



**State Committee on Investments and
State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan**

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES

2014

**In cooperation with
United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan
and
Department for International Development, UK**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



Dushanbe 2014

Development Partner Profiles - 2014

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Dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

The Government and the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan (SCISPM), as the national competent authority responsible for external aid, attach great significance to enhancing transparency and accountability, and developing interaction mechanisms between national and international actors for external aid and development cooperation. An important tool for increasing transparency and awareness on external aid among stakeholders is the annual *Development Partner Profiles* handbook. The handbook contains comprehensive information on the operations, programmes and projects, and regional and sectoral assistance priorities of development partners in Tajikistan.

It is a great pleasure that we present the next edition of *Development Partner Profiles - 2014* to stakeholders, which has been published for over ten years in Tajikistan, to help improve aid coordination and effectiveness.

The need to ensure the principles of transparency and accountability is stated in the final documents of many international forums on aid effectiveness. Noting the importance of addressing "pending issues" of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, an international process under the Global Partnership, based on the development of inclusive partnership, trilateral cooperation, and exchange of experience and knowledge, with a focus on the development of a shared vision for the global development process after 2015.

Since the Paris Forum in 2005, Tajikistan has played an active role in international dialogue on aid effectiveness. The 2014 handbook contains information on the results of Global Partnership monitoring in Tajikistan, conducted by the State Committee in 2013, with the involvement of development partners and relevant ministries and agencies.

In 2015, implementation of the National Development Strategy of Tajikistan, a long-term strategic document of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, will be finalized. The donor countries and bilateral, multilateral and international non-governmental organizations provide major assistance in implementation of the strategy. To ensure successful completion of this long-term strategy, Tajikistan has adopted and is implementing a medium-term Living Standards Improvement Strategy for the population of Tajikistan for 2013-2015. During the time until completion of these strategic documents, it is necessary to mobilize and coordinate the government and development partners' efforts with the aim of achieving the goals and objectives.

I hope that the information contained in the handbook will support improved coordination of efforts in implementation of these strategic documents.

I would like to express my gratitude to all development partners, for providing information about their activities and assisting in the preparation of the handbook, and more importantly for their cooperation with and assistance to Tajikistan in the democratic undertaking of reforms and socio-economic development of our country.

Yours faithfully,

Kodiri Kosim

**Chairman
State Committee on Investments and
State Property Management of the
Republic of Tajikistan**

The *Development Partner Profiles - 2014* handbook is prepared under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project ‘Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring’ funded by the United Kingdom’s (UK) Department for International Development.
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I. INTRODUCTION

President Emomali Rahmon noted in his annual ‘Message to the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan’ on 23 April 2014, that “Continued development of the economy is provided through the programme documents, primarily the National Development Strategy (NDS) to 2015 and the Living Standards Improvement Strategy (LSIS) of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015, as well as other regional programmes, implementation of which remains in the spotlight of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan”. The Head of State stressed that “Given the fact that less than two years remain for the deadline set forth for the implementation of the National Development Strategy, it is necessary that – along with analysis of the outcomes we have obtained – we identify sources of further economic development of the country”.

According to the current LSIS, Tajikistan requires foreign aid totaling 18 billion Tajik Somoni (TJS) to finance its development strategy for the period 2013-2015. An additional TJS 12 billion will be allocated from the state budget. Hence, total financing will be TJS 30 billion.

Currently, foreign aid for development in Tajikistan involves approximately 80 partners, including bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

One of the key elements of coordination is an awareness among all participants of the involvement, use and process of external aid and development partners’ activities in the area of external aid. The principle of transparency and accountability is included in almost all international documents on aid effectiveness.

Since the Paris Forum in 2005, Tajikistan has actively participated in international dialogue on aid effectiveness. The Tajikistan delegation participated in high-level international forums in Accra in 2008, Busan in 2011 and Mexico in 2014.

At the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea in 2011, it was recognised that in the era of globalisation, with countries closely connected with each other, the challenges related to the delivery of external aid require a global solution. Forum participants agreed on the need to move to a "new partnership and cooperation model" through shared responsibility. Under this partnership, donor countries will continue to implement assistance programmes (despite the 2008 economic crisis) and recipient countries must define clear development goals, fulfil their obligations and cooperate with civil society. New donors and the private sector should intensify efforts and make a bold commitment to the allocation of aid. In these circumstances, the relevance of transparency and consistency of actions increases significantly. Forum participants made commitments to improve access to information on development cooperation for the general public.

The final communiqué of the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (the ‘Global Partnership’), held in Mexico during 15-16 April 2014, reflects the concrete actions needed towards the aim of inclusive and sustainable development results. These actions focus on such aspects as ownership of development priorities by developing countries, which are results-oriented, inclusive partnership and development, transparency and accountability. Participants reaffirmed their commitment to build upon the outcome of Busan to generate tangible results and opportunities for all developing countries, advance socio-economic transformations and secure a sustainable future for all citizens.

The aim of Development Partner Profiles - 2014 is to increase awareness among all current and potential stakeholders in the foreign aid process in Tajikistan, and the specific role and direction of each development partner. Annual updates allow the tracking of changes in partners’ activities. Moreover, the handbook is designed to promote a greater degree of partnership, coordination and coherence of efforts between different stakeholders involved in the provision of foreign aid to Tajikistan.

The Development Partner Profiles - 2014 is the twelfth edition of the guide. Previous editions of the handbook have been widely used by national and foreign agencies and were well received by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the international community. The 2014 edition incorporates

recent modifications to partners' profiles, taking note of changes that occurred during the past year in their policies and practices related to the provision of external aid to Tajikistan, and outlining future plans.

The handbook includes details of the tasks and responsibilities of the central government body responsible for aid coordination, investment attractions, support of entrepreneurship, and management of state property: the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan (SCISPM). The SCISPM is the key government counterpart for the donor community and international agencies involved in mobilisation, coordination, and monitoring of foreign aid in Tajikistan. The main tasks of SCISPM include: improving the process of aid coordination, developing regional and sectoral level coordination, and strengthening management strategies for the loan portfolio of Tajikistan.

The handbook also provides detailed information relevant to those involved in sector- and local-level projects. It outlines aid allocation patterns and trends and identifies covered sectors and regions. Information on the activities of international organizations in sectors and regions is presented in matrix form for users' convenience.

Monitoring of the Paris Declaration – conducted jointly with development partners in 2011 and the Global Partnership in 2013 – provided extensive information for full assessment of the external aid situation in Tajikistan and the development of agreed measures for effective cooperation between the government and international partners towards the development of Tajikistan. Information on Tajikistan was included in the global reports prepared for and presented at the international forums in Busan and Mexico. The handbook contains information on monitoring of the Global Partnership in Tajikistan, with the involvement of development partners and relevant ministries and agencies in 2013.

This guide will assist specialists in national government bodies, local authorities, public associations, and other enterprises and organizations of Tajikistan in making proposals and in programming. The handbook will also help representatives of donor countries and international organizations as they elaborate plans for cooperation with Tajikistan in the provision of external aid. University professors and students will also potentially find the handbook useful.

The Development Partner-2014 guide was prepared with the assistance of the project 'Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring' and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DIFID). The SCISPM acknowledges the support of these organizations in the national aid coordination process and for their assistance in developing the handbook. is guide.

The State Committee on Investments and State Property Management acknowledges the support of all development partners for providing the required information, contributing to the preparation of this edition, and, above all, for their assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan.

II. METHODOLOGY

Sources of information and collection format

The guide is based on the submissions made by development partners to SCISPM, through completion of a standardised form containing the organization's profile and activities. The standard form includes three sections:

The first section includes general information about the organization (including title, address and contacts of the organization and its representation, and information on its management and senior officials).

The second section includes:

- (a) **Organization profile:** a description of the partner agency and its sub-offices that are responsible for providing foreign aid to Tajikistan. This enables organizations working in Tajikistan to identify relevant development partners for particular types of assistance.
- (b) **Past and current programmes:** a description of projects and programmes, both completed and ongoing. The description indicates the sector and type of programme (capital investment, capacity building, loans and grants) and the total amount of assistance. This information provides an overview of development partners' current priorities and aid allocation patterns, to enable stakeholders to plan their activities effectively and forge partnerships.
- (c) **Future programming directions:** information on partners' planned activities, including sectors and areas of interest, as well as available capacities. Some development partners have provided detailed lists of their projects/programmes along with funding estimates. This approach helps to improve the foreign aid coordination process and encourages stakeholders and development partners to identify projects and resources.

The third section includes information related to the categories of: sectors covered by the projects/programmes, regions covered by the projects/programmes, and contact details.

III. THE STATE COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS AND STATE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR AID COORDINATION

Improvements in aid coordination and its effectiveness require national objectives and priority interventions to be identified and costed. The most significant achievement in this area was the adoption of the NDS in 2007 (for the period to 2015). The NDS provides detailed descriptions of long-term goals and priorities for Tajikistan's development process. Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), which were adopted in 2007 for three years and again in 2010, have served as major mid-term instruments to achieve the goals set in the NDS. The government adopted the new LSIS for the period 2013-2015. This set of strategic documents stipulates the key development priorities and determines the areas where external aid is required.

