

# **ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

## **COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM UPDATE 2006–2008**

### **TAJIKISTAN**

**July 2005**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 18 July 2005)

Currency Unit	–	somoni (TJS)
TJS1.00	=	\$0.318319
\$1.00	=	TJS3.1415

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
CSP	–	country strategy and program
DFID	–	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
GDP	–	gross domestic product
HIV/AIDS	–	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
JFPR	–	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goal
OPEC	–	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PIP	–	public investment program
PRSP	–	poverty reduction strategy paper
SDC	–	Swiss Development Corporation
TA	–	technical assistance
TAJ(SF)	–	Tajikistan Special Fund
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	–	United States Agency for International Development

## NOTES

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
I. CURRENT DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND ISSUES	1
A. Recent Political and Social Developments	1
B. Economic Assessment and Outlook	1
C. Implications for the Country Strategy and Program	3
II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM	3
A. Progress in Poverty Reduction	3
B. Progress in the Country Strategy and Program Focus Area	4
C. Highlights in Coordination of External Funding and Partnership Arrangements	7
III. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ISSUES	7
A. Portfolio Performance	7
B. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	8
IV. COUNTRY PERFORMANCE AND ASSISTANCE LEVELS	8
A. Proposed Lending Level	8
B. Nonlending Program	8
C. Summary of Changes to Lending and Nonlending Program	8

## APPENDICES

1. Country and Portfolio Indicators, and Assistance Pipeline	10
Table A1.1: Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets	10
Table A1.2: Country Economic Indicators	13
Table A1.3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators	14
Table A1.4: Country Environment Indicators	15
Table A1.5: Development Coordination Matrix	16
Table A1.6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings	26
Table A1.7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources	27
Table A1.8: Portfolio Indicators—Evaluation Rating by Sector	28
Table A1.9: Portfolio Implementation Status	29
Table A1.10: Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products	31
Table A1.11: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services	34
2. Concept Papers for Lending Products	38
3. Concept Papers for Nonlending Products and Services	46
4. Table A4.1: Assistance Program for Lending Products, 2005	57
Table A4.2: Assistance Program for Nonlending Products and Services, 2005	58

## I. CURRENT DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND ISSUES

1. The Board endorsed the Tajikistan country strategy and program update (CSPU) for 2005–2006 on 3 September 2004.<sup>1</sup> Continued reforms in fiscal, monetary, and macroeconomic policies, combined with enhanced measures for economic liberalization and regional cooperation, led the economy further on the path to its transition to a market economy. Tajikistan achieved the twin objectives of sustained high growth and reduced inflation in 2004. Appendix 1, Table A1.1, indicates the country's progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets.

### A. Recent Political and Social Developments

2. Over the past decade the Government has made good progress in developing an economic management framework and more effective government institutions in spite of significant disruptions of the post-Soviet transition, the civil war, regional instability, and scarce resources. Internal security and living standards have improved. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 10.6% in real terms in 2004. While average monthly wages increased by 36.3% over the year, the total number of officially registered unemployed people dropped by 6,000 and total employment went up by 12,000. But economic opportunities continue to be limited, encouraging outward migration. Inequality has gone up and is higher in Tajikistan than in other low-income countries in Central Asia. Corruption continues to persist, thereby constraining the Government to fulfill its obligations in many public sectors, such as education and health, whose indicators have deteriorated since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Poverty and lack of proper facilities keep school attendance low. Lack of funds has led to a severe shortfall of teachers as many moved to better paid jobs. The Government is spending more in the social sector, especially health and education, by reallocating spending on non-core social services and savings in interest payments. The civil service reform, which began in 2003, is raising public sector wages and reducing staff size in phases. Since January 2005, key ministries are being restructured and streamlined, and their staff positions reduced. Public sector wages (average of \$25 per month, including perquisites) will be increased substantially and linked to reforms in health care, education, social insurance, and public management to encourage better performance and to attract new people.

3. The security and political situation is stable and the country is more open to regional cooperation, as evident from recent announcements of Russian and Iranian investments in the power sector and discussions with Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, and Russia to diversify the market for export of energy. The President consolidated power through peaceful parliamentary elections in February 2005. He has stressed the need for the newly elected deputies to attract foreign investment and boost local small and medium-sized businesses. Top Government officials were reshuffled in early 2005.

### B. Economic Assessment and Outlook

4. With robust growth in 2004, annual average growth was sustained at 10% over 2000–2004. The strong macroeconomic performance is attributed to more activity in trade, transport, construction, banking, and other economic services. However, continued softening of cotton prices and hardening of oil prices is likely to slow down growth. The full economic impact of planned foreign direct investments in the energy sector cannot yet be estimated. In the near

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<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2004. *Country Strategy and Program Update (2005–2006): Tajikistan*. Manila.

term, obsolete and weakening infrastructure will hamper growth. On balance, real GDP growth is projected to slow down to 8% in 2005 and further to about 6% by 2007.

5. A stronger monetary policy and a stable nominal exchange rate helped reduce inflationary pressure. Year-on-year average inflation was almost on target at 7.1%, compared with 16.4% last year. Keeping inflation in check is a major challenge given the vulnerability of the economy to external effects and possible impact of government wage increases. With the repeal of the 30% duty on remittances, \$433 million or 21% of GDP flowed through banking channels in 2004.<sup>2</sup> Remittances have risen rapidly, supporting domestic demand. Individual bank deposits increased by 43.3% over the year, reflecting a growing confidence in the banking sector. The foreign-owned First Microfinance Bank began operations in 2004, and other foreign banks have begun exploring investment options in Tajikistan.

6. Rationalized tax and budget policies helped to keep a positive budget balance (excluding debt-financed public investment program [PIP]) at 0.3% of GDP in 2004, compared with 0.9% in 2003. Tajikistan's 2005 national budget envisages a rise in total budgetary expenditure net of repayments (excluding externally financed PIP) from 17.6% of GDP in 2004 to 18.2% in 2005. Social sector spending will rise from 7.1% to 9.4% of GDP. The fiscal deficit in 2005 is targeted at 0.5% of GDP, excluding externally financed PIP. The Government has initiated several reform measures from 1 January 2005. A new tax and customs code compliant with World Trade Organization requirements has been passed. The tax-GDP ratio is projected to increase because of new taxes on business and a unified agricultural tax, the rise in import tax and in income tax collection from high-income individuals and companies, as well as more tax compliance from the informal sector. Other improvements include a new electricity tariff policy to increase tariffs to cost recovery levels through quarterly adjustment. A compensation mechanism will mitigate the impact of energy price increases for the bottom 20% of the population, and Tajik Aluminum Smelter (TADAZ) and Barki Tajik will be required to pay taxes in full. Another key Government initiative to sustain short-term macro performance is structural reform of public administration supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

7. Ties with Russia as a strategic partner were strengthened through agreements under which Tajikistan's debt of nearly \$242 million was written down in a debt-for-asset swap. The remaining nearly \$50 million will be invested on behalf of Russia in the construction of the Sangtuda-I hydropower station. Along with debt-restructuring negotiations with other bilateral creditors, this reduced external public debt from \$1.03 billion or 66.3% of GDP in 2003 to \$822 million or 39.7% of GDP in 2004. Public debt service obligations are projected to fall to about 7.6% of exports by 2007, down from 10.4% in 2004. External public debt is likely to stabilize at about 35% of GDP in the medium term, providing much-needed fiscal space for investments in public goods. The ceiling on disbursements from the externally financed PIP has been increased to 4% from 3%. Prudent borrowing policy must continue to sustain the positive effects of successful debt negotiations over time.

8. Due to adverse movement in the terms of trade, the trade deficit is estimated to increase to \$332 million in 2004 from \$204 million in 2003. The considerable inflow of worker remittances helped keep the current account deficit in check. Foreign exchange reserves improved from \$135.4 million in 2003 to \$189.3 million in 2004, equivalent to 2 months of imports.

