

**United Nations Development Assistance
Framework (UNDAF) for Tajikistan**

2016-2020

Executive summary

1. This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) agreed between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Nations (UN) on 18 December 2015, is a strategic programme framework for the period 2016-2020. It draws on the full range of expertise and resources of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to deliver development results.

2. Six UNDAF outcomes have been selected, in four strategic focus areas, that respond to country needs and make use of the UN's comparative advantages. These were identified through an intensive consultation process with Tajikistan's authorities and UNDAF partners:

» Democratic Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Outcome 1: People in Tajikistan have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels.

» Sustainable and equitable economic development

Outcome 2: People in Tajikistan benefit from equitable and sustainable economic growth through decent and productive employment; stable energy supply; improved access to specialised knowledge and innovation and a more favourable business environment, especially for entrepreneurs and farmers.

» Social Development, Inclusion and Empowerment

Outcome 3: People in Tajikistan benefit from quality, equitable and inclusive health, education and social protection systems.

Outcome 4: The nutritional status of the people in Tajikistan is improved through stable access to sufficient, appropriate and safe food; improved child feeding practices; better water and sanitation and improved access to quality health care.

Outcome 5: Women, youth, children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have a voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society.

» Resilience and Environmental Sustainability

Outcome 6: People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and man-made disasters and benefit from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and management of natural resources.

3. These outcomes serve as a mutual accountability framework between the UN and all development partners in Tajikistan. They are expected to provide the people of Tajikistan with a fuller range of choices and opportunities and to promote their human development, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The UNDAF outcomes will be achieved through a practical application of the 'delivering-as-one' approach standard operating procedures adjusted to the specific context of Tajikistan. This will be done through joint, synergetic and complementary programming; implementation; communication strategies and by joint resource mobilisation. Key elements of the approach include: 'One UN Programme'; formation of inter-agency Results Groups responsible for the development of Joint Work Plans, including their implementation, monitoring, and reporting with Implementing Partners; a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) that provides formal oversight and management, with involvement of representatives of the Government of Tajikistan.

4. This UNDAF reinforces the strong partnership between the Government of Tajikistan and the UNCT to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by : advancing equitable economic growth and reducing poverty; human rights protection and promotion through capacity development; strengthening of strategic and policy frameworks; enhancement of accountability systems including in relation to UN human rights machinery and the delivery of quality social

services. UNDAF strategies focus on realising the rights of the most deprived and vulnerable populations and support of the UN system's commitment to assist the country to meet its human rights obligations. It also underpins the efforts of the UN to enable the Government of Tajikistan to increase their leadership and ownership of the development process and human rights protection and to respond adequately to the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

5. The Common Budgetary Framework provides country partners, the UNCT and donors with a holistic overview of the required and available resources to support planned UN activities within the period of the UNDAF implementation. It will serve as a basis for joint mobilisation of resources and should contribute to better delivery of the overall UN system support. Full implementation of the UNDAF will require an estimated total of 363,289,111 USD. This includes 50,623,631 USD from regular or core resources and 312,665,480 USD from other or non-core resources. The total estimated funding gap is 139,515,480 USD. The JSC, together with the UNCT will act in concert to mobilise these additional resources over the One Programme period.

6. This UNDAF represents a joint commitment by the Government of Tajikistan and the UN system to work together in a spirit of cooperation with the people of Tajikistan to secure the changes which will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives in a country that respects, protects and fulfills human rights for all.

Declaration of commitment

7. The United Nations in Tajikistan is committed to working together with the authorities and people in Tajikistan to secure the changes that will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives in a country that respects, protects and fulfills human rights for all.

8. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework is a strategic programme framework that draws on and integrates the full range of expertise and resources of the United Nations Country Team to deliver development results in line with the human rights based approach and constitutes a fundamental element of the United Nations Programme and Budgetary Framework for Tajikistan 2016-2020. It has been prepared within the broader efforts of the United Nations Country Team in Tajikistan to implement the United Nations reforms in Tajikistan and to apply the ‘Delivering-as-One’ approach tailored to the specific context of Tajikistan, to joint and complementary programming and implementation.

9. These results, or ‘United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes’, focus on four strategic areas that respond to country development needs and make use of the United Nations’ comparative advantages. These were identified through an intensive consultation process with authorities in Tajikistan and Implementing Partners:

- Democratic Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights
- Sustainable and equitable economic development
- Social Development, Inclusion and Empowerment
- Resilience and Environmental Sustainability

10. These focus areas and their constituent expected results serve as a mutual accountability framework between the United Nations and UNDAF Partners in Tajikistan. They are expected to provide the people of Tajikistan with a fuller range of choices and opportunities and to promote their human development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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List of Abbreviations

BSS	Behavioural Sentinel Surveillance
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CBF	Common Budgetary Framework
CBO	Community-based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CoEP	Committee of Environmental Protection
CoES	Committee of Emergency Situations
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	Development Coordination Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction strategy
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Food Security
FSMS	Food Security Information Systems
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HR	Human Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JAR	Joint Annual Review (Health)
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LSBHE	Life skills-based health education
LSIS	Living Standard Improvement Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMEIG	Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group
MTEF	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
MTR	Mid Term Review
NBT	National Bank of Tajikistan
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NDS	National Development Strategy
NHDR	National Human Development Report
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PHC	Primary Health Care
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SPFABND	Social Protection Floor Assessment Based National Dialogue
TiDHS	Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey
TLSS	Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey
TF	Trust Fund
TWG	Thematic Working Groups

UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCAC	United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDGO	United Nations Development Group Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNRCCA	UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia
USD	United States dollar
UNTOP	UN Tajikistan Office for Peace-building
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. Background

1.1. Socio-economic situation in Tajikistan

1.1.1. Tajikistan is a landlocked and largely mountainous country, ranked 133rd as a medium human development country with 0.607 Human Development Index. Shortly after independence in 1991, civil and political conflict persisted until mid-1997, causing widespread loss of life and physical damage. It also resulted in a significant exodus of human resources, mainly from industry and public administration, and a serious deterioration in the quality of human capital.

1.1.2. Political and administrative centralisation unified the country and concentrated authority in the executive branch. President Emomali Rahmon, who has been in office since 1994 and was recently re-elected to a fourth term ending in 2020, continues to lead the political scene. The People's Democratic Party has a majority of seats in both houses of parliament (Majlisi Oli). Following the 2013 Presidential elections, a new cabinet was formed and several agencies were restructured with the aim of bringing more dynamism to government, particularly in the related energy and water sectors.

1.1.3. The population of Tajikistan of about 8 million is dominated by the younger age groups: more than half of population is under age of 25. This is great potential for development of the country. However, the young population is continuously pressing the labour market for new jobs, resulting in a very large number of those looking for work remaining unemployed. Tajikistan's economy recovered well after the civil conflict ended, averaging around 8 percent annually from 2000-08, with significant poverty reduction. The economic recovery during this period was led by strong expansion in the service sector; increased production and exports of aluminium and cotton; and an upsurge in construction activity. The economy and human development in Tajikistan is highly dependent on its natural capital. The country has abundant water resources and large deposits of minerals. Although its land for cultivation is rather limited (93% of the country territory is covered with high mountains), agriculture is the key economic sector. At the same time, most of the agricultural land is actually degrading by erosion and high salination. Water is being consumed predominantly by ineffective and wasteful irrigated agriculture with outdated irrigation systems (up to 84%).

1.1.4. In 2013 Tajikistan joined the World Trade Organization as the 159th member state. The "Programme of Adjustment of the Economy of the Republic of Tajikistan Related to the Membership in the World Trade Organization" was adopted to ensure fulfillment of accession commitments.

1.1.5. The 2008-09 global economic crisis adversely affected Tajikistan's economy, but growth recovered quickly and averaged over 7 percent annually during 2010-13. Recovery was spurred on by remittance inflows, which rebounded sharply and continued to grow, supporting private consumption and, to a much lesser extent, investment. This in turn contributed to strong growth in services and agriculture. However, Tajikistan's economy slowed in the first half of 2014 to 6.7 % (compared to 7.5% during the same period in 2013) due to weaker remittances and industrial export growth. According to the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT), remittance inflows declined by about 2 % in the first half of 2014 compared to the same period of 2013.

1.1.6. Likewise, growth in industry slowed to 3.9% (2013/14) from 10.4% (2012), reflecting an 18.9% contraction in aluminium production caused by aging technology, disruptions in the supply of raw materials, and the lowest global prices since 2009. Despite slow growth aluminium, together with cotton production, still represented 58% of total output (in 2014)¹, down from 70% in 2008. The country is faced with the problem of low investment averaging about 15% of GDP annually (2009-2013); public investment accounts 12%, and private investment only 3% of GDP. The main obstacles cited by both local and foreign entrepreneurs are inadequate infrastructure, in particular, insufficient

¹ Asian Development Outlook 2014, ADB

and unreliable energy supply; the weak rule of law, especially as regards property rights, and tax policy and administration.

1.1.7. Tajikistan's economy remained highly vulnerable to external factors beyond its control. Specifically, its heavy reliance on remittances (according to the WB estimates the highest in the world with remittances equaling 42.7% of GDP in 2014) and the export of only two commodities, expose the country to external demand and international price shocks. Likewise, its dependence on food and fuel imports makes it no less vulnerable to changes in global food and fuel prices. Meanwhile, with foreign direct investment (FDI) below 2 percent of GDP in 2013, remittances remain the principal source of financing of the economic growth. The current economic crisis in Russia is already having a negative impact on the economic situation in Tajikistan. Any further worsening of the economic situation in Russia could have harmful effects on the overall economic stability in Tajikistan. Regional and international connectivity are problems that Tajikistan is also facing. This is partly a result of the country's geography and topography, but is also due to regional trade and transit obstacles and to factors that have inhibited liberalisation of the transport system, in particular aviation.

1.1.8. Agriculture is one of the largest sectors of the economy. With 21 percent of GDP and 46.5 percent of employment, it continues to be the most labour intensive sector of national economy, with a major influence on overall economic performance. Most of the agricultural produce (93.3 percent) is grown on household plots and private (*dehkan*) farms. Risks in the agricultural sector remain high, despite some positive trends. To minimise marketing and production risks, farmers grow relatively small areas of several different crops that are selected from a relatively narrow crop range. The country is prone to various exogenous shocks such as food price spikes that contribute to increased household food insecurity. Potential fluctuations in fuel prices are also of concern for agricultural producers, as it reduces the recent achievements in productivity. Agriculture grew by 10.4%, largely because of strong growth in agricultural processing. However, cotton production grew by only 0.5%, as sharp fluctuations in world cotton prices discouraged farmers from following through on initial expansions in planted areas². Cotton production is projected to decrease, reflecting lower international prices, the poor investment climate and a weak financial sector. Nevertheless, it remains crucially important for the country, representing 90% of agricultural exports and engaging 75% of rural population.

1.1.9. The return of stability; initial reforms; increased migration and a growth of remittances inflow, led to significant poverty reduction in Tajikistan. Poverty declined from 81% in 1999 to 47 % in 2009 and it is estimated that poverty dropped to about 32% in 2014. Extreme poverty dropped even faster—from 73% to 14% during 1999-2013 period. Despite these advances, non-monetary indicators of poverty demonstrate growing deprivation and inequality. Poverty remains widespread and linked to specific factors such as continued high birth rates and the uneven impact of remittances on different population groups. Particularly disturbing factors for the persistence of poverty are unpredictable, low quality and insufficient jobs, with young people making up over 40 percent of the population and accounting for 60 percent of those formally registered as unemployed.

1.1.10. Access to basic public services such as electricity, heating, clean water, and sanitation remains very limited in rural areas where most of the poor live. They continue to be disadvantaged by limited access to quality education and health care and receive little help from a still inadequate social protection system, with low levels of benefits (including pensions); gaps in coverage, and – despite recent improvements – poorly targeted social assistance. Chronic food insecurity persists in Tajikistan, with 40% of its rural population (2.3 million people) facing a stressed food security situation, characterised by insufficient and inadequate food consumption³. Every fourth child

² Asian Development Outlook 2013, ADB, <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/30205/ado2013-tajikistan.pdf>

³ WFP Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Report, June 2013. Tajikistan scores 16.3 on the 2013 Global Hunger Index (GHI) – which denotes a “serious” hunger level, similar to Bangladesh, Zimbabwe, Lao, Nepal or Mali. In

under 5 years old is chronically malnourished, and the rates of wasting (acute malnutrition) and being underweight among children have increased substantially since 2009 and remain at 9 percent and 17 percent respectively⁴. The percentage of non-pregnant women of reproductive age who are thin (BMI <18.5) has also increased, from 7 percent in 2009 to 11 percent in 2012. Half of Tajikistan's children are iodine deficient⁵, and anaemia affects one quarter of women of reproductive age. Food insecurity and under-nutrition are limiting the economic productivity and human potential of individuals and the population at large which, in turn, undermines social and economic development.

Tajikistan is also suffering from chronic food insecurity with 40% of its rural population facing a stressed food security situation characterized by insufficient and inadequate food consumption.

1.1.11. Tajikistan has one of the world's largest hydropower potential and hydropower supplies more than 90% of the country's energy demand. Despite this, the population faces acute energy deficit during the autumn and winter period, resulting in a dramatic shortage of electricity supply. It is estimated that approximately 70% of the population (especially those in rural areas) suffer from it. In addition, Tajikistan (and the whole of Central Asia) is one of the climate change "hot spots" in the wider Eastern Europe and CIS region. Over the last two decades, Tajikistan has faced a sharp increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events and unpredictability of precipitation frequency and intensity. According to expert assessments, and due to global warming, the main water regimes may change drastically whilst water reserves may decrease by 10-15%⁶. This is an alarming fact considering that water consumption is increasing due to population growth and national and regional economic development.

1.1.12. Progress towards achieving the country's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is uneven. Although Tajikistan appears to be on track to meet its poverty; education; environmental sustainability and global partnership MDGs, those for health and gender are unlikely to be met. Infant, child and maternal mortality are declining, but more slowly than needed. Despite institutional reforms in the financing, management, and delivery of public health services, outcomes in terms of health status remain difficult to measure. Moreover the content and especially the quality of these health and education services need further improvement. The country also faces serious financial and institutional obstacles (e.g. insufficient qualified human resources and institutional capacities; obsolete equipment and working methods) to providing public services to its people. Whilst mortality rates had been reduced to 63.3 per 1,000 live births for infants and to 52.8 per 1,000 live births for children under 5, these are still amongst the highest in the region. In the education sector, the number of preschool institutions has declined rapidly since 1991; about 80% of all of the country's schools require major repairs and nearly half of all teachers do not have higher education. Many students do not attend school regularly, especially during winter when problems related to transport, electricity supply and heating at schools make this difficult. Finally, an overwhelming majority of rural schools and health facilities do not have access to improved sanitation or water sources.

1.1.13. Tajikistan made improvements in addressing the existing gender gaps and discrimination by adopting a sound policy and legal framework; however, actual implementation is still weak. The country's scores on gender indices are low for higher education as well as for economic and political empowerment. The key issues include: disparities in favour of boys throughout the education system, especially at university level; gender-based occupational and sectoral segregation and resulting earnings inequities; and weak implementation of gender-proactive policies. Vulnerable groups, (women, children, youth, people with disabilities, elderly people, ethnic and sexual

comparison, Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan all have scores below 5 (i.e. "low" hunger level).

⁴ Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2012

⁵ UNICEF and GoT (2009) Tajikistan Micronutrient Survey

⁶ Third National Communication on Climate change, available at http://unfccc.int/resources/docs/natc/tjknc3_eng.pdf

minorities; refugees, stateless persons, people who use drugs (PWUDs), people living with HIV (PLHIV), sex workers, etc.) in Tajikistan often suffer from discrimination at different levels. Their access to public education and health care; political participation; property and land ownership and finance is restricted.

1.1.14. Tajikistan is party to seven core UN human rights treaties and four Optional Protocols to these treaties. To date, the country has demonstrated high commitment in terms of engaging with relevant UN human rights mechanisms. However, ratification of the remaining core UN human rights treaties would demonstrate continued Government commitment to human rights. Currently, Tajikistan is preparing for the second Universal Periodic Review in early 2016 that will analyse the implementation of recommendations received during the first cycle in 2011, and has started national consultations. These before and after UPR consultations will need to be conducted in close partnership with civil society and the international community. Whilst the Government adopted various sectoral action plans on the implementation of recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms and provides voluntary updates on their implementation, the Government should still ensure that policy and legislative changes result in concrete human rights improvements in practice. In order to streamline implementation of all UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations, the Government may need to consider the adoption of a comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan – a strategic document that may assist the Government in its holistic implementation, monitoring and reporting on the UN human rights treaties - with the use of human rights indicators that can help to assess the steps taken to address its human rights obligations. Moreover, there is still a need to strengthen the existing senior coordination mechanism for integrated reporting and to follow up on the recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms. In order to ensure its effective functioning, such a mechanism should be equipped with the necessary financial and human resources and should work in line with a broad mandate enabling it to oversee compliance of laws and practices with human rights commitments and to suggest changes in consultation with all relevant state entities and the civil society. Therefore, the existence of a vibrant civil society and maintenance of the enabling environment for its activities, inter alia by ensuring freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly and expression, require close attention and enhanced Governmental action. Technical assistance on ways to respect, protect and fulfill civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights should be continuously provided to the Government by the UN Country Team.

1.1.15. Tajikistan's development is vulnerable to various types of geopolitical, economic and security-related conflicts in the region, as well as to natural disasters and external economic shocks. The porous border with Afghanistan poses social, economic and security threats to Tajikistan as one of main transit countries of the Afghan opiates through the so-called "North Trafficking Route". In the regional context, the country's geopolitical situation is potentially damaging to Tajikistan's sustainable development taking into account its land-locked location; the border with unstable Afghanistan; continuing isolation by Uzbekistan that the countries are trying to overcome⁷; strained local relationships and "recurring community-level conflicts" with neighboring Kyrgyzstan over the use of land and water resources and the still unresolved demarcation of the borders with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Due to its mountainous terrain and location in a seismically active zone, Tajikistan is also prone to natural disasters, in particular earthquakes, floods and mudslides. Whilst most natural disasters have a local, limited impact, their cumulative effect on livelihoods is considerable. One of the main tasks ahead for Tajikistan is to strengthen the resilience of its economy and its population, by reducing, managing, and responding to the many such risks it faces.