Effective aid coordination is essential, as international assistance to Tajikistan is provided by many donors, covers many sectors, and is directed towards a diverse range of recipients. The President, and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan have highlighted mobilisation and management of external aid as pivotal in addressing the challenges of poverty and socio-economic development as envisaged in the NDS and medium-term strategies.

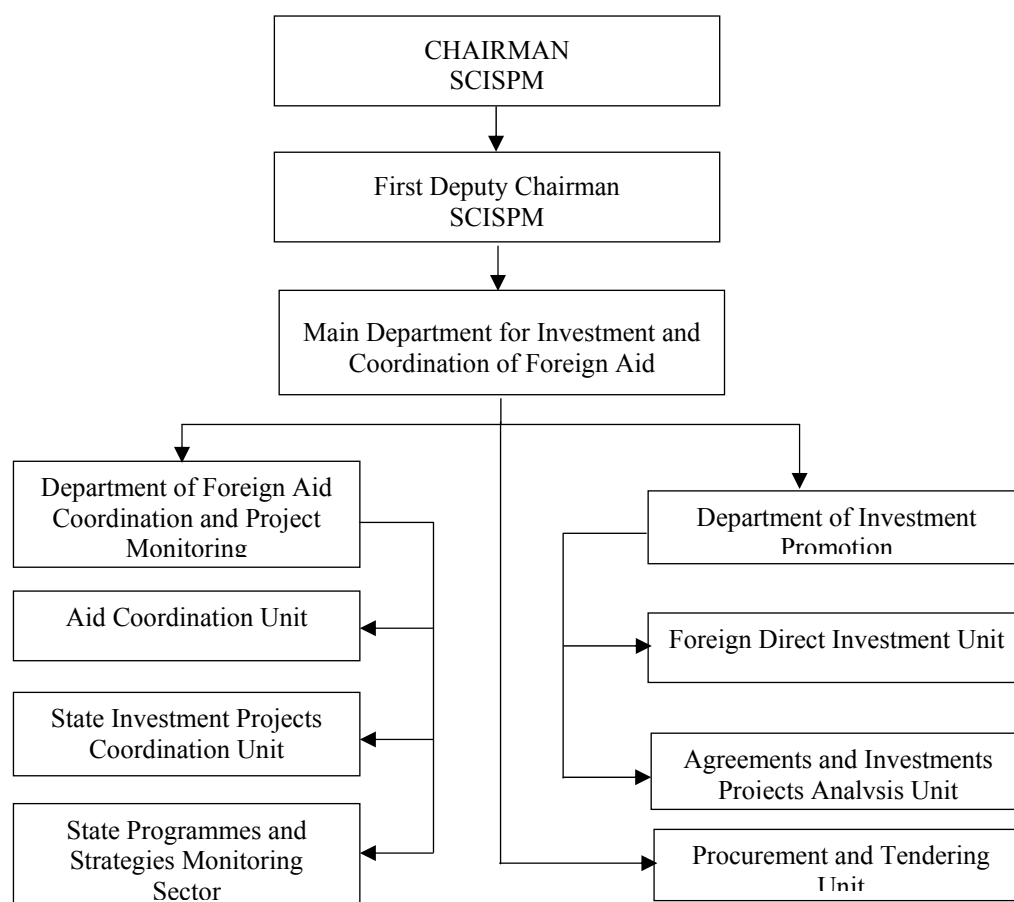
The State Committee on Investments and State Property Management is the government body in Tajikistan responsible for coordination of foreign aid.

The SCISPM implements its activities in accordance with the 'Regulation on the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan' ('the Regulation') which was approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 28 December 2006 (Decree № 590). The Decree № 135 of 3 March 2011 made amendments to the Regulation, defining SCISPM as the central body of executive power authorised to implement policy and regulatory procedures in the area of investment, measures on targeted mobilisation, and coordination and monitoring of external aid. The responsibilities of SCISPM also include: ensuring public property management, overseeing and monitoring corporatisation and privatisation processes in Tajikistan, and supporting entrepreneurial activities on behalf of the State.

A key SCISPM department – in accordance with the revision of its Regulation – is the Main Department for Investment and Coordination of Foreign Aid, which covers issues related to foreign aid coordination and foreign direct investments (see Figure 1 below its structure). The department's work is divided into two additional departments:

- The Department of Foreign Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring.
- The Department of Investment Promotion.

Figure 1. Structure of the Main Department for Investment and Coordination of Foreign Aid



The new structure of the department(s) allowed for the expansion in personnel for more effective implementation of assigned functions.

According to the Regulation and its revisions, SCISPM has the following responsibilities in the area of investment and foreign aid:

- Develop and implement measures aimed at improving the country's investment climate, and setting up legal and other provisions to promote investment;
- Participate in developing and implementing investment programmes, drafting provisions for concession agreements, and representing the interests of the State as a proprietor under the respective legal and regulatory framework of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Promote foreign investment for implementation of State programmes and priority social projects, including loans and grants from international economic and financial institutions and donor-countries;
- Conduct general coordination of the process of aid mobilisation, management and monitoring, and ensure implementation of plans and activities provided in the programmes and strategies for mobilisation, management and monitoring of foreign aid (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March 2011, № 135);
- Establish a system of effective communication with investors; supporting guarantees envisaged by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and protecting the legal rights and interests of investors;
- Coordinate partnerships between public authorities and investors;
- Assess the influx of investments; studying and consolidating international experiences in the area of investment promotion and management;

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- Draft proposals on measures to improve the investment climate and legal framework of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as proposals to promote international investment cooperation;
 - Participate in drafting and concluding international agreements on investment in cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies;
 - Conduct marketing campaigns on investment opportunities in the Republic of Tajikistan;
 - Consolidate, analyse, and support project proposals submitted by foreign representations in the Republic of Tajikistan in the order established by legislation;
 - Collaborate with interested agencies on accounting and records related to mobilisation and management of investment and all types of external aid provided for the Republic of Tajikistan (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March 2011, № 135);
 - Organize and host summits, forums, seminars, presentations, and conferences in collaboration with interested State agencies in the Republic of Tajikistan and beyond, to popularise and promote the achievements of and investment opportunities in the Republic of Tajikistan;
 - Cooperate with investors, international organizations and other stakeholders in the areas within its mandate;
 - Facilitate and manage appraisals of contracts and other documents within its mandate related to investment projects;
 - Conduct analysis and overseeing of the implementation of technical, environmental, financial, tax and other provisions of the actual contracts;
 - Ensure that all authorisations and permissions necessary for project implementation are in place;
 - Conduct monitoring and control of the implementation of investment projects and provisions of the contracts;
 - Ensure publication in the mass media of regulations and legal acts related to the implementation of investment projects, of the projects under contract, amounts of investment contribution and number of jobs created under contracts;
 - Interact with the authorities of foreign states and international organizations on issues related to its mandate;
 - Carry out independent negotiations with international financial organizations, donors and foreign investors on resource mobilization to finance priority projects;
 - Enter information into the project database on all agreements financed by foreign aid;
 - Prepare implementation progress reports for investment projects, and status of foreign aid mobilization for the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
 - Participate in the preparation and coordination of State Investment Programme projects;
 - Take steps to ensure transparency, fairness and effectiveness of procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects;
 - Organize bid opening procedures for tenders on the procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects;
 - Monitor procurement activities in project coordination units (Project Implementation Units/Project Management Units PIUs/PMUs);
 - Develop and implement the Aid Information Management System (AIMS), and collect, process, store and disseminate data on implementation of foreign aid projects in the Republic of Tajikistan;
 - Develop and prepare standard forms for project proposals to attract investors;
 - Participate in events related to the presentation of investment opportunities of the Republic of Tajikistan;
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- Review and analyse implementation of investment agreements and contracts;
- Prepare and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the drafts of agreements and memoranda with foreign states on mutual protection of investment and investment climate improvement (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March, 2011, № 135).

The SCISPM is also involved with the following activities related to foreign aid (described in more detail below):

- Coordinating foreign aid at sectoral and regional levels, and managing aid flows;
- Cooperating with development partners;
- Managing the Aid Information Management System(AIMS);
- Managing the SCISPM website on aid coordination: www.amcu.gki.tj;
- Interacting with ministries, agencies, and local authorities dealing with foreign aid and investment project implementation issues;
- Coordinating investment project portfolio performance;
- Interacting with the donor community to increase the volumes of foreign aid;
- Engaging in the implementation of the Public Investment Projects (PIP);
- Drafting and publishing annual editions of Development Partner Profiles and Foreign Aid Report;
- Providing advisory services to interested organizations and communities on foreign aid-related issues.

Coordination of foreign aid

A key area of SCISPM's work is foreign aid coordination. To implement its mandate, SCISPM performs the following:

- Collecting and disseminating information on development partners and foreign aid flows;
- Interacting with donors on how to transform their pledges into specific commitments, supported by agreements and implemented under specific projects;
- Coordinating and monitoring activities of international organizations in relation to the foreign aid they provide in Tajikistan;
- Monitoring implementation of foreign aid-funded projects;
- Analyzing the status of project implementation and foreign fund disbursement, and developing proposals and recommendations on improvement;
- Implementing measures to improve coordination between national and foreign stakeholders involved in aid delivery, aid mobilisation for new projects, and identifying executing agencies.

