Saving and Investment</b> (current and market prices, % of GDP)					
1. Gross Domestic Investment	–	–	13.9	13.1	14.9
2. Gross National Saving	–	–	11.2	11.8	11.0
<b>C. Money and Inflation</b> (annual change)					
1. Consumer Price Index <sup>a</sup>	24.0	36.5	10.2	16.4	7.1
2. Total Liquidity (M2)	64.5	33.4	37.4	44.4	–
<b>D. Government Finance</b> (% of GDP)					
1. Revenue and Grants	13.9	15.2	16.7	17.3	17.9
2. Expenditure and Onlending <sup>b</sup>	14.5	15.3	16.8	16.4	17.6
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (deficit) <sup>b</sup>	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.9	0.3
<b>E. Balance of Payments</b>					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (in \$ million)	(46.6)	(121.0)	(124.0)	(204.0)	(332.0)
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	(6.5)	(6.7)	(2.7)	(1.3)	(2.3)
3. Merchandise Export (\$) Growth (annual % change)	18.5	(17.3)	7.3	14.3	14.6
4. Merchandise Import (\$) Growth (annual % change)	20.3	(7.3)	6.5	21.9	24.2
<b>F. External Payments Indicators</b>					
1. Gross Official Reserves (including gold, \$ million in weeks of current year's imports of goods)	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
2. External Debt Service (% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	17.5	21.3	21.5	9.6	10.4
3. Total External Debt (% of GDP)	128.9	98.4	84.4	66.3	39.7
<b>G. Memorandum Items</b>					
1. GDP (current prices, somoni billion)	1,806.7	2,528.8	3,365.5	4,757.8	6,157.5
2. Exchange Rate (somon/\$, average)	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.0
3. Population (million)	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7

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

<sup>a</sup> Annual % change (period average).

<sup>b</sup> Externally financed public investment programs are not included.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding barter trade in alumina and electricity.

/p= preliminary

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	Period		
	1990	2000	Latest Year
<b>A. Population Indicators</b>			
1. Total Population (million)	5.3	6.2	6.7 (2004)
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	2.2	2.0	2.1 (2003)
<b>B. Social Indicators</b>			
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/woman)	5.1	3.1 (2001)	3.6 (2003)
2. Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	120 (1995)	100 <sup>c</sup>	120.0 <sup>c</sup> (2004)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	40.7 <sup>d</sup> /98 <sup>e</sup> /57	36.7 <sup>d</sup> /89 <sup>f</sup>	53 <sup>f</sup> (2002)
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	70.5 (1991)	91 <sup>e</sup> (2001)	86.9 <sup>c</sup> (2002)
a. Female	72.6	67 (2001)	71.3(2002)
b. Male	67	60 (2001)	66.0(2002)
5. Adult Literacy (%)	98.2	99.8	99.5(2002)
a. Female	97	99	99.3(2002)
b. Male	99	100	99.7(2002)
6. Net Primary School Gross Enrollment (%)	77(1990/91)	-	88.0 <sup>c</sup> (2004)
7. Net Secondary School Gross Enrollment (%)	-	72.8 <sup>e</sup> (1998)	88.0 <sup>c</sup> (2004)
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	-	-	4.7 <sup>c</sup> (2004)
9. Population below Poverty Line (%)	-	81 <sup>a</sup> (1999)	64 (2003)
10. Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	-	60	59.0 <sup>c</sup> (2004)
11. Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	-	90	15.0 <sup>c</sup> (2004)
12. Public Education Expenditure (% of GDP)	11.1(1992)	2.3	2.4(2003)
13. Human Development Index Rank	0.66(1991)	0.667	0.671(2002)
	88(1991)	112	116(2002)
14. Gender-related Development Index Rank	0.575(1994)	0.664	0.668(2002)
	96(1994)	94	93(2002)
<b>C. Poverty Indicators</b>			
1. Poverty Incidence <sup>a</sup>	-	81(1999)	64 (2003)
2. Percent of Poor to Total Population <sup>a, b</sup>	-	-	-
a. Sughd Region	-	79 (1999)	64 (2003)
b. Khatlon Region	-	91 (1999)	78 (2003)
c. Rayons of Republican Subordination	-	71 (1999)	45 (2003)
d. Gorno-Badakhsham Autonomous Region	-	97 (1999)	84 (2003)
3. Poverty Gap Ratio (%)	-	2.6(1990-2001)	-
4. Poverty Severity Index	-	-	-
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	-	-	-
6. Human Poverty Index Rank	-	-	-

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product.

<sup>a</sup> Refers to percentage of poor or the percentage of population living below \$2.15 per day (in purchasing power parity terms, defined by the World Bank).

<sup>b</sup> WB.

<sup>c</sup> UNDP.

<sup>d</sup> State Statistical Committee.

<sup>e</sup> World Bank.

<sup>f</sup> UNICEF.

Sources: Asian Development Bank. 2003. *Key Indicators*, Manila; UNDP. Various years. *Human Development Report*. New York; UNICEF/TransMONEE Database; United Nations Millennium Indicators; United Nations and Government of Tajikistan. 2003. *Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Tajikistan*. Dushanbe; UNDP. 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>; World Bank. Millennium Development Goals Database. Available: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/idg/IDGProfile.asp?CCODE=TJK&CNAME=Tajikistan> & Selected Country State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan; World Bank. 2005. *Republic of Tajikistan Poverty Assessment Update*, Washington, D.C.