⁷ Recent developments in the relationship between two countries seem to show some improvement, as two Presidents are discussing how to overcome key challenges that are faced by both countries

1.2. National Development Priorities

1.2.1. In order to address development challenges - primarily disturbingly high poverty which prevailed in the country in the late 90s - the Government of Tajikistan adopted and implemented three consecutive Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). Tajikistan's overall long-term development goals, reflected in its ongoing 10-year National Development Strategy (NDS), 2006-15, are to promote sustainable growth, improve public administration, and develop human resources. Preparation of the new national development strategy is on-going; it is intended to be aligned with post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for which the United Nations undertook consultations with the government and a wide range of civil society stakeholders. This Strategy will be implemented through 3- year medium-term development programmes and strategies.

1.2.2. In 2012, the government launched a Living Standards Improvement Strategy (LSIS) for 2013–2015. The LSIS builds on the results of the previous Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers 1-3, primarily focusing on poverty reduction and the expansion of the middle class. The LSIS' three broad-based priorities are: i) *strengthening the basis of development*— in particular, macroeconomic management; public administration; private sector development; investment climate; special economic zones and integration with the global economy; ii) *reinforcing sustainable economic growth*—concentrating on energy and industry; physical infrastructure, especially communications and transport; food security, including agriculture, land use, and irrigation; and iii) *ensuring development of human potential*—focusing on employment and social protection; education and science; basic health care; communal utility services; including water supply and sanitation; environmental stability; gender equality, and demographic projections and planning.

1.2.3. In his inaugural address, President Rahmon set quantitative targets for national development by 2020 in order to double GDP and to reduce poverty to 20 percent by 2020, whilst also expanding the middle class. The priorities remain achieving energy security, ensuring food security and increasing transport and infrastructure connectivity. These critical goals would be achieved by ongoing reforms in agriculture; increasing efficiency and productivity in both land and water resource use; rehabilitating rural social and economic infrastructure; supporting productive SMEs and entrepreneurs; promoting gender equality; and providing social protection and support to the poorest citizens. Education and health in particular will remain priorities for government financing and reform; tertiary education would be a special focus, with admittance to universities via the Unified Entrance Examination expected to increase acceptance on the basis of merit. In supporting and financing these priorities, the Government will also aim to utilise budget resources more efficiently.

1.2.4. It is noteworthy that extensive post-2015 development agenda consultations in Tajikistan have been organised by the UN Country Team (UNCT) with a wide range of key stakeholders from civil society with special focus on socially vulnerable and/or excluded groups such as ethnic and religious minorities, youth, women and people with disabilities along with private sector and governmental authorities. Consultations revealed that education; health; employment; social inequalities and food security are also the main concerns of the participants. Governance, as a cross-cutting issue, featured prominently in all consultations and its importance was particularly highlighted by the youth; the private sector; government representatives and people with disabilities. The second round was launched by UNCT in 2014 to stimulate inclusive dialogue on the means of achieving the post-2015 development agenda at the local level, identify solutions and enhance the importance of the local dimension of development. The findings of the localisation phase of the Post-2015 consultations in Tajikistan further pinpointed issues that could hinder achievement of Post-2015 sustainable development goals and highlighted areas that would require particular attention, including emphasis on the need for good governance; allocation of sufficient resources through better rationalisation of existing funds and budgets; ensuring adequate legislation and an enabling policy environment, raising capacity of the work force and of experts.

1.2.5. This 2016-2020 UNDAF document has been fully aligned with these national development priorities and the above-mentioned post-2015 consultations findings.

1.3. Process to develop the UNDAF

1.3.1. The UNDAF acknowledges past and ongoing development planning activities in Tajikistan and aims to align its content with the identified development needs and priorities for the country as much as possible.

1.3.2. Within this context, the UNCT initiated the preparation of the UNDAF 2016-2020 with the evaluation of the current UNDAF, which covers the period 2010-2015. It assessed the implementation of the current document and provided a set of forward-looking recommendations and lessons learnt. The UNCT prepared the Common Country Assessment (CCA) in the third quarter of 2014 to provide an updated assessment of the development needs and challenges in the country and to provide an analytical basis for development of the new UNDAF. The document focused on the socio-economic and political situation and addressed social inclusion and social support; human rights; governance and security dynamics in the country; as well as acknowledging complex development trends. As one of the main elements, the CCA identified four broad thematic windows for discussion and prioritisation .

1.3.3. The process of development of the 2016-2020 UNDAF for Tajikistan also considered the ongoing global UN initiative on establishing the Post-2015 development agenda. Tajikistan participated in the world-wide national consultations that will feed into the new agenda and establishment of the development objectives for the world beyond 2015. The UNCT in Tajikistan, through Post-2015 consultations, sought the views of the Government, development partners and citizens of Tajikistan on the Post-2015 development agenda in Tajikistan. Together with the CCA and the national development framework, the information collected through this initiative was considered particularly valuable in defining the UNDAF objectives.

1.3.4. The 2014 CCA, together with other available documents, set the analytical stage for inclusive, participatory, and wide-ranging consultations with high level representatives of the Government of Tajikistan and civil society at the Strategic Prioritisation Retreat in November 10-11, 2014. The objective of the Retreat was to primarily review major development challenges in Tajikistan, in line with the assessment provided in the CCA and Post-2015 consultations, and to validate priority development themes for the next UNDAF through a highly inclusive and consultative process. This meeting produced a preliminary set of priority areas and draft results that were further refined and formulated into the four priority areas and six specific measureable outcomes for the UNDAF. The event also enabled review and discussion on future implementation and coordination mechanisms in accordance with the delivering-as-one approach, as requested by the Government of Tajikistan. The draft UNDAF was finalised in a spirit of wide understanding and ownership during successive rounds of consultation with partners at all levels, including a special UNCT meeting with the President of Tajikistan in February 2015.

1.4. UN Comparative Advantages and Achievements

1.4.1. The UN has been present in Tajikistan since 1992, starting with the UN Tajikistan Office for Peace-building (UNTOP), which ended its mission in October 2007. Since 1993, the UN has increased its presence to 23 specialised agencies, funds and programmes of the UN and established so called Area offices in all regions of the country⁸.

1.4.2. The current 2010-2015 UNDAF has been developed through an extensive consultative process involving all stakeholders and is aligned with Tajikistan's national priorities based on the current

⁸ UN Country Team in Tajikistan comprises: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNODC, UNAIDS, IOM, ILO, OCHA, UNRCCA, UNOPS, IFAD, UNDESA, ITC/WTO, UNPOS, World Bank, IMF (Bretton Woods Institutions usually do not attend UNCT meetings but participate in SMT and other UN events)

National Development Strategy and builds on the UN's comparative advantages. The focus of the UNDAF was on four pillars, 1) Poverty reduction and governance, 2) Food and nutrition security, 3) Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy and 4) Quality Social services and three sub-pillars of education, health and social protection. Recent evaluation of UNDAF confirmed its relevance, elaborating on high effectiveness and efficiency and suggesting areas for improvement, especially related to ownership and sustainability.

1.4.3. Within the broad pillar **Poverty Reduction and Governance**, the following key results are highlighted:

- Policy advice provided by UNCT reflected the key laws and strategies to enable economic growth and eradicate poverty: more than 30 laws, the Mid-term Poverty Reduction Strategy (2010-2012) and the Living Standards Improvement Strategy (2013-2015) were adopted. The scientific research concept on human development (2013-2028) for application of democratic principles and development of civil society was prepared and adopted by the Government (in July 2013). In addition, a 'Human Development and Aging of the Population' Unit was created within the Institute of Economy and Demography at the Academy of Science of Republic of Tajikistan. A Human Development Course was introduced in the curriculum of 8 target universities and three National Human Development Reports were prepared and released.
- The Ombudsman's office received significant support during the current UNDAF period, through a Joint Programme coordinated across a number of UN agencies. In 2012, the Office was accredited with "B" status by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Geneva. UNCT supported interaction of Tajikistan with UN human rights mechanisms, including during periodic national reporting to all seven UN treaty bodies that oversee implementation of the ratified UN human rights treaties. It supported four visits of the UN Special Rapporteurs on different human rights (HR) areas, in the framework of preparations for, and follow up to, the Universal Periodic Review in 2011 and in 2016 and in relation to implementation of sectoral national action plans on implementation of recommendations of various UN human rights mechanisms. As part of the follow up to the UPR in 2011, UNCT provided support to the functioning of a pilot monitoring group under the Ombudsman Institution, with civil society's involvement and continued advocating for ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture.
- UNCT provided technical assistance for the development of the National Strategy on the Advancement of the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020; the Law on Domestic Violence; the State Programme on the Prevention of Violence in the Family and the corresponding Action Plan for 2014-2023 and the National Action Plan on the Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security 1325 and 2122.
- In order to address developmental challenges at the sub-national level, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade proposed the methodology on elaboration of the District Development Programmes and 36 districts countrywide conducted integrated planning and budgeting. Human development focused socio-economic surveys were carried out in 4 districts, feeding the formulation of the district development programmes and providing accurate evidence for development planning and management at the district level. Guidance on integrating links between poverty and environment in planning was an integral part of the methodology. It was successfully applied in all 36 districts' development programmes, including their monitoring and evaluation frameworks and implementing measures / projects.⁹

⁹ Mainstreaming poverty-environment links to District Development Programmes (DDPs) was supported by the UNDP – UNEP Poverty – Environment Initiative (PEI), which was selected as a success story in the publication presented at the Rio+20 conference. Replication of the approach, which is happening in the other districts was called upon by the Deputy Minister of MEDT.

Environmental sustainability criteria have been included in the donor-supported district 'Trust Funds' (TF) budget allocation applied to 65 local development projects. As a result, the following types of projects were supported: rehabilitation of irrigation wells; establishment of organic composting systems; waste disposal units encouraging recycling in operation and solar-powered greenhouses growing vegetables. There are now 12 cooperatives in action supporting jobs for 300 women who have learnt how to tend crops, make organic compost and run the greenhouses as successful micro-enterprises.

- The UNCT supported activities for improvement of the business environment for SME development. Some of the main achievements are that the procedures for starting and closing a business have been simplified and the number of permits was reduced. Low-income households, women and vulnerable refugees received microcredits; grants; legal aid support and vocational training.
- UNCT developed, based on the PPP readiness assessment programme in Tajikistan, a detailed set of recommendations to advance the PPP programme in Tajikistan.
- UNCT provided comprehensive assistance to the establishment of Integrated Border Management by supporting preparation of key policy documents, development of capacities and infrastructure improvement of the Border Liaison Offices.

1.4.4. UNCT provided a comprehensive support within the **Food and Nutrition pillar** and the following key results were achieved:

- In order to support national institutions to formulate appropriate data-driven policies to promote food and nutrition security, some of the key results were: i) an integrated and financially sustainable "Prevention and Control Strategy Against Respiratory Syndrome Disease Complex in Sheep and Goats" was developed and adopted; the Agriculture Reform Programme 2012-2020 and the Land Sector Strategy were approved; the revised "Law of Tajikistan on Veterinary" was adopted; ii) Food Security and Nutrition indicators were developed for Food Security policy and a database of the Food Security Information System was established in the Ministry of Agriculture; iii) The Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) is established and operational; iv) Crops and food Security Assessments are conducted regularly.
- UNCT supported efforts to increase levels of agricultural production and profitability and to ensure sustainable and reliable food availability in the local markets. In this respect, technical assistance was provided on legume crops, while capacity development support included training on milk production including the delivery of separators and kitchenware; training on livestock production; on laboratory testing; on serological diagnosis of brucellosis in humans; on safe vaccination procedures; on basic animal health and livestock production practices; on infectious and invasion diseases and non-infectious diseases; on veterinary and sanitary examination and on production services to farmers.
- In support for households to consume adequate levels of food that is safe, nutritious and displays positive dietary behaviours, UNCT implemented a micronutrient supplementation programme which is currently being scaled up significantly to almost all districts in the country. Semi-annual Vitamin A supplementation campaigns were also undertaken.
- A comprehensive Salt Situation Analysis was conducted to identify the bottlenecks and provided recommendations including sensitisation and social mobilisation towards universal salt iodisation. UNCT supported the establishment of internal quality controls with quantitative iodine measurements and supported the use of the Rapid Test Kits for the Institute of Nutrition.
- UNCT continued its activities for the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding (incl. certification and re-certification of MCH facilities as 'baby friendly'), enhancing targeted communication activities in this area. In addition, UNCT provided capacity development support to the Public Health Centres (PHC) workers, to the households and to the other stakeholders. A large part

of UNCT work was to provide adequate food to malnourished children and to vulnerable families.

- UNCT responded to the needs of people struck by the frequent natural disasters in the country – floods, mudslides, droughts and earthquakes by providing around 650 tons of emergency food assistance. Training was provided to develop the capacity and enable partners (local authorities and representatives of the Committee on Emergency Situations (CoES) on the identification and distribution of food to the disaster-affected population.

1.4.5. UNCT provided comprehensive support within the **Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy** pillar and the following key results were achieved:

- In environmental protection, UNCT contributed to improving the governance of protected areas, notably by supporting the preparation of the new Forestry Code, the revision of the Law on Protected Areas and building the capacities in planning and management of protected areas. At a local level, UNCT worked with communities to promote environmentally sustainable livelihoods, resulting in over additional 200 green jobs. UNCT also assisted with preparation of the draft laws on “Public Participation in Environmental Protection”, “Strategic Environmental Assessment” and amendments to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on “Ecological Expertise”.
- Support was given to the improvement of disaster risk management capacities through the establishment of a Monitoring and Early Warning System. In addition, the Crisis Management Centre and the National DRR Platform were established and are now functioning, and the National Recovery Guidance was developed. With UNCT support, 2 DRR Funds were established as part of the Micro-Loan Organisation thus enabling sustainability of local level disaster risk reduction projects, with over 16,000 beneficiaries to-date.
- UNCT supported the development of the Law on Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency Master Plan, and promoted the construction of small demo hydropower plants and solar systems across the country.
- The land release process (LR) was accelerated with more than 13,5 km² contaminated with land mines territory cleared, and the National Mine Action Standards were developed. The National Mine Action Centre, responsible for coordination and management of all mine action related activities, was established by UNDP and later on was successfully nationalised by the Government of Tajikistan.

1.4.6. Under the pillar **Quality Basic Services- Health**, the following key results were recognised:

- Tajikistan placed more focus on primary health care strengthening by the re-establishment of the Primary Health Care Coordination Council. The Monitoring and Evaluation Package of indicators of the National Health Strategy for 2010-2020 was approved. The National Strategy and Action Plan for NCD prevention and control for 2013-2023 was endorsed by the Government and implementation launched.
- The Government has been supported with the taking forward of the preparation to implement the postponed Mandatory Health Insurance Law to become effective from 2017. The Feasibility Study on Mandatory Health Insurance implementation and subsequent development of the Health Financing Reform Roadmap provided a rationale and decisive action plan to meet all conditionalities. Government authorities are being continuously trained on core functions: overall health system strengthening issues; stewardship and governance; health system financing options (Flagship Course on HSS and Senior Policy Seminar); evidence-based health policy formulation and decision-making in achieving MDGs, etc.
- In order to support greater access to and use of quality maternal and child health care and nutrition and reproductive health services, a number of activities were carried out and

substantial results have been achieved. An assessment was conducted on the quality of the antenatal and postnatal care provided to women and newborns at primary health care facilities in Tajikistan. Recommendations were provided to the country on key areas on which to focus on for further improvement of such services. 1.3 million doses of diphtheria vaccines were administered to the target group aged 3-12. The health providers were trained through national, regional, and district level workshops based on the WHO guidelines to ensure quality of vaccination and on integrated disease surveillance.

- Support is provided to the State Service for Medical Practice Supervision in auditing PHC facilities for adherence to clinical protocols and standard treatment guidelines and development of the Clinical guidelines and protocols on infant and child nutrition.
- UNCT provided support to the development of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS for 2015-2017 and the Strategic Plan of joint activities on prevention and control of TB/HIV co-infection in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2015-2020. Based on UNCT technical assistance, the government adopted the new Law of the Republic of Tajikistan to fight HIV/AIDS. UNCT provided support to all households located in malaria endemic areas as identified by the Ministry of Health (RTDC) through indoor residual spraying and insecticide-treated bed net distribution.

1.4.7. Under the pillar **Quality Basic Services- Education**, the following key results were achieved:

- UNCT strived to increase the number of children attending and completing general secondary education, with special emphasis on girls in grades 5 -11. The Girls' Education programme was implemented in more than 350 schools, reaching more than 90,000 students. In addition, a Centre for Gender Pedagogics was established at the Academy of Education to support gender-sensitive curriculum and teaching and learning materials. The National Testing Centre has been established and the first university entrance examination administered in 2014. UNICEF, in collaboration with MoES, is in the process of developing tools to assess learning outcomes at the pre-school level.
- Nearly 360,000 primary grade children, their teachers and supporting staff in 2,000 schools in 52 rural districts received a hot meal each school day. This represents 60% of all schools in rural areas, including all food insecure locations, identified by WFP's Food Security Information Systems (FSMS) household survey.
- The General secondary school curriculum is still in the process of being revised by the MoES, but to date, has life skills topics identified and mapped for inclusion, to strengthen the life skills that are already integrated. UNCT provided support to Healthy Lifestyle through a comprehensive approach.
- In order to increase the number of children aged 4-6 years having access to quality early learning opportunities with UNCT support, an Early learning / preschool strategy was incorporated into NSED and approved in 2012. In addition, the Law on Preschools was adopted and the Early Learning Development Standards were validated, and officially adopted, by the MoES in 2011. Following these, capacity building workshops and training at teacher institutes was undertaken.
- UNCT provided support to increase preparedness of the education system and schools for emergencies.

1.4.8. Under the pillar **Quality Basic Services- Social Protection**, the following key results were achieved:

- The State Programme on Social Protection was developed based on extensive consultations with the stakeholders, in addition, the National study on the level of stigma and discrimination was prepared.

- Some of the achievements in the area of improved coverage and quality of social services are that landmine survivors received psycho-social support and improved their psychological well-being and health status through participation at the summer rehabilitation camps.
- In order to increase employability of targeted vulnerable groups, particularly youth, women, and refugees, the following results were achieved: A total of 300 landmine survivors and/or families of those killed, improved their social-economic condition through receiving micro-grants and involvement in micro-credit activities; in addition, targeted vulnerable groups were provided with vocational training on sewing; accounting; computer courses; gas/electric-welding; golden embroidery; bee-keeping/honey production and vehicle repairing etc., which helped them in opening their own business or further employment opportunities.