The adoption of the Guidelines on Foreign Aid Mobilization, Management, Coordination and Monitoring in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2010 was a significant step in establishing the institutional system of aid coordination. The guidelines reconfirmed the functions of SCISPM as the main government counterpart for all donors and international organizations working in Tajikistan and providing aid.

Cooperation with development partners

Cooperation and collaboration with development partners is another key area of SCISPM's work in ensuring effective coordination of external aid to Tajikistan. SCISPM's role includes facilitating the exchange of information, and fostering mutual support in addressing common challenges related to implementation of aid projects and programmes in Tajikistan. In accordance with the Regulation and its revisions, SCISPM is the key government body working with all development partners on issues related to foreign aid. Collaboration between SCISPM and partners includes:

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- Coordinating partnerships between development partners and government bodies at different levels;
- Initiating partnerships and organizing meetings and consultations with representatives of local authorities;
- Monitoring results of joint investment projects and addressing challenges;
- Assisting development partners in locating and selecting priority projects for financing;
- Updating AIMS information from development partners;
- Conducting joint conferences, seminars and other events and activities related to foreign aid in Tajikistan;
- Consulting and sharing opinions on issues of foreign aid allocation to Tajikistan by development partners, its targeted and effective delivery, and the priority sectors and projects.

During the Tajikistan Development Forum, held in late-2012, a joint agreement was adopted on the 'Shared principles for cooperation between the Government of Tajikistan and international development partners' (SPC), which highlights the areas of effective cooperation between the government and development partners.

The SPC defines the ways in which the government and its structures, national stakeholders, international development partners and the Development Coordination Council will cooperate in supporting the development of Tajikistan, based upon the NDS and LSIS. To determine the general framework of joint actions to improve aid effectiveness, the government and development partners agreed on 10 general principles of aid effectiveness, aligning the five basic principles of the Paris Declaration and four principles of the Busan High Level Forum with the existing conditions in Tajikistan. These principles are designed as a guide for closer cooperation, bilaterally, and also in fostering multilateral partnerships. The main goals of the SPC are:

- To align the actions and assistance of development partners with the objectives of the NDS to 2015 and the LSIS for 2013-2015;
- To provide justifications for joint support;
- To reduce operating costs;
- To promote a programme-based approach, i.e. coordinated assistance to separate sectors or programmes;
- To strengthen mutual accountability.

Development and management of the Aid Information Management System (AIMS)

In 2011, with the assistance of the 'Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investments Promotion' project funded by UNDP and DFID, the SCISPM has developed and implemented a new AIMS database to improve coordination and analysis of foreign aid utilisation.

The AIMS is an automated on-line system, based upon modern information and communication technology (ICT), designed to collect, store, update, process, analyse and report on foreign-aid disbursement information for stakeholders. The introduction of AIMS has streamlined data collection on projects and aid agreements, improved the 'division of labour', upgraded the quality and timeliness of data, reporting and monitoring, and provided access to information for all stakeholders. Prior to AIMS, all information on each project/agreement was entered by SCISPM staff onto the (off-line) database on foreign aid, in a process that took too much time and resources. With AIMS, information is entered directly by development partners in real-time and from any location. Moreover, partners' responsibility in terms of reliability of information and prompt submission has increased.

The system has also benefitted from continuity as a result of the smooth migration of aid information from the previous database to the new system. Thus, AIMS contains data on all aid projects/agreements in Tajikistan from 2002 until the present time. Development partners are now able to enter and update information about projects implemented by them and receive information on-line at their own offices.

AIMS provides users with opportunities to obtain data and information – allowing the creation of instant analytical tables, diagrams, and graphic reports – for analysis and decision-making, including on:

- Current commitments of development partners;
- The number of implemented projects and agreements, and their cost, terms and duration;
- Sources of financing, and executing and implementing agencies;
- Loans and grants and their disbursement
- Development partners' current commitments;
- Extended loans and grants, and their use;
- Foreign aid distribution by expenditure categories; and
- Disbursement status by development partner;
- Alignment of the projects and agreements with the priorities of the LSIS of the population of Tajikistan,

and other useful information.

The analytical section of AIMS database enables the efficient construction of various analytical tables, charts, graphs and reports required for aid analysis. New AIMS has an advanced module for mapping external aid which provides more clear information on the geographical distribution of external aid in the regions of Tajikistan.

The AIMS is regarded as an essential tool for aid coordination. Based upon the data and information on external aid provided by development partners, AIMS enables comprehensive analysis and assessment of the foreign aid situation to be conducted, and concerted actions to raise its effectiveness undertaken. The SCISPM recognises the importance of collaboration with all development partners, including through their practical assistance in updating AIMS in a timely manner.

Collaboration with ministries, agencies and sectoral coordination

The SCISPM works in close partnership with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economic Development and Trade, and Justice, together with line ministries and agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan, together with local khukumats.

In accordance with its mandate, SCISPM advocates for the interests of line ministries and agencies in dealing with development partners on matters of foreign aid allocations, thereby facilitating promotion of their project proposals, locating funding opportunities, and conducting joint monitoring of project implementation.

In the current phase of enhanced partnership between SCISPM and ministries and agencies, the focus is on developing sectoral coordination to promote higher levels of aid, and improving the effectiveness and coverage of external aid in support of strategic sectoral development programmes.

In recent years significant experience has been accumulated in the area of sectoral coordination in priority sectors such as health, education, and social policy, and SCISPM continues to undertake measures to improve the process. Thus, SCISPM initiated the establishment and coordinates the work of an inter-departmental Working Group to support the private sector, with the involvement of relevant ministries and agencies, development partners, the private sector itself, business associations and civil society.

Interaction with local authorities, and regional coordination

For the purpose of improving public administration, institutional changes were made in the structure of management bodies of administrative-territorial units, i.e. regions, cities and *rayons*. Thus, Investment and State Property Management Departments were created at regional level to facilitate implementation of the functions of SCISPM. These departments function under SCISPM while remaining a part of the provincial

(*oblast*) administration. The structure of regional investment departments includes sections working on investment, promotion of entrepreneurship, and state property management.

Foreign aid coordination activities at regional level are conducted by Oblast Investment Units (OIUs). The OIUs focus on building relations with the international community in their province, including meeting periodically with heads of international agencies to discuss coordination of foreign aid. The Investment Departments, and other stakeholders, determine provincial requirements for external resources, so that they are able to implement programmes and projects related to poverty reduction and economic development.

The OIUs, together with the initiators of project proposals, communicate project information to the main office of SCISPM, which in turn looks for funding sources among donor organizations and foreign diplomatic missions. Currently, SCISPM is making major efforts to improve foreign aid coordination at the regional level, and to develop tools and procedures at provincial and district levels. Improvement in these processes are expected to increase aid flows and promote more targeted and effective use of aid in the regions.

Coordination of Investment Projects Portfolio implementation

An important objective of SCISPM is the effective disbursement of loans and grants provided to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan by donors and international financial institutions for implementation of public investment projects. The loan portfolio coordination implies a wide range of activities:

- Coordinating project drafting and implementation processes under the investment loan portfolio of international financial institutions;
- Evaluating reports and other information provided by donors and PIUs with regard to loans provided to the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Interacting with local representatives and missions of international financial institutions on loan portfolio assessment and review, development of joint action plans with the government, and implementation of plans;
- Monitoring and evaluating investment projects.

The role of SCISPM in monitoring joint investment projects – carried out by government agencies – is to ensure systematic analysis and evaluation of current project progress, and the performance of PIUs. The findings are reported to the government, and efforts subsequently made to address problems in project implementation. The SCISPM provides systematic data collection and processing on all aspects of ongoing investment projects and PIU activities, controls the project implementation progress, and ensures high performance in a timely and effective manner.

Dissemination of information and preparation of reports

The SCISPM shares information with the government, international agencies, and the population on the status of foreign aid allocation and its impact, thereby ensuring an open and transparent allocation process.

According to the Regulation and its revisions, SCISPM submits information on executing agencies' implementation of joint investment projects to the government and the Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on a quarterly and annual basis.

The Development Partner Profiles handbook is published annually and includes information on development partners, and the scope and direction of their activities. The Foreign Aid Report provides information on the status of foreign aid allocations based on information from the AIMS database.

In order to increase awareness among stakeholders and improve the transparency of the foreign aid process, an official SCISPM website on aid coordination was created in 2007 (www.amcu.gki.tj). The website contains comprehensive information about the country, SCISPM and its work, strategic government documents and those of key donors, Development Partner Profiles guides and Foreign Aid Reports, legal and regulatory frameworks, protocols of meetings of the Donors' Advisory Group on Tajikistan, and on the

monitoring process of the project implementation portfolio. The website also contains a news page providing updates and information on current SCISPM activities.