Table A1.4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	1990	Latest Year	
<b>A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions</b>			
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (PPP\$/kgoe)	1.1	2.0	(2002)
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	—	—	
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions			
a. Tons			
b. Tons per Capita	3.7	1.0	(2000)
<b>B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation<sup>a</sup></b>			
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)
<b>C. Land Use and Deforestation</b>			
1. Land area covered by Forest (%)	2.7	3.0	(2000)
2. Average Annual Deforestation			
a. Km <sup>2</sup>	—	(20.0)	(1990–2000)
b. % Change	—	(0.5)	(1990–2000)
3. Rural Population Density (people/km <sup>2</sup> of arable land)	—	485.0	(2002)
4. Cultivated Land (% of total land)	5.7 (1991)	5.2	(2000)
5. Arable Land (% of total land)	—	5.2	(2002)
6. Permanent Cropland (% of total land)	—	1.0	(2002)
<b>D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas</b>			
1. Nationally Protected Area			
a. Million Hectares	0.59 (1997)	—	
b. % 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)	—	—	
<b>E. Urban Areas</b>			
1. Urban Population			
a. Million	1.7 (1989)	1.7	(2003)
b. % of Total Population	32.5 (1989)	28.0	(2003)
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, km<sup>2</sup> = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

<sup>a</sup> 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, are also deteriorating quickly.

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](http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/BIO_COU_762.pdf).