1.4.9. The evaluation re-confirmed that UNCT in Tajikistan has many comparative advantages accumulated over the years of presence in the country and internationally which resulted in significant contribution to all major national priorities. These include:

- A long-term track record of results in the country, as well as excellent relationships with government authorities, Civil Society Organisations and private sector at national and local levels;
- Neutrality and reputation as an honest and reliable broker and partner among different stakeholders and in different sectors, including governance and human rights; health; education; food security; nutrition; environment and climate change;
- Technical expertise in many areas, including the ability to draw on technical networks and professional partnerships world-wide;
- Ability to contribute to solutions required to address regional or an international dimensions;
- Unique position to promote and support the implementation of international norms and standards based on the UN Charter and core international human rights treaties;
- High credibility with donors and development partners based on the past track of UN programme implementation and advocacy role in the country.

2. UNDAF results and strategies

The UNDAF 2016-2020 is a programmatic vision and strategic framework for achieving results. It describes the focus areas of the UNDAF; overarching programme strategies; expected UNDAF outcomes and examples of potential contributing outputs.

The complete results matrix including indicators; baselines; targets means of verification; risks and assumptions is provided in Annex A of this UNDAF document.

2.1. UNDAF focus areas

2.1.1. These results or ‘UNDAF Outcomes’ are grouped according to four strategic areas that respond to country needs and make use of the UN’s comparative advantages:

Focus area	Outcome
Democratic Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights	Outcome 1: People in Tajikistan have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels

Sustainable and equitable economic development

Outcome 2: People in Tajikistan benefit from equitable and sustainable economic growth through decent and productive employment; stable energy supply; improved access to specialised knowledge and innovation and more favourable business environment, especially for entrepreneurs and farmers

Social Development, Inclusion and Empowerment

Outcome 3: People in Tajikistan benefit from quality, equitable and inclusive health, education and social protection systems

Outcome 4: The nutritional status of the people in Tajikistan is improved through stable access to sufficient, appropriate and safe food; improved child feeding practices; better water and sanitation and improved access to quality health care

Outcome 5: Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence, and discrimination, have a voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society

Resilience and Environmental Sustainability

Outcome 6: People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and man-made disasters resulting from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources

2.1.2. The development context of Tajikistan is characterised by insufficient administrative cooperation within the governance institutions, leading to gaps in the harmonisation of the development planning processes; coordination; accountabilities and efficiency, including in terms of respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights> In this situation, greater capacities for development planning, coordination and information exchange are essential, inter alia through institutionalisation of inclusive and consultative decision-making processes that involve rights-holders and civil society. This was particularly recognised by participants at post-2015 national consultations, as well as the consultations to identify priorities for the UNDAF. The UNCT is determined to apply a comprehensive capacity development approach (at systemic, institutional and organisational levels) as a crosscutting principle in this UNDAF. The UNCT will provide support to develop these capacities at all governing levels in Tajikistan and strengthen planning and accountability mechanisms across all four UNDAF Focus Areas and related outcomes, and to build greater trust between various partners and stakeholders in Tajikistan. The UNDAF's overall approach is to enable the authorities in Tajikistan to increase their leadership and ownership of the development process in the country and respond adequately to the needs of the vulnerable populations in Tajikistan in line with its strategic national development and international human rights obligations, and to do this in an open, inclusive, consultative manner with the civil society.

2.1.3. In all focus areas, the UNCT will aim to provide high quality policy advice and alternatives to help the authorities in Tajikistan address a range of structural challenges. The UNCT will use its convening role to support development planning with full respect to a human rights based approach, and facilitate coordination between the Government, civil society and other development partners and stakeholders at all levels. The UNCT also intends to invest substantial advocacy efforts in support of the UNDAF implementation and achievement of the UNDAF results, including through joint programming; monitoring; reporting and public information campaigns, bearing in mind the recent Secretary-General's Rights Up Front Initiative. The focus will be on highlighting pressing development needs and challenges in Tajikistan; raising awareness of Tajikistan's international

obligations, in particular those based on human rights treaties and to create public space for meaningful, inclusive and accountable policy debate and consensus building on priority issues.

2.1.4. Through its policy support and programming, UNCT will focus on efforts to reduce inequalities and disparities, including disparities of incomes and access to opportunities and services, with particular focus on vulnerable groups, in line with the human rights commitments of Tajikistan. As the CCA has shown some vulnerabilities are on the rise, UNCT support will place emphasis on awareness and assumption of responsibility by authorities in constructive coordination with the civil society partners for assessing, prioritising and responding to the needs of those who are most vulnerable, socially excluded and/or disadvantaged and at risk of being left behind as the country progresses.

2.2. Expected outcomes

2.2.1. The UNCT, in consultation with the UNDAF partners in Tajikistan, will develop biennial work plans for each UNDAF Focus Area that defines the specific outputs and activities and coordinates the work of the UNCT to drive joint approaches reduce fragmentation and increase effectiveness within the overall framework of the UNDAF.

2.2.2. The output level results and activities provided under the specific outcomes are suggested as potential areas of interventions that will contribute to achieving the overall UNDAF outcomes and are subject to further consultations during development of work plans. These plans will be adjusted, in consultation with UNDAF partners, through work planning and annual reviews to ensure their ongoing relevance to the development situation in Tajikistan. Special attention will be provided to achieving measurable improvements in the situation of vulnerable groups during the implementation of the UNDAF and across the defined focus areas and outcomes, with due consideration given to the system of human rights indicators that allow measuring success in terms of fulfilling the relevant human rights obligations of Tajikistan. More targeted interventions for addressing the needs of the population in Tajikistan and particularly of the vulnerable groups, will be defined through the process of development of (biennial) work plans for each focus area.

Outcome 1:

People in Tajikistan have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels

1.1 The Government of Tajikistan has made important steps towards ensuring effective governance, application of rule of law and respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights. However, the improvement and reform of the public management system, with particular focus on improvement of services, remains a national priority. This is highlighted in the key national strategic development documents. In addition, the Government is committed to enhancing and improving access to justice especially for vulnerable groups. In the context of Tajikistan, the most deprived of access to justice are rural women, people with disabilities, children and youth with refugees and stateless persons facing similar challenges. The improvements in law and practice will need to be guided by the applicable international human rights standards. The outcome is in line with the proposed SDG goal 16 for achieving inclusive societies with equal access to justice. In relation to post-2015 national consultations in Tajikistan, UNDAF outcome 1 takes into consideration the cross-cutting priority of Governance clearly and prominently featuring in the above-mentioned consultations, which includes elimination of corruption and improvement of quality of public administration at all levels.

1.2 The Public Administration Reform Strategy (2005-2015) and expected follow-up document, will continue to be the pillar of the strategic framework that is used to pursue governance-related initiatives and reforms. In this context, some of the main achievements are the establishment of the

Audit Chamber; the modernisation and strengthening of the key governance structures and institutions; adoption of the Concept of e-governance; the development of Local Governance Vision Paper (2013) and Concept (currently being reviewed by the Government); the adoption of the methodology for participatory development planning and management (2012) and decree of the Government on compulsory formulation of district development programmes by all towns and districts and the approval of a number of sectorial reform strategies aiming at promoting efficient governance mechanisms and institutions.

1.3 The Government continues to address recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review outcomes (in 2011). It has adopted a number of sectoral governmental action plans to implement various sets of such recommendations and continues to engage with various UN human rights mechanisms. Some results outlined in these plans have already been achieved and reported on, including the adoption of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in April 2013; the preparation of the State Programme to promote the rights of PwD; the establishment of the Working Group to prepare for the signing and/or ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; ongoing discussions on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture with parallel opening of places of deprivation of liberty to independent monitoring and the introduction of various amendments to laws in the area of the administration of justice, etc. In the area of access to justice, in January 2015, the Government adopted the new phase of the Judicial and Legal Reform Programme (2015-2017) which includes provisions for establishing a comprehensive state-run legal aid system. The Concept on State Guaranteed Legal Aid is drafted (2014) and was presented at the National Development Forum (February 2015). The document is pending endorsement of the Government. This creates the basis for preparation of the Law on Legal Aid. Nevertheless, the full and holistic implementation of the existing UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations is yet to be achieved and concrete improvements in practice are yet to be assessed, including following the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review in early 2016. As a means to streamline efforts aimed at implementing all UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations, the Government needs to create a national standing mechanism for reporting and follow up, adopt a comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan and carry out consistent monitoring and reporting on the implementation progress, in consultation with the civil society and with support from the UN Country Team.

1.4 The country scored low on all World Governance Indicators. At the same time it is recording extremely high on the Corruption Perception Index. The governance institutions are characterised with insufficient organisational, financial and technical capacity and an obsolete operational basis. This situation is further exacerbated by weak policy making abilities and the absence of rights-holders-centered services based on full respect of human rights and system of public oversight. Disconnect between planning for sectorial reforms and budgeting resulted in insufficient resources for necessary actions. Inter-ministerial, horizontal coordination and cooperation is weak and inefficient while some core functions within the Government are overlapping. These challenges are even more obvious at lower (regional and district) levels of government.

1.5 Access to justice is affected by the weak capacity of justice sector institutions, insufficient access to information and transparency of the judicial decisions. There are concerns in relation to the independence and impartiality of judges and the effectiveness and adequacy of state run legal aid mechanisms, both on criminal and civil law matters, in terms of its compliance with applicable international human rights standards. Procedural guarantees in all stages are rarely followed which results in rule of law/ human rights violations. In relation to children, the problems and challenges include lack of capacity of the justice and law enforcement sectors in working with children and a lack of specialised services and facilities. The legal awareness of the population is low and, therefore, rights-holders often are not aware of their rights and entitlements, while the accountability and mechanisms to monitor access to justice are weak or ineffective. The Government is yet to ensure effectiveness of compensation and rehabilitation services for victims of human rights violations. In order to address concerns relating to human rights culture within the society, and of the conduct of

state officials from all branches of power, the Government has adopted the Programme for Human Rights Education for 2013-2020 – and the effective implementation of this programme will require assistance from the civil society and the international community.

1.6 UNCT will provide support to the national partners to review and harmonise legal and policy frameworks pertinent to establishment and strengthening of democratic governance and human rights respect, protection and their fulfillment in line with international standards. In partnership with the Government of Tajikistan, especially the Ministry of Justice, Council of Justice and other stakeholders, UNCT will support the establishment of an effective judiciary based on independence; impartiality; transparency; responsibility and efficiency, taking into account recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers based on his mission to Tajikistan. UNCT will provide support to strengthen the capacity of the Government, the National Human Rights Institution and civil society in order to increase compliance with the UN human rights standards and improve protection against human rights violations, including in the administration of justice and torture prevention, in line with the relevant UN standards and recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture. UNCT will mainstream human rights in all of its activities, inter alia by raising awareness about ratified human rights treaties and recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms and by sharing best practices and providing technical assistance in priority areas. UNCT will support holistic implementation, monitoring and reporting on the Governmental action plans pertaining to human rights (for example, by promoting ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture), inter alia through the support to the national coordination mechanism on reporting and follow up, national consultations after the UPR in 2016 and development of a comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan. UNCT will jointly advocate for greater compliance of the legal framework and practices with the internationally-recognised human rights and standards. It will aim to develop joint programmes to strengthen the implementation capacities of various duty-bearers, in line with the Governmental Programme for Human Rights Education. UNCT will help the country to create the knowledge, skills and values for a stronger human rights culture and adopt a holistic approach to ensuring equal access to justice, access to information and accountability of the Government to rights-holders. This will include activities at the system-wide (e.g. access to justice and rule of law activities; promoting human rights training for state officials; advocating for national budgeting based on human rights priorities), organisational (e.g. organisational development; improved inter- and intra-institutional cooperation; strengthening the independence of the National Human Rights Institution; enhancing engagement of the Government with the UN human rights mechanisms; enhancing civil registration processes and procedures and promoting institutionalised civil society's role in decision-making) and individual level (capacity development of duty-bearers and rights-holders within the access to justice sector). UNCT will jointly advocate for creation of an enabling environment for open dialogue of duty-bearers with the civil society, inter alia by promoting full respect of fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association and participatory decision-making processes.

Under this outcome, UNCT will support the establishment of a juvenile justice system that is in line with international standards and promote diversion and alternative sentences, while at the same time implementing activities for prevention of delinquency. UNCT will provide support for the establishment and functioning of the Ombudsperson for Children which was recently announced in the President's Speech in January 2015. UNCT will support capacity development of the key stakeholders in the justice and law enforcement sectors to work with children, including children in conflict with the law, child victims and child witnesses of crime.

1.7 UNCT will support the Government of Tajikistan to continue implementation of the priorities from the Public Administration Reform Strategy, particularly focusing on modernisation, professionalisation and rationalisation of the civil service. In addition, support will be provided to help with the design of a human resources development system within the public management.

1.8 Following the principles of the United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption (UNCAC), UNCT will address the capacity challenges of more transparent public finances, and at the organisational level address capacity gaps in the sectors most exposed to corruption. The key approach in this regard is to strengthen open data policy which also addresses future demands related to SDGs. UNCT will assist with introducing elements of e-governance at national and sub-national levels to better facilitate the planning and decision-making processes. Through these activities, UNCT will ensure better access to information in line with applicable international human rights standards. It will also ensure greater, meaningful involvement and transparency for rights-holders in the planning and participatory decision-making processes.

1.9. Effective implementation and coordination of programmes and policies is one of the biggest challenges in Tajikistan and the strengthening of implementation and coordination capacities within and across all focus areas remains a priority. This involves looking at key institutions to support and strengthen in the medium term and a clear coordinated institutional development approach. Based on its proven experience from other developing countries, UNCT will support national partners and provide technical assistance to carry out comprehensive functional analysis and propose effective and optimised organisational structures. The first step will be to identify key priority sectors/services and start reforms in these areas and, based on positive experience and lessons learned, to expand it to other sectors.

1.10 UNCT will support national partners in the area of policy making and implementation. The priority will be to strengthen the links between planning and budgeting and ensure that adequate resources are allocated for implementation of strategies and policies, while enhancing monitoring mechanisms for strategy implementation, including the participation of and in consultation with the civil society. The watchdog role of the civil society and its meaningful and effective participation in the policy dialogue and development planning with full respect to human rights based approach, will be emphasised and further supported. In addition, UNCT will support civil society organisations (CSOs), mass-media and the National Human Rights Institution to become more actively involved in strategy implementation and monitoring of activities of duty-bearers, to ensure social sustainability and accountability of initiated efforts. This will contribute to improved public services and access to justice and information, especially for vulnerable populations.

1.11 In parallel, UNCT would support exchange of information and better cooperation between local and national authorities, in the areas of policy making and delivery of public services. The initial step should be to assess the balance and delegation of authority among the national and sub-national tiers of governance and accelerate progress towards making decisions in a participatory manner and with input from the civil society, together with better provision of services at the lower levels. UNCT will provide technical assistance to ensure the full functioning of the Local Development Committee under the Executive Office of the President. At the local level, the priority for UNCT remains to support local development and the strengthening of rights-holders centered, human rights compliant and gender sensitive public services.

1.12 UNCT will work with the Government of Tajikistan and national stakeholders to strengthen governance mechanism in the health sector. The main objective is to establish coherent inter-sectoral mechanisms for the implementation of the national health policies and strategies with a regular progress monitoring mechanism, active rights-holders participation and clear lines of responsibilities and accountability for actions across sectors. Recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, after the mission to Tajikistan in 2012, will be taken into account and duly promoted by UNCT. UNCT will continue to support all of the Government and all of the society approaches in addressing the current and future challenges in the social sectors. To supply evidence and inform policy decisions made at all levels of governance, UNCT will promote mechanisms for continually strengthening national capacity in knowledge management and data collection to support the implementation of sound public health policies and interventions.

1.13 UNCT will cooperate with the Parliament of Tajikistan and explore opportunities to support its popular representative functions and democratic law-making role. It should aim to incorporate applicable international human rights law standards into the national legal framework and further increase oversight functions in an unbiased and non-partisan atmosphere.

1.14 The geographical position and latest political developments in the regional neighbourhood including rising extremism, terrorism and drug trafficking, require strengthening of border management and strengthening of regional cooperation. This is essential for sustainable peace and development interventions in the country and in Central Asia as a whole. Tajikistan is already applying an integrated border management approach. UNCT support will be aiming at further expansion of these results and support of national institutions to ensure implementation and promotion of this approach in the future. Additional efforts will be made to further strengthen the national asylum system of Tajikistan, with full respect to human rights safeguards and procedures, whilst supporting projects to modernise border management systems to address national security concerns and ensure that procedural safeguards exist for vulnerable persons (e.g. asylum seekers and refugees, women at risk, and especially children). In a similar vein, efforts will continue to prevent and reduce statelessness in Tajikistan, whilst establishing legislative and administrative frameworks for normalising the status of individuals and, where relevant, confirm their citizenship. These efforts will be further supported through UN regional projects that will address border management problems from this perspective.

1.15 UNCT will continue to assist the Governments of Tajikistan (in collaboration with other governments of Central Asia) in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in consultation and cooperation with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and UNRCCA, and further support the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action, paying due attention to the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality. Finally, recognising that the rule-of-law and justice are critical to reducing disaster and conflict risks and providing appropriate protection to all at risk and the most vulnerable social groups, a specific focus will be placed on how the legal system can be improved to assure the basic human rights to a safe life.

1.16 Partnership

In pursuing the objectives outlined under the Outcome 1, UNCT will work closely with the Executive Office of the President of RT; Ministry of Justice; National Human Rights Institution; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; Ministry of Finance; the Parliament of Tajikistan; The Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; local (sub-national and district level) governments and local self-governments as well as with CSOs active in governance related areas and human rights protection. The overall partnership approach is to ensure direct and extensive engagement in the implementation of governance, rule of law and human rights initiatives of the UNCT and for greater ownership of achieved development results laying the ground for sustainable development outcomes.

Building on its past achievements, UNCT will apply the Delivering as One UN Approach and will further pursue consortium partnerships with INGOs¹⁰ and other development actors based on comparative advantages of involved partners.