The SCISPM website provides access to AIMS, together with another critical component, the Tajikistan Foreign Aid Map, enabling users to obtain visual representations of geographic aid distribution. Vacancy announcements for implementation of State Investment Projects are also published on the website.

To achieve its goals, SCISPM makes substantial efforts and undertakes concrete measures to improve the coordination of all stakeholders involved in aid mobilization and management, and thereby enhance the efficient, effective, and purposeful use of foreign aid resources.

IV. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING IN TAJIKISTAN

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (the ‘Global Partnership’) is an inclusive political forum bringing together a wide range of countries and organizations from around the world that are committed to strengthening the effectiveness of development cooperation. The Global Partnership emerged from an agreement reached among the 160 countries, territories and organizations at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea in 2011. The Global Partnership fosters engagement and knowledge exchange among stakeholders in the implementation of the Busan agreement and supports regular monitoring of progress.

The Busan Partnership agreement invited UNDP and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to work together in providing support for the effective functioning of the Global Partnership. The UNDP/OECD joint support team includes dedicated staff across the two organizations to provide day-to-day support to the Global Partnership and is tasked to develop, refine and implement the global methodology for monitoring the implementation of the Busan commitments.

In March 2013, the Global Partnership Steering Committee announced the launch of the international Global Partnership monitoring exercise. Tajikistan, as a participant of the Fourth High Level Forum in Busan, is participating in the process.

On 24 July 2013, SCISPM – the national coordinator of the Global Partnership Monitoring efforts in Tajikistan – organized a national workshop on ‘Tajikistan and the international Global Partnership process’. The workshop was attended by members of the Government, heads of ministries and departments, diplomatic missions and international organizations, together with representatives from civil society and the private sector. The workshop focused on the Global Partnership monitoring methodology, country-level data collection and indicative plan of the Global Partnership monitoring developed by the SCISPM. The workshop also highlighted roles and responsibilities of international and national actors of the Global Partnership monitoring in Tajikistan.

To coordinate data collection and monitoring indicators, the Global Partnership Monitoring Support Group in Tajikistan (the ‘Support Group’) was established under SCISPM, involving specialists of the SCISPM Foreign Aid Coordination and Projects Monitoring Department and staff of the UNDP Project ‘Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring’ (ACIP/SENACAM). The Support Group is responsible for: (i) developing methodological materials for participants of the monitoring process in Tajikistan, based on the UNDP/OECD Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership; (ii) introducing the Global Partnership monitoring methodology in Tajikistan; and (iii) data collection, analysis, consolidation and reconciliation, and completion of the Country spreadsheet and its submission to the UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team.

A new section entitled ‘Global Partnership monitoring in Tajikistan’ was initiated on the SCISPM website (www.amcu.gki.tj), where all thematic papers, together with a page for registration of monitoring participants and feedback, were placed.

The Global Partnership monitoring incorporates the following modifications to the Paris Declaration monitoring framework:

1. In line with the Busan Partnership agreement – which calls for a selective and relevant set of indicators and targets – the number of indicators relying on data collection at country level has been reduced.
2. The reporting burden on developing countries is further alleviated as countries are not expected to submit additional qualitative information (previously in the form of the ‘Country Report’).
3. In accordance with the Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership (<http://www.effectivecooperation.org/about-monitoringframework.html>), countries with own monitoring frameworks and tools for verifying development cooperation effectiveness will collect data and feed it into global monitoring efforts, without the need to administer stand-alone questionnaires as was previously the case with the survey on monitoring the Paris Declaration.
4. While in Paris Declaration monitoring exercise data collection by indicators was donor-oriented, data collection under the Global Partnership monitoring is focused on providers of development cooperation.
5. The Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership may be adapted to the country conditions.

Data collection is accompanied by an active consultation process between the Support Group and representatives of partner agencies and national structures. Simultaneously, the Project ‘SENACAM’ conducted consultations with the UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team; both on the methodology and practical aspects of the monitoring process. Following completion of data collection, the Global Partnership Monitoring Support Group in Tajikistan completed data consolidation and analysis.

The analysed data is utilised to generate a Country spreadsheet which is sent by the Support Group to development partners for review and feedback. On 31 October 2013, the Country spreadsheet was sent by SCISPM to the UNDP/OECD Joint Team supporting the Global Partnership monitoring.

Country spreadsheet contains information on development cooperation by 22 partner countries, including 14 bilateral agencies, the European Union (EU), 13 multilateral organizations, and 9 United Nations agencies.

The Global Partnership monitoring process involved eight national ministries and departments and 30 PMUs. Monitoring comprises ten indicators, five of which draw on country-level sources of information and five on global sources of information.

Indicators relying on the country-level data sources include the following:

Indicator 1. Development cooperation is focused on **results** that meet developing countries’ priorities (survey was exercised only in pilot countries);

Indicator 5. Development cooperation is more predictable (*Indicator 5a* – annual predictability, *Indicator 5b* - medium-term predictability);

Indicator 6. Aid is based on budgets which are **subject to parliamentary scrutiny**;

Indicator 7. **Mutual accountability** among providers of development cooperation is strengthened through inclusive reviews;

Indicator 9b. Use of developing country Public Financial Management (**PFM**) and **procurement systems**.

Table 1 contains information on country-level indicators measured through the Global Partnership monitoring efforts in Tajikistan.

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Table 1

Indicator	Measure (%)
Indicator 5a: Development co-operation is more predictable (annual)	89.1
Indicator 5b: Development co-operation is more predictable (medium-term)	37.1
Indicator 6: Aid is based on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny	91.5
Indicator 7: Mutual accountability strengthened through inclusive reviews	100
Indicator 9b: Use of developing country PFM and procurement systems	2.8

The indicators for country-level data sources are described in more detail below.

Indicator 5a: Development cooperation is more predictable (annual)

Indicator 5a is constructed as follows:

Numerator: development cooperation flows reported by provider as disbursed in year n;

Denominator: development cooperation flows scheduled for disbursement by provider in year n and communicated to developing country government.

This indicator measures the gap between the planned and allocated aid resources provided for development cooperation. In order to avoid the situation in which under- and over- disbursements cancel each other out, the ratio is inverted in cases where the numerator is greater than the denominator.

The indicator 5a is similar – but not identical to – indicator 7 of the former Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration. It aims to provide a better proxy for predictability of disbursements than the Paris Declaration indicator, and in contrast, indicator 5a of Global Partnership monitoring is now sourced from providers of development cooperation.

The source of information for indicator 5a is AIMS data on commitments and disbursements of aid projects (as of 31 December 2012 for current reporting). Data is summarised under each provider and incorporated in the Country spreadsheet, then sent to participants of the monitoring process for confirmation, or if necessary, for corrections to be made and entered in AIMS.

During the data collection process consultative meetings between representatives of the Support Group and partner organizations were held. Data on the indicator ‘Total amount of disbursements to government sector in 2012’ (Q2) was reconciled in the meetings, following which data would be entered in the Country spreadsheet.

Table 1 shows that in 2012, donor funding for the government sector was 89.1 per cent of commitments made for the year. In accordance with the Guide to the Monitoring framework of the Global Partnership, the baseline for indicator 5a is in its value of 75 per cent (results of the Paris Declaration monitoring survey, 2010). The proposed target for 2015 is to halve the proportion of development cooperation funding not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled. Thus, Tajikistan reached the 2015 goal on indicator 5a in 2012.

Further analysis shows that there is a wide variation in indicator values for different development partners.

It is noteworthy that during the meeting with ADB representatives, it was proposed that a new column for ‘Planned commitments’ be added to the table, and ‘Funds allocation by years’ in the standard AIMS agreement form shall be completed solely by donors. This is related to key figures of the Financial Plan (forecast) by years to be approved by donors in consultation with the government. Projects as a rule tend to form their commitments by years, which in some cases do not fit with the Financial Plan (forecast). The proposal was taken into account by SCISPM and Project SENACAM during the AIMS improvement

process, which allows for improved monitoring of implementation of state investment projects and aid forecasting in Tajikistan.

Indicator 5b: Development cooperation is more predictable (medium-term)

The indicator 5b relates to the assessment of medium-term predictability of development cooperation. The indicator measures whether developing country governments have at their disposal data on aid provided by each provider of development cooperation for a period of the next three years.

AIMS information on the commitment of countries and international organizations for the period 2014-2016 was obtained and incorporated into the Country spreadsheet.

The value of indicator 5b for Tajikistan was 37.1 per cent (see Table 1), meaning that the estimated share of development cooperation included in the forward expenditure and/or implementation plan for the period of the next three years, is an average of 37.1 per cent.

Analysis showed that the weight of development partners with current aid commitments is as follows:

2014 – 54% (19 partners);

2015 – 37% (13 partners);

2016 – 20% (7 partners).

There is no baseline data for indicator 5b, as it was studied for the first time in 2012. In future, information for 2012 will serve as the baseline for subsequent analysis.

There is a high proportion of partners with no information available or that did not provide it on aid to Tajikistan over the 3-year period. Specific and predictable donor commitments are very important to enhance coordination between the government and donors, and this practice shall further be continued to ensure better aid predictability.