Table A1.5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p><b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b></p>	<p>Builds on the foundation already established and continues its support for community-based organizations, particularly water user and farmer associations; improvements in agricultural support services, including machinery, improved seeds, and links to financial services; and resolution of farm debt, particularly for cotton farmers.</p> <p>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>	<p><b>Aga Khan Development Network Foundation (AKDN)—FOCUS Program and United States Agency for International Development (USAID):</b> Support Central Asian Earthquake Safety by encouraging community-based disaster mitigation, raising awareness of risk and knowledge of risk-reduction measures, and increasing institutions' capacity to conduct mitigation activities.</p> <p><b>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA):</b> 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</i> (small, privately managed farm) in Sughd, Khatlon, and Garm regions, and Rayon of Republican Subordination. Supports establishment of training centers of farmers in northern Tajikistan.</p> <p><b>European Union (EU):</b> Plans to become heavily involved in agriculture, rehabilitation, institution building, and food security. 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><b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):</b> Provides emergency assistance for locust control to reduce crop damage.</p> <p><b>Germany:</b> Supports development of a 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. Germany (GTZ) provides advanced training in agriculture and rural development, particularly postgraduate programs in Germany for staff of agricultural universities, supports food security programs in northern Tajikistan and under the Sub Regional Program of Action of UNCCD the implementation of pilot measures to foster participatory land use in Gorno Badakshan and assistance to set up national strategies for sustainable resource management in arid zones and to combat desertification.</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Provides agricultural machinery and training in Japan for farm management, rural finance, and agricultural technology.</p> <p><b>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):</b> Supports development of community-based veterinary services, establishment of veterinary professional associations, provision of food security, and development of the seed sector.</p>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p><b>Switzerland:</b> 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 a profitable farmer-owned cotton cooperative in Sughd Province. Promotes sustainable use of renewable natural resources in the mountain regions of Central Asia. Supports the disaster reduction program by strengthening capacity for integrated risk management at all levels, emphasizing disaster reduction activities.</p> <p><b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):</b> 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 the Disaster Risk Management Capacity-Building Program by strengthening national capacity to reduce disaster risk. Implemented the project to enable a national self-assessment on capacity-building priorities, need for improved global environmental management in areas of climate change, and land degradation.</p> <p><b>USAID:</b> Together with farmers, advocates new land-use rights, provides training in farm management, and supports microfinance. Has implemented a large-scale food assistance program since 2001. Supports a natural resource management project related to transboundary water and energy issues.</p> <p><b>World Bank (WB):</b> Supports the private agriculture sector. Assists in policy reforms and institutional development.</p> <p><b>World Bank, Switzerland, USAID:</b> The Lake Sarez Risk Mitigation Project aims to help alert and prepare vulnerable people in case of a disaster caused by an outburst flood from Lake Sarez, as well as natural hazards such as mudslides, rock falls, avalanches, and floods.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p>Ongoing loan for Education Sector Reform Project, supported by the Japan Fund for Poverty reduction (JFPR) grant for the School Improvement Project and two technical assistance (TA) grants to strengthen planning and policy dialogue for education reform, and strengthening education planning and financial planning. These interventions aim to reorient education and training policies for a market economy; improve system efficiency and management; increase equity and access to basic education, focusing on girls and vulnerable</p>	<p><b>AKDN:</b> Supports the education delivery system in Gorno Badakhshan Region and creation and implementation of university humanities course materials; strengthens student-centered teaching capacity in the humanities; develops academic skills; develops skills in pedagogical and student assessment; improves basic education; offers quality education by raising educational standards; improves the quality of teaching; rehabilitates schools; develops 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><b>CIDA:</b> Supports legal education for police. Established youth volunteering center to involve youth in civil-society development.</p> <p><b>Germany:</b> Supports the Ministry of Education to improve school management and pre and in-service training for teachers focusing on primary education, provides further training for teachers and administrators in technical and vocational education (GTZ) and funding of NSIF mainly for the rehabilitation of schools (KfW).</p>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p>groups; improve the quality of basic education; enhance the role of the private sector. Nonlending products the country strategy and program update (CSPU) will enable the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to remain involved in policy dialogue to support project interventions.</p>	<p><b>Islamic Development Bank (IDB):</b> Rehabilitates secondary schools. Supports capacity building for the Ministry of Education.</p> <p><b>India:</b> Supports construction of an information technology training center, capacity building in information technology for government officials, creating a group of software specialists, and funding network equipment. Offers different kinds of scholarships to students and government servants from Tajikistan for short-term and postgraduate courses in Indian universities.</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Provides grants and scholarships for higher education and training of various sector specialists in Japan, assists rehabilitation and construction of secondary schools, and provides school equipment.</p> <p><b>OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC Fund):</b> Supports textbook development. Gives institutional support to the Ministry of Education.</p> <p><b>Sida:</b> Supports strengthening of the vocational training system in Tajikistan. Builds capacity of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection to formulate strategy and modular concepts for vocational training. Provides TA on the overall reform of vocational training. Establishes centers in Dushanbe and Rasht Valley for vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Soros Foundation:</b> Provides grants and scholarships for higher education abroad. Supports a secondary education program, a youth debate program to develop logical and analytical thinking, and English-language teaching. Trains English textbook authors. Prints English-language textbooks. Supports an information technology development program for the Academy of Science. Supports establishment and development of womens' nongovernment organizations (NGOs) in rural areas, helps improve women's education in human rights, and creates conditions to make possible gender studies in secondary schools and universities.</p> <p><b>Switzerland:</b> Supports education reform and accession to training course programs.</p> <p><b>United Kingdom:</b> 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><b>United Nations (UN) agencies:</b> Supports rehabilitation of schools. United Nations Children's Fund (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 helps prepare national action plans. Helps the Government create national capacity to implement the Tajikistan Program on Human Rights Education.</p>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p><b>USAID:</b> 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 and development of professional associations for teachers and administrators. Set up community education committees, improved infrastructure, and launched pilot community learning associations. Offers teacher training and helped establish the Education Information Management System.</p> <p><b>World Bank:</b> Supports managerial reform, modules for teacher retraining, rehabilitation of educational facilities, and preparation of curricula and textbooks.</p>
<b>Energy</b>	<p>The ADB strategy is driven by the following goals: improved efficiency, financial sustainability that will promote new investments in the sector, and utilization of hydropower export potential and development of renewable energies.</p>	<p><b>Germany (KfW):</b> Supports the rehabilitation of Nurek hydropower plant, including the relocation of the 500/220 kV switchgears</p> <p><b>IDB:</b> Supports the development of transmission facilities by undertaking a feasibility study for the 500 kilovolt (kV) north-south Interconnector in Tajikistan. Supports power rehabilitation (cofinancing with ADB) and construction of small rural hydropower plants.</p> <p><b>Kuwait Fund:</b> Supports rehabilitation of power distribution systems in Dushanbe.</p> <p><b>OPEC Fund:</b> Cofinances the Regional Transmission Modernization Project.</p> <p><b>Switzerland:</b> Supports power rehabilitation (cofinancing with ADB).</p> <p><b>UNDP and bilateral assistance:</b> Supports various small-scale rehabilitation, maintenance, and construction of power transmission lines and mini-hydropower stations.</p> <p><b>World Bank:</b> Supports a loss reduction program for the power and gas sector by providing electric and gas meters, improving the billing and revenue collection, and increasing tariffs.</p> <p><b>World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), and Switzerland:</b> Established a privately managed power company in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBO).</p>
<b>Finance</b>		<p><b>AKF:</b> Established a microfinance bank with investment pending from IFC and KfW.</p> <p><b>IDB:</b> Provided a new line of credit to support microfinance institutions (MFIs).</p> <p><b>Germany:</b> Supports microcredit programs through local NGOs to reduce rural poverty and promote income-generating activities (GTZ), invested in the First Micro Finance Bank and provides a credit line for private SME through banks (KfW).</p>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p><b>Japan:</b> Supports microcredit programs through local NGOs to reduce rural poverty and promote income-generating activities.</p> <p><b>USAID:</b> Supports setting up microfinance institutions.</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Supports microfinance activities, particularly for the poor, rural areas, and women.</p>