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<sup>2</sup> This figure may include some export receipts and import payments.

## C. Implications for the Country Strategy and Program

9. The priorities of the country strategy and program (CSP) for 2004–2008 remain relevant. The projects included under the country assistance program continue to emphasize rural development and regional cooperation. A sharper focus on governance and social sectors is needed to improve governance and support the Government's stronger emphasis on social sectors, for which the CSP suggests a feasible approach.

## II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

### A. Progress in Poverty Reduction

10. The main objectives of the poverty partnership agreement, signed in 2002 after the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) was finalized, are to accelerate growth to increase jobs, economic activity, and incomes, and to improve overall well-being. The PRSP's medium-term focus is to improve productivity in economic and social sectors, solve governance issues that hinder private sector development and delivery of social services to the poor, and rationalize public expenditure allocations for equitable distribution of essential social services.

11. Continued strong growth, policy reforms, and a favorable economic environment led to sustained reduction of poverty from 82% in 1999 to 64% in 2003, based on a \$2.15 purchasing power parity per capita per day poverty line. But regional inequality, pockets of poverty, and lack of jobs persist. Agricultural reforms have been slow, as seen in the increase in cotton farm debt from \$180 million at the end of 2003 to \$214 million at the end of 2004. The cotton debt has significantly reduced the incomes of cotton farmers, keeping them systematically poorer than other farmers, and brought down overall agricultural production.

12. Most recent assessments of poverty reduction mask emerging gender imbalances. The gender-related development index (a composite of average achievement in a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living) is the lowest among the Central Asian republics, at 0.668.<sup>3</sup> Since the early 1990s, school enrolment and attendance among girls has declined noticeably after 9 years of compulsory education, especially in rural areas. The disparities between boys and girls are wider at the secondary (0.84) and tertiary (0.33) levels.

13. Although the PRSP cites factors contributing to falling educational achievements of girls, Tajikistan faces considerable obstacles in achieving the MDG target of providing basic education to all girls and boys. However, significant progress in reducing child and maternal mortality is underway to meet MDG health targets. The Government is implementing primary health care programs through health financing that will increase access to, and the quality of, cost-effective service, reducing infant and child mortality. The country also faces significant challenges in achieving other health-related goals. HIV/AIDS<sup>4</sup> is worsening and prevalence of other diseases (malaria, tuberculosis and waterborne diseases) remains high. Poor access to safe drinking water and a lack of sanitation (also MDG targets) contribute to the worsening morbidity indicators. Sustained policy reform supported by substantially more financial resources could move the country toward achieving its MDG targets, but it may not suffice.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> UNDP. 2003. *Human Development Report 2003: Millennium Development Goals: A compact among nations to end human poverty*. New York: Oxford University Press.

<sup>4</sup> Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

<sup>5</sup> UNDP. 2005. *Investing in Sustainable Development: Millennium Development Goals Needs Assessment Overview Tajikistan*. Dushanbe: Copy Center.

14. While poverty has significantly declined in Tajikistan, it is still the highest among the Central Asian republics. The country remains one of the poorest in the world. High growth and rising per capita income hide the fact of rising inequality, while provision of adequate social services remains a challenge. Meeting this challenge requires the Government to pursue reforms to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of and access to essential services. The PRSP strategic focus on the labor market, agriculture, education, health, social protection, and governance is important for direct poverty impact. The impact could be enhanced through institutional development; deregulation of markets; and greater focus on transport, communication and energy infrastructure, and private sector development, which, in particular, requires legal reform to give confidence to local small and medium-sized enterprises.

## **B. Progress in the Country Strategy and Program Focus Areas**

15. The lending and nonlending programs are designed in consultation with the Government and based on the Asian Development Fund (ADF) allocation for Tajikistan. This section discusses the progress made in the focus areas of the country strategy and presents the forward-looking assistance program. Also described below is the CSP's proposed assistance program to strengthen rural development and regional cooperation while rehabilitating basic infrastructure, and the new Asian Development Bank (ADB) initiatives to solve governance problems and contribute to the Government's social sector program.

### **1. Agriculture and Natural Resources**

16. The agriculture sector sustained a growth of about 10% since 2003 with diversification from traditionally grown cotton to wheat and other crops. Cotton contributes about 20% of exports, occupies more than 75% of irrigated farmland, supports 75% of farm households, and is the dominant income source for 75% of poor and extremely poor households. To strengthen the sector, in early 2005 the Government adopted a cotton farm debt resolution strategy with support from a consortium of funding agencies led by ADB. The strategy includes abolition of cotton forecasts and local government interference in farm production decisions along with faster land privatization. ADB is providing specific assistance to implement the strategy. A technical assistance (TA) on Farm Analysis and Awareness-Raising for Debt Resolution in 2005 will address factors internal to farms, particularly to support farm restructuring, create awareness of the Government's debt resolution strategy, and strengthen farm management to enable the restructured farms to reduce their cotton debt. The proposed Farm Productivity Improvement project will (i) help implement the Government's farm debt work-out strategy, especially the operations of an independent commission; (ii) accelerate policy, legal, and institutional reforms; and (iii) provide investment.

17. With Tajikistan's preparation towards accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the agriculture sector in the country is diversifying beyond cotton to other crops. The Rural Development Project in 2006 will facilitate private investments in cash crops other than cotton as well as downstream (agroprocessing) and upstream (input development) activities using an integrated area approach focusing on poverty reduction. Given the importance of the rural sector, a project preparatory TA in 2007 will develop a Rural Enterprise Development Project in 2008. It will provide a platform for comprehensive development of rural enterprises, including enhancing opportunities in nonfarm activities. It is expected that the Rural Development Project, will be co-financed by the Global Environment Facility as part of the Central Asia Countries Initiative on Land Management (CACILM). CACILM,<sup>6</sup> funded by ADB TA 6236 – REG with co-

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<sup>6</sup> ADB. 2005. *RETA6236-REG: Central Asia Countries Initiative on Land Management*. Manila.

financing from Global Environment Facility and the Global Mechanism, is a partnership among Central Asian Countries and various funding agencies to support the development and implementation of national programming frameworks for more comprehensive and integrated approaches to sustainable land management directed towards the overall goal of combating land degradation and improving rural livelihoods. The National Programming Framework, currently under development, is expected to generate additional investment and technical assistance projects for Tajikistan.

## **2. Transport and Communications**

18. Building transportation facilities is critical to expand Tajikistan's access to regional markets. To boost trade, several projects are being implemented to upgrade the road network. Among others, a highway to the border with the People's Republic of China and a tunnel through the Anzob pass to link Dushanbe with the northern region are under implementation. The Government views rehabilitation of roads, particularly those that are part of the regional road networks, as key to reducing Tajikistan's isolation. Phase II of the Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project, which is included in the 2005 lending program, is a vital component of the regional road network connecting Tajikistan with markets of large neighboring countries. Feeder roads will connect neighboring rural areas with 90% poverty incidence to markets. Linked to this project, a TA in 2006 will create awareness of HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases in the project area. To complete the Tajikistan portion of the regional road network, phase III of the Project is proposed as standby in 2007. Another TA is being prepared in 2005 on Community-based Rural Road Maintenance to be funded by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR).