UN agencies implementing UNDAF Outcome 1:

FAO, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UN OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO, UNECE, UNRCCA, UNODC

¹⁰ Currently UNDP implements SDC funded 'Access to Justice in Tajikistan' project that is led by UNDP and implemented in consortium partnership with INGO Helvetas.

Outcome 2

People in Tajikistan benefit from equitable and sustainable economic growth through decent and productive employment; stable energy supply; improved access to specialised knowledge and innovation and a more favourable business environment, especially for entrepreneurs and farmers

2.1 Tajikistan is taking active measures to pursue economic growth; develop the private sector, particularly targeting entrepreneurs and farmers and to create a favourable business environment and climate for direct investments. Certain regulatory reforms and policy changes were introduced by the Government to simplify tax reporting, facilitate trade and promote public-private partnerships.¹¹ However, development of the private sector and the establishment of a favourable investment climate remain a continuing challenge. Tajikistan continues to have an extremely low level of private investments. This is mainly due to inefficient implementation of legislation; ambiguities in regulatory frameworks (e.g. in the new Tax Code); widespread corruption; weak protection for property rights; bounded markets and limited availability of key inputs, including human capital¹².

2.2 Industry in Tajikistan is affected by contraction in export-oriented production, fluctuations in the international prices for goods and consequent financial problems faced by the major state-owned enterprises, such as the Tajikistan Aluminum Company. The continued depreciation of production facilities, ongoing problems with power supply, and limited supplies of other inputs would probably exacerbate the situation in both heavy and light industries. This indicates the need to reform the industry sector, particularly aluminium, and other export-oriented production in Tajikistan. By looking at all elements of the system, it is clear that there is a need to initiate and implement structural reforms in order to boost investments in this sector of the economy.

2.3 The energy sector reform agenda is a long-term challenge for Tajikistan. Energy deprivation and affordability have a severe impact on economic development and business growth and affect poor rural households. Tajikistan remains highly dependent on the importation of expensive fuel from other countries due to seasonal hydropower fluctuations and existing obstacles for effective regional cooperation in the energy supply sphere.¹³

2.4 UNCT in Tajikistan will provide technical and material support to the national partners to address the key challenges that businesses and investors are facing and support the creation of a favourable investment climate, particularly at the local level. Support will aim to improve the implementation of legislation and policies for business growth, through preparation of implementable plans of activities, with clear accountability in order to measure progress in implementation. At the same time, UNCT will support GoT and key stakeholders to align the business and investment approval process with the investor obligations to comply with the country social and environmental

¹¹ The country improved by 11 positions on the Ease of Doing Business assessment (in 2015 Tajikistan ranked 166, while in 2014 ranked 177 out of 189 countries)

¹² These refer to electricity, affordable finance support, technical assistance, skilled labour, innovativeness and use of new technologies

¹³ The lowest trend in energy production is evident in the autumn and winter period, when the country faces acute energy deficit and has to dramatically limit electricity supply that adversely affect economic development and food security for population, especially in rural areas. 70% of population living in rural areas uses only 9% (!) out of total energy use.

standards¹⁴. UNCT will support Tajikistan in implementation of the recommendations for removing regulatory and procedural barriers including aid-for-trade action matrix¹⁵.

2.5 UNCT in Tajikistan will strive to promote Research and Development and Innovation Strategies and assist with knowledge, innovation and sustainable technology transfers. UNCT will conduct an Innovations Performance Review of Tajikistan and provide practical recommendations for improvement. UNCT will support national stakeholders to explore opportunities for the establishment of business support facilities, such as establishment of business incubators and hubs; establishment of business and economic clusters in the specific areas with economic interest and justification; establishment of a nationally owned sustainable mechanism for development of professional and technical capacities of entrepreneurs; support improvements in access to finances and to agricultural inputs and services; establishment of a data-base for contacts with international businesses and support facilitation of access to foreign markets. In addition, UNCT will work with the national stakeholders, striving to provide assistance and ensure resources are available for the establishment of new, and improvement of existing, capacity, quality and attractiveness of infrastructure (storing warehouses, packaging points, collection points, etc).

2.6 UNCT in Tajikistan will provide technical and operational support to partners, at national and local levels, to enhance policy capacities and mechanisms for effective and efficient energy management and for sustainable management of energy resources. UNCT will assist with the promotion of cost-effective and efficient management schemes for equitable and inclusive energy supply in both urban and rural areas of the country. UNCT will also facilitate technology transfer by developing the capacities of different stakeholders to efficiently develop and absorb renewable energy technologies. UNCT will work with the Government of Tajikistan and other key stakeholders to identify, and implement, opportunities to enable growth of a green economy and development of 'green jobs' linked to energy efficiency; renewable energy; sustainable natural resource management and cultural heritage.

2.7 The labour market in Tajikistan is characterised by a significant gap between the male and female labour force, while unemployment of youth and the rural population is becoming another disturbing problem for the country. Education is a key-determining factor in domestic employment, as unemployment particularly strikes those without specialised education¹⁶. Together with the national stakeholders, UN in Tajikistan will work on the development of a tailor-made pre-employment and on the job training programme which will increase employability and boost active participation of the most deprived in the labour market (e.g. long-term unemployed; women; young jobseekers; people with disabilities; rural populations; refugees and stateless persons). The focus will be to increase practical learning and improve professional training, while working on the establishment of a strong labour law framework to protect the rights of these individuals when they are entering the workplace. In parallel, UNCT will explore and address structural barriers for women; youth; PWD and other vulnerable groups by addressing the root causes of their limited participation in the labour market and facilitate the increase of their access to productive resources (e.g. tools, credits, land, etc). In addition, UNCT will work with national partners from all levels to test business advisory and job-guidance services for the most vulnerable groups. The purpose will be to increase the efficiency of the job matching process and will include among other provision of information on available jobs and employment offers; training and educational opportunities; advocacy for "decent work" and employment for women; youth; PWD and other vulnerable groups.

¹⁴ The worldwide practice shows that some foreign investors do not comply with environmental rules and do not contribute to improving living conditions of the local communities, unless they are required to do so by the government (usually by the environmental and social impact assessment (EIA), labour and legislation). For instance, they do not employ local population (despite some countries requiring this in their labour laws), do not apply employees safety measures, do not provide adequate compensation for taken assets, discharge toxic and other waste without any treatment, etc.

¹⁵ <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=38710>

¹⁶ For example only 23% of total with primary education and 41% of total with secondary education were employed in the country in 2009

UNCT will provide needed technical support for design and implementation of active employment and livelihoods measures, including monitoring and evaluation. This will increase effectiveness of the implemented measures and to provide information about their relevance, results and objectives.

2.8 Implementation of the agrarian reform is critical to the development of the country and requires a multi-dimensional approach. UNCT will assist agriculture producers by providing support to related Ministries in establishing a country-wide agricultural extension system. The focus will be to increase knowledge among farmers and agriculture producers and increase productivity¹⁷, diversify products and use optimal agriculture crops for the type of land and weather conditions¹⁸. UNCT will provide technical assistance to national partners with land market efficiency so that the land infrastructure and large areas are better, or more rationally, used. Cotton is still one of the most important agriculture products. It produces water, energy and chemical intensive with high environmental impacts including on soil; water quality; indirect carbon emissions; agro-biodiversity, and habitat/ landscape. Addressing the cotton sector from an agro-environmental and sustainable human development perspective may have, due to its magnitude, an actual tangible impact in the environment and the socio-economic situation of rural Tajikistan. Therefore, UNCT will work with the national partners engaged in cotton production and provide the instruments and the experience that can jointly address issues of poverty and environmental degradation, aiming at a holistic approach to inclusive and sustainable human development.

2.9 UNCT will support the Government of Tajikistan and other stakeholders to elaborate, implement and monitor agricultural and rural development policies and implement food safety measures. This will include a critical review of current policy and strategies for agriculture and rural development; capacity development support to the Government and the ministry in charge of agriculture and rural development; capacity development at sub-national level to enhance capacities for implementation of agriculture and rural development measures; strengthening national veterinary and phyto-sanitary services. Food Safety policy and agriculture and rural development policy are linked with other policies on both macro and international levels (e.g. WTO obligations, trade agreements, etc.).

2.10 UN in Tajikistan considers that the development of rural and mountainous areas depends greatly on rural employment growth, mobilising human potential and economy diversification. UNCT will support policies to address specific needs of rural areas with different features: social programmes to address poverty in hilly and mountainous areas with obvious negative poverty trends; programmes for the establishment and upgrade of VET Schools in rural centres; programmes geared towards revitalisation in areas adjacent to the economic centres with untapped local potential; support for economic development in the geographic areas of the country which have potential for diversification of economic activities; support for bottom up activities in some of the most developed rural areas in which diversification is now geared towards non-farming activities.

2.11 UNCT will work closely with national and local authorities, community partners and civil society organisations to improve the livelihoods and resilience of rural communities in the border areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan to better respond to the development challenges; improve infrastructure and services; create business opportunities and facilitate cross-border cooperation and legal flow of goods and people. Finally, recognising that disasters blunt economic growth, divert scarce resources to relief and recovery and that the economic development process itself can reduce risk, work towards this outcome will incorporate specific attention to disaster risk reduction.

2.12 The UNDAF outcome 2 relates to a number of proposed SDG goals, including proposed goals 2, 7, 8 and 9 on the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; productive employment and decent work; fostering innovation and sustainable energy; and promotion of sustainable agriculture. At the same time, the outcome is a logical reflection of the national post-

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¹⁸ Diversification of products and adaptation of crops to be resistant to climate change, land degradation and access to land and irrigation are among the challenges farmers are facing

2015 consultations in which priority issues of employment and food security were singled out among the top priorities for Tajikistan.

2.13 Partnership

UNCT will establish partnerships and coordination frameworks with the key national agencies and champions, including: the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade as the responsible agency for economic and trade policy development as well as leading agency for coordination of national strategic planning and monitoring efforts; the Ministry of Agriculture as the key national institution responsible for promotion of reforms in agrarian sector and rural development; State Committee on investments and state property is responsible for coordination of domestic and external investments, including ODA, and coordination of investment policy and legislative reforms. Partnership with the Ministry of Industry and New Technology; Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation; Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and other sectoral government institutions will be essential for UNCT to carry out its strategic goals in the sphere of sustainable use of resources and green technologies promotion. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration; the Union of Employers; the National Association of Small and Medium Businesses, and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions are the key government players engaged in the implementation of national policies aimed at sustainable, decent employment and job creation, including through promotion of small and medium entrepreneurship. Amongst other key partners of UNCT are agencies such as the Ministry of Finance; the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the National Bank; Governmental Banks; local district authorities and local self-governments; Microcredit foundations and organisations.

UN agencies implementing UNDAF Outcome 2:

UNDP, WFP, FAO, ILO, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNODC, UNECE, UN Women. To achieve this outcome, UNCT will maintain effective partnerships and coordination platforms with GIZ, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, IFC and other agencies and international technical partners.

Outcome 3

People in Tajikistan benefit from quality, equitable and inclusive health, education and social protection systems

3.1 Education, health and social protection are all identified in the Common Country Assessment as important components of the future development agenda for Tajikistan. All three also emerged as important priorities in the national Post-2015 consultations. These national priorities also correspond to global SDG goals which equally put special emphasis on the provision of quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all (proposed goal 4), and a healthy life for all (proposed goal 3).

3.2 In the education sector, a solid institutional framework was established and a comprehensive roadmap for a reform was adopted. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan guarantees nine years of free, compulsory, education for children aged 7 to 15 and full equality of boys and girls. Tajikistan has achieved nearly universal primary school education and lower secondary education rates, with gender parity. Preschool education is not compulsory and the enrolment is very low at 12 percent (2014). This is mainly due to limited capacities of the existing system and infrastructure. Enrolment in tertiary education (ages 18– 24) is largely inaccessible to poorer families and to girls, who start dropping out in large numbers after the compulsory 9th grade. Education financing in Tajikistan has undergone a series of reforms and the Government recently started with per capita

financing (PCF) for general education, as of 2010. The reform contributed to improvements in the autonomy of schools by giving them more discretion over the allocation of their budgets. The Education Management Information System (EMIS), operational nationwide since 2009, provides key education data for decision makers.

3.3 Accomplishments in the education sector are considerable, but much remains to be done to increase the access for the most marginalised groups and to improve the quality and relevance of the educational system and to shift focus from knowledge acquisition to building competencies, as defined in the National Strategy for Education Development (2012–2020). Those most at risk of seeing their right to education compromised are girls (mostly evident at secondary and tertiary levels); children with disabilities (at all levels); children from the poorest families; children from ethnic minorities; children without parental care; refugee children and stateless or undocumented children. The education system continues to experience a dramatic shortage of qualified teachers, who leave the sector mainly for economic reasons. A considerable impediment is that a high percent of school buildings need capital rehabilitation or reconstruction; it is estimated that approximately 36% of students are being instructed in such schools.

3.4 In response to the current challenges in the education sector, the United Nations can support the development of the Government's capacity to prepare and adopt sound policies and efficient budget allocations for education, with particular focus on inclusive education. UNCT will support efforts to improve the quality of educational services via strengthened teaching and learning environment (including a national school meals programme) at all levels of the education sector. This will include development of human resources, with a focus on ensuring equitable distribution and retention of skilled teachers and other personnel within the education sector, while working on the establishment of a monitoring system for effective and accountable education in Tajikistan. In addition, UNCT will work to provide opportunities for pre-school children to improve school readiness through the development of early childhood education programmes. UNCT will also work towards: inclusive education and ensuring the right of education for children with disabilities and other vulnerable children; the strengthening of the quality of education through improved and relevant pre-service and in-service training and re-training; the generation of political and community support for inclusive education and equal attendance of all levels of education for girls; the identification of children who are at-risk of dropping out of school and the establishment of referral mechanisms and innovative alternative programmes for children not in school. UNCT will assist the Government in dealing with infrastructure challenges within the education sector, especially in terms of coordination of efforts related to the implementation of the State Programme on Investments in School Infrastructure and improvement of seismic safety of buildings and students.

3.5 The health indicators in Tajikistan are unfavourable, although some key indicators have improved. Tajikistan is a country with the highest level of maternal and infant mortality (MMR/IMR) in the region. There are some discrepancies between official and survey data in this area. According to the data of the Ministry of Health MMR is recorded as 33 per 100,000 live births in 2013; while the 2005 MISC estimates an MMR of 97 deaths per 100,000, and WHO assessed it as 65 per 100,000 in 2010 (MMEIG, 2010, expert estimates). Reliability and relevance of official demographic and health statistics is a concern for the Government and donors. According to official information, maternal deaths are mostly caused by eclampsia (29%), secondly postpartum haemorrhage (27.3%) and then extragenital diseases (21.8%), and others (21.9%, JAR, 2014). According to surveys (TJDHS, 2012) 48% of maternal death is caused due to poor antenatal care. Further reduction of MMR is complicated by the still high rates of poverty, inadequate nutrition (widespread iodine deficiency and anaemia) and generally poor state of maternal health.

3.6 With the highest level of neonatal, infant, child and maternal mortality in the region, maternal and child health continues to be a national priority in Tajikistan. However, there are a number of challenges that need to be addressed, such as lack of availability and access to quality antenatal care;

emergency obstetric and newborn care and child care services; low level of community awareness and poor health seeking behaviour of the population; unreliable official demographic and health statistics to monitor the progress and so on. In this respect, examples of major outputs expected from UNCT programme cooperation include: improving quality of care around reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health to ensure continuum of care, including the improvement of counselling services about family planning and the availability of reproductive health commodities; strengthening guidelines, protocols, and standards for maternal and child health services; strengthen equity-focused planning, budgeting and public financial management in favour of essential maternal and child health and nutrition interventions; improvement of immunisation services and management of common childhood diseases by developing new services to help the early detection of children with developmental delays and disabilities with a focus on children from vulnerable groups, along with and improving family care such as health seeking behaviour, child care and feeding practices.

3.7 The Health systems' performance faces numerous challenges in the provision of health care and the allocation of resources to this sector. The proportion of health spending provided by public funds is rather low, as the public health expenditure accounts for 2.2% of GDP and barely reaches 6% as a share of overall government expenditures. Reliance on external funding threatens the health system's sustainability and resilience. Therefore, UNCT will support the Government to implement effective health financing policies to be rolled out countrywide, and also to ensure sustainable financing for the unfinished MDG health agenda. In parallel, support will be provided to strengthen information systems and ensure high-quality information for evidence-based policy-making. The administratively overburdened health system suffers from insufficient cross-sectoral cooperation and collaboration, which results in inefficiencies in service delivery and inequalities in access to health services. To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, UNCT will assist to strengthen the governance mechanism of the health system and universal health coverage with attention to equity; inter/multi-sectoral approach to health; improving quality of health care; and addressing human rights and social determinants of health (education, employment, social protection, etc.), in alignment with the Health 2020 European Policy Framework. UNCT will assist with the strengthening of capacities for improved delivery of services of all the actors within the health system, including further development of the technical and managerial capacities of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of Tajikistan.

3.8 Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are now reaching epidemic levels in the country. They account for 59% of all deaths. In terms of infectious diseases, Tajikistan is one of the countries where the incidence of HIV is still rising steadily¹⁹. At the same time the HIV epidemic in the country remains at the concentrated stage, the HIV incidence per 100,000 population was 10.9 in 2013²⁰. Key populations in Tajikistan include: people who use drugs (PWID), sex workers (SWs), men who have sex with men (MSM) and prisoners. Male labour migrants, children and women in the reproductive age group are considered to be a vulnerable group by the national AIDS programme. Also, there is an increase in vertical transmission of HIV and new pediatric HIV cases. It is estimated that the tuberculosis incidence is 100 (with mortality rate of 6.9) per 100,000. Over the past five years, the country has witnessed an increase in the number of detected HIV/TB co-infection cases (from 49 in 2009 up to 171 in 2013). In the areas of communicable and non-communicable diseases, the UNCT will work on the following strategic directions: (1) improving quality of services for prevention and management of NCDs, cardiovascular diseases and cancer; (2) increasing access to effective TB diagnostics, treatment services and medicines, including provision of patient support to improve adherence to treatment; (3) continuing support for prevention, treatment and care related to HIV/AIDS and focus on the most-at risk populations, including capacity strengthening in the area of elimination of vertical transmission, early infant diagnosis of HIV and pediatric AIDS; (4) strengthening primary health centres (Health Centres, Rural Health Centres) to provide integrated

¹⁹ UNAIDS Global report, 2013.