<p><b>Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection</b></p>	<p>ADB's ongoing Health Sector Reform Project refocuses health provision toward primary health care in rural areas and greater cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>Promotes gender equality in projects and capacity building.</p>	<p><b>Germany (KfW):</b> Supports building and rehabilitating medical facilities to improve health care for mothers and children and supports combating tuberculosis.</p> <p><b>IDB:</b> Supports provision of emergency surgical health care by buying medical equipment for the Emergency Surgical Care Hospital in Dushanbe.</p> <p><b>International Monetary Fund (IMF):</b> Integrates poverty reduction concerns with macroeconomic stability and good governance. Focuses on energy reform and lifeline protection of the poorest, while increasing cost recovery.</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Helps build and rehabilitate medical facilities and supplies medical equipment. Supports improving maternal and child health care, and a national child immunization program. 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 and rehabilitating knitting factories, livestock-raising farms, and flourmills.</p> <p><b>OPEC Fund, IDB:</b> Rehabilitated a cardiovascular center.</p> <p><b>Sida:</b> Empowers communities generally and women specifically in Rasht Valley by improving disease prevention, health care, and family planning; reducing morbidity and mortality; planning pregnancies; finding income-generating possibilities for vulnerable families; and preventing social conflict through wide community participation.</p> <p><b>Switzerland:</b> Aims to improve primary health care provision and support Government health care reform. Contributes to the funding of the poverty reduction strategy trust fund jointly with the World Bank. Prevents trafficking of and violence against women.</p> <p><b>UN agencies and bilateral assistance:</b> Rehabilitate hospitals and health posts in rural areas. Provide humanitarian relief assistance, including medicine. Support programs for prevention of transmission of HIV and other blood-borne infections and drug treatment services. Support reproductive health programs. Heavily involved in humanitarian assistance, as are other bilateral sources of funds (United States, Latvia, and Russian Federation).</p> <p><b>UN agencies, EU, bilateral donor development partners, and many international NGOs:</b> Provide a basic social safety net and services.</p>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p><b>UNDP and UN agencies:</b> 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><b>USAID:</b> Aims to implement cost-effective primary health care. Supports a program with World Health Organization (WHO) to combat infectious diseases. Supports pharmaceutical and medical supply donations and mother and child and reproductive health programs. Supports a women's economic opportunity project through institutional capacity building for women's federations, credit facilities for women's groups, and demonstration planting of different crops and livestock.</p> <p><b>World Bank:</b> Conducted a poverty assessment (supported also by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom [DFID] in securing a survey and capacity-building component). Helped the Government prepare a national poverty reduction strategy. Introduced a TA for the 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 a community empowerment program by building capacity of communities to design, implement, and monitor community-based projects within the scope of the PRSP. 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. Supports a women's empowerment project by creating jobs for women, reducing poverty among women and youth, reducing incidents of malnutrition and illness, increasing incomes among urban single mothers, increasing rates of school attendance of the children of these single mothers, and increasing social cohesion.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Supports programs to strengthen the pharmaceutical sector of Tajikistan, building capacity of the Ministry of Health to prepare and respond to emergencies.</p>
<b>Industry and Trade</b>	<p>Helps facilitate subregional trade and investment by establishing effective customs systems and improving subregional transport infrastructure; explore the potential for export of hydropower and trade in gas.</p> <p>Support the rural private sector through institution building, help improve 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</p>	<p><b>ADKN:</b> Promotes the private sector by supporting the founding of new firms and joint ventures and by building and operating a five-star hotel in Dushanbe and GBAO. Established the first micro-finance bank in Tajikistan.</p> <p><b>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD):</b> Facilitates foreign trade through trade financing. Supports private enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with financial resources. Invests in promising local companies to promote the private sector and provides medium-term debt financing to private enterprises. Provides equity investment in the authorized capital of Tojiksodirobank. Implements a trade facilitation program.</p> <p><b>EU:</b> The Transport Corridor Europe–Asia Program provides customs equipment (such as search and scanning equipment, and scales) for selected border posts. TA for the Commonwealth of Independent States helps implement the EU Partnership and Cooperation</p>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p>(transport and customs), create the potential for greater trade.</p>	<p>Agreement.</p> <p><b>Germany (GTZ):</b> About to start supporting SME development and capacity building for chambers of commerce and trade associations.</p> <p><b>India:</b> Established a fruit-processing plant. Supports the establishment of a joint-venture pharmaceutical company.</p> <p><b>IFC:</b> Supports reform of government inspection for SMEs. Has equity investment in three projects and is reviewing the largest aluminum smelter to assess its options and economic viability.</p> <p><b>IMF and World Bank:</b> Encourage private enterprise, using conditionality in structural adjustment lending, and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility. Regularly review the business environment.</p> <p><b>Soros Foundation:</b> Implements an economic and business development program by supporting the investment process, development of sustainable and effective economic infrastructure, and improvement of the socioeconomic and legal climate to encourage development of SMEs.</p> <p><b>Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs:</b> Provides TA for training, participation in World Trade Organization (WTO)-related meetings, and support for WTO accession activities. Provides TA to develop trade strategies, trade support services, enterprise support services, private sector supply management, and public procurement and export quality management.</p> <p><b>Switzerland:</b> Promotes private sector development by providing low-interest credit, training, and advisory services to SME promoters. Engaged in developing leasing, creating a financially sustainable farmer-owned agribusiness, surveying the SME situation, and seeking ways to improve business climate.</p> <p><b>Government of the United States:</b> The Export Control and Border Security Program provides border guards and the Customs Services Department with equipment, vehicles, and training. The International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Program supports the Drug Control Agency against drug trafficking and helps improve the airport management system in Dushanbe.</p> <p><b>USAID:</b> Provides SMEs with resource materials and training. Helps create a legal environment, and promotes a tax policy, conducive to private enterprise.</p>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p><b>World Bank:</b> The Second Structural Adjustment Credit reform package includes revision of the Customs Code and civil service reforms. The Trade Diagnostic Study reform package includes revision of the Customs Code and civil service reforms. The Trade Diagnostic Study assesses trade and transport facilitation by sector, and trade and trade-related policy reforms as required by WTO accession.</p>
<p><b>Law, Economics Management and Public Policy</b></p>	<p>Helps improve procurement and transparency in the budgets of line ministries; improve and strengthen cost recovery mechanisms in all CSPU focus areas; and restructure the energy sector. Helps promote institutional reform in local governance and aid coordination.</p>	<p><b>EBRD:</b> Assists legal reforms pertaining to private sector issues.</p> <p><b>Germany (GTZ):</b> Provides for further training of judges, publication of court decisions and advisory services for economic legislation to support the reform of judicial systems in Central Asia. It also supports regional economic cooperation in Central Asia by strengthening the capabilities of relevant government agencies in the fields of negotiations and efficient implementation of regional cooperation projects.</p> <p><b>IDB:</b> Supports capacity building for the Ministry of Economy and Trade by improving management and coordination of privatization, private sector investments, and SMEs.</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Provides training for central and local government officials to improve governance and strengthen public administration. Supports strengthening the Tajik Drug Control Agency.</p> <p><b>Switzerland:</b> Promotes legal education in rural areas. Assists the Government's legal reform efforts. Supports the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) initiative to develop a regional anticorruption network.</p> <p><b>Soros Foundation:</b> Supports civil-society and human rights programs. Helps reform legislation, develop legal education, and strengthen legal NGOs. Helps reform the administration system of local government, decentralize administration, train local government officials, and encourage civil-society participation in the administration and in management of government and socioeconomic problems.</p> <p><b>UNDP and UN agencies:</b> Established the Legal Education Center to train legal professionals and provide legal information for civil society. Assist the Drug Control Agency. Support the Local Governance and Self-Government Institution Law, strengthen the drug law enforcement capacities, and support implementation of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program.</p> <p><b>USAID:</b> Promoted fiscal reforms, reforms in tax administration, and central bank supervision capacity. Aims to improve tax administration. Promotes democratic culture by supporting NGOs. Aims to strengthen judicial reforms and help the Government decentralize its functions (through legal training, drafting of laws). Supports capacity building for military agencies. Helps the program on land tenure reform 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>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<p><b>World Bank:</b> 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, through a grant program supports civil-society organizations to reinforce the empowerment dimension of poverty reduction.</p>
<p><b>Transportation and Communication</b></p>	<p>Improve and rehabilitate main roads and railway links to neighboring countries, as well as carefully targeted rural feeder roads. Accelerate transport sector 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>	<p><b>AKDN:</b> Constructing the Kulyab–Kalaikhumb road to create a reliable and year-round road link between the rest of Tajikistan and GBAO and funding the construction of Darvar bridge over the Panj River to link Tajikistan and Afghanistan.</p> <p><b>EBRD:</b> Rehabilitates airports, including runways and traffic control infrastructure. Is modernizing Dushanbe and Khujand airports' air navigation equipment and fleet of Tajik Air.</p> <p><b>IDB:</b> Will build a road link between Tajikistan and the People's Republic of China, as well as one between Tajikistan and Afghanistan.</p> <p><b>Iran:</b> Grant assistance for partial construction of tunnel linking the north and south of the country (Anzob).</p> <p><b>Kuwait Fund, Saudi Fund, OPEC Fund:</b> Financing construction of Shkev–Zigar road in the southeastern region as well as providing institutional support and training.</p> <p><b>OPEC Fund:</b> Supports road rehabilitation (cofinancing with ADB).</p> <p><b>USAID, Government of France:</b> Support rehabilitation of civilian airport of Dushanbe by rehabilitating the airstrip.</p> <p><b>World Bank, Kuwait Fund, AKF, and UNDP in association with bilateral assistance grants:</b> Assist small-scale road rehabilitation and construction of missing links and emergency repairs of bridges.</p>
<p><b>Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management</b></p>	<p>Involved in irrigation rehabilitation and flood management; supported provision of potable water and sanitation in rural areas; improved water resource management (to reduce soil degradation) and cut irrigation losses and wastage; introduced cost-recovery mechanisms; and strengthened and introduced water user associations.</p>	<p><b>CIDA:</b> Implementing a project through local NGOs in Khatlon Region to strengthen access to safe water by rehabilitating pumping stations and replacing pipes.</p> <p><b>EBRD:</b> Plans to improve urban water supply in specific municipalities via a commercial approach.</p> <p><b>EU:</b> Supports programs to provide drinking water by rehabilitating water hand pumps, installing spring catchments, setting up community-based water committees to maintain the hand pumps, 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>