## **3. Energy**

19. To facilitate a stable supply of power, encourage further investment in the sector, and to promote energy exports, the authorities have taken steps to reduce the quasi-fiscal deficit in the sector estimated at 19% of GDP in 2003, resulting from low domestic energy prices. The steps include installation of gas and electricity meters, which have increased collection rates. An energy compensation mechanism has been implemented to improve the targeting of poor households. In 2006, the proposed phase II of the Power Rehabilitation Project will relocate the 50 kilovolt (kV) and 220 kV switchgears of the Nurek Hydroelectric Power Plant, study the rehabilitation and increase of installed generation capacity of the Vashkh Cascade, and complement the rehabilitation of the transmission and distribution systems in the Khatlon region, which started under phase I of the Project. The Project aims to improve energy efficiency; increase the availability of, and enhance the country's potential for, hydropower export; and strengthen the financial capability of the power utility. With funding from JFPR, a TA is being proposed in 2005 on Community-based Rural Power Supply, focusing on renewable energies (micro hydropower). It will be followed by phase II in 2006. Tajikistan has joined Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Abatement Projects,<sup>7</sup> financed by the Government of the Netherlands, and is actively involved in preparing feasibility studies and building capacity. Two regional projects have been programmed to (i) strengthen power supply between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, and (ii) rehabilitate and modernize the gas transmission pipeline from the border with Uzbekistan to Dushanbe, and the gas distribution network in Dushanbe. The latter proposed project will also improve the policy, institutional, and regulatory environment governing natural gas trade between the two countries.

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<sup>7</sup> ADB. 2001. *RETA5972-REG: Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Greenhouse Gas Abatement Projects*. Manila.

#### **4. Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy**

20. Successful regional cooperation as identified in the CSP is critical for Tajikistan because of its significant dependence on external factors for economic growth and poverty reduction. In recent years Tajikistan has made significant progress in improving international economic relations with its neighbors particularly with the countries of Iran, Pakistan, People's Republic of China, and the former Soviet Union. It is actively participating in several regional organizations to facilitate better commercial operations and interactions. ADB plans to implement a Trade Finance Facilitation Program in Tajikistan in close coordination with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The Customs Modernization Project is continuing to better facilitate regional trade. In 2007, a project preparatory TA will design phase II of Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project, to be implemented in 2008. While the international trade and operations tax constitutes 3% of GDP, internal taxes on goods and services form close to 8% together adding up to more than 70% of total tax revenue. Reform and modernization of tax administration is an integral part of the Government strategy to promote private sector-led development, reduce the debt burden, and mobilize public resources for poverty reduction and sustained economic growth. Effective, transparent, and efficient tax administration will improve governance. In 2005, a TA to prepare a project to modernize tax administration and enhance governance will support the Government's tax modernization strategy and reinforce the ongoing legal and institutional reforms through a standby project in 2006. A more transparent and accountable tax administration would raise more revenues, which could, in turn, be used to increase social sector spending.

21. Following the Article IV consultation and the fourth review of Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility with the IMF, the Government is rationalizing and reorganizing its structure in tandem with the transition to a market economy. The Government will improve local service delivery by strengthening local government skills, starting with building capacity for effective budget preparation and implementation, and links to the national budget. An advisory TA on Local Government Finance is planned in 2005, to enhance local budgeting capacity and public consultation. ADB will continue to tackle governance sector by sector through a strong governance component in each loan as envisaged in the CSP. Another advisory TA in 2006 will support a project to strengthen local government agencies in rural development. Phase II of a microfinance systems development program has been included as a standby project in 2008. Apart from continuing work initiated under phase I, this project could help develop international accounting standards.

#### **5. Education and Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection**

22. In line with the Government's stronger focus on the social sector, a 2006 TA will prepare phase II of the Education Sector Reform Project, to be implemented in 2007 for long-term impact. A project to consolidate reformed primary health care is planned as standby in 2008. It will consolidate the reform process and sector institutional building initiated under the Health Sector Reform Project. The project will help the Government renew and accelerate reform of the health sector and expand its benefits nationwide. The 2006 TA on HIV/AIDS prevention is associated with the proposed phase II of the Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Project. Its comprehensive interventions will target people and geographical areas affected by the road project. Its design will be based on national policy and an assessment of the construction and the road operational settings. It will take into account the level of community capacity and advocate interventions through policy dialogue on the need to fight HIV/AIDS.

### **C. Highlights in Coordination of External Funding and Partnership Arrangements**

23. At the fourth Consultative Group meeting in 2003, donors pledged \$900 million for 2004–2006 to aid Tajikistan. The 2004 meeting stressed the need to improve information sharing and to comprehensively analyze aid coordination. Donors committed to explore ways to improve donor coordination and emphasized harmonization in procurement, financial reporting, and auditing. Sector-wide approaches were stressed as a tool to harmonize donor assistance to the sectors. The importance the Government attaches to coordination with the donor community by establishing stronger ties, sharing experiences, and engaging in coordinated dialogue will help accelerate poverty reduction and economic development. A TA approved in 2004 will improve development impact and overall aid effectiveness by strengthening the Government's capacity for better aid coordination, harmonization, and portfolio management. To implement the farm debt resolution strategy, ADB has formed a strategic alliance of donors and the Government, which also recently prepared, using highly participatory methods, a time-bound and results-oriented Action Plan.

24. Significant cofinancing will be generated by phase II of the Power Rehabilitation Project from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Germany (KfW Development Bank [KfW]), and possibly the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund. Discussions are underway with Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID) for collocating a DFID-funded consultant in the Tajikistan Resident Mission with the key responsibility of coordinating donors in support of the Action Plan for the farm debt resolution strategy.

25. ADB will explore opportunities to co-invest with the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED), EBRD, or the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in local bank and nonbank financial institutions in the form of equity stakes and provision of subordinated debt, and through partial credit guarantees. These types of interventions will help develop the financial sector and ensure sustainable private sector development.

## **III. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

### **A. Portfolio Performance**

26. Since Tajikistan became a member of ADB in 1998, 17 loans have been approved, amounting to \$244.3 million. These were provided at concessional terms from ADF. As of 31 December 2004, 3 loans have closed, 3 are awaiting effectiveness, and the remaining 11 are at various stages of implementation. Cumulative contract awards amounted to \$74.3 million and disbursements to \$46.3 million as of the end of 2004. Contract awards during 2004 were \$30.9 million (86% of the projected \$35.9 million) and disbursements were \$19.6 million (72% of the projected \$27.3 million)—a significant improvement over 2003, when the contract awards were 43% and disbursements 54% of annual projections.

27. The general performance of the Tajikistan portfolio is satisfactory. Of the 14 active loans, 2 are “at risk” as of date. The Microfinance Systems Development Project<sup>8</sup> is “at risk” on account of delays including in establishing the project management office. A detailed action plan has been drawn with the executing agency to resolve pending issues. The second loan, the

<sup>8</sup> ADB. 2003. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Tajikistan for the Microfinance Systems Development Program*. Manila (Loan 2000-TAJ(SF)); ADB. 2003. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Tajikistan for the Microfinance Systems Development Program*. Manila (Loan 2001-TAJ(SF)).

Regional Power Transmission Modernization Project<sup>9</sup> is rated unsatisfactory due to issues related to the Power Trade Agreement.

## **B. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation**

28. After the first country portfolio review mission to Tajikistan, conducted jointly with the World Bank in March 2004, action plans were formulated in consultation with the Government to improve performance of the portfolio by periodically monitoring it through the Tajikistan Resident Mission. Since then, the Resident Mission has been holding quarterly portfolio review meetings with the Government, and progress has been made in solving key problems. In 2005, ADB and the World Bank fielded the second joint country portfolio review mission to Tajikistan. A joint issues paper and action plan was prepared using harmonized terminology. Four core issues that are critical to portfolio performance and that incorporate the relevant commitments from the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness were identified and addressed. In addition, the Resident Mission and the Government have agreed to revise the action plan of the 2004 country portfolio review mission so that key portfolio issues are addressed effectively and in time.

29. Tajikistan is the first country where ADB began, in 2005, block-auditing of its projects. Under such arrangements, auditing of ADB loans and JFPR projects will be done by one auditing firm, selected in accordance with ADB procedures. The objective of such auditing arrangements is to minimize auditing costs and to enable the auditor to express a professional opinion on the financial position of the project at the end of the fiscal year in a uniform and consistent manner. The audits undertaken will be in accordance with international auditing standards.