²⁰ Tajikistan UNGASS report, 2014

SRH/HIV and TB services, as well as to address HIV/TB co-infection and integration of HIV counselling and testing in clinics providing TB related services; and (5) supporting prevention of nosocomial infection as part of the efforts to improve the quality of health care in general.

3.9 Public knowledge of health rights and access to general health information are at a low levels. Therefore, UNCT will provide twofold support to advocate more vocally for a human rights-based approach to safeguard the rights of the marginalised – such as those infected or affected by HIV, sexual minorities, and young people, while at the same time promote awareness about some of the most important topics that should improve the health situation, such as responsive parenting and involvement of fathers in parenting/child care; the importance of immunisation; safe sexual practices; family planning; prevention of drug abuse; a healthy diet; child nutrition; lifestyles choices; HIV transmission and the rational use of medicines.

3.10 The social protection system in Tajikistan is extensive and based on universal principles, but in practice, there are many gaps in coverage. It consists mainly of a social insurance (pension systems) and social assistance programmes, all of which have not proved to be effective tools to reduce poverty, due partly to the small size of both the pensions and social assistance benefits (particularly the social assistance benefits), and also due to the fact that they do not reach all of the poor population. The current system also suffers from delivery problems. It is fragmented with institutional mandates split over a multitude of Government bodies and it lacks effective mechanisms for targeting financial control, auditing, and monitoring. Reform of the social protection system is ongoing, with the initiation of a comprehensive pension reform; the piloting of a new Targeted Social Assistance scheme, and the introduction of a “single window” mechanism (to make the application process easier) being piloted in two districts. Key progress in the improvement of delivery of services is the inclusion of non-government providers through the establishment of day care centres for children with disabilities. The Government has established a training centre to address the capacity needs of the employees within the social protection system.

3.11 Reform towards the establishment of an integrated social protection system requires a holistic approach, based on a comprehensive policy framework. There is a need to prepare the evidence-based and comprehensive national Social Protection Strategy. The first step will be to carry out the Social Protection Floor Assessment Based National Dialogue (SPF ABND), which will clarify the prioritisation of social protection reform and provide a comprehensive overview of the social protection situation in Tajikistan. The SPF ABND will be the backbone of the Social Protection Strategy. The Strategy will provide the basis for an integrated, comprehensive system of complementary gender balanced benefits and service. It will include a transparent and participatory mechanism for its implementation through an integrated, effective and efficient system that highlights the mandates and the roles of the stakeholders at all levels of Government. The Strategy will include support to the establishment and strengthening of systematic data collection in order to inform monitoring and evaluation of the social protection system. UNCT will provide technical assistance and support to the Government of Tajikistan and other partners throughout the entire process of preparation and implementation of the Social Protection Strategy.

3.12 Within this outcome, examples of major results expected from UNCT programme cooperation will include: technical assistance in order to monitor and evaluate effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the social protection measures; building a stronger evidence base on risk and vulnerability; advocacy for the increase of the percentage of GDP for social assistance; introduction of new tools for results-based budgeting and case information management; development of reform of social protection gender balanced services and benefits with an aim to make impact on household poverty and vulnerability; development of capacities for social workers particularly aiming to assess, and adequately respond to, the needs of poor and vulnerable households; targeted support to specific social protection and safety net schemes such as school feeding and assistance to TB patients and their families and development of social protection measures that are flexible to respond to sudden shocks, such as results of natural disasters.

3.13 In addition, UNCT will strive to achieve the following results: supporting community based services especially for persons with disabilities and their families; increasing awareness and improving access to information on social protection entitlements, targeting women in particular; providing assistance to people with incomplete documentation (e.g. people with disabilities, women in polygamous marriages, children without birth registration) and addressing the needs of refugees and stateless persons. As social protection systems are critical to managing disaster risk and crisis impacts, these issues will also be incorporated into the work to achieve this income. UNCT will promote and support the Government in implementing relevant recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms, in particular, the recommendations(2012) of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (March 2015) and their recommendations of the upcoming UPR to be held 2016.

3.14 Partnership:

The Government of Tajikistan is showing steady efforts and firm commitment to the establishment of a culture of respect of human rights along with, equitable and inclusive health, education and social protection systems.

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population plays a leading role on behalf of the Government in putting health sector reform developments into practice. It chairs the Health Sector Coordination Council, the main decision making body governing the implementation of the National Health Strategy for 2010-2020. In the achievement of the Universal Health Coverage goal, strong intersectoral collaboration of MoHSP with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economic Development and Trade facilitates the implementation of health system financing reforms, including the provision of the state guaranteed medical services as part of the Basic Benefit Package. Intersectoral mechanisms of governance for health are exploited for tackling the country's major health challenges of non-communicable and communicable diseases. Namely, the Government is leading in the implementation of the National NCD strategy; chairing the Country Coordination Mechanism to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria; the Reproductive health/Maternal and Child Health Advisory Council, and so on. Other key players in the sector include the Parliament of Republic of Tajikistan ; Ministry of Education and Science; other state agencies and governmental structures such as the Agency on Social Protection; the Agency on Social Insurance and Pensions; the Committee on Women and Family Affairs; the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Committee on Youth, Sport and Tourism; the Committee on Religious Affairs; the Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Committee on Television and Radio; the Ministry of Culture; health institutions; professional associations; local province and districts health authorities and local self-governments.

Mechanisms of mutual accountability include: Joint Annual Reviews (JARs) of implementation of the National Health Strategy 2010-2020 against the Monitoring and Evaluation matrix of NHS collaboratively devised by the MoHSP and development partners. Results of JAR are extensively discussed and summarised during the annual Health Summit and contribute to the joint JAR resolution and NHS annual action plan. Joint reviews of other sectoral strategies, policies and plans, and participation at national coordination forums also serve as nationally-driven frameworks to track the quality and results of the development cooperation aligned to national development priorities.

National partners and development aid actors are also part of Aid Information Management System (AIMS), coordinated nationally by the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management under the President of Tajikistan. AIMS is a comprehensive and publicly accessible database containing information on the quantity and quality of development cooperation.

UN agencies implementing UNDAF Outcome 3:

UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNAIDS.

Outcome 4

The nutritional status of the people in Tajikistan is improved through stable access to sufficient, appropriate and safe food, improved child feeding practices, better water and sanitation and improved access to quality health care

4.1 Recent efforts by the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) and development partners to improve food security and nutrition outcomes in Tajikistan have included the three-year Agricultural Reform Programme; the National Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy (2014 – 2020); the commitment of the GoT to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement; and the establishment of a dedicated Food Security and Nutrition Council. These efforts set a strong foundation for the next stages of cooperation between the GoT and partners in order to continue addressing food security and nutrition challenges. The underlying causes of food insecurity and under-nutrition in Tajikistan, and the strategies to address the challenges they present, must be examined from the multiple, and inter-related, dimensions of the fundamental concept of food security which are: food availability (quantity, quality); food access (physical and economic); food utilisation (food safety, nutritional knowledge; care practices for mothers and children; and access to sanitation, hygiene and healthcare); and stability (availability of each of these elements at all times of the year). The Government emphasis on assuring food and nutrition security is also aligned with the results of the national post-2015 consultations where stakeholders identified food security among the priority issues for Tajikistan. The food security and nutrition objectives of this UNDAF, also support the path towards SDG goals on ending hunger and improving nutrition.

4.2 Food production in Tajikistan is constrained by low levels of arable land availability; dilapidated agricultural infrastructure and technology, and by prohibitive taxation and land tenure structures. Recurrent natural disasters also interrupt food production for some farmers, and cut physical access to markets. Imports are also necessary to provide the full range of commodities required for a healthy diet. However, strategies to increase domestic food production can reduce exposure to food price volatility. At the same time, food availability in Tajikistan remains heavily dependent on food imports, with wheat production covering less than 50 percent of the domestic needs. Reliance on imports exposes the food supply, and the prices of food in Tajikistan to climatic, political and economic conditions in countries from which it is imported.

4.3 Household access to food of sufficient quantity, diversity and quality to ensure good health, is dependent on the ability of the households to purchase nutritious food, and the physical access of households to a market where they can buy the food. This is evident in Tajikistan, as part of the population living under or poverty rate in Tajikistan is still high (36% in 2013²¹) and between 10-20% of population do not have enough money to buy basic food²². In addition, extreme winter conditions; natural disasters; mountainous terrain and poor transport infrastructure affect food security and livelihood opportunities for many remote communities.

4.4 The majority of the population in Tajikistan (over 60%) relies directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood. Many rural households spend up to 80 percent of their income on food²³, leaving little money for healthcare, education or other expenditures. The development of the agricultural sector plays an integral role in reducing poverty and improving the economic access to food for rural populations. Migrant labour inputs and remittances constitute around 40-50% of the GDP of Tajikistan, exposing many livelihoods to risks from any slowdown in international and labour market conditions, particularly in Russia and Kazakhstan, from where most remittances for Tajikistan are sourced. Social protection for the poor, in the form of safety nets that ensure access to basic food,

²¹ World Bank (2014) Tajikistan: Moderate Growth, Heightened Risks.

²² Based on a multi-dimensional poverty index

²³ WFP Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, June 2013

healthcare, education and social services must play a significant role in ensuring food access for the population.

4.5 Adequate access to food does not necessarily ensure good nutritional outcomes. People must also have access to the right kinds of foods at the right time of their lives; knowledge about how to choose nutritious foods; knowledge of food safety practices; access to an environment with safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practices in order to keep them free from illness and be able to utilise the food to its full nutritional potential.

4.6 In Tajikistan, economic and physical access to food is also exposed to high instability, due to multiple risks including (1) Extreme seasonality affecting food production and the variety of food available, as well as, in many cases, lack of physical access to markets for rural communities; (2) Exposure to high fluctuations in imported food prices; and (3) Exposure to risks related to migrant labour and remittances dependent on external economic and political conditions and labour laws. Households may also experience shocks to their livelihoods and incomes at any time of year, from loss of employment, sickness of a family member or other problems. Households that are already very poor are heavily impacted by such events. Social protection mechanisms can play an important role in protecting and stabilising household food security and access to essential services such as education and healthcare - particularly during times of exceptional financial difficulty. The UNCT would provide assistance with implementation of improved food security and nutrition policies and support the development of a comprehensive food security monitoring system, essential to ensure the relevance of policies, programmes, and timely responses to fluctuations in the food security and nutrition situation, including crises.

4.7 The main contributions by UNCT to this UNDAF outcome are expected to include: (1) multi-sectoral collaboration facilitated between public health, animal health, agriculture and environment protection sectors; (2) capacity development support to agricultural producers (smallholder farmers and rural households) to improve agricultural practices and productivity; (3) support for improved access to essential agricultural services and inputs, such as improved seeds; fertilizers; pesticides; machinery; veterinary services and irrigation systems; (4) support for increased, and diversified, agricultural skills and production capacity, including better access to markets; support to extension services and micro-financing for smallholders; (5) support for the system of high quality food security and nutrition monitoring by the Government of Tajikistan to ensure the relevance of policies and programmes and timely responses to crises; (6) support for improved targeting and efficiency of social assistance and social protection, including health services, to the social groups particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition; (7) blanket and targeted nutrition interventions aimed at treatment and prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition; (8) support for improved infant/young child feeding and maternal nutrition practices at family level; (9) a food fortification programme to prevent micro-nutrient deficiency; (10) support of a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition as part of the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement; (11) support to Tajikistan's healthcare system to improve policies, programmes and service delivery (including health and hygiene promotion) towards better nutrition outcomes.

4.8 Partnership:

In order to provide a comprehensive, multi-sectoral response to food security and nutrition policy and programming, a coordination of efforts in the agriculture, health, social protection and economic development sectors is required. This can be supported by an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism at the Government level, to ensure complementarity and synergy. Within this UNDAF, a similar coordination of complementary partners will be pursued, in terms of partnerships among UN agencies; and amongst the relevant Ministries. As such, key partners in the implementation of Outcome 4, are the Ministry of Health and Social Protection; the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Energy and Water Resource and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Development. Cross cutting ministries that will also provide key partnership under this outcome are the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Ministry of Finance and others.

UN agencies implementing UNDAF Outcome 4:

FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNECE

Outcome 5

Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have a voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society

5.1 The Government of Tajikistan is steadily working on the policies and laws to enhance the country's human rights agenda. In July 2014, the country acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), ratified in 1993. The Law on the Prevention of Violence in the Family and the associated State Programme are the most recent milestones in the adopted comprehensive legislative framework to promote gender equality and fight discrimination against girls and women. Persons with disabilities (PwD) are amongst the most vulnerable and socially marginalised. In order to address this, the Government, with support of the UNCT, made some progress towards their greater inclusion in society. Although it is highlighted in the National Plan for Implementation of the 2012 Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Tajikistan has not yet acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) but it has taken promising steps towards possible accession/ ratification in the near future. UNCT will support the Government's efforts to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and will promote holistic implementation of relevant recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms, in particular, recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women; its Causes and Consequences; Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; CEDAW and the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the upcoming recommendations of the UPR in 2016. The outcome particularly derives from national post-2015 consultations results whereby participants recognised that development challenges and opportunities are being experienced differently by different people and that some population categories are more deprived than others, especially through inequality by gender; by economic status; by age; by region or country of origin and by ethnicity. The outcome will support the global efforts at the national level of achieving the proposed SDG goal 10 that emphasises empowering and promoting social inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

5.2 Whilst formal equality and anti-discrimination is guaranteed by law, actual implementation is faced with a number of impediments, such as lack of capacities; uneven commitment of public and private stakeholders; considerable under-financing of programmes and action plans to address discrimination; the patriarchal and traditional structure of the society, political developments and the overall socio-economic situation that further undermines anti-discrimination measures. Family violence, sexual violence and exploitation against women and girls is socially accepted and widespread. At the same time, human trafficking both inside and outside Tajikistan is increasing. Gender based violence is linked with health related problems, since it has indisputable consequences and serious implications for current and future health (for example, HIV and related issues). In this context, women's low awareness of their rights and issues pertaining to residency registration and the rise of early, polygamous and unregistered marriages further aggravate their vulnerability

5.3 PwD face stigma and discrimination in private and in public domains, in almost all sectors of the society and the economy and public attitudes on disability remain negative. Children's disabilities are often diagnosed late, or miss-diagnosed, leading to missed social reintegration and health treatment opportunities. Legislation, policies and standards often do not consider the enabling environments required by persons with disabilities. Existing and newly developed standards in the area of physical accessibility are often not enforced. There is no comprehensive disability

rehabilitation policy and strategy and the CRPD has not been ratified. Lack of community-based services and family support leads to unnecessary institutionalisation, while critical professions such as social and mental health workers are underdeveloped.

5.4 Tajikistan has a very young population, but economic opportunities, livelihoods options and public participation for young people in Tajikistan are limited. Youth unemployment remains high and this is a key social determinant of health, with resulting implications for physical and mental health, in particular. Public services to the youth, especially higher education and sexual and reproductive health services, are poor and are not always accessible. The associated feelings of frustration can drive young people to activities that are detrimental to their own future and that undermine stability and development in the country more generally.

5.5 Refugees and stateless persons constitute additional populations at risk which are, in some instances, marginalised and face difficulties enforcing their rights under national legislation and international treaties which Tajikistan has ratified, including the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

5.6 To contribute to the UNDAF outcome, examples of major outputs expected from UNCT programme cooperation include developing new knowledge, skills, and tools amongst government bodies to prevent and respond to violence and discrimination - including effective referral and counselling services - especially at sub-national/ local level. UNCT will support coordinated efforts of the key partners, including civil society organisations, to monitor the quality and effectiveness of advocacy and service delivery for prevention of violence and discrimination against vulnerable groups, with particular focus on gender based violence and discrimination. With focus on disability issues, UNCT will work to remove barriers in order to improve access to health services and programmes for all persons with disabilities and to strengthen and extend rehabilitation, assistance and support services and community-based rehabilitation.

5.7 Social inclusion of vulnerable groups will be ensured through accelerated reforms of health, education and social protection sectors in line with applicable human rights obligations. Their social and economic rights will be addressed through a number of interventions in the areas of employment, and favourable measures that stimulate economic development in local communities. Some of the expected areas of support are planning and implementing measures for employment of vulnerable groups; including measures for professional rehabilitation of people with disabilities; designing programmes for the development of professional capacities of vulnerable groups in line with market demands and enhancing capacities of public institutions to support more active participation of vulnerable groups in the labour market. UNCT will have strong focus on all young people supporting them to become leaders that will run through all aspects of political and socio-economic life in the country in the coming decades.

5.8 The issue of empowerment and increased participation of women, youth, minorities and people with disabilities in political and public life will be one of the special points of attention for UNCT. It expects to work on the strengthening of the civil society organisations of women, youth and persons with disabilities and work directly with vulnerable groups to enhance their awareness and capacities for their more active political and socio-economic participation and engagement. At the same time, UNCT will work with the political stakeholders to enhance their knowledge on inclusion and promote political and economic issue. This will lead towards establishment of a favourable environment for active and legislative participation of vulnerable groups in social life. In addition, UN plans to support implementation of the public awareness initiatives that will address social norms that undermine the realisation of the rights of women, youth, minorities and persons with disabilities and generate 'zero-tolerance' policies for violence and discrimination of vulnerable groups.

5.9 UNCT will work with the national partners to promote the rights of PWDs to minimise stigma and discrimination and to enhance accessibility of PWDs to physical infrastructure, information and education, income and employment opportunities. One of the areas for support is to enhance the

role of civil society in increasing knowledge and awareness of vulnerable groups about their rights in all spheres (e.g. social, economic, political, access to services, etc), providing legal outreach and support to victims of violence and discrimination. Public institutions and service providers will be able to address violence and discrimination issues within their mandate. Recognising that the disabled are least able to manage the impacts of disasters, and least empowered to reduce risk, work towards this outcome will include efforts to ensure that the disabled are included in disaster risk management planning and activities and that the specific needs of the disabled in the area of risk reduction are addressed.

5.10 Partnership:

In implementing the objectives outlined under the Outcome 5, UNCT will work closely with the State Committee for Family and Women under the Government of RT as the organisation responsible for the implementation of gender equality laws and strategies; the Ombudsman's Office; the Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism, responsible for youth issues; the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, which works closely with PwDs; the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; the Ministry of Education; the Agency on Civil Service under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; Local province and districts authorities and local self-governments; International and national NGOs and CSOs; Disabled People's Organisations and the informal network of NGOs working with PDWs; Women and Human Rights NGOs and mass media to ensure that the voice of vulnerable groups of the population are heard and the society respect them as equal members of the society.