Thus, ensuring better medium-term predictability of development cooperation requires development partners to reflect the fullest information possible in AIMS in relation to country programmes and strategies.

Indicator 6: Aid is based on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny

The formulation of the budget is a central feature of the policy process in all countries. Thus, the degree to which financial contributions from providers of development cooperation to the government sector are fully and accurately reflected in the budget, provides an indication of the efforts made to connect development cooperation programmes with country policies, and to support domestic oversight and accountability for the use of development cooperation funding and results.

The indicator 6 is constructed as follows:

Numerator: development cooperation funding recorded in the annual budget for 2012;

Denominator: development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement in 2012, by cooperation providers.

In order to avoid the situation in which under- and over- estimates cancel each other out, the ratio is inverted in cases where the numerator is greater than the denominator.

Indicator 6 measures the proportion of development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries.

The source of information is the state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012, obtained from the Ministry of Finance and AIMS data on commitments to the government sector by development cooperation providers incorporated in the Country spreadsheet. The Support Group prepared and sent a letter, explanatory note and data submission form on indicator 6 to the Ministry of Finance. Furthermore, meetings and consultations with the Investments Department of the Ministry of Finance on planning methodologies and aid reflection in state budgets were held.

Table 1 above shows a value of 91.5 per cent for Tajikistan in 2012, meaning that 91.5 per cent of total funding for development cooperation scheduled for disbursement in the beginning of 2012 was reflected in the state budget. The 2015 goal is to halve the proportion of development cooperation flows to the government sector not reported on government's budget(s) with at least 85 per cent reported on budget.

Thus, indicator 6 in Tajikistan in 2012, exceeded the target minimum. It is notable that by results of the Paris Declaration monitoring survey, the value of this indicator, reflecting aid in the state budget, reached 50 per cent. As a denominator in this Paris Declaration indicator, the volume of disbursements to government sector was used.

Further analysis showed that there is also a wide variation of indicator values at the level of individual development partners. Thus, for development partners whose funding reflected in budgets is less than commitments, the variation is between 22 and 89 per cent, while for development partners for which inverter calculations were applied, the variation ranged between 35 and 99 per cent.

Indicator 7: Mutual accountability among development cooperation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews

The indicator 7 aims to measure progress made by developing countries in undertaking mutual assessment reviews. A country is considered to have a mutual assessment of progress in place for the purpose of measuring this indicator, when at least four of the five proposed criteria¹ are met.

The Global Partnership Monitoring Support Group in Tajikistan developed a questionnaire – based on the Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership – and guidelines for completion, that were sent to national ministries and departments. Data collected from ministries and departments were analysed, summarised and incorporated by the Support Group into the Country spreadsheet.

The value for indicator 7 in Tajikistan is 100 per cent, suggesting a high level of mutual assessment of progress in the country. This level has been achieved through the – signed and implemented – Joint Country Partnership Strategy document for 2010-2012 (JCPS), containing clear objectives for development partners and the Government in improving effective coordination and management of aid flows; and adoption by development partners and the government in late-2012 of the document Shared principles of cooperation for 2013-2015 (SPC). There is a current long-term NDS and accompanying medium-term strategies, which specify goals to help achieve effective development cooperation. Development cooperation related issues are regularly discussed by the government and partners at the National Development Council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and at Tajikistan development forums.

Indicator 9b: Use of developing country Public Financial Management (PFM) and procurement systems

The indicator 9b combines the Paris Declaration 5a (use of PFM systems) and 5b (use of procurement systems) to offer a single composite indicator. The indicator measures the proportion of development cooperation disbursements for the government sector using the developing country's PFM and procurement systems.

Data for indicator 9b is collected from implementing agencies of state investment projects (PMUs, PIUs, etc.). The Global Partnership Support Group in Tajikistan developed questionnaires and guidelines for completion and sent them to PMUs. Data collection was accompanied by an active consultation process between the Support Group and PMUs, including meetings with heads of PMU finance departments. During the meetings the methodology was explained, together with the requirements for information to be provided by PMUs on the use of public finance management procedures, national audit procedures and procurement systems. Upon completion of data collection from PMUs, the information was incorporated into the Country spreadsheet.

The value of indicator 9b by monitoring results was 2.8 per cent (see Table 1), suggesting that only a very small proportion of total aid to the government sector allocated for Tajikistan in 2012 was implemented using PFMs and financial reporting. Of the 35 countries and international organizations involved, only two organizations – ADB and EU – had projects utilising PFMs and financial reporting.

The next steps to support the enhanced use of PFM systems include 'Shared principles of cooperation', aiming to ensure that development partners provide support to the government in improving fiduciary systems, thereby increasing aid inflows through the state budget.

¹ Page 35 of the Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership, <http://www.effectivecooperation.org/about-monitoringframework.html>

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The results of monitoring – in the form of the Country spreadsheet – were sent to the UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership monitoring on 31 October 2013, and were incorporated into the Global Report: Making Development Cooperation More Effective: 2014 Progress Report (<http://effectivecooperation.org/>).

As a result, the outcomes of Global Partnership Monitoring in Tajikistan enable to perform the analysis of the situation on the foreign aid effectiveness at the national level and compare the indicators of national level with that of other countries - the recipients of foreign aid. The Government, State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan together with development partners need to resume the discussion of obtained results in order to develop the coordinated actions on further improvement of the process of attraction, coordination and monitoring of the foreign aid and increasing its effectiveness.

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Note: Development Partners not updating information on their profiles are marked with *.

Aga Khan Development Network

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Organization Profile:

Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) is a network of private, international, non-denominational organizations working towards improving welfare and prospects of people living in the developing world, particularly in Asia and Africa. Working in 30 countries, with approximately 80,000 employees, the network strives to create sustainable, prosperous and pluralistic societies. Operating in Tajikistan since 1992, AKDN maintains a strong presence in the country with more than 3,500 employees, primarily Tajik nationals, working across a broad spectrum of themes – from economic development, education and rural development to health care, disaster management and cultural revitalization, with the most recent addition being cross-border rehabilitation. Working through individual agencies, the Network aims to build institutions and programmes that can collectively respond to contemporary challenges and opportunities of social, economic and cultural growth in Tajikistan. It aims to contribute to the development of an economically dynamic, intellectually vibrant, and culturally plural Tajikistan. AKDN achieves these objectives under the *Agreement of Cooperation* signed with the government of Tajikistan in 1995, the current year marking its 19th anniversary. The agencies and affiliates of AKDN which are currently implementing programmes in various parts of the country and in various sectors are Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance (AKAM), Aga Khan Education Services (AKES), Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED), Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS), Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), the University of Central Asia (UCA), FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance, and the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP) which serves as an affiliate of AKF.

Past and Current Programmes:

AKDN and its respective agencies and affiliates support programmes and projects in different domains with AKF taking a lead role in improving the quality of life of people in Tajikistan by promoting health, education, rural development and civil society in a participatory and inclusive manner. A detailed description of the projects supported by AKDN agencies are as follows: **(1) Health:** AKHS, Tajikistan aims to improve the health status of its targeted population, with a particular focus on women of reproductive age and children under the age of five, working closely with the communities on ground as well as providing technical assistance to the government to strengthen the overall health care system. To achieve this, in 2008 AKHS started its Family Medicine (FM) program, in partnership with the Department of Health (DoH), to equip and rehabilitate primary health centers (PHCs) and train health professionals. By the end of 2013, AKHS has converted 31% of PHCs into FM centers in GBAO and 38% in Khatlon Oblast. In addition to this, 32 health facilities have also been rehabilitated in Rasht Valley, with support from SDC. With support of the Norwegian Government and CIDA health systems grant, AKHS has established a regional diagnostic unit at the Khorog Regional Hospital (KOGH) with a MoU signed between the Network and the government. Currently, phase I and II have been completed, with a total cost of US\$ 2.2 million, with equipment of CT, mammography and cytopathology installed and services already initiated. Additionally, the not-for-profit Khorog Dental Clinic was also operationalized in February 2013. In 2012 AKHS launched its first phase of an e-Health connectivity center which is being established through the KOGH. The e-Health connects KOGH to health facilities in the border areas as well as with AKDN facilities in Kabul (FMIC) and Karachi (AKU). During 2013, Republican Hospital (Qarabollo), Dushanbe was also connected with the Khorog e-Health hub, as requested by the Ministry of Public Health. Continuous support, in terms of equipment, trainings and technical expertise, is being provided by AKHS to each unit attached to the hub. In 2009, AKHS also initiated its cross-border health programme to leverage regional resources to ensure greater access to healthcare services for communities in Afghan Badakhshan while building capacity of both Tajik and Afghan health professionals. To date, more than 1600 Afghan patients have been consulted by Tajik health professionals in three districts health centers (Bashoor, Ishkashim and Nusai); **(2) Education:** AKES, Tajikistan operates the Aga Khan Lycée in Khorog offering an enriched national curriculum education in Russian, Tajik, and English medium to approximately 900 students. Since the first graduating class in 1998, above 95% of all AKL graduates have continued their education at local and international post-secondary institutions. AKES has developed and successfully piloted a school/community based Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme. Due to its cost-effectiveness and flexibility, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has categorized the programme as a standard model, at the national level. AKES and AKF, in partnership with MoE and UNICEF, have developed an officially approved, national ECD curriculum in May 2013, with discussions in progress for approval of ECD teacher training packages by MoE. AKDN agencies also work with government institutions, such as the Institute for Professional Development (IPD) to introduce innovative teaching methods and build relevant educational capacities. The University of Central Asia (UCA) engages in academic programmes through the School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE), established in Khorog and Dushanbe, and the Aga Khan Humanities Programme. SPCE has become the leading provider of adult and continuing education, reaching over 31,000 learners in Tajikistan and 1,600 learners in Afghanistan, through its cross-border program. SPCE has also established TOEFL iBT centers in Dushanbe and Khorog providing residents easy access to international English language testing services; **(3) Rural Development:** The Mountain Societies Development Programme (MSDSP), a project of Aga Khan Foundation, is primarily responsible for rural development programmes across Tajikistan, organizing and supporting local communities-based organisations in GBAO, Khatlon and Rasht Valley. MSDSP, at present, works on local governance, development of agriculture, natural resource management, and habitat and rural infrastructure. It also supports market-based approaches to micro and small enterprise development, facilitating access to capital and