Sector	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<b>Multisector</b>	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><b>IDB:</b> Supports new irrigated land development of 2,500 hectares and construction of irrigation and drainage net in Danger Valley and road planning, and anti-erosion measures.</p> <p><b>Oxfam:</b> Supports women's participation in the management of water infrastructure programs.</p> <p><b>Switzerland:</b> Supports regional water management initiatives to restore the Aral Sea (Swiss Aral Sea mission). Jointly with EBRD, implements the project to rehabilitate the Khujand water supply system. Supports improvement of hydrological forecasting.</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Implements projects to improve the quality of potable water supply.</p> <p><b>USAID:</b> Assists in water management and helps implement environmental policies and regulations.</p> <p><b>World Bank:</b> Supports rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, promotion of water user associations, and improved access to potable water in rural areas. Plans projects to better allocate and use water among the three countries in the Fergana Valley.</p> <p><b>Sida:</b> Supports the Government in implementing human rights treaties and in fulfilling its international obligations.</p> <p><b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:</b> Supports an ecotourism program in East Pamir.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AKDN = Aga Khan Development Network Foundation, AKF = Aga Khan Foundation, CIDA = Canadian International Development Agency, CSPU = country strategy and program update, DFID = Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, EU = European Union, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, GBAO = Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, GTZ = German Agency for Technical Cooperation, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, IDB = Islamic Development Bank, IFC = International Finance Corporation, IMF = International Monetary Fund, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, KfW = KfW Development Bank, MFI = microfinance institution, 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, PRSP = Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, RRS = Rayon of Republican Subordination, SME = small and medium enterprise, Sida = Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, TA = technical assistance, UN = United Nations, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, USAID = United States Agency for International Development, VT = vocational training, WB = World Bank, WHO = World Health Organization, WTO = World Trade Organization.