Mechanisms of mutual accountability include: joint reviews of related laws, strategies and programme implementation with discussion of the findings at Collegiums, public hearings, round tables and GTG meetings; joint advocacy to promote equal rights and equal access to decision making and public services for all and a joint education and information campaign to overcome negative stereotypes and combat discrimination and violence. UNCT will support partners for the practical enforcement of the international commitments undertaken by the state in regard of protection of rights of the most vulnerable groups.

The overall partnership approach is to ensure direct and extensive engagement in implementation of the rule of law and human rights initiatives by the UNCT for greater ownership of achieved development results laying the ground for sustainable development outcomes.

Building on its past achievements, UNCT will apply Delivering as One UN Approach and will further pursue consortium partnerships with INGOs and other development actors based on comparative advantages of involved partners.

UN agencies implementing UNDAF Outcome 5:

UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNHCR, UNODC, OHCHR.

Outcome 6

People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and man-made disasters and benefit from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources

6.1 Tajikistan is generally characterised by mountainous, arid and semi arid climatic conditions; low forest cover and low land productivity; limited arable land; overexploited pastures; very high rural population growth and unstable socio- economic conditions. The exploitation of natural resources during the past 50 years has done severe damage to the ecosystems (forests and other woodlands, pastures and arable lands) of Tajikistan. Tajikistan's poor are highly dependent on natural resources, especially on land (pasture, agriculture) and water (both for irrigation and drinking) for their

livelihood and are amongst the most affected by environmental degradation. It is estimated that some kind of land degradation currently affects approximately 97.6% of arable land in the country. The remaining mountain forests are sparse and overgrazed, giving rise to an expanding area of mountain deserts. Flooding; locusts; earthquakes; mudslides; avalanches and drought present recurring hazards to Tajikistan and are expected to worsen in the future. National forecast and response capabilities to respond to these problems are limited. Pollution of water, land and air from poorly managed solid waste and sewage disposal has led to contamination of some land and water resources. UNCT in Tajikistan undertook the second Environmental Performance Review of Tajikistan, looking at 10 areas and measuring the progress made by Tajikistan in the management of its environment. The UNCT will consider this document as a means to measure the progress of Tajikistan in addressing its environmental challenges and management of natural resources. The outcome will support SDG goal 13 and 15 on tackling climate change; sustainable management of forests; combating desertification; reversal of land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.

6.2. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a cornerstone of the national development agenda, as it protects development gains and ensures sustainability of results and processes. The disaster risk management is addressed in the Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015, the National Development Strategy 2010-2015 and the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2010-2015. Whilst Tajikistan has a well-developed and inclusive national structure for disaster risk management, the current challenge is to shift the disaster management focus to reduction of risks. UNCT will support the Government of Tajikistan in addressing this challenge, particularly focusing on: (1) improving disaster risk assessment, monitoring and early warning; (2) enhancing disaster risk reduction and management capacities at the national and local levels; (3) strengthening the legal and institutional bases for disaster risk reduction. Whilst doing so, UNCT will particularly focus on addressing gender issues in DRR. Together with a wide range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, UNCT will also support the enhanced coordination for disaster risk reduction. UNCT will further promote integrating DRR into development work.

6.3 UNCT will provide assistance to the Government of Tajikistan and the national partners for sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity and the valuation of ecosystem services as well as promoting protected and indigenous areas, at the sub-national and national levels. This will lead to increased resilience and the creation of additional employment and improved livelihoods of the population.

6.4 UNCT will provide technical assistance to the more effective management of Tajikistan's "Protected Areas" (21% of the country's land area is dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity). In this regard the priority will be to: i) expand and rationalise the protected area system to ensure better habitat representation and more conservation security (a protected area gap assessment will be completed, resulting in a comprehensive plan for a representative protected area system whilst the ecological values and management arrangements of existing protected areas will be revalidated); ii) strengthen institutional capacities to effectively manage a more representative protected area system.

6.5 In addition, UNCT will support national partners to work on the development of new strategies and services for coordinated environmental management including water resources; land and biodiversity management; strengthening environmental information management and environmental monitoring including through civil society engagement and the development of new services and practices to enhance the management of cultural (tangible and intangible) and natural assets; strategic environmental assessment²⁴. The priority will be to develop new skills and abilities that will enable national and sub-national stakeholders to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. UNCT will continue to provide assistance in integrating environmental sustainability aspects into territorial and sectoral priorities and programmes to halt progressive

²⁴ The Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment

environmental degradation and its negative effects on the livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable, and on overall economic development. The Country will also receive assistance in implementing guidelines and adapting tools for methodologies in preventing and managing health impacts of environmental risks.

6.6 UNCT will use its experience and will provide the tools for promoting a Sustainable Development agenda with a joint focus on environment and economy in order to simultaneously address issues of poverty and environmental degradation in the context of The Rio+20 Outcome document and the upcoming SDGs. Water management remains an issue, with only approx. 700,000 inhabitants in rural areas using water from the centralised water supply systems (as compared to 1.5 million - or 87% - of urban residents). Water governance and watershed management has been neglected and, as a result, landslides and floods are becoming more frequent and severe. The Steering Committee of the National Policy Dialogue on Integrated Water Resources Management has been established. In this context, UNCT will provide technical assistance to support the development of the water sector reform strategy with the focus being to improve coordination and establish more synchronised policies and practices. UNCT will explore opportunities and support the implementation of activities that will lead to the improvement of the water supply infrastructure for an effective water supply system for citizens. In addition, UNCT will continue to facilitate dialogue on Trans-boundary water related issues through development of the legal framework based on key international legal principles and the interests of all Central Asian states. It will also include strengthening cooperation on hydrology and environment between Tajikistan and Afghanistan in the upper Amu Darya river basin. In parallel, UNCT will provide assistance to the national partners to protect and restore the soils; sustainable land management and restoration of degraded land; draught management and management of chemicals and waste.

6.7 UNCT will continue to provide support in order to increase preparedness for natural and human-induced disasters and minimise adverse development impacts. UNCT also assists with post-disaster responses to accelerate rebuilding in the post-disaster period; focusing on recovery and reconstruction programmes that are inclusive of, and accountable to, the most vulnerable and affected groups and include special gender focused measures. This support will be facilitated mainly through the coordination mechanisms such as the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT)²⁵ and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

6.8 Examples of major outputs expected from UNCT programme cooperation will include: strengthening national capacities, including health sector response plans and safer hospitals, in order to reduce risks to health from natural disasters, conflict and humanitarian emergencies; technical assistance to implement obligations under post-Sendai DRR priorities by revising and strengthening policies and strategies that mainstream DRR approaches and measures; develop and maintain the policies, technical guidance to assess, verify, coordinate and respond to major environmental hazards and public health events; improving the joint response through an effective and efficient coordination system; raising DRR awareness at all levels; strengthening DRR and the resilience of people in Tajikistan which includes support for community level infrastructure development such as flood protection barriers, hill slope stabilisation or retrofitting of buildings and strengthening DRR management systems. UNCT will explore opportunities to use innovative technologies for the benefit of DRR, such as early warning systems.

6.9 Other outputs that UNCT will strive to achieve will include: a disaster risk assessment, e.g. looking at geophysical, climate and other hazards, including those that are low intensity but high frequency; to look at the different vulnerabilities of specific social and economic groups such as women, female-headed households, children and populations located in the poorest regions;

²⁵ UN supported establishment of the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team in 2001, also known as REACT as the coordination mechanism for international humanitarian assistance. It is composed of the Government; donors; UN agencies; the Red Cross and Red Crescent and local and international NGOs involved in disaster warning, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

policies and long-term planning and investment frameworks that are disaster risk-sensitive, integrate disaster risk reduction with adaptation to climate change and address differentiated social and economic impacts; and preparedness for disaster management and recovery at the sub-national and national levels, including innovation to manage risks through insurance and resilient infrastructure.

6.10 UNCT will work with other partners to increase awareness amongst the population at large on DRR concepts and activities in the cases of disasters; electronic and other media and communication tools will be broadly used to ensure that the basic messages reach as much of the population as possible.

6.11 Tajikistan is a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their destruction (Ottawa Convention), to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) including Amended Protocol II and Protocol V but has not yet joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities²⁶. In general, Tajikistan is currently implementing the obligations deriving from these treaties, by destroying all AP mines in stockpiles (in 2004); and by clearing all known mined areas (the deadline was extended until 2020). The presence of landmines in Tajikistan represent significant risks. The presence of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) represent a threat for military patrols operating along the country's borders with Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Therefore, UN activities will include support towards removing and destroying landmines and explosive remnants throughout the country.

6.12 It should be noted that emergency preparedness and response capacity developed in the disaster context could potentially be applied to other types of emergencies, including in the context of cross-border refugee flows from neighbouring countries.

6.13 UNCT will provide assistance to the Government of Tajikistan and the national partners in addressing sources of social discord and tensions and designing conflict preventive responses to such tensions. Community-level tensions in border regions of Tajikistan, which often involve groups and individuals on both sides of the border, will be the focus of such work on strengthening community resilience to confrontational behaviour and violence. UN activities will help to identify the root causes and drivers of conflict and address them through a variety of developmental and humanitarian interventions. On cross-border work, UN agencies in Tajikistan will also closely cooperate with their sister agencies in neighbouring countries. Both in border regions and nationwide, UNCT will promote a participatory and inclusive approach to resolution of social conflicts and provide support for the use of dialogue and mediation techniques in dispute resolution.

6.14 Partnership

To achieve this outcome, UNCT will maintain effective partnerships and coordination platforms with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Asian Development Bank; World Bank; IFC and other agencies and international technical partners.

UNCT will continue to partner and coordinate with the key national agencies and institutions, inter alia, National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as the main body for coordination of disaster risk reduction policies, and Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence as a leading agency to coordinate disaster response. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources will be the leading agency for UNCT to partner with in promoting water and energy policies and reforms, whereas UNCT will cooperate with the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation to implement the reforms on the ground. The Committee for Environmental Protection will be the major partner of UNCT for the

²⁶ Tajikistan also joined other important human rights instruments: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in 1999, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1999, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1993.

development of environmental policies. At the same time, UNCT will cooperate with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade as the main governmental institution responsible for development of economic policies and coordination of national strategic planning and monitoring efforts, in devising and promoting mainstreaming environmental considerations and green economy concepts into development. The UNCT will also establish cooperation with the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre and Agency for Hydrometeorology on issues related to climate change modelling and ecosystem-based conservation. Partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Industry and New Technologies and other sectoral government institutions will be essential for UNCT to pursue the promotion of a sustainable development agenda. The Tajik National Mine Action Centre as the main institution responsible for implementation of the obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan under the Ottawa Convention will be the partner of UNCT in the area of mine action coordination. Amongst other key partners of UNCT are such agencies as Ministry of Finance; the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Agency on Civil Service under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; National Bank; Governmental Banks; local districts authorities and local self-governments; microfinance organisations and the private sector.

UN agencies implementing UNDAF Outcome 6:

FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNOCHA, UNECE, UNRCCA

3. UNDAF Management and Accountability

3.1.1. This UNDAF will be implemented through coherent and coordinated work of dedicated Results Groups made up of all implementing resident UN organisations and any non-resident UN agencies and other partner bodies which may wish to be engaged in a such work. All Results Groups will be closely collaborating with other development partners through DCC general and sectoral (sub) group activities.

3.1.2. The overall implementation of UNDAF will be through a practical application of the ‘delivering-as-one’ approach Standard Operating Procedures adjusted to the specific context of Tajikistan. This will be done through a joint and complementary programming and implementation and by shared resource mobilisation. Key elements of the approach include: a single ‘one UN programme’ with a strategic UNDAF developed at the outcome and biannual Joint Work Plans, including their implementation, monitoring, and reporting with UNDAF partners and a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) that provides formal oversight and management, with involvement of representatives of the Government of Tajikistan.

3.1.3. The UNDAF will be implemented under the overall co-ordination of a **Joint Steering Committee (JSC)**. The JSC will provide strategic guidance and oversight. Its participation will be inclusive, adapted to the national context and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the designated high-level representative of the Tajik Government. The specific functions, responsibilities and membership of the JSC will be jointly defined with the national authorities in Tajikistan, in line with the provisions from the Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the “Delivering as One” Approach of the UNDG.

3.1.4. The UNDAF outcomes will be implemented by the **biennial work plans** to be prepared by the respective Results Groups, in consultation with the UNDAF partners. The biennial work plans will articulate the two-year outputs and activities which will contribute to the achievement of the respective UNDAF outcome; adjust common budgetary framework in line with evolving funding situation and UNDAF budgetary requirements, performance benchmarks (indicators, baselines and targets) and division of labour (implementing partners).

3.1.5. Designated Results Groups will be established for each of the UNDAF outcomes with the purpose of contributing to the respective UNDAF outcome through coordinated and collaborative planning; implementation; monitoring and evaluation. The Results Groups will prepare biennial work plans; consult frequently with UNDAF partners; track and report on progress against planned activities and results; identify lessons, good practices, and needed adjustments to overall results, strategies, and resource allocations.

3.1.6. Each Results Group will be chaired by a designated Head of Agency from the UNCT who is responsible and accountable for driving the joint programming, in the areas where applicable, and for monitoring and reporting on progress towards specific UNDAF outcomes. The chair is delegated to fulfil a coordination and leadership function on behalf of the UNCT. The Office of the Resident Coordinator participates in results group meetings and supports the participation and engagement of non-resident and regionally-based agencies. Secretariat support for the work of the results group is provided by the UN Agency whose head is serving as a chair. The timing of the Results Groups' meetings and corresponding joint decisions of the Results Groups members will be aligned with key DCC working group meetings in order to relay the unified position of the UNCT in their collective involvement at DCC fora. At the same time, the Chairs of the Results Groups will ensure that they represent the UN at DCC-related working groups with similar programmatic focus as well as the participation of the same members of the Results Groups in the DCC working groups, to guarantee consistency of discussions and agreements in both groups.

3.1.7. To ensure an efficient planning and coordination process and the timely delivery of planned development assistance, biennial work plans will be made available to the JSC and will inform the strategic discussion on the UNDAF implementation at the JSC. The official endorsement and signing procedure of the biennial work plans will be discussed and agreed with the Government of Tajikistan prior to the launch of the UNDAF implementation, with the aim of ensuring the most practical and efficient modality which is also compliant with the rules and procedures of the UN agencies and adaptable to the national context. The UNCT will ensure partial, when and if applicable to the specifics of the UN work in Tajikistan, application of the Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the "Delivering as One" Approach of the UNDG.

3.1.8. The biennial work plans form an agreement between the UNCT and UNDAF partners on the use of resources, and UNDAF partners and involved UN system agencies will be responsible for the implementation of planned activities. This provides clear accountability and minimises the risk of duplication and overlap in the achievement of UNDAF results.

3.1.9. To the extent possible, and within the efforts to implement the UN reforms in Tajikistan, the UNCT and UNDAF partners will use the UNDAF and biennial work plans to implement planned programme activities. This does not preclude UN Agency specific programme/project documents and work plans if requested by UNDAF partners or required by the respective UN governance bodies.

3.1.10. During the implementation of the UNDAF, some of the projects and programmes (e.g. cross-border poverty alleviation and trade facilitation projects, IBM) will be conceived and implemented as regional, covering the territory of Tajikistan but also in full compliance with the UN rules and regulations and in accordance with special agreements with the GoT and the GoIRA in some Northern provinces of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. These programmes and projects will be implemented by selected UN agencies (UN, UNODC, etc.) in line with UN implementation procedures.

3.1.11. All cash transfers to UNDAF partners in charge of implementation of particular activities will be based on the Work Plans agreed between the UNDAF partners and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in the Work Plans can be made following the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

4. The Common Budgetary Framework

4.1.1. The Common Budgetary Framework provides UNDAF partners and the UNCT with a holistic overview of available and required resources to support the UNDAF implementation, including implementation of the biennial Joint Work Plans, and any funding gaps as integral part of developing Joint work plans. It is a basis for the joint mobilisation of resources and contributes to cost effective and efficient delivery of UN system support.

4.1.2. Sources of funding from UN Agencies include regular (or core funds) and other (or non-core) resources that UN Agencies are able to mobilise to support the implementation of the expected UNDAF results and strategies. Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of the respective UN Agencies and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

4.1.3. The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations system in Tajikistan for its contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes are included in the UNDAF results matrices in Annex A and summarised in Table 1. The total anticipated resources to be mobilised in support of UNDAF strategies in Tajikistan amount to USD **363,289,111** over the 2016-2020 period. The figures are indicative, as they include both the financial allocations by each participating UN organisation (“core resources”), and a projection of financial resources that organisations expect to mobilise during the UNDAF cycle in addition to these core resources (“non-core” or “other resources”).