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business development services and promoting cross-border trade. The organization works at the grassroots level by creating village organisations (VOs), social union for development of village organisations (SUDVOs) and mohalla committees. To date, it has supported 1400 VOs, reaching a total of over 14,000 village members, of which 40% are women. MSDSP also works with other financial institutions to provide access to affordable and feasible financial services to poor population. A total of 2657 community based savings groups (CBSGs) with 52,000 members, 86% being women and youth, and 206 common interest groups (CIGs) benefitting 2,117 people, have been established to date, providing a buffer to the community in terms of emergency. Moreover, in 2013, in collaboration with GiZ, MSDSP produced and presented a document titled “Tourism Development Model in Tajikistan” at the national consultative board meeting of investment. The report was an end result of a project aimed at highlighting opportunities and constraints faced by the tourism industry of the country;

(4) Economic Development: AKFED is an agency of AKDN dedicated to promoting entrepreneurship, investing in human capital and building economically sound enterprises in the developing world. Through a public-private partnership with the Government of Tajikistan, IFC and World Bank, AKFED founded PamirEnergy in 2002, which is responsible for generating and transmitting power across GBAO for a concession period of 25 years. Since then around \$40m have been invested in the country with provision of employment to over 600 local residents and 200 contractual assignments. With an operating capacity of 44MW, PamirEnergy has successfully provided 24hr power supply to more than 85% of GBAO residents, reduced overall losses by three times and enabled households in Afghan Badakhshan to receive electricity for the first time. AKFED, through its Tourism Promotion Services (TPS) established two hotels: Khorog Serena Inn and Dushanbe Serena Hotel (DSH). Khorog Serena Inn is located at the foothills of the majestic Pamir Mountains and DSH, a five-star hotel with 100 rooms and apartments, is centrally located on main Rudaki Avenue. DSH has created direct employment for more than 200 people and have been ranked #1 hotel in Dushanbe by Trip Advisor since 2013. Additionally, AKFED with an objective to improve the state of telephone services in the country launched TCell, which currently is the largest mobile operator in Tajikistan by revenue, with annual figures of over US \$110m and a subscriber base of more than 3m people. With launch of 4G services in the first quarter of the year 2014 and bestowed with the title “Best Brand 2013, TCell is a force to reckon with;

(5) Poverty Alleviation: The First MicroFinance Bank of Tajikistan (FMFB-T), established in 2003, is the first fully licensed bank in the country with a principle focus on micro-lending. It aims to enhance consumer financial services in the country and facilitate savings and wealth accumulation with an overall objective to support local economic development, poverty reduction and alleviation of economic and social exclusion. With a network of 40 branches, FMFB-T enjoys a wide national foot print with presence in all five regions of Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Khujand, Khorog, Rasht, and Khatlon). As of 2013, FMFB-T has served over 40,000 clients throughout Tajikistan, with a total loan portfolio in excess of US\$40 million. Providing employment to more than 500 local staff, the Bank plans to transform itself into a full-fledged commercial enterprise in the near future;

(6) Cultural Development: AKDN supports the efforts of Central Asian musicians and communities to sustain, preserve, develop and transmit onward musical traditions that are a vital part of their heritage. The Network supports *ustâd-shâgird* centres in Tajikistan including the Academy of Maqâm in Dushanbe and the Khunar Centre in Khujand. Moreover, AKDN inaugurated the Ismaili Center, Dushanbe in 2009 to provide a much needed space for social and cultural gatherings, intellectual engagement and spiritual contemplation. The center, acting as a bridge among different faith communities, government and civil society actors, has hosted numerous educational, cultural, and diplomatic events; the most notable being the town hall meeting of Ms. Hillary Clinton, U.S. Secretary of State, in 2011 and public lecture of Mr. Kaushik Basu, World Bank Chief Economist, in 2013. In addition to that, a Memorandum of Understanding is to be signed in 2014 between the Ministry of Culture of Tajikistan and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture on cooperation in the fields of museum and archeology. The agreement specifies code of conduct for promoting and facilitating development of relations between the various museums in Tajikistan and the museum projects of the AKTC, including the Aga Khan Museum in Toronto, Canada. A mechanism will be established to monitor the development and implementation of this collaboration MoU, prioritize initiatives and identify further avenues of collaboration;

(7) Humanitarian Assistance: Since its establishment in 1997, FOCUS has strengthened the ability of local communities and institutions to build resiliency through initiatives in information management, community-based risk reduction and scientific knowledge generation. While working across Tajikistan and cross-border Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, FOCUS has responded to more than 200 disasters and enhanced capacity of the targeted population through its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) program. DRR programs include hazard vulnerability risk reduction (HRVAs), hazard mapping, escape route and safe haven planning and adult and school children awareness campaigns. Overall, a total of over 1.5 million Tajik beneficiaries, direct and indirect, have been reached through FOCUS activities;

Aga Khan Education Service, Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

The Aga Khan Education Services (AKES) is a private non-profit organization that is part of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN). AKES focuses on providing high quality education and manages over 250 schools - ranging from pre-primary to higher secondary schools. More than 50,000 pupils are enrolled in these schools in 11 countries around the world including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Madagascar, Syria, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Afghanistan.

AKES, Tajikistan was established in 1995. In addition to operating the Aga Khan Lycée (AKL) in Khorog, which educates over 980 students each year, it was rehabilitating and improving programs, services and processes at six Government schools in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) region. AKES also offers scholarships for individuals to pursue undergraduate and graduate studies within and outside the country.

Past and Current Programmes

In 2002, AKES, in collaboration with the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), established an Allied Schools Project (ASP) to develop standards of education in six Government schools in the districts of GBAO. This goal has been primarily pursued through the professional development of the ASP teachers; establishment of Learning Resource Centers in the schools and the improvement of school buildings and facilities.

AKES conducted in-service trainings to teachers and educators at the ASP schools on new approaches to teaching which are followed by shadowing sessions at the AKL, where these methods are already in place. Moreover, workshops on educational leadership have been conducted to introduce more effective management styles into these schools. To date, these programmes have benefited over 400 teachers, 30 administrators, impacted 3,500 students. Outcomes have included improved student attendance and matriculation results.

Each year, AKES offers scholarships for both undergraduate and postgraduate study in Tajikistan and abroad. Since 1993, the Tajik Scholarship Programme, funded by the AKF and managed by AKES, has allowed more than 249 meritorious students from Tajikistan the chance to access quality undergraduate education in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. More than 45 scholarship recipients have gone on for further study.

In 1998, AKES established the Aga Khan Lycée (AKL) as the first privately operated school in the GBAO region. AKL educates over 980 students from grades 0 to 11 with an admission rate of above 94 percent. It aims not only to offer a high quality education to its students and prepare them for studies at first-rate universities, but it also seeks to test and develop new teaching and learning approaches which can be established as models of best practice in Tajikistan.

The curriculum at AKL is offered in three languages - English, Tajik and Russian - and focuses on interactive approaches that foster critical thinking skills while also developing creativity and problem-solving abilities. Special attention is paid to teaching the Tajik language and cultivating a knowledge and appreciation of the country's rich history, literature and culture.

AKES' extra-curricular clubs, youth forum and summer camp programs support the development of life skills in students. The clubs program gives students an opportunity to put theory into practice in meaningful ways. Some of the clubs offered by AKES include theatre, dance, sports, business, English, math and television clubs and students governance. A summer camp program focusing on pluralism, diversity and community service has been developed and currently implemented. Every year more than 550 students participate in club program, more than 220 students in the youth forum and more than 100 students in the summer camp. These numbers include students from government schools and AKL.

AKES established and manages five school based Early Childhood Development centres – one at AKL and four at the allied schools in Porshniev, Rushan, Roshtkala and Ishkashim districts. (282 children and 18 ECD teachers).