## **IV. COUNTRY PERFORMANCE AND ASSISTANCE LEVELS**

### **A. Proposed Lending Level**

30. A loan assistance program for 2006–2008, based on the resource envelope of ADF allocation of nearly \$55 million to Tajikistan, is in Appendix 1. Though indicative lending levels for Tajikistan, based on performance-based allocation of ADF resources, are lower than listed in 2005–2006 CSPU, Tajikistan will be eligible to receive as grant 40% of its ADF allocation. In addition, a substantial portion of the forward program comprising regional projects under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) program will be proposed for funding from subregional resources under ADF IX.

### **B. Nonlending Program**

31. For the core TA program, an annual ADF allocation of \$1.9 million is provided for 2005. In addition, cofinancing of \$1.3 million is made available. This will be supplemented with JFPR grants of \$3.0 million in 2005 and \$0.5 million in 2006. The nonlending pipeline for 2006–2007 is in Appendix 1.

### **C. Summary of Changes to Lending and Nonlending Program**

32. For 2005, a package of assistance comprising the proposed Farm Productivity Improvement Project and Farm Analysis and Awareness Raising for Debt Resolution TA has

<sup>9</sup> ADB. 2002. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Tajikistan for the Regional Power Transmission Modernization*. Manila (Loan 1977-TAJ(SF)).

been added to the program to support the implementation of the farm debt resolution strategy. The proposed Regional Gas Transmission Improvement Project has been shifted to 2006 as part of the reprioritization of the program. In 2006, a new project has been proposed on a standby basis to support the implementation of the new tax and customs code that became effective in 2005. Changes have also been proposed in the nonlending program to reflect changes in the lending program.

## 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 (GBAO).</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.

## **CONCEPT PAPERS FOR LENDING PRODUCTS**

This appendix contains the concept papers for the following lending products:

- (i) Table A2.1: Rural Development
- (ii) Table A2.2: Power Rehabilitation Phase II

**Table A2.1: Rural Development  
Concept Paper**

**Date:** 2 May 2005

<p><b>1. Type/modality of assistance:</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p>        <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p>        <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p>        <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>								
<p><b>2. Assistance Focus</b></p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Agriculture and natural resources Subsector(s): Agriculture production, agroprocessing, and agribusiness</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Intervention</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> General Intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic areas</p> <p>Themes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Governance</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Subtheme(s): Developing rural areas; natural resources conservation; and gender equity in opportunities.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability							
<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation							
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development								
<p><b>3. Coverage</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country                      <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional                      <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>								
<p><b>4. Responsible division/department:</b> Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division, East and Central Asia Department</p>								
<p><b>5. Responsible ADB officer(s):</b> J. Whittle, Principal Project Economist</p>								
<p><b>6. Description of assistance(s)</b></p> <p><b>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy:</b></p> <p>About 70% of the population lives in rural areas and relies mainly on agriculture for its livelihood. In 2003, about 70% of the rural population was living below the poverty line, compared with 81% in 1999. However, inequality is increasing. Subsistence farming is increasing, and food is inadequate and mostly produced by small private farms. Average per capita intake has decreased from 2,615 kilo calories (kcal) (1985) to 528 kcal (2003).</p> <p>While agriculture is contributing to the economy, it is underperforming in many areas: (i) land is in various stages</p>								

of privatization with allocation and registration of rights being inadequate; (ii) farm productivity is generally low and unprofitable; (iii) the irrigation system is deteriorating; (iv) soil degradation is serious and increasing; (v) availability of, and access to, rural finance is limited; (vi) farm machinery is obsolete, inadequate for the changing management and size of farms, and little is in working order; (vii) agricultural research and extension and statistical information services have shrunk substantially, are generally ineffective, and do not meet the needs of emerging private farms in a market-oriented economy; (viii) marketing is severely constrained; (ix) the vocational education system has not been able to change and offer the required formal and informal training needed by farmers and small businesses; (x) livestock is predominantly raised by households, mainly for subsistence, and is constrained by lack of markets and land for fodder and grazing; (xi) value-added agroprocessing is limited; (xii) coordination among public-sector agencies remains limited, as does their capacity to implement or enforce reforms and project activities; (xiii) the sector employs more than a half of all rural women, since a substantial proportion of the men migrate to Russia for employment, but they are underrepresented in decision making, access to land, and training programs; (xiv) a new system of services, based on private ownership and market principles, is emerging slowly, and new institutions are slow to develop in the absence of an enabling business environment, available finance, farm profitability, and effective demand for inputs and services.

The Government's poverty reduction strategy recognizes the importance of agriculture in generating a widespread increase in farm incomes, poverty reduction, and overall economic growth. Its policy and programs include (i) continued reforms in land and water to increase privatization and cost recovery; (ii) continued privatization; (iii) development of a rural finance system; (iv) increasing export potential; (v) restructuring institutions to provide support and services, and rationalizing functions and responsibilities to fit a market-oriented economy; and (vi) addressing key social problems in rural areas. The Government places a high priority on poverty reduction and it already has a policy and legislative base for rural and agricultural development in place. However, the organization and management systems of the command economy still play a dominant—though receding—role in agriculture and rural areas.

Interest in Tajikistan, particularly in agriculture and rural development, is generally increasing in the international donor community, including nongovernment organizations (NGOs). The number of funding agencies and the scope of activities have risen significantly in recent years. The combined efforts of these agencies are helping the Government address the challenges. While donor coordination and harmonization are increasing, investment efforts could be better coordinated to optimize resources and increase their effectiveness and impact, particularly in reducing poverty.

Agriculture is a key sector of the economy and faces many constraints and problems. Despite substantial financing support and advice, the ultimate form and structure of Tajikistan's agriculture and rural life is not clear. Rural areas are constantly changing and new, flexible approaches to address the changes are needed. The Government is increasing the responsibility of local governments and communities through its decentralization program. However, oblasts and rayons do not coordinate their development planning. Activities must be integrated to effectively implement policy, legislation, and regulations, and to achieve sustainable development through decentralization. The participatory approach being adopted in the technical assistance (TA) will address the multiple problems and constraints and identify opportunities. This process will develop a problem analysis and project framework.

A more holistic and coordinated approach is proposed to solve the problems and constraints, enhance opportunities, and integrate agriculture more effectively into the rural economy. This is to be done through a coherent rural development framework or strategy that does not yet exist.<sup>1</sup> This will involve an incremental and sequential approach, realistic expectations of achievements, and increased coordination and cooperation amongst the development community and government agencies at all levels through adherence to the strategy. The TA will pilot an integrated or area-based approach comprising contiguous districts. The location will be agreed on at the beginning of the TA but will exclude major cotton-growing districts.

The project will support the country strategy and program (CSP) goal of poverty reduction and focus on economic growth through a regional planning approach to coordinated development of investment activities.

**b. Goal and purpose:**

**Goal:** Increase the scope and depth of economic opportunities for farm and non-farm rural residents.

**Purpose:** Increase the productivity of farms and non-farm enterprises within an environmentally sustainable management framework.

<sup>1</sup> DFID and UNDP are planning a rural development strategy for the Zarafshan Valley in 2005.

**c. Components and outputs:** These will be determined by governments (national and local), donors, NGOs, and communities through a participatory process and based on the preparation of a strategic development plan for at least five contiguous districts. The potential outputs could include rural infrastructure, agricultural support services from input supply to marketing, private sector support for agribusiness development and agroprocessing, diversified livelihood development activities, institutional development, and support to microfinance. The project will complement other ongoing and proposed agriculture and rural development activities. Consideration will be given to a grant-financed TA to strengthen local government agencies in rural development.