Table 1. Indicative Resource Requirements by UNDAF Thematic Area and agency or programme, 2016-2020(in US dollars)-

Outcome	Agency	Core (Regular) Resources	Other (non-core) Resources		Total
			Funded	Non-funded	
Priority Area 1: Democratic Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Outcome 1	FAO	400,000		1,050,000	1,450,000
	UNDP	4,585,000	50,574,000		55,159,000
	UNICEF	750,000		2,000,000	2,750,000
	UNFPA	740,000		600,000	1,340,000
	UN Women	100,000	70,000	200,000	370,000
	WHO			200,000	200,000
	UNHCR	4,250,000		1,250,000	5,500,000
	OHCHR	273,520		726,480	1,000,000
	UNODC		1,300,000	2,500,000	3,800,000
	UNECE			150,000	150,000
	UNESCO			400,000	400,000
	Total Outcome 1				
Priority Area 2: Sustainable and Equitable Economic Development					
Outcome 2	FAO	1,800,000	2,500,000	2,300,000	6,600,000
	UNDP	5,049,000	63,922,000		68,971,000
	UN Women	100,000	30,000	300,000	430,000

	UNHCR			2,500,000	2,500,000
	UNECE	30,000		160,000	190,000
	UNOPS			500,000	500,000
	UNODC			500,000	500,000
	UNESCO	50,000		150,000	200,000
	Total Outcome 2				79,891,000
Priority Areas 3: Social Development, Inclusion and Empowerment					
Outcome 3	UNICEF	7,000,000		12,690,000	19,690,000
	WFP	3,163,500		67,136,500	70,300,000
	UNFPA	3,000,000	800,000	200,000	4,000,000
	WHO	400,000		3,400,000	3,800,000
	ILO		100,000		100,000
	UNHCR			2,500,000	2,500,000
	UNAIDS	350,000	300,000		650,000
	UNESCO	60,000	10,000		70,000
		Total Outcome 3			
Outcome 4	FAO	850,000	2,100,000		2,950,000
	WFP	229,500		4,870,500	5,100,000
	UNICEF	1,750,000		4,000,000	5,750,000
	WHO			800,000	800,000
		Total Outcome 4			
Outcome 5	UNDP	2,548,000	18,893,000		21,441,000
	UNICEF	1,975,000		3,500,000	5,475,000
	UNFPA	500,000		200,000	700,000
	UN Women	100,000		500,000	600,000
	UNHCR	5,000,000		2,500,000	7,500,000
	WHO		151,000	149,000	300,000
	UNODC			500,000	500,000
	OHCHR				Human rights mainstreaming – no cost
		Total Outcome 5			
Priority Area 4: Resilience and Environmental Sustainability					
Outcome 6	FAO	420,000	300,000	780,000	1,500,000
	UNDP	3,129,000	31,300,000		34,429,000

	WFP	387,000		8,213,000	8,600,000
	UNICEF	670,000		1,000,000	1,670,000
	WHO			1,400,000	1,400,000
	UNHCR	750,000		1,000,000	1,750,000
	UNOCHA			400,000	400,000
	UNECE			590,000	590,000
	UNOPS			6,000,000	6,000,000
	UNFPA	100,000		200,000	300,000
	UNESCO	114,111	800,000	1,500,000	2,414,111
	Total Outcome 6				59,053,111
Total UNDAF		50,623,631	173,150,000	139,515,480	363,289,111

4.1.4. UNCT and the Resident Coordinator, on behalf of all UN agencies and individual UN agencies, will undertake fundraising efforts to close any gaps between the indicative budget and the actual resources available to implement the commitments and in order to contribute to the greatest extent possible to the strategic outcomes of the UNDAF. Improved coherence and coordination between the Government of Tajikistan, an equally committed actor and donor to achieve the outcomes set out in this UNDAF, and UN agencies will contribute to successful resource mobilisation.

4.1.5. The financial figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the signing of the UNDAF document. Resource commitments and readjustments will continue to be made biannually at the end of each cycle of the Joint work plans and Common Budgetary Framework and reflected in the agency programme and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency. The Common Budgetary Framework will be reviewed and updated biannually and with consideration of different country programme cycles of specialised and non-resident agencies.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1.1. Development is a process and the UNDAF needs to be responsive and relevant to changes in Tajikistan's economic, political or social situation. Therefore, the UNDAF remains a living document.

5.1.2. An effective monitoring and evaluation (ME) system enables UNDAF stakeholders to compare actual progress against expected results. The primary responsibility for gauging UNDAF performance lies with the JSC and UNCT on the basis of routine monitoring and reporting by Results Groups, in consultation with UNDAF partners. If required, the Monitoring and Evaluation Group (MEG) could be established to provide technical advice and support on all aspects of Results-Based Management (RBM) to the UNCT and to the Results Groups. The task of the MEG could be to monitor, evaluate and report on the level of cross-cutting principles being reflected in the UNDAF implementation, in particular the principles of a human rights based approach and gender integration. The members of the MEG should be UN staff with M&E responsibility and expertise and senior programme staff from individual agencies. The core task of the MEG is to provide technical advice and quality support for monitoring efforts; more details on the MEG tasks and responsibilities will be prepared if necessary.

5.1.3. The main steps involved in UNDAF monitoring and reporting are:

Routine monitoring and reviews by Results Groups, together with UNDAF partners. Results Groups will meet at least quarterly to share information, highlight implementation progress and constraints against planned outputs and activities in biennial work plans, and identify key issues for the attention of the UNCT and country partners, if any.

5.1.4. *Formal annual reviews* by Results Groups together with UNDAF partners that are focused on assessing progress towards expected UNDAF outcomes. Results groups annual reports will describe actual outputs or the results of major activities delivered against those in biennial work plans, use data from monitoring efforts and Tajikistan statistical systems and present how and if UN-supported outputs are contributing to expected UNDAF outcomes.

5.1.5. *UN Country Results Report* on an annual basis, based on the reports from Results Groups. This will form the basis for the formal UNDAF performance review by the JSC.

5.1.6. *UNDAF evaluation* in the penultimate year of the programme cycle (mid 2019) will be conducted to support the formulation of the next UNDAF. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the UNDAF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency by which they are being achieved and their sustainability and contribution to country needs and priorities. The evaluation will gauge the performance of Results Groups as the primary mechanism for managing UNDAF results. Considering the importance of the UNDAF evaluation, UNCT expresses commitment to conduct and co-finance the final UNDAF evaluation and each UN agency will allocate necessary resources for this particular task.

5.1.7. At each step in the ME system, leadership by the Resident Coordinator and UNCT is essential to sustain the demand for performance information about the UNDAF, and to use such information for learning, managing and adjusting. The Resident Coordinator and UNCT will use performance information to engage more regularly and effectively with country partners and donors, to make adjustments to strategy, results and resources, and to better align UN, government and donor resources for greater impact.

6. Communication (“Communicating As One UN”)

6.1.1 Successful implementation of the UNDAF requires effective joint advocacy along with a tailored communications and public information strategy. Communicating as One UN approach will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of common messages and communication products, by pooling expertise and resources. It will also play an important role in building support for the successful implementation of the “Delivering as One” concept with external partners and UN staff.

6.1.2. The communication efforts will strive to:

- Raise awareness about the key development challenges in the country in the context of IADGs and national development priorities in the country
- Foster partnerships between the UNCT, national authorities in Tajikistan, civil society and other UNDAF stakeholders
- Convey compelling advocacy messages about priority development issues, SDGs and human rights concerns
- Ensure that the voices of vulnerable groups in Tajikistan are heard; and
- Help the UN to share information and knowledge through joint information-sharing processes, resource centres, mechanisms and events.

6.1.3. Strategic internal and external communications on the basis of the UNDAF will ensure that UN staff, country partners, and the interested public are fully aware of the development challenges, human rights concerns and priorities in Tajikistan and how the UNCT in Tajikistan is working to Deliver as One. Internal communications will help to build UN staff commitment around expected UNDAF results and strategies.

6.1.4. The UN Communications Group (UNCG) will be further strengthened and empowered, made up of communications experts and focal points from UN Agencies; a UN Country Team member will chair the group and will report directly to the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT on the group's planned activities and results.

6.1.5. The UNCG will work on joint communication strategies, plans and activities. The UNCG will be active in all stages of the UNDAF implementation. The direct involvement of the UNCG in the work of Results Groups and other substantive meetings and events will enable them to fully comprehend expected UNDAF outcomes, results and strategies and to provide strategic and well informed communications support to country partners, the UNCT, and UN Agency staff. The UNCG will put additional emphasis on joint advocacy and promotion of SDGs relating it to achievement of UNDAF outcomes nationally and overall development goals globally.

6.1.6. The UNCG will also help the UNCT to convey common advocacy messages in multiple ways, using different media and targeting different audiences. Therefore, the UNCG will prepare and implement a more detailed UN Joint Communications Strategy for the UNDAF, which will determine a strategic framework for joint UNCT communication and advocacy. Priorities for joint communications and advocacy will be identified by the UNCT and JSC and elaborated on in the biennial work plans of the UNCG.

ANNEX A: UNDAF Results Matrix

Priority Area: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS					
National Development Priority/ Goal: USD					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 1: People in Tajikistan have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1. Voice and Accountability <i>Baseline:</i> 2012:- 1.39; 2013: -1.48 <i>Target:</i> by 2020 from 0 to -0.50</p>	<p>Worldwide Governance Indicators (-2.5 to 2.5 high) of the World Bank</p> <p>Open Budget Index- http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/OBI2012-TajikistanCS-English.pdf</p>	<p>Risks: Political crises and budget constraints prevent or slow implementation of governance reforms and improvements/ Political development has negative impact on human rights/ Slow implementation of the recommendations to strengthen human rights mechanisms jeopardise the entire development of democratic governance/ Resistance to changes prevails</p> <p>Assumptions: Genuine willingness among the employees in the public sector to embark on capacity development prevails/</p>	<p>Executive Office of the President of RT, National Human Rights Institution, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, The Parliament of Tajikistan, Agency on Statistics under President of</p>	<p>FAO 1,45 mil USD (c/r 0.4m USD o/r 1.05m USD)</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.2. Government Effectiveness <i>Baseline:</i> 2012:- 0.93; 2013: -1.08 <i>Target:</i> from 0 to -0.50</p>				<p>UNDP 55.16m USD (c/r²⁷ 4.59 m USD; n/r²⁸ 50,57 m USD)</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.3. Rule of Law- WGI World Bank <i>Baseline:</i> 2012:- 1.18; 2013: -1.24 <i>Target:</i> from 0 to -0.50</p>				<p>UNICEF 2.75 m USD (r/r²⁹ 0.75 m USD; o/r³⁰ 2 m USD)</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.4. Open Budget Index <i>Baseline:</i> in 2012 Tajikistan scored 17 out of 100 Legislative Strength: Moderate; SAI Strength: Strong; Public Engagement: Weak <i>Target:</i> scores between 41 to 60</p>				<p>UNFPA 1,34 m USD (c/r 0.74 USD o/r 0.6m USD)</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.5. New national development strategies are developed based on human rights, accurate evidences and consider accepted</p>				<p>WHO 0.2 m USD (o/r 0.2 m USD)</p>

²⁷ UNDP Core resources

²⁸ Non-core resources

²⁹ Regular Resources

³⁰ Other Resources

	<p>international development frameworks (SDG, ICPD, CEDAW etc.) <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.6. Level of public satisfaction with delivery of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income <i>Baseline:</i> to be determined by the end of 2015 <i>Target:</i> increase by 10%.</p> <p>1.7 Number of vulnerable population (women and men) having access to quality legal services and satisfied with them.</p> <p>Baseline: in 2014 10 969 people (8605 or 78,5% are women, 2364 or 21,5% are men) used the services of 105 DTFs established by the State Committee on Family and Women under the Government of RT – can be changed if you have info on other state institutions providing free legal services. I am aware of many other service providers, but they are not state ones.</p> <p>Target: Number of people (women and men) to be provided by free legal assistance annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.8. Institutionalised role of civil society in the process of holistic implementation, monitoring of implementation of the UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations, including in preparation of national reports for the UPR and Treaty Bodies.</p>	<p>National Statistical Office of Tajikistan Evaluation reports, Government Reports etc</p> <p>Public Opinion Survey on Perception of the Quality of Services commissioned by UN</p> <p>The Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan/ Government of Tajikistan</p> <p>Relevant Treaty Body reports</p> <p>Report on implementation of strategic long-term and mid-term national and local development programmes Annual AIDS Progress Report, data of National HIV/AIDS Center, UNAIDS data; biennially</p> <p>Stakeholders submissions to UPR; Alternative reports of civil society to TB</p>	<p>Public employees (legislative and executive branches) are committed to improve their performance for citizens/ CSOs are recognised as partners of the Government/ Reform of public administration remains priority for the country/ State and civil society submit in time reports to UPR and TB/ The key governance actors in Tajikistan are working together on achievement and respect of human rights for all/ NHRI is supported and takes the initiative to strengthen its independence</p>	<p>the Republic of Tajikistan, Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Local province and districts authorities and local self-governments, Committee on women and family affairs, National and regional AIDS Centres, CSOs active in governance related area</p>	<p>UNHCR 5,5m USD c/r 4.25 USD o/r 1.25 m USD)</p> <p>UNODC 3.8m USD (n/r 3.8m USD)</p> <p>OHCHR 1m USD (c/r 0.27 USD o/r 0.73 m USD)</p> <p>UNESCO 0.4m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UN Women 0.37m USD (c/r 0.1m USD) o/r 0.27m USD)</p> <p>UNECE 0.15m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNODC 0.38m USD (n/r)</p>
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	<p><i>Baseline:</i> Currently involvement of the civil society is on an ad-hoc basis and national legal framework does not explicitly envisage this right. <i>Target:</i> Institutional process foresees greater involvement of the civil society in reporting, implementation and monitoring of implementation of recommendations and engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms.</p> <p>Indicator 1.9. Progress in implementation of the Judicial and Legal Reform Programme (JLRP) <i>Baseline:</i> The JLRP is endorsed by the Government in January 2015 <i>Target:</i> 40% of measures in the JLRP (2015-2017) are implemented by the end of 2017.</p> <p>Indicator 1.10. Degree of independence of the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) NHRI operates in full conformity with Paris principles <i>Baseline:</i> NHRI has received status B <i>Target:</i> NHRI receives status A or is assessed as getting close to status A..</p> <p>Indicator 1.11. The number of recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms relating to access to justice and fair administration of justice fully or partially implemented <i>Baseline:</i> Existing recommendations relating to access to justice and fair administration of justice are not fully implemented <i>Target:</i> At least 30% of recommendations relating to access to justice and fair administration of justice are fully implemented.</p>	<p>Report on implementation of the Judicial and Legal Reform Programme</p> <p>Report on the assessment of the NHRI International Coordinating Committee (ICC)</p>			
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	<p>Indicator 1.12. National asylum system comports with international standards, and legislative and administrative framework to address citizenship and statelessness issues is strengthened in line with international standards.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>	<p>UNHCR annual reporting and relevant treaty body UPR reports.</p>			
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Priority Area: SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
National Development Priority/ Goal:					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 2 People in Tajikistan benefit from equitable and sustainable economic growth through decent and productive employment, stable energy supply, improved access to specialised knowledge and innovation and more favourable business environment especially</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1. Ease of Doing Business <i>Baseline:</i> 2014 ranked 177; 2015 ranked 166 (out of 189); <i>Target:</i> Improved position of Tajikistan - under 100</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Global Competitiveness Index for Tajikistan <i>Baseline:</i> in 2014 Tajikistan ranked 91 out of 144 countries <i>Target:</i> improved ranking of Tajikistan in the Global Competiveness Index³¹.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Poverty rate in Tajikistan <i>Baseline:</i> 35. 6 % as of 2013, gender disaggregated data is not available.</p>	<p>Ease of Doing Business-World Bank Report</p> <p>National Programme of Adjustment of the Economy of the Republic of Tajikistan Related to the Membership in the World Trade Organisation as per Presidential decree No. 691 of 31 October 2014</p> <p>-Tajikistan Aid-for-Trade Action Plan</p> <p>National reports and MEDT data</p>	<p>Risks: Global and regional financial crisis continues and affects economic situation in Tajikistan</p> <p>Assumptions: The Government of Tajikistan is committed to create a favourable environment for businesses and supports human development/ Legal framework supports business growth / Objectives within agrarian sector reform are</p>	<p>Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of energy and water resources, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation,</p>	<p>FAO 6,6 mil USD (c/r 1.8m USD n/r 4.8m USD)</p> <p>UNDP 69m USD (c/r 5m USD; n/r 64m USD)</p> <p>UN Women 0.43m USD (c/r 0.1 m USD o/r 0.33 m USD)</p>

³¹ **Comment:** target is set indicatively, with no valid national strategies behind.

<p>for entrepreneurs and farmers</p>	<p>Target: 20% by of population below poverty line by 2020</p> <p>Indicator 2.4. Employment rate (formal and informal), (disaggregated by sex, age and rural/urban) Baseline: 2013: Overall formal employment rate: 51,2%; disaggregated data are not available Targets: i) Employment rate general population: at least 60% (at least 30% for female); ii) young people (18 – 30 years): at least 20%; iii) Rural population – at least 20%</p> <p>Indicator 2.5. Extent to which policies in economic development are in place are in place to generate employment and improve livelihoods Baseline: Very partially³² Target: Largely³³</p> <p>Indicator 2.6: Enhanced institutional framework for agricultural production and coverage of domestic food demand (met by domestic production) Baseline: 2013, total value of agriculture products – 19849,40 mln TJS; consolidated baseline data are not available (will be available in 2015) Target: Average annual increase of agriculture production at least by 10% in the 5 year period³⁴; By</p>	<p>World Economic Report Global Competiveness Report- World Economic Forum</p> <p>ILO data and national statistics and data of the MoLEM</p> <p>UN/UNDP reports, evaluation /survey by MEDT and statistic bodies</p> <p>Crop and Food Security Assessment (FAO 2013)/The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan/ Government of Tajikistan Forecast of the main macro-economic indicators of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2014</p>	<p>consecutively and effectively implemented/ Population in rural areas is interested in adopting new approaches in agriculture production/ Increase in use of renewables continues/ Poor and vulnerable population have access to energy/ The energy supply system in Tajikistan is stable</p>	<p>State Committee on investments and state property, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and New Technology Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration of the RT; Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan; Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan; Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan,</p>	<p>UNHCR 2.5m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNECE 0.19m USD (c/r 0.3m USD n/r 0.16m USD)</p> <p>UNODC 0.5m USD (n/r 0.5m USD)</p> <p>UNOPS 0.5m USD (n/r)</p> <p>UNESCO 0.2m USD (c/r 0.05m; o/r 0.15m)</p>
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³² National strategies for development as well as mid-term agenda for living standards improvement adopted by the Government envisage required changes in policies, systems and /or institutional measures at the national or sub-national levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods

³³ A change in policies, systems and/or institutional measures has occurred and implemented at the national and sub-national levels improved employment and livelihoods.