Future Programming Direction

AKES, Tajikistan is planning to expand Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs in Tajikistan. In 2013 Human Resource capacity building and strengthening the existing ECD programs is the main focus of the project.

AKES, Tajikistan is also planning to establish private schools in Tajikistan.

Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is part of Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) founded and guided by His Highness the Aga Khan. AKF is a non-denominational, international development agency established in 1967. The Foundation's activity in Tajikistan began in 1993, when it mounted a response to acute food shortages in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union and the ensuing civil war. In parallel with this emergency programme, AKF initiated a rural development programme with the aim of contributing to poverty alleviation efforts in the programme areas. Programmes for reform in the social sector were introduced in 1994, aiming to assist the Government to cope more efficiently with reduced resources while at the same time benefiting from new approaches to education and health. Currently the Foundation's programmes in Tajikistan are focused in four areas: rural development, health, education and civil society. Many of its initiatives address cross-cutting concerns including gender issues, pluralism, human resource development and public awareness of development issues. Through its activities in all four regions of Tajikistan (21 districts), AKF is reaching almost one million people. One of the hallmarks of AKF's approach in Tajikistan is its long-term commitment.

AKF began managing grants and implementing projects with partners. To address rural development issues in Tajikistan, in 1997 AKF founded the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP), which evolved from a humanitarian relief programme into one of the most respected local non-governmental organizations in country. AKF seeks to increase rural incomes and employment by fostering the development of micro and small-enterprises, facilitating business development services and cross-border trade. One crucial activity is the development of the tourism sector. The Programme accomplishes the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, Non-farm employment and enterprise and Access to finance (CBSG, MLO) domains in GBAO, Khatlon, Rasht. The Participatory Governance domain is active in GBAO, Khatlon, Rasht, Sugd regions. With involvement in four mentioned domains the Rural Development Programme services more than 1 million people across the country.

The thrust of AKF education programme is to ensure that children are equipped with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values to help them interact effectively with the world and be contributing members of society. In order to ensure that the outcomes of the Programme are sustained in the long term, AKF has been building the institutional capacity of the government-run Institute of Professional Development (IPD) and works closely with it in implementing its initiatives. IPD is implementing the Whole School Improvement Programme (WSIP) in GBAO, which employs a holistic approach to undertake comprehensive improvements to primary and secondary education systems in the region. Under the first WSIP strategy for 2006 to 2011 all the schools in GBAO benefited from a basic school improvement package. More than 900 primary and secondary key teachers have been developed as school-based trainers and have been provided with technical back up support from IPD in delivering trainings to other teachers in adjacent schools. About 80% of teachers had access to basic on-going professional development opportunities in their geographical areas. More than 4,800 teachers have been trained on the basics of interactive teaching/learning approaches. The key teacher structure presents decentralized professional development opportunities and ensures that teachers receive on-going methodological support throughout the year. In 2012 the Programme was involved in accomplishing a range of activities in GBAO such as building the capacity of primary teachers in variety of interactive methodologies (710 primary teachers (56%)); Secondary teachers capacity building in variety of interactive methodologies (1,327 secondary teachers (34%)); Capacity building in education and school management (38 school directors and district officials (12%)); and Institutional capacity building and policy dialogue (IPD GBAO (36 professional staff) and MoE staff).

The Foundation also developed and piloted a community based Early Childhood Development (ECD) model which is planned to be expanded across GBAO and nationwide. In 2012 the Programme was involved in establishing community and school based ECD centres/rooms (520 new children in 2012); Capacity building for ECD teachers in GBAO (324 teachers trained by end of 2012); implementing Reading for children project in GBAO and Khatlon Region (6,613 children (20%) of targeted children) and Developing of reading materials at national level. Over the last four years the ECD Centers provided access for 2,269 children to ECD services. Foundation support IPD and University of Central Asia to promote cross border education services in Afghanistan.

In the area of health care, the Foundation supports the work of the Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS), by providing the technical assistance along with mobilization of funds. The Community Health Programme (CHP), which started in 1997 promoted the provision of primary care in the community and at the first level of the health system. Starting from 2007 the cornerstones of the AKDN Health programme activities in GBAO and Khatlon is a Community-based Family Medicine (CBFM), which defined as priority area in the National Health Strategy of Republic of Tajikistan (2010-2020). In 2012 through funding from SDC 36 Primary Health Care Centers (PHC) of GBAO and 10 PHC of Muminabad district have been converted to Family Medicine centers, to date 53% of Rushan, 50% of Khorog, 54% of Murgab, 24% of Ishakshim and 45% of Muminabad population have access to the quality services. 51 FM doctors and 131 FM nurses have been trained in GBAO and Muminabad district of Khatlon region. In addition to this in 2012 the AKF Health Programme started its intervention on health in Rasht valley. 29 primary health facilities and three local hospitals will be rehabilitated and receive the basic equipment.

Starting from 1997 AKDN is providing low-cost, high quality pharmaceuticals at the first level of the health system in GBAO, and developed a revolving fund (DRF) to ensure the financial viability of the pharmaceutical system. To date 100% of the population in GBAO has access to quality pharmaceuticals.

By using E-health approaches in 2012, 75 nurses have been trained on nursing competences and Family Planning.

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The Health Programme has long-term plans to develop a Khorog Regional Diagnostic Unit (KRDU) that will improve the availability and quality of care as well as enhance diagnostic capabilities available in GBAO and the border communities of Afghan Badakhshan. The Khorog Diagnostic Unit was opened in October 2012 and provided services to 24,000 people by the end of year. In addition, by the end of 2012, more than 5,163 Afghan patients had been served, and over 717 patients underwent surgical operations, 101 patients had routine checkups, 53 patients had emergency visits, 22 patients were able to cross the border in 2012, and received appropriate health care in Khorog Oblast General Hospital (KOGH). Moreover, 100% of GBAO population has access to high quality pharmaceuticals.

Launched in 2006, the aim of AKF's Civil Society Programme (CSP) is to ensure that, over time, there is a sufficient number of civil society organisations in quality, geographic distribution, and spectrum of activities in place, so that "civil society" has a positive impact on the life of significant segments of the population. This programme is contextualized within AKDN's overarching goal of promoting improved quality of life; equity of access to quality education; healthcare, and economic opportunity; ethical behaviour; good governance; pluralism; and peace and stability. In 2012 the CSP initiated "Strengthening Civil Society in Tajikistan" project funded by AKF USA. The long term goal of the project is to strengthen networking and cooperation between AKDN agencies, partners, and CSOs in GBAO and other AKDN project regions; strengthen the capacity of the CSO platform in all AKDN project areas; and improve the competence, best practices and awareness of the CSO platform in AKDN agencies, CSOs, and where applicable governmental institutions to cooperate and act together towards socio-economic development for the benefit of the population.

Since 2002 AKF built and rehabilitated five bridges over the Panj River at Tem, Darwaz, Langar, Ishkashim, Vanj and Shurabad, which now connect remote regions of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. In 2012 AKF also constructed four riverbank stabilisation projects which will help protect 870 hectares of lands from flood and washing away and provide opportunity to develop 300 hectares of new land. Overall 9,700 people will be benefiting from the outcomes of the constructed dams.

By the end of 2012 Pamir Energy's cross-border programme connected over 2,200 households and 100 government and commercial customers (over 18,000 people who have never before had reliable access to energy).

Past and Current Programmes

In early days the focus of rural development program was mainly on the food security, production and productivity via providing access to the inputs, extension work and agricultural diversification. Since then, the Programme has established and built the capacity of and legally registered 1,400 Village Organizations (VOs), 105 Social Unions for Development of VOs (SUDVOs), 11 Associations of SUDVOs (ASUDVOs), over 70 Water Users Associations (WUAs); 5 Micro-lending Organizations (MLOs), over 2,600 Community based Saving Groups (CBSGs); 178 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) in the agricultural and non agricultural sector, 5 Seed Associations, three Agricultural Cooperatives, three tractor stations, nine Agro-Veterinarian Service Stations, three Agro-Chemical services, four Agro-service; 27 Business Development Services (BDS) and Centres for Business Development Services (CBDS), 2 regional associations of handicraft producers, and the Pamirs Eco-Cultural Tourism Association (PECTA). More than 5,000 infrastructure projects were implemented since the beginning of the Programme. Latter programmes actively supported villagers to add value to their products and market it. Cross border cooperation and tourism, establishment of Business Development Centers and community saving groups, a better use of natural resources, support of tourism and cross border activities are currently the main components of the programme.

IPD is completing the implementation of the Whole School Improvement Programme (WSIP) in all schools in GBAO. WSIP package includes training primary and secondary teachers in interactive teaching methods, enhancing school management capacity, mentoring initiatives, establishment of resource centers and engagement of community in school life.

In early years, AKHS mainly worked on the Community Health Project to change the focus from hospital curative based system to community based prevention. The implementation of the current comprehensive Community based Family Medicine programme which includes five main components: i) family medicine, ii) clinical excellence, iii) community health promotion, iv) community-based health financing and v) pharmaceuticals is aimed towards strengthening of the primary health care system and ensuring its sustainability.