Source: Tajikistan Resident Mission/Tajikistan Country Team Members.

**Table A1.6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings**  
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2004)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Rating <sup>a</sup>													
			Total		Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem <sup>b</sup>		At Risk <sup>c</sup>	
	\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	69.5	28.9	3	21.4	—	—	3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	8.1	3.4	1	7.1	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	64.3	26.7	2	14.3	—	—	1	50.0	—	—	1	50.0	—	—	1	50.0
Finance	9.1	3.8	2	14.3	—	—	1	50.0	1	50.0	—	—	1	50.0	2	100.0
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	8.1	3.4	1	7.1	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry and Trade	22.1	9.2	2	14.3	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law and Public Sector Management	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multisector	19.9	8.3	1	7.1	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and Communications	39.5	16.4	2	14.3	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21.4</b>

— = not available, No. = number.

<sup>a</sup> One rating for implementation progress and development objectives, based on the lower rating of either.

<sup>b</sup> Potential problem loans are satisfactory loans but have four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

<sup>c</sup> 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 2004)

<b>Disbursements and Transfers</b>	<b>OCR</b>	<b>ADF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Disbursements<sup>a</sup></b>			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million)		179.6	179.6
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)		46.2	46.2
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)		25.7	25.7
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)		19.6	19.6
Disbursement Ratio (%) <sup>b</sup>		13.0	13.0
<b>Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)</b>			
2000		12.2	12.2
2001		2.8	2.8
2002		13.8	13.8
2003		14.2	14.2
2004		19.0	19.0

— = not available, ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources

<sup>a</sup> Includes all loans with disbursements during 2004.

<sup>b</sup> 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 Indicators—Evaluation Rating by Sector**  
(1996–2004)

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Education		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Energy		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Finance		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Industry and Trade		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Law and Public Sector Management		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Multisector		0.00		0.00	1	100.0		0.00		0.00	1	0.00
Transport and Communications		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>

No. = number.

Source: Asian Development Bank project (program) audit reports.

**Table A1.9: Portfolio Implementation Status**  
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2004)

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)	
AG	2124		Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	—	23.4	10/Dec/04	-	30/Jun/11	30/Jun/11	0
AG	1912		Emergency Baipaza Landslide Stabilization Project	—	5.2	10/Sep/02	15/Oct/02	31/May/04	31/Mar/05	94
AG	1980		Agriculture Rehabilitation Project	—	40.9	18/Dec/02	14/Aug/03	30/Sep/09	30/Sep/09	20
ED	2053		Education Sector Reform Project	—	8.1	17/Dec/03	15/Jul/04	30/Jun/09	30/Jun/09	5
EN	1817		Power Rehabilitation Project	—	40.9	20/Dec/00	24/Aug/01	30/Jun/06	30/Jun/06	22
EN	1977		Tajikistan: Regional Power Transmission Modernization	—	23.4	17/Dec/02	0	31/Dec/06	31/Dec/06	—
FI	2000		Microfinance Systems Development Program (MSDP)	—	4.5	26/Jun/03	21/Jul/04	31/Dec/04	31/Dec/04	—
FI	2001		Microfinance Systems Development Project	—	4.5	26/Jun/03	21/Jul/04	30/Jun/08	30/Jun/08	0
HL	2054		Health Sector Reform Project	—	8.1	17/Dec/03	15/Jul/04	30/Jun/09	30/Jun/09	5
IN	1927		Regional Trade Facilitation & Customs Cooperation Program (Tajikistan)	—	10.9	29/Oct/02	23/Dec/02	30/Jun/05	30/Jun/05	—
IN	2114		Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	—	11.2	26/Nov/04	0	30/Jun/10	30/Jun/10	—
MS	1705		Social Sector Rehabilitation Project	—	19.9	26/Oct/99	30/May/00	31/Dec/03	31Mar/05	85
TC	1819		Road Rehabilitation Project	—	23.3	20/Dec/00	7/Aug/01	31/Mar/05	31/Mar/05	55
TC	2062		Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project, Phase I	—	16.2	18/Dec/03	15/Apr/04	31/Dec/08	31/Dec/08	9
<b>Total</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>240.7</b>					