A grant-financed TA will accompany the loan-funded investments to strengthen local government agencies in rural development.

**d. Expected results and deliverables:** The key items include a broad development framework of strategy for the selected area of contiguous districts at the end of phase I. This strategy is to be endorsed by governments, donor partners, private sector, civil society, and communities. An alternatives analysis for identifying Asian Development Bank (ADB) development assistance will also be completed at the end of phase I. This will guide the detailed design of the project in phase II. The design will include a participatory plan and gender action plan.

This approach, with the support of governments and the donor community active in the area, will improve the coordination of development activities, the efficient use of resources, and effective implementation and monitoring of development activities; generate economies of scale for marketing and processing activities; and stimulate and encourage private sector development through farmers' groups, cooperatives, and private companies; and provide a dynamic environment for piloting and implementing policy, legislation and regulations, and institutional mechanisms.

**e. Social or environmental issues or concerns:** To be determined through the project preparatory TA

**f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:** To be determined through the project preparatory TA

- A conference/workshop/brown bag
- Publication of article(s) in external journals or books
- External press release to news agencies, including www.adb.org
- Internal press release in *ADB Today*
- Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Proposed executing/implementing agency or agencies:** To be determined through the project preparatory TA. The Ministry of Agriculture is the Executing Agency for the project preparatory TA.

**8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:** A long-term planning approach is proposed to ensure the maximum participation of government agencies and potential beneficiaries, and other relevant stakeholders such as NGOs and other donors likely to be involved in implementation.

#### 9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

- a. Year included in CSP, CSP Update, RCSP, RCSP Update, or interregional work plan: 2003
- b. Expected date of submission for approval
- |  |      |
|--|------|
| Lending:                                     | 2006 |
| Nonlending (project preparatory):            | 2005 |
| Nonlending (other than project preparatory): | 2006 |
- c. Period and duration of assistance(s)
- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Lending:                                     | 2006–2011 |
| Nonlending (project preparatory):            | 2005      |
| Nonlending (other than project preparatory): | 2006–2007 |

#### 10. Financing Plan

- a. For lending
- Ordinary capital resources: \$
  - Asian Development Fund: \$17.12 million
  - Other: \$

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: \$\_\_\_\_\_, from GEF (amount not known)\_\_\_\_\_.  
If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements.

Source	Amount (\$)
ADB Financing	17.12 million (of which \$8.5070 million is grant)
Government Financing	4.3
Other Financing	
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>21.42</b>

Source: ADB staff.

b. For nonlending

- No resources required, other than ADB staff  
 ADB's administrative budget: \$  
 Grant TA funds: \$500,000 (attached advisory TA)  
 Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought:  
If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements.

Source	Amount (\$)
ADB Financing	500,000 (for attached advisory TA)
Government Financing	100,000
Other Financing	
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>600,000</b>

Source: ADB staff.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, kcal = kilo calories, NGO = nongovernment organizations, RCSP = regional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance.

**Table A2.2: Power Rehabilitation Phase II  
Concept Paper**

Date: April 2005

<p><b>1. Type/modality of assistance</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADF grant-financed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>								
<p><b>2. Assistance focus</b></p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Energy Subsector(s): Renewable energy generation</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Targeted intervention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic areas</p> <p>Themes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Governance</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development</td> </tr> </table> <p>Subthemes: Developing rural areas; developing urban areas; cleaner production and control of industrial pollution.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability							
<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation							
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development							
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development							
<p><b>3. Coverage</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subregional                      <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>								
<p><b>4. Responsible division/department:</b> Energy Division, East and Central Asia Department</p>								
<p><b>5. Responsible ADB officer(s):</b> X. Humbert, Energy Specialist</p>								
<p><b>6. Description of assistance(s)</b></p> <p><b>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy:</b></p> <p>The installed power generation capacity in Tajikistan is 4,350 megawatts (MW) and the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power Plant (NHEPP) is the largest one with a capacity of 3,000 MW (about 80% of the total capacity of Tajikistan).</p> <p>NHEPP faces the following risks that threaten its usefulness and useful life as a regional energy resource:</p> <p>(i) A large part of the 500 kilovolt (kV) and 220 kV switchyards, occupying 48,000 square meters (m<sup>2</sup>) and 24,000 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, face serious geological problems. From 1989 to 2000, the northeast section of the 500 kV</p>								

switchyard subsided by more than 4 meters (m). Most parts of the 500 kV yard continue to subside; the rate in the southeast section is 20 centimeters (cm)/year. The 220 kV yard is also tilting in the northwest direction. In 1999, the subsidence was 40 cm on the northwest side and 5 cm on the southeast side. Further, deep sinkholes have appeared that are up to 8 m deep, and a depression of about 5 m appeared recently. A sudden subsidence would render the NHEPP useless for an extended period and would require considerable expenditure for restoration.

(ii) The designed active storage of Nurek reservoir was 4,500 million cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>), but with continuous sedimentation of the active storage was reported to have dropped to 3,000 million m<sup>3</sup>.

The Government requested Asian Development Bank (ADB) to study the rehabilitation, with possible augmentation of the actual capacity of the other hydropower plants on the Vashkh River, Baipaza (600MW), Golovanya (240MW), Perepadnaya (30MW) and Centralnaya (15MW) hydropower plants.

ADB has considerably supported the rehabilitation of the power sector especially in the rehabilitation of the Vashkh River cascade through the ongoing power rehabilitation, phase 1, where one of the components is the rehabilitation of the Centralnaya HEPP. Under the same project, ADB is rehabilitating the transmission and distribution network of the Khatlon Region and the Kurgan–Tyube vicinity, supplying electricity to the villages of returnees. The proposed project is in line with ADB's past and present strategies and will complement the Power Rehabilitation Project, Phase I (December 2000), and the Regional Power Transmission Modernization Project (December 2002). ADB is facilitating the signing of a power trade relation agreement (PTRA) between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The PTRA will allow better utilization of NHEPP, with its energy being used in both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan during the summer, when water flow is high. ADB also provided emergency assistance for the victims of the Baipaza landslide (September 2002), which is 35 kilometers (km) downstream of the NHEPP on the Vashkh River.

**b. Goal and purpose:** The objective of the project is to contribute to the economic development of the country and of Central Asia by improving the availability, reliability, and quality of the power supply from the NHEPP. ADB will continue the policy dialogue with Tajikistan in the energy sector to help sustainable growth.

**c. Components and outputs:** The scope of the project includes: (i) relocation of the 500 kV and 220 kV switchyards of NHEPP, (ii) dredging of Nurek reservoir, (iii) preliminary urgent works in NHEPP, (iv) rehabilitation and increase of the installed capacity of the Vashkh cascade, (v) rehabilitation of the transmission and distribution system in Khatlon region, and (vi) strengthening institutions in the energy sector.

**d. Expected results and deliverables:** (i) Higher utilization of NHEPP as a regional energy resource, (ii) improvement of reliability of the power supply in Tajikistan, (iii) increase of exports of electricity to Uzbekistan, (iv) increase of power supply in Khatlon Region, and (v) enhancement of institutional capacity Tajikistan energy sector.

**e. Social or environmental issues or concerns:** Environmental and social impacts to be determined.

**f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:** To be determined at the project preparatory stage.

**For TA, method(s) of TA output dissemination:**

- A conference/workshop/brown bag
- Publication of article(s) in external journals or books
- External press release to news agencies, including www.adb.org
- Internal press release in *ADB Today*
- Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Proposed executing/implementing agency or agencies:** Open Joint Stock Company Barki Tajik

**8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:** The Government sent an official requesting ADB to finance the above scope. The proposed project objective and scope have been discussed with the Office of the President, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Energy, and Barki Tajik. The policy dialogue and enhancement of institutional capacity of Tajikistan sector have been discussed with the Government after harmonization between ADB and other international financial institutions and donors active in the Tajikistan energy sector, such as World Bank, the Government of Switzerland, and others.