³⁴ **Comment:** we need to clarify the actual strategy of the Government for this, and source of data for verification

	<p>2020, at least 20% of domestic food demand met by domestic production.³⁵</p> <p>Indicator 2.9. Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy in rural areas during winter <u>Baseline:</u> 5 mln people living in rural areas have on average 6 hrs. (per day) of electricity in winter <u>Target:</u> Access to cost-efficient and sustainable energy insured for at least 200,000 people in rural areas for 12 hours in winter time.</p> <p>Indicator 2.10. The Energy Architecture Performance Index³⁶ (EAPI- 1 max) <u>Baseline:</u> current EAPI 0,64 (ranked 49 out of 125) <u>Target:</u> Increase of the EAPI for 10%</p> <p>Indicator 2.11. % of rehabilitated/improved irrigated land (including land reclamation) <u>Baseline:</u> 6% potential <u>Target:</u> Average rehabilitated /improved land at least by 10% in the 5 year period</p>	<p>and its main parameters for the years 2015-2016</p> <p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan/ Government of Tajikistan</p> <p>FAO/WFP / Secondary data of the Government , National report on Implementation of Agrarian Reform</p> <p>Official Government data and data of independent monitoring (Barknet.tj)</p> <p>UN report data</p> <p>Source: www.barknest.tj</p>		<p>National Bank, Governmental Banks,</p> <p>Local districts authorities and local self-governments;</p> <p>Microcredit foundations and organizations</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>CSOs and Private Sector: Union of Employers, National Association of Small and Medium Businesses, Federation of Independent Trade Unions, Microcredit organisations</p>	
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³⁵ **COMMENT:** target is taken from agriculture reform document

³⁶ The EAPI is a composite index that focuses on tracking specific indicators to measure the energy system performance of 125 countries. At its core are 18 indicators defined across each side of the energy triangle: economic growth and development, environmental sustainability, and energy access and security. Scores (on a scale of 0 to 1) and rankings are calculated for each of these indicators

Priority Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT					
National Development Priority/ Goal:					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 3: People in Tajikistan benefit from quality, equitable and inclusive health, education and social protection systems</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1. Net enrolment ratio (NER) in pre-primary education, children between the ages of 36 – 59 months <u>Baseline:</u> 10% girls / 12% boys <u>Target:</u> 25%</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. Transition rate from primary to secondary general education, by sex (Grade 9 to Grade 10) <u>Baseline:</u> 75% girls / 77% boys <u>Target:</u> 85%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3. % of children, between 7 – 15 years, with registered disabilities attending mainstream schools <u>Baseline:</u> 28% <u>Target:</u> 40%</p> <p>Indicator 3.4. Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age, by sex. <u>Baseline:</u> 9.1% girls / 2.4% boys <u>Target:</u> 2%</p> <p>Indicator 3.5. Proportion of children in primary schools receiving daily school meals consisting of at least four food groups</p>	<p>Education Management Information System, (EMIS), Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan, 2014</p> <p>The United Nations Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) 2013</p> <p>Secondary data from local education departments</p>	<p>Risks: Limited health financing impact budgetary allocation for improvement of health services / Political instability and changes in the Government agenda/ High turnover of health care workers/ Extreme weather conditions/ Unreliable national electricity, natural gas and heating supply system</p> <p>Assumptions: Sustainable resources for education provided/ Children with disabilities are accepted in regular schools/ Teachers are ready to adopt and apply new teaching techniques / Equipment for the schools is procured timely and used by teachers/ Employees in the health sector are dedicated to improve delivery of services/</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Education, Agency on Social Protection, Agency on Social Insurance and Pensions Committee on women and family affairs, Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Committee on youth, sport and tourism, Agency on Civil Service under</p>	<p>UNICEF 19.69m USD (r/r 7m USD; o/r 12.69m USD)</p> <p>WFP 70.3 mil USD (r/r 3.2 m USD; o/r 67,1m USD)</p> <p>UNFPA 4m USD (c/r 3m USD n/r 1m USD)</p> <p>WHO 3.8 mil USD (c/r 0.4m USD, n/r 3.4m USD)</p> <p>ILO 0.1 mil USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNHCR 2.5m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNESCO 0.07m USD (c/r 0.06m; o/r 0.01m)</p> <p>UNAIDS 0.65m USD (c/r 0.35m USD,</p>

	<p><i>Baseline:</i> to be established in 2015 through secondary data review <i>Target:</i> 5% increase per year</p> <p>Indicator 3.6. Percentage of GDP for public health expenditure <i>Baseline:</i> 1.9% (MoH&SPP, JAR Report, 2013) <i>Target:</i> 3%</p> <p>Indicator 3.7. Neonatal mortality rate* (per 1,000 live births) <i>Baseline:</i> 22 (IGME 2013) <i>Target:</i> 16</p> <p>Indicator 3.8. Under five child mortality rate* (per 1,000 live births) <i>Baseline:</i> 48 (IGME, ,2013) <i>Target:</i> 20</p> <p>Indicator 3.9. Maternal mortality ratio* (per 100,000 live birth) * disaggregated by wealth quintiles and region <i>Baseline</i> 44 (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WB, UNDP Estimation, 2013) <i>Target</i> 25</p> <p>Indicator 3.10. Overall premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) . <i>Baseline:</i> 65% (MoHSP, JAR 2013) <i>Target:</i> decreasing trend as per NCD Global voluntary target (25% reduction by 2025)</p>	<p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>World Health Statistics 2014</p> <p><i>Ministry of health and social protection Annual Report;</i></p> <p><i>WHO reports for Tajikistan</i></p> <p><i>Annual Report of Republican Medical Statistic and Information Centre, MoH&SP</i></p> <p><i>UNGAS Report</i></p> <p>World Health Statistics 2014</p> <p>WHO reports for Tajikistan</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank and the United Nations Population Division Estimates, 2014</p> <p>MoH&SP, WHO-HFA database</p> <p><i>Direct reporting of the country</i></p>	<p>Vulnerable groups understand their rights and entitlements/ The Government of Tajikistan works in coordination with other actors for reform of health sector/ Activities for eradication of TBC and HIV/ AIDS are implemented timely and effectively/ Budget resources not re-allocated effectively for social protection Government cross-sectoral cooperation efforts for more effective social protection are sustained</p>	<p>President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Health institutions, Local province and districts health authorities and local self-governments CSOs active in this area</p>	<p>o/r 0.3m USD)</p>
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	<p>Indicator 3.11. Percentage of registered patients diagnosed with TB, who successfully completed the treatment. <u>Baseline:</u> 83% () <u>Target:</u> 85%</p> <p>Indicator 3.12. Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretroviral to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. <u>Baseline:</u> 32%; <u>Target:</u> 70%</p> <p>Indicator 3.13. Contraceptive prevalence rate <u>Baseline:</u> 28.8% (MoH&SPP,2013); <u>Target:</u> 35%</p> <p>Indicator 3.14. Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. <u>Baseline:</u> 17.1% (KAP Survey, 2012); <u>Target:</u> 27%</p> <p>Indicator 3.15. Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy. <u>Baseline:</u> 67.1%; <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p>Indicator 3.16. Percentage of Most at-risk population (PWID, SW, MSM) living with HIV. <u>Baseline:</u> people who inject drugs: 12.8%; Sex workers: 4.7%; MSM: 1.5%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> people who inject drugs: < 10%; Sex workers: < 4%; MSM: < 1.5%</p> <p>Indicator 3.17. % of planned state budget expenditure on social protection (to be</p>	<p>JAR report on implementation of the National Health Strategy</p> <p>Tajikistan TB Country Profile, 2014; http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en/ National Strategic Plan for TB Control in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2015 - 2020</p> <p>UNGASS Report 2014</p> <p>MoH&SPP, National Health Strategy 2010-2020)</p> <p>National GARP report (former UNGASS) of the National Strategic Research Centre and</p>			
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	<p>disaggregated by type of social protection) Baseline: 18.6% (2015 budget) Target (2020): 22%</p> <p>Indicator 3.18. Number of children with disabilities receiving social pensions</p> <p>Baseline: 26,000 Target: 40,000</p> <p>Indicator 3.19. Number of policy measures taken to meet the minimum social protection guarantee defined by the Social Protection Floors <i>Baseline: needs study</i> <i>Target: at least two</i></p>	<p>reported by State, NSP, KAP Survey.</p> <p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>World Bank http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?page=1</p>			
<p>Outcome 4 <i>The nutritional status of the people in Tajikistan is improved through stable access to sufficient,</i></p>	<p>Indicator 4.1. The prevalence of stunting, wasting, underweight among children under age 5 <i>Baseline: Stunting: 26% (females 25.5%, male 26.8%); Wasting: 10% (female 9.9%, male 10.0%) Underweight: 12 % (female 12.3%, male 11.9%) (Source: DHS 2012).</i></p>	<p>Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Health Republic of Tajikistan</p>	<p>Risks: Extreme weather conditions affect food production/ Poverty affects broad part of the population/ Lack of</p>	<p>Ministry of health and Social protection,</p>	<p>FAO 2,95m USD (c/r 0.85m USD n/r 2.1m USD)</p>

<p><i>appropriate and safe food, improved child feeding practices, better water and sanitation and improved access to quality health care</i></p>	<p><u>Target:</u> Stunting: 20 %; Wasting (children under-5): 7 %; Underweight (children under-50): 8 %</p> <p>Indicator 4.2. Exclusive breastfeeding rate among children under 6 months <u>Baseline:</u> 34% (Source: DHS 2012) <u>Target:</u> 41%³⁷</p> <p>Indicator 4.3. Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age <u>Baseline:</u> 24% (Source: Micronutrient Status Survey 2010) <u>Target:</u> 16%³⁸</p> <p>Indicator 4.4. Level of anaemia among children- <u>Baseline:</u> 28.8% (Source: Micronutrient Status Survey 2009) <u>Target:</u> <25%</p> <p>Indicator 4.5. Percentage of households consuming adequately iodised salt <u>Baseline:</u> 39% (Source: DHS 2012) <u>Target:</u> 85%</p> <p>Indicator 4.6. Proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and zinc <u>Baseline:</u> N/A (72% - ORT only – Source: DHS 2012) <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p>Indicator 4.7. Proportion of rural households that are food insecure households as measured by the Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>Tajikistan National Nutritional Survey</p> <p>Micronutrient Status Survey-Tajikistan</p> <p>Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)</p> <p>Source: Average of post and pre-harvest FSMS results, FSMS Round 12 (December 2012) and FSMS Round 13 (April 2013) respectively</p>	<p>financial resources affect food supplies in the country</p> <p>Assumptions: The population in Tajikistan have access to sufficient food supplies/ National and sub-national governments work in coordination to address water supply to population/ A Demographic and Health Survey will be undertaken within the period of the UNDAF making data sourced from the DHS available/ A national micronutrient survey will be undertaken within the period of the UNDAF making data available /‘Improved drinking water source’ and ‘improved not shared’ sanitation facility refer to terms defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (UNICEF and WHO 2012) as used by the Tajikistan DHS 2012)</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; Ministry of Industry and New Technology; Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Education and Science; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Development; Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>WFP 5.1 m USD (c/r 0,2 m USD; n/c 4,9m USD)</p> <p>UNICEF 5.75m USD (r/r 1.75 m USD; o/r 4 m USD)</p> <p>WHO 0.8m USD (o/r)</p>
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³⁷ Calculated based on Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy 2014-2020

³⁸ *ibid*- Calculated based on Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy 2014-2020

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 21% <u>Target:</u> 15% of households are food insecure (as an average of pre and post-harvest FSMS results)</p> <p>Indicator 4.8. Food Security National Capacity Index <u>Baseline:</u> to be determined by the end of 2015 <u>Target:</u> to be determined by the end of 2015</p> <p>Indicator 4.9. % of the population with (a) access to an improved source of drinking water and (b) access to improved sanitation facility. <u>Baseline:</u> (a) access to improved source of drinking-water: Rural: 64.0%; Urban: 93.0%; (b) access to improved sanitation facility: Rural: 94.6%; Urban: 93.6%; <u>Target:</u> (a) access to improved source of drinking-water: Rural: 74%; Urban: 97%; National: 71.7%; (b) access to improved sanitation: Rural: 30%; Urban: 50%</p>	<p>Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)</p> <p>WFP Food Security Monitoring System (SMS) , <u>SOFI Report</u></p> <p><u>Source for baselines:</u> <u>WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)</u></p>			
<p>Outcome 5 <i>Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have a voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society</i></p>	<p>Indicator 5.1. Gender Inequality Index (GII) <u>Baseline:</u> GI value for Tajikistan (2014): 0.383; ranked 75 out of 148 countries <u>Target:</u> 10% decrease of the GI</p> <p>Indicator 5.2. Gender Gap Index (out of 142 countries; 1= equality) Baseline: ranked 102; score 0.665 Target 10 % decrease in the Gender Gap Index</p> <p>Indicator 5.3. Ratification of CRPD by the Government of Tajikistan</p>	<p>UNDP Human Development Report</p> <p>The Global Gender Gap Index Report- World Economic Forum</p> <p>UPR implementation assessment</p> <p>OECD Development Centre, Social Institutions and Gender Index</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of financial and human resources are affecting implementation of anti-discrimination policies/ Changes in political priorities</p> <p>Assumptions: Teachers are ready and committed to implement individualised programmes for CwD /</p>	<p>Executive Office of Internal Affairs, Committee on Women and Family Affairs, Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism Ministry of Finance,</p>	<p>UNDP 21.5m USD (c/r 2,6 m USD; n/c 18,9m USD)</p> <p>UNICEF 5.475m USD (r/r 3.5m USD; o/r 1.975 m USD)</p> <p>UNFPA 0.7m USD (c/r 0.5m USD n/r 0.2m USD)</p>

	<p>Baseline: not ratified Target: CRPD is ratified</p> <p>Indicator 5.4. Number of 2011 UPR gender specific recommendations implemented Baseline: Out of 22: 2 fully implemented, 13 partially, 7 not implemented Target: Full implementation of recommendations</p> <p>Indicator 5.5. Asylum seekers, refugees and persons with undetermined nationality have access to social services and enjoy the basic rights established under Tajik legislation and international law Baseline: <i>They do not fully enjoy their right to education, health and other social services despite provisions in the Law on Refugees (2002) and other related legislation. E.g. Primary education enrolment rate: 68%; secondary education enrolment rate: 12%</i> Target: <i>GoT fulfills its obligation to ensure enjoyments of legal rights (national refugee law) and basic human rights. E.g. Attain 90% enrolment rate for primary education and 80% for secondary education.</i></p>	<p>http://genderindex.org/country/tajikistan</p> <p>Report from the Government of Tajikistan on implementation of the anti-discrimination policies and measures</p> <p>Nationals Development Plans, Government Reports etc</p> <p>UNHCR annual reports and UPR reports of relevant treaty bodies.</p>	<p>Sufficient resources are allocated for implementation of anti-discrimination programmes/ Governance institutions in Tajikistan are implementing anti-discrimination policies/ Societal support to equality policies</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Education, Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Local province and districts authorities and local self-governments; CSOs of Women's Rights, People with disabilities, PLWH</p>	<p>UN Women 0,6m USD (c/r 0.1 m USD o/r 0.5m USD)</p> <p>UNHCR 7.5m USD (c/r 5m USD o/r 2.5 m USD)</p> <p>UNODC 0.5m USD (n/r 0.5m USD)</p> <p>WHO 0.3m USD (o/r 0.3 m USD)</p>
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Priority Area: RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
National Development Priority/ Goal:					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 6 People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1. Number of new green jobs created, environmentally sustainable livelihoods promoted through management of natural resources,</p>	<p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</p>	<p>Risks:</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of</p>	<p>FAO 1,5m USD (c/r 0.42m USD n/r 1.08m USD)</p>

<p>man-made disasters and benefit from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources</p>	<p>ecosystems services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>Baseline: 300 jobs created with UNCT support</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 5,000 green jobs to be created by 2020</p> <p>Indicator 6.2. Political Stability and Absence of Violence</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2011:-1.0 2012:- 1.17; 2013: -1.14</p> <p><u>Target:</u> by 2020 from 0 to -0.50</p> <p>Indicator 6.3. Percentage of land covered by forest,</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 3%; <u>Targets:</u> 3,1</p> <p>Indicator 6.4. Enhanced institutional framework for disaster risk reduction in Tajikistan</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Insufficient capacities of the existing institutions for disaster risk reduction in Tajikistan</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Fully operational and well-coordinated institutional framework for Disaster risk reduction in Tajikistan</p> <p>Indicator 6.5. Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> to be established in 2015 through a workshop</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Improved index over baseline</p> <p>Source: consultations with government and international agencies</p> <p>Indicator 6.6. Number of disaster impact alleviation plans and policies (at all levels)</p>	<p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan / UNECE</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators – World Bank (-2.5 to 2.5 high)</p> <p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</p>	<p>Short-term interests for use of natural resources prevail over strategic approach/ Political crises undermine commitments to include DRR into policies and strategies/ Delays in establishment of the DRR mechanisms at all levels affect early and adequate responses</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Budget and human resource commitments by the national and sub-national governments/ Population in Tajikistan willing to embark on training programmes and accepts new practices</p>	<p>Population of Tajikistan, Ministry of energy and water resources, State Epidemiological and Sanitary Surveillance Service, State Agency on Hydrometeorology of RT; Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of RT</p> <p>Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation</p> <p>Forestry Agency under the Government of RT</p> <p>National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre,</p> <p>National Platform on DRR,</p> <p>Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defence,</p>	<p>UNDP 34.43m USD (c/r 3,31.3m USD; o/r 31,3.13m USD)</p> <p>WFP 8.6m USD (c/r 0.4m USD; o/r 8.2m USD)</p> <p>UNICEF 1.67m USD (r/r 0.67m USD; o/r 1m USD)</p> <p>WHO 1,4m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNHCR 1.75m USD c/r 0.75 USD o/r 1 m USD)</p> <p>UNOCHA 0,4m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNOPS 6 m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNECE 0.59m USD (o/r)</p> <p>UNFPA 0.3m USD (c/r 0.1m USD n/r 0.2m USD)</p>
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	<p><i>Baseline:</i> to be established in 2015 through a workshop <i>Target:</i> improved index over baseline</p> <p>Indicator 6.7. Number of community assets created and rebuilt aimed to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and enhance resilience of the communities reducing their vulnerability and exposure to risks <i>Baseline:</i> To be determined by WFP in 2015 <i>Target:</i> An increase from the baseline of 20%</p> <p>Indicator 6.8. proportion of rural communities with increased capacity to manage shocks and risks <i>Baseline:</i> To be determined by WFP in 2015 <i>Target:</i> An increase from the baseline of 20%</p> <p>Indicator 6.9. Monetary value of livelihood assets lost due to natural and man-made disasters <i>Baseline:</i> TBB <i>Target:</i> reduced</p>	<p>Government of Tajikistan reports; Reports from development partners active in the DRR</p> <p>Programme and project reports; laws, policies or other measures adopted by government and local authorities.</p> <p>Capacity assessment reports (within Disaster Impact Assessment reporting)</p>		<p>SCOs working in the sector</p> <p>REACT</p>	<p>UNESCO 2.41m USD (c/r 0.11m USD; o/r 2.3m USD)</p>
		COES/ WFP			