— = not available; ADF = Asian Development Fund; AG = agriculture and natural resources; ED = education; EN = energy; FI = finance; HL = health, nutrition, and social protection; IN = industry and trade; MS=multisector; No. = number; OCR = ordinary capital resources; Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority); TC = transport and communications.

Note: Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding off.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem <sup>a</sup>	At Risk <sup>b</sup>
						IP	DO		
AG	2124		Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
AG	1912		Emergency Baipaza Landslide Stabilization Project	4.9	4.1	S	S	No	No
AG	1980		Agriculture Rehabilitation Project	3.1	1.2	S	S	No	No
ED	2053		Education Sector Reform Project	0.1	0.3	S	S	No	No
EN	1817		Power Rehabilitation Project	10.7	3.9	S	S	No	No
EN	1977		Tajikistan: Regional Power Transmission Modernization	0.0	0.0	U	S	No	Yes
FI	2000		Microfinance Systems Development Program (MSDP)	0.0	0.0	PS	S	Yes	Yes
FI	2001		Microfinance Systems Development Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	Yes	Yes
HL	2054		Health Sector Reform Project	0.1	0.2	S	S	No	No
IN	1927		Regional Trade Facilitation & Customs Cooperation Program (Tajikistan)	10.9	5.0	S	S	No	No
IN	2114		Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
MS	1705		Social Sector Rehabilitation Project	19.4	19.4	S	S	No	No
TC	1819		Road Rehabilitation Project	16.1	12.1	S	S	No	No
TC	2062		Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project, Phase I	9.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
<b>Total</b>				<b>74.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>				

AG = agriculture and natural resources; DO = development objectives; ED = education; EN = energy; FI = finance; HL = health, nutrition; and social protection; HS = highly satisfactory; IN = industry and trade; IP = implementation progress; MS = multisector, no. = number; OCR = ordinary capital resources; PS = partly satisfactory; S = satisfactory; Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority); TC = transport and communications; U = unsatisfactory.

<sup>a</sup> "Yes" for loans with four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

**Table A1.10: Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products, 2006–2008**

Sector Project/Program Name	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)						
						OCR	ADB		Total	Gov't.	Co- finan- cing	
							ADF					
							Loans	Grants				
<b>2006 Firm Loans</b>												
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>												
Rural Development	PI	ECG/GAD	ECAE	2005	17.12	0.00	8.77	8.35	17.12	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>17.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>17.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Energy</b>												
Power Rehabilitation, Phase II	PI	ECG/ENV	ECEN	2005	23.00	0.00	23.00 <sup>1</sup>	0.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>23.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>40.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>31.77</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>40.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>2006 Standby Loan</b>												
<b>Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy</b>												
Tax Administration Modernization and Governance Enhancement Project	OTH	GOV	ECGF	2006	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total</b>					<b>8.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>2007 Firm Loans</b>												
<b>Education</b>												
Education Sector Reform Project II	OTH	GOV/GAD	ECSS	2006	10.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy</b>												
Tax Administration Modernization and Governance Enhancement Project	OTH	GOV	ECGF	2006	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>8.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>18.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

Sector Project/Program Name	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Cost (\$ million)							
					Total	OCR	ADB		Total	Gov't.	Co- finan- cing	
							ADF					
							Loans	Grants				
<b>2008 Firm Loans</b>												
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>												
Rural Enterprise Development	PI	ECG/GAD	ECAE	2007	19.00	0.00	10.20	8.80	19.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total</b>					<b>19.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>2008 Standby Loan</b>												
<b>Finance</b>												
Microfinance-II	OTH	GOV/GAD	ECGF	2007	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>9.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Health, Nutrition and Social Protection</b>												
Consolidation of Reformed Primary Health Care	OTH	ISD/GAD	ECSS	2007	10.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>19.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Regional Loans</b>												
<b>2006 Firm Loans</b>												
<b>Energy</b>												
Regional Gas Transmission Improvement (TAJ/UZB)	OTH	ENV/REG	ECEN	2002	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total</b>					<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>2007 Standby Loan</b>												
<b>Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy</b>												
Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development II	OTH	GOV	ECGF	2007	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

Sector Project/Program Name	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Cost (\$ million)							
					Total	OCR	ADB		Total	Gov't.	Co- finan- cing	
							ADF					
							Loans	Grants				
<b>Transport and Communication</b>												
Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation III	OTH	ECG	ECTC	2006	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>2008 Firm Loans</b>												
<b>Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy</b>												
Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development II	OTH	GOV	ECGF	2007	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Transport and Communication</b>												
Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation III	OTH	ECG	ECTC	2006	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>2008 Standby Loan</b>												
<b>Energy</b>												
Strengthening Power Supply (TAJ/AFG)	OTH	ISD	ECEN	2007	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total</b>					<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

— = not available; ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; AFG = Afghanistan; CARs = Central Asia republics; ECAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division; ECEN = Energy Division; ECG = sustainable economic growth; ECGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, ECTC = Transport and Communications Division; ENV = environmental sustainability; GAD = gender and development, GOV = governance, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; ISD = inclusive social development, OCR = ordinary capital resources; OTH = others; PI = poverty intervention; REG = regional; TAJ = Tajikistan; UZB = Uzbekistan.