Civil Society Project is working with Community Based Organisations, AKDN agencies as well as with Tajik National NGO Association.

Future Programming Direction

New strategy of AKF rural programme is encouraging innovative and productive approaches to natural resource management by promoting community based system resource management system, facilitating access to appropriate innovative technologies and inputs, enhancing rural economic development and promoting community based tourism. Important aspects are new focus areas - energy efficiency and habitat improvement.

Under the new School Improvement Strategy for 2012-2017 the key teacher structure will be further streamlined and strengthened and the school improvement initiatives will be deepened. The introduction of a Community of Practice will bolster the key teacher structure and further deepen relevancy of the pedagogies, inquiry based learning and other interactive methods that the programme has been introducing in schools. ECD programme will continue with establishing ECD Centres and capacity building activities in its programme area. IPD will continue providing support to Afghan teachers.

Family Medicine will scale up to all GBAO and 3 districts of Khatlon Oblast by preparing family doctors and nurses and the majority of medical points will be rehabilitated and equipped. Project will strengthen the capacity of diagnostic unit of Khorog hospital and health system in GBAO and 3 districts of Khatlon. AKF has in plan to scale up the FM model into Rasht Valley starting from 2013. AKF will ensure connectivity between E-health hub (Khorog Oblast General Hospital) and spokes (3 district hospitals in GBAO and 3 Comprehensive Health Centers in Afghan Badakhshan) towards professional development of health specialists in GBAO and Afghan Badakhshan. Also the Karabolo National Medical center will be connected to the KOGH to ensure tele-consultations of patients and E-learning on-job trainings for health specialists.

Civil society will provide access for the Civil Society Organization to good source of training and continue to build the capacity of Community Based Organizations.

Future projects also include the construction of Tem and Shurabad border markets, electricity projects with PamirEnergy which will benefit 4000 Afghan households, as well as the construction of more than 12 cross border infrastructure projects that are planned for the next 3 years. AKF also plans to expand its activities in various regions of Tajikistan. More intensive work will be done in Rasht (rural development, health, education and mitigation of consequences of natural disasters), Khatlon (development of rural economy, education, healthcare and improving efficiency of the local governance). It is also anticipated to expand activity in Sugd in cooperation with GIZ.

Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development \ Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) -Asia region

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Organisation Profile

Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) - Industrial Promotion Services (IPS)

AKFED works with governments, international corporations, international financial institutions and donors to create solutions to pressing infrastructure needs, including power generation and telecommunications. AKFED has invested in, and manages, over 50 industrial project companies in Africa and Asia.

In the early 1960s, a group of companies was set up under the corporate name Industrial Promotion Services (IPS). Each company was created to provide venture capital, technical assistance and management support to encourage and expand private enterprise in countries of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Growth, privatization and a re-orientation away from import substitution and towards export promotion resulted in adjustments to IPS' approach. Expansion into areas such as agribusiness, packaging and infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa were accompanied by the need for new investments in the emerging economies of Central Asia in the 1990s and 2000s, in particular, in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Today, IPS companies play a vital role in local and regional economies.

Food and Agro-Processing. One of IPS' core operational sectors, agro-processing, includes companies that supply goods for both local and export markets. They also play a significant role in supporting the rural economy. In Kenya, for example, Frigoken provides agricultural extension services to 45,000 Kenyan bean farmers. The beans are processed and exported to European markets. Loans are provided to the farmers by the non-profit Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance to assist them with financial needs that arise prior to receiving harvest revenues.

In West Africa, AKFED supplies agricultural extension services to more than 60,000 cotton farmers, operates cotton ginneries and exports finished products. Its social programmes offer microfinance, education, health and sanitation to the farmers.

In addition to promoting the employment of women, these companies have become national role models in matters of employee welfare, including the provision of child care and health care.

Infrastructure. AKFED works with governments, international corporations, international financial institutions and donors to create solutions to pressing infrastructure needs, including power generation, telecommunications and water supply services. AKFED's first investment in the power sector, the US\$225 million Azito Energy project in the Ivory Coast, was the largest private sector power plant in sub-Saharan Africa. It currently provides 40 percent of the electricity generation needs for the country. It was followed by the Tsavo Power plant in Mombasa, Kenya's first privately financed "open-bid" project and the first such plant successfully constructed under an updated and more stringent environmental law.

AKFED also worked with partners to rehabilitate and expand a Soviet-era hydroelectric power plant that is boosting the eastern province of Tajikistan's inadequate electricity supply, reducing deforestation and contributing to the region's economic recovery. In Uganda, AKFED is leading the US\$860-million, 220-megawatt Bujagali Hydro Power Project, to produce critically needed electricity for the country, and for neighbouring Kenya.

AKFED's initial involvement in building telecommunications infrastructure was in Indigo, a GSM mobile phone operation in Tajikistan. In Afghanistan, AKFED determined that building communication infrastructure was critically important to the redevelopment of the country and was awarded the country's second GSM mobile phone license. The company that was formed, Roshan, has invested over US\$250 million in expanding its coverage. Roshan directly employs over 900 people; indirectly, nearly 20,000 people are employed through distributors, contractors and suppliers.

Past and Current Programmes

Pamir Private Power Project - (PamirEnergy Company) - The Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) in partnership with International Finance Corporation (IFC) formed the Pamir Energy Company in 2002 to address the energy crisis in GBAO region that was at the edge of collapse. Over US\$ 30 Millions have been invested by the company to repair the electrical infrastructure of GBAO and expand hydroelectric capacity. In the wake of these efforts, over 86% of the region's inhabitants now have access to electricity while tariff subsidies have ensured that even the poorest households are able to access power. Today PamirEnergy is supplying 24 hour reliable electricity all season to residents on the main grid (over 80% of customers) and between 18-20 hours to residents off-grid. Significant efficiencies and reduction of losses have ensured that PamirEnergy exports the surplus energy to the neighboring Afghan villages. PamirEnergy continues to invest in the expansion and improvement of the integrated system including sustaining the satellite Small HPPs in the regions of GBAO and committed to invest estimated 15 million in capital expenditures over the next 15 years. PamirEnergy will also facilitate mobilizing funding

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from various donors and development partners to invest in upgrading the transmission and distribution facilities to supply more power to the border regions of Afghanistan as part of its cross-border economic development programs (estimated 51 Mio between 2010 and 2016).

INDIGO Tajikistan - in 2001 AKFED partnered with MCT to launch the Indigo mobile telephony company in Tajikistan as part of an effort to improve services and spur competition in the country's mobile service industry. The company is now one of the leading operators amongst the eight Tajik mobile operators. In 2010 global leading telecommunications group TeliaSonnera group partnered with AKFED in this endeavor. INDIGO Tajikistan rebranded to Tcell as part of the global rebranding of the TeliaSonnera group. Today Tcell provides mobile phone and Internet services to over 3.1 Million customers and remains the leading operator in the country. Tcell has been the recipient of the best taxpayer in 4 consecutive years by Government of Tajikistan.

Future Programming Direction

- IPS funded and completed a feasibility study for two potential Hydro Power Generation project in the GBAO region that is aimed at fully compensating the winter deficit and the deficit for industrial and mining opportunities as well as exporting power to neighbouring countries. The studies for Sanobod and Sebzor HPPs are submitted to Government of Tajikistan for review and consultations..
- IPS has been looking at improving regional airports with the view to invest in critical infrastructure to spur tourism. Some preliminary ground works have been completed and the project feasibility is being currently studied. A draft PPP Agreement for development of Khorog Airport has been submitted to Government of Tajikistan for review and consultations.

Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

With community health programmes in large geographical areas in Central and South Asia, as well as East Africa, and more than 200 health facilities including nine hospitals, the Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS) is one of the most comprehensive private not-for-profit health care systems in the developing world. Building on the Community's Health Care efforts in the first half of the 20th century, AKHS now provides primary health care and curative medical care in Afghanistan, India, Kenya, Pakistan, and Tanzania, and provides technical assistance to government in health service delivery in Kenya, Syria and Tajikistan.

AKHS's overall major initiatives currently include:

- Assisting communities to develop, manage, and sustain the health care they need.
- Providing accessible medical care in modern, efficient, and cost-effective facilities.
- Working in partnership with other agencies in the development of communities and the enhancement of their health.
- Educating physicians, nurses, and allied health professionals.
- Conducting research relevant to environments in which AKHS institutions exist.
- Contributing to the development of national and international health policy.

Through the cross border health programs - (Cross Border Health Program, KRDU and E-Health) improve access to quality health care of Badakhshan – Badakhshan community.

In AKHS's approach to health services, primary health care and prevention are considered as steps towards improved health status that must be linked to the availability of high quality medical care. To complement its work in primary health care, AKHS offers curative services in institutions ranging from dispensaries through health centers to full-service hospitals. At each level of care, the AKHS focus is on providing services that are needed and wanted by the community and on building linkages within the system. It also aims to ensure a quality of care that significantly raises local standards. Quality control in laboratory diagnosis, appropriate documentation in medical records, regular supply of pharmaceuticals and continuing education of nurses