**9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation**

- a. Year included in CSP, CSP Update, RCSP, RCSP Update, or interregional work plan: 2001
- b. Expected date of submission for approval  
Lending: 2006  
Nonlending (project preparatory): 2005  
Nonlending (other than project preparatory):
- c. Period and duration of assistance(s)  
Lending: 2006–2012  
Nonlending: 2005–2006

**10. Financing Plan**

- a. For lending
- Ordinary capital resources:
  - Asian Development Fund (loan): \$23 million
  - Asian Development Fund (grant):
  - Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: €20 million from KfW Development Bank (KfW), and \$6 million from OPEC Fund.

- b. For nonlending
- No resources required, other than ADB staff
  - ADB's administrative budget:
  - Grant TA funds €940,000 financed by KfW for the study of the rehabilitation

of Nurek \$500,000 for the study of the rehabilitation of Golovanaya, Perepadnaja, and Centralnaya hydropower plants

- Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: €20 million from KfW, and \$6 million from OPEC Fund.

Source	Amount (\$)
ADB Financing	500,000
Government Financing	125,000
Other Financing	1,220,000
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1,845,000</b>
Source: ADB staff.	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, cm = centimeter, CSP = country strategy and program, kV = kilo volt, m = meter, mw = megawatt, m<sup>2</sup> = square meter, m<sup>3</sup> = cubic meter, NHEPP = Nurek Hydro Electric Power Plant, OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, PTRAs = power trade relation agreement, SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance.

## **CONCEPT PAPERS FOR NONLENDING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

This appendix contains the concept papers for projected nonlending products:

- (i) Table A3.1: Education Sector Reform Project II
- (ii) Table A3.2: Dushanbe-Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project Phase III
- (iii) Table A3.3: Public Awareness Campaign for HIV/AIDS and Communicable Diseases (piggybacked to Dushanbe-Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project Phase III)

**Table A3.1: Education Sector Reform Project II  
Concept Paper**

Date: April 2005

<p><b>1. Type/modality of assistance</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ADF grant-financed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
<p><b>2. Assistance focus</b></p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Education Subsector(s): Basic education</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted intervention</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General intervention</li> </ul> <p>c. Key thematic areas Themes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Governance</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development</td> </tr> </table> <p>Subtheme: Human development</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation							
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development							
<p><b>3. Coverage</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country                      <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional                      <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>								
<p><b>4. Responsible division/department:</b> Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department</p>								
<p><b>5. Responsible ADB officer(s):</b> M. Perlas, Senior Project Economist</p>								
<p><b>6. Description of assistance(s)</b></p> <p><b>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy:</b> The ongoing Loan 2053: Education Sector Reform Project (ESRP) is implementing education reforms in five pilot regions relating to system efficiency and management, equitable access to basic education (up to grade 11), especially for girls and vulnerable groups, and improving the quality of basic education. The ESRP is developing a national education development framework and improving education policy and planning and strengthening the country's pedagogical renewal framework for teacher training, curriculum development, and teaching and learning material development. In the five pilot regions, the ESRP is strengthening partnerships among schools and local governments and supporting school improvements and community mobilization. The ESRP is being supported by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) 9040: School Improvement Project, and two advisory technical assistances (TAs) for</p>								

strengthening education policy and planning and financial management.

In line with the Government's larger focus on the social sectors, and in line with the country strategy and program update's (CSPU) overall support for improving productivity in the social sectors and targeted support for improving the delivery of social services to the poor and vulnerable, the gains that would be achieved under the ESRP need to be replicated throughout the country in a sustainable way. In this regard, a follow-up project, the ESRP II, is envisaged.

**b. Goal and purpose:** The TA aims to assess the achievements of the ESRP, confirm the Government's evolving priorities in the education sector, and prepare the ESRP II, which would scale up the achievements of the ESRP to cover the entire country in a sustainable way.

**c. Components and outputs:** To be determined more precisely after TA fact-finding. Tentatively, the TA would (i) review education issues and assess how the ESRP has performed in addressing them, (ii) conduct policy dialogue with the Government and consult other stakeholders to develop a project framework for the ESRP II, and (iii) prepare the ESRP II in detail according to the requirements of the Government and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The output would be a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Government and ADB on the ESRP II, including a project framework and a detailed feasibility study.

**d. Rationale and purpose of ADF grant financing:** Tajikistan is among the poorest countries covered by the Asian Development Fund (ADF) IX Grants Program. In particular, the education sector suffered qualitative and quantitative setbacks during the last civil conflict. The project to be developed by the TA would continue ADB's support for qualitative and quantitative rehabilitation of the sector.

**d. Expected results and deliverables:** The TA would result in a project proposal for ADB assistance. The proposal would be the basis for further dialogue by ADB with the Government and other stakeholders leading to deepening of education reforms with the support of the ESRP II. In addition to the MOU, deliverables include the consultant's final report and documents and materials updating existing education sector information.

**e. Social or environmental issues or concerns:** No adverse environmental or social concerns are expected. Special attention will be given to targeting of the poor and vulnerable, and sustainability of reforms.

**f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:** The TA will include national consultative workshops to disseminate the findings of the TA consultants. The ensuing project proposal will be developed into an ADB appraisal report that will eventually be a public document available on the ADB website. The other deliverables (the consultant reports and updated sector information) will be shared with interested donor organizations and stakeholders on a case-to-case basis.

**For TA, method(s) of TA output dissemination:**

- A conference/workshop/brown bag
- Publication of article(s) in external journals or books
- External press release to news agencies, including www.adb.org
- Internal press release in *ADB Today*
- Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Proposed executing/implementing agency or agencies:** Subject to discussions with Government.

**8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:** In the course of the TA, primary consultations will be held with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, units within President's Office responsible for social sectors and aid coordination, and existing central and district project implementation units of the ESRP. Other consultations will be held with local governments, school officials, community representatives, parents, and students. Among the donor community, discussions will be held with the major donors and NGOs active in the sector, e.g., the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, USAID, GTZ, DFID, JICA, Aga Khan Foundation, CARE International Incorporated, Save the Children, Open Society Institute, among others.

**9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation**

a. Year included in CSP, CSP Update, RCSP, RCSP Update, or interregional work plan: 2006

- b. Expected date of submission for approval  
 Lending: 3rd quarter, 2007  
 Nonlending (project preparatory): 1st quarter, 2006  
 Nonlending (other than project preparatory):
- c. Period and duration of assistance  
 Lending: 1st quarter, 2008–4th quarter, 2012  
 Nonlending: 3rd quarter, 2006–1st quarter, 2007

#### 10. Financing Plan

- a. For lending
- Ordinary capital resources:
  - Asian Development Fund (loan):
  - Asian Development Fund (grant):
  - Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought:

- b. For nonlending
- No resources required, other than ADB staff
  - ADB's administrative budget: (For costs of ADB missions)
  - Grant TA funds
  - Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought:

Source	Amount (\$)
ADB Financing	400,000
Government Financing	TBD
Other Financing	TBD
<b>Total Cost</b>	
Source: ADB staff.	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CSP = country strategy and program, CSPU = Country Strategy and Program Update, DFID = Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, ESRP = Education Sector Reform Project, GTZ = German Agency for Technical Cooperation, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, MOU = Memorandum of Understanding, NGO = nongovernment organization, RCSP = regional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, USAID = United States Agency for International Development.

**Table A3.2: Dushanbe-Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project Phase III  
Concept Paper**

Date: 27 April 2005

<p><b>1. Type/modality of assistance</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p>        <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p>        <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p>        <input type="checkbox"/> Other: RETA</p>								
<p><b>2. Assistance Focus</b></p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector: Transport Subsector:</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>    <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>c. Key thematic areas</p> <p>Themes</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Governance</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development</td> </tr> </table> <p>Subthemes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fostering physical infrastructure development;</li> <li>2. Promoting economic efficiency and enabling markets; and</li> <li>3. Developing rural areas</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability							
<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation							
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development							
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development							
<p><b>3. Coverage</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subregional                      <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>								
<p><b>4. Responsible division/department:</b> Transport and Communications Division, East and Central Asia Department</p>								
<p><b>5. Responsible ADB officer:</b> J. Miller, Senior Project Economist</p>								
<p><b>6. Description of assistance</b></p> <p><b>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy:</b> The project will continue the rehabilitation of the key transport corridor linking Tajikistan to the Kyrgyz Republic and on to the People's Republic of China (PRC), particularly the section from kilometer (km) 217 to the border of the Kyrgyz Republic. The project road provides the primary link between the Rasht Valley and Dushanbe. The project area was the scene of heavy fighting during Tajikistan's civil war in the mid-1990s, and has a poverty incidence estimated at about 90%. The project road will eventually connect to Sary Tash in the Kyrgyz Republic, and thus to the Osh-Sary Tash-Irkeshtam road corridor. The project is consistent with the country strategy, as it will promote economic growth through infrastructure rehabilitation and will foster regional cooperation. The project will also improve governance through</p>								

policy reform.

**b. Goal and purpose:** To reduce poverty and increase regional trade and cooperation by rehabilitating and completing the section of the road linking Dushanbe to the border with the Kyrgyz Republic.

**c. Components and outputs:** The project will include civil works for rehabilitation of about 80 km of the road from Dushanbe to the Kyrgyz border and about 100 km of rural roads; consulting services for project implementation; and purchase of equipment for road maintenance.

**d. Rationale and purpose of ADF grant financing:**

**e. Expected results and deliverables:** Rehabilitation of the Dushanbe–Kyrgyz border road and rural roads; improved road maintenance financing and practices.

**f. Social or environmental issues or concerns:** Environmental and social impacts of the project will be carefully assessed during the project preparatory technical assistance (TA).

**g. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:** To be determined.

**7. Proposed executing/implementing agency or agencies:** Ministry of Transport

**8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:** The Ministry of Transport and other relevant institutions (including local governments for the rural roads) will be involved in the project design.

**9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation**

a. Year included in CSP, CSP Update, RCSP, RCSP Update, or interregional work plan: 2005

b. Expected date of submission for approval  
 Lending: 2007  
 Nonlending (project preparatory):  
 Nonlending (other than project preparatory):

c. Period and duration of assistance  
 Lending: 2007–2010  
 Nonlending:

**10. Financing Plan**

a. For lending  
 Ordinary capital resources: \$  
 Asian Development Fund: \$  
 Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: (to be determined during project processing), from (not yet identified).

If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements.

Source	Amount (\$ million)
ADB Financing	
Government Financing	
Other Financing	
<b>Total Cost</b>	
Source: ADB estimates.	

b. For nonlending  
 No resources required, other than ADB staff  
 ADB's administrative budget:  
 Grant TA funds:  
 Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: \$\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements.

<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
ADB Financing	500,000
Government Financing	TBD
Other Financing	TBD
<b>Total Cost</b>	

Source: ADB staff.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CSP = country strategy and program, km = kilometer, PRC = People's Republic of China, RCSP = Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program, RETA = regional technical assistance, TA = technical assistance, TBD = to be determined.

**Table A3.3: Public Awareness Campaign for HIV/AIDS and Communicable Diseases  
Concept Paper**

Date: April 2005

<p><b>1. Type/modality of assistance</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADF grant-financed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>								
<p><b>2. Assistance focus</b></p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Transport Subsector(s): Roads</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Targeted intervention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> General intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic areas: Themes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Governance</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development</td> </tr> </table> <p>Subtheme: Human development</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation							
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development							
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development							
<p><b>3. Coverage</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subregional                      <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>								
<p><b>4. Responsible division/department:</b> Transport and Communications Division, East and Central Asia Department</p>								
<p><b>5. Responsible ADB officer(s):</b> J. Miller, Senior Project Economist</p>								
<p><b>6. Description of assistance(s)</b></p> <p>a. <b>Background/linkage to country/regional strategy:</b><sup>1</sup> Tajikistan is viewed as a country with low prevalence of HIV<sup>2</sup> infection. According to UNAIDS, as of March 2004, 170 cases of HIV infection have been registered in the country, or 0.28 cases per 100,000 of the population. Of the total number of cases, 81% are men and 19% women, but since 2000 women's infection is increasing. In 71% of cases, infection was transmitted through</p>								

<sup>1</sup> This section largely draws on information from Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) website.

<sup>2</sup> Human immunodeficiency virus.

injecting drug use, in 9% through sexual contact, in 4% through blood transfusion, and in 16% the mode of transmission is not identified. The official data, however, do not reflect the real situation. UNAIDS experts estimate that, taking into account the factors conducive to the spread of HIV infection (an increasing number of injecting drug users, sex work, unemployment, poverty, and migration), the real number of HIV-infected people in the country is 10–20 times higher than the official data. The National Coordination Committee on HIV Prevention was established in 1997. The Government adopted the National Strategic Plan (2002–2005) in response to the HIV/AIDS<sup>3</sup> epidemic. The plan emphasizes preventive activities among injecting drug users, sex workers, and youth, as well as donor blood safety.

The proposed phase II of the Dushanbe–Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project will rehabilitate a section of the road that will link the country with the Kyrgyz Republic and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The project may cause the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs<sup>4</sup> through the large number of workers employed during rehabilitation and the increased movement of traffic after project completion.<sup>5</sup> This technical assistance (TA) will aim to mitigate potential risks of HIV/AIDS and STIs. The project area is in rural poor areas. Increased HIV/AIDS and STIs in the project area may have negative impacts on ADB's country and strategy and program for 2004–2008, whose focuses include rural development. The negative impacts will also affect Tajikistan's achievement of Millennium Development Goals on HIV/AIDS.

**b. Goal and purpose:** The goal of the TA is to reduce the risks of increase of HIV/AIDS and STIs and human trafficking that may be associated with phase III and the operation of the road transport corridor after project completion. The purpose of the TA is to raise public awareness and address the risk of HIV/AIDS and STI transmission among construction workers, sex workers, local communities, truck drivers, border officers, and other road users.

**c. Components and outputs:**

The TA comprises five components, to be undertaken primarily in the road project area:

- (i) **Changing behavior.** Intensive health education campaigns and peer education will try to change the behavior of construction workers, sex workers, and local people in the project area. Free condoms will be made available to construction workers, sex workers, communities, and border officers during the first year of rehabilitation of the project road.

**Output 1:** An effective behavior change program established through information and education campaigns (IECs), community mobilization, social marketing, and condom distribution.

- (ii) **Clinical support.** The TA will conduct training for health workers on STI management and voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services, and provide STI treatment packages. HIV testing kits will be provided to clinics in the rehabilitation areas. The STI treatment packages and HIV testing kits are supplied to incremental needs of the mobile populations such as construction and sex workers to complement existing national activities supported by other agencies. The TA will assist local health departments in supervising the performance of health workers and provide supplies.

**Output 2:** Comprehensive HIV testing and STI treatment packages delivered at clinics and medical centers in the road project area.

- (iii) **Border control and cross-border cooperation for prevention of HIV/AIDS.** This comprises three subcomponents: (a) Training will be conducted to strengthen the capacity of border officers to address HIV/AIDS and STIs. (b) The TA consultant team will be engaged to work with relevant government agencies, local institutes, and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) for capacity building. (c) Workshops will be organized for relevant participants to discuss activities to combat HIV/AIDS.

**Output 3:** Improved the capacity of border officers, government agencies, local institutes and NGOs and workshops organized for prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs.

- (iv) **Advocacy workshops and policy development.** To improve understanding of the awareness and prevention program on HIV/AIDS and STIs among stakeholders, advocacy workshops will be conducted,

<sup>3</sup> Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

<sup>4</sup> Sexually transmitted infections.

<sup>5</sup> Mobile populations are among the main transmitters of HIV/AIDS infection. Construction workers, transport workers, truck drivers, and traders compose key mobile groups.

including IECs. The workshops will target local governments and communities, local business owners, NGOs, transport operators, media, local police, road construction companies, and the local units of the Ministry of Transport along the road. The TA also helps develop HIV/AIDS and STI policies for particular construction companies and transportation companies in the road project. Intravenous drug use will also be addressed in advocacy and health education campaigns.

**Output 4:** Advocacy program established with each target group of local communities, contractors, and business communities involved in the road sector, i.e., transport companies and policy for prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs for the construction and transportation companies developed.

- (v) **Performance monitoring and evaluation (PME) system in rehabilitation areas.** A PME system will be set up to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of TA and to improve TA performance, including a project performance management system (PPMS). In addition to performance indicators, sexual behavior, treatment-seeking behavior, and incidences of HIV/AIDS and STIs will be monitored. Surveys will be conducted by interviewing local residents and other stakeholders in the road project to collect baseline data and assess progress. Training on monitoring and surveillance system will be provided.

**Output 5:** PMEs set up and implemented.

**d. Rationale and purpose of ADF grant financing:** Funding source to be determined.

**e. Expected results and deliverables:** Expected results will be potential risk of increase of HIV/AIDS and STIs mitigated and deliverable will be increased awareness and capacity on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention among communities, NGOs, and government officials in the project areas.

**f. Social or environmental issues or concerns:** Mitigation of the potential risk of increase of HIV/AIDS and STIs will have positive impact on social issues and no negative impacts on the environment.

**g. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:**

**For TA, method(s) of TA output dissemination:**

- A conference/workshop/brown bag  
 Publication of article(s) in external journals or books  
 External press release to news agencies, including www.adb.org  
 Internal press release in *ADB Today*  
 Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Proposed executing/implementing agency or agencies:** Ministry of Transport

**8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:** The ministries of transport and health, other institutions (including local governments, NGOs and international agencies) and local communities, especially the poor, women, and other disadvantaged people, will be involved in the project design.

**9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation**

- a. Year included in CSP, CSP Update, RCSP, RCSP Update, or interregional work plan:
- b. Expected date of submission for approval  
 Lending:  
 Nonlending (project preparatory):  
 Nonlending (other than project preparatory): 2007
- c. Period and duration of assistance  
 Lending:  
 Nonlending: 2007–2010

**10. Financing Plan**

- a. For lending
- Ordinary capital resources: \$
  - Asian Development Fund (loan): \$
  - Asian Development Fund (grant): \$
  - Other: \$

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: \$\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_.

Source	Amount (\$)
ADB Financing	
Government Financing	
Other Financing	
<b>Total Cost</b>	
Source:	

- b. For nonlending
- No resources required, other than ADB staff
  - ADB's administrative budget: \$500,000.
  - Grant TA funds
  - Other:

Founding source to be determined.

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: \$\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_.

Source	Amount (\$)
ADB Financing	\$500,000
Government Financing	
Other Financing	
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>
Source: ADB staff.	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CSP = country strategy and program, HIV/AIDS/STIs = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome/sexually transmitted infections, IEC = information and education campaigns, NGO = nongovernment organization, PME = performance monitoring and evaluation, PPMS = project performance management system, PRC = People's Republic of China, RCSP = regional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance, UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, VCT = voluntary counseling and testing.

**Table A4.1: Assistance Program for Lending Products, 2005**

Sector Project/Program Name	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)			Gov't.	Cofi- Nan- cing	
						OCR	ADB				Total
							ADF				
							Loans	Grants			
<b>2005 Firm Loans</b>											
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>											
Farm Productivity Improvement	PI	ECG	ECAE	2004	12.00	5.50	6.50	12.00			
<b>Total</b>					<b>12.00</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>12.00</b>			
<b>2005 Regional Loan</b>											
<b>Transport and Communications</b>											
Dushanbe-Kyrgyz Border Rehabilitation II	PI	ECG/REG	ECTC	2004	30.00	30.00		30.00			
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>30.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>		<b>30.00</b>			

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ECAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources, ECG = sustainable economic growth, ECTC = Transport and Communications Division, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PI = poverty intervention, REG = regional cooperation.

Table A4.2: Assistance Program for Nonlending Products and Services, 2005

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
<b>2005</b>							
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>							
1. Rural Development	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	700.0			700.0
2. Farm Analysis and Awareness-Raising for Debt Resolution	ECAE	AOTA			DFID/ PRF	800.0	800.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>700.0</b>		<b>800.0</b>	<b>1,500.0</b>
<b>Energy</b>							
1. Power Rehabilitation, Phase II	ECEN	PPTA	TASF	500.0			500.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500.0</b>			<b>500.0</b>
<b>Law, Economic Management and Public Policy</b>							
1. Preparing the Tax Administration Modernization and Governance Enhancement Project	ECGF	PPTA	TASF	500.0			500.0
2. Local Government Finance	ECGF	AOTA	TASF	200.0	GCF	500.0	700.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>700.0</b>		<b>500.0</b>	<b>1,200.0</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,900.0</b>		<b>1,300.0</b>	<b>3,200.0</b>
<b>2005</b>							
<b>Regional TAs</b>							
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>							
1. Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECAE	RETA	TASF	500.0		750.0	1,250.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500.0</b>		<b>750.0</b>	<b>1,250.0</b>
<b>Education</b>							
1. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education	ECSS	RETA	TASF	600.0			600.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600.0</b>			<b>600.0</b>
<b>Energy</b>							
1. Establishment of CAREC Members Electricity Regulatory Reform (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/UZB)	ECEN	RETA	TASF	500.0			500.0
2. Mitigation of Trans-Boundary Air Pollution from Coal-Fired Power Plants in Northeast Asia	ECEN	RETA	TASF	800.0			800.0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1,300.0</b>			<b>1,300.0</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. Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation (Phase III) (AZE/KAZ/KGZ/MON/PRC/TAJ/TKM/UZB)	ECGF	RETA	TASF	500.0		500.0	
2. Regional Financial Sector Development (Phase II) (KAZ/KGZ/TAJ/UZB)	ECGF	RETA	TASF	500.0		500.0	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1,000.0</b>		<b>1,000.0</b>	
<b>Law, Economic Management and Public Policy</b>							
1. Support for Greater Silk Road Initiative 2006 (AZE/KAZ/KGZ/MON/ PRC/TAJ/UZB)	ECOC	RETA	TASF	900.0		900.0	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>900.0</b>		<b>900.0</b>	
<b>Transport and Communications</b>							
1. Regional Transport Corridors Road Maintenance and Safety Project	ECTC	RETA	JSF	500.0		500.0	
2. Regional Traffic Enhancement Project	ECTC	RETA	TASF	600.0		600.0	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1,100.0</b>		<b>1,100.0</b>	

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance; AZE = Azerbaijan; CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation; DFID = Department for International Development of the United Kingdom; 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; GCF = Governance Cooperation Fund; ICT = information and communication technology; JSF = Japan Special Fund; KAZ = Kazakhstan; KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic; MON = Mongolia; PPTA = project preparation technical assistance; PRC = People's republic of China; PRF = Poverty Reduction Fund; RETA = regional technical assistance; TA = technical assistance; TAJ = Tajikistan; TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund; TKM = Turkmenistan; UZB = Uzbekistan.