<sup>1</sup> \$8.0 million financed under ADF country allocation and \$15.0 million under regional.

Source: Tajikistan Country Programming Mission Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), April 2005.

**Table A1.11: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2006–2007**

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
<b>2006</b>							
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>							
1. Strengthening Local Government Agencies in Rural Development (attached to Rural Development)	ECAE	AOTA	TASF	500.0	–	–	500.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500.0</b>	–	–	<b>500.0</b>
<b>Education</b>							
1. Education Sector Reform Project II	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	400.0	–	–	400.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>400.0</b>	–	–	<b>400.0</b>
<b>Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection</b>							
1. Public Awareness Campaign for HIV/AIDS and Communicable Diseases (attached to Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project, Phase III)	ECTC	AOTA	TASF	500.0	–	–	500.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500.0</b>	–	–	<b>500.0</b>
<b>Transport and Communications</b>							
1. Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project, Phase III	ECTC	PPTA	JSF	500.0	–	–	500.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500.0</b>	–	–	<b>500.0</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,900.0</b>	–	–	<b>1,900.0</b>
<b>2007</b>							
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>							
1. Rural Enterprise Development	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	600.0	–	–	600.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600.0</b>	–	–	<b>600.0</b>
<b>Energy</b>							
1. Strengthening Power Supply (TAJ/AFG)	ECEN	PPTA	TASF	400.0	–	–	400.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>400.0</b>	–	–	<b>400.0</b>

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
<b>Finance</b>							
1. Microfinance-II	ECGF	PPTA	TASF	250.0	-	-	250.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>250.0</b>	-	-	<b>250.0</b>
<b>Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection</b>							
1. Consolidation of Reformed Primary Health Care	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	250.0	-	-	250.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>250.0</b>	-	-	<b>250.0</b>
<b>Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy</b>							
1. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening for Tax Administration Modernization and Governance Enhancement (attached to Tax Modernization and Governance Enhancement Project)	ECGF	AOTA	TASF	300.0	-	-	300.0
2. Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development II	ECGF	PPTA	TASF	300.0	-	-	300.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600.0</b>	-	-	<b>600.0</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,100.0</b>	-	-	<b>2,100.0</b>

### Regional TAs

**2006**

#### **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

1. Central Asian Republics Monitoring and Evaluation of Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) Implementation (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECAE	RETA	JSF	800.0	-	-	800.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>800.0</b>	-	-	<b>800.0</b>

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
<b>Energy</b>							
1. Regional Gas Transmission Improvement Project in CARs, Phase II (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECEN	RETA	TASF	800.0	–	–	800.0
2. Regional Power Transmission Modernization Project in CARs, Phase II (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECEN	RETA	TASF	800.0	–	–	800.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1,600.0</b>	–	–	<b>1,600.0</b>
<b>Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy</b>							
1. Support for Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia (AZE/ KAZ/KGZ/MON/ PRC/ TAJ/UZB)	ECOC	RETA	TASF	950.0	–	–	950.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>950.0</b>	–	–	<b>950.0</b>
<b>Transport and Communications</b>							
1. Regional Railway Development, Phase I (KAZ/KGZ/PRC/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECTC	RETA	TASF	850.0	–	–	850.0
2. Harmonization of Cross Border Initiatives for Transport Sector in Central Asia (AZE/KAZ/KGZ/PRC/TAJ/TKM/ UZB)	ECTC	RETA	TASF	850.0	–	–	850.0
3. Regional Road Development, Phase I (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECTC	RETA	TASF	600.0	–	–	600.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>2,300.0</b>	–	–	<b>2,300.0</b>

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
<b>2007</b>							
<b>Energy</b>							
1. Strengthening Power Supply (AFG/TAJ)	ECEN	RETA	TASF	500.0	–	–	500.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500.0</b>	–	–	<b>500.0</b>
<b>Transport and Communications</b>							
1. Policy Reforms in the Transport Sector in Central Asia (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECTC	RETA	TASF	600.0	–	–	600.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600.0</b>	–	–	<b>600.0</b>

— = not available; ADB = Asian Development Bank; AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance; AZE – Azerbaijan; CARs = Central Asian republics; ECAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources; ECEN = Energy Division; ECGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division; ECSS = Social Sectors Division; ECTC = Transport and Communications Division; JSF = Japan Special Fund; PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance; KAZ = Kazakhstan; KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic; PRC = People's Republic of China; TAJ = Tajikistan; TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund; TKM = Turkmenistan; UZB = Uzbekistan.

Source: Tajikistan Country Programming Mission MOU, April 2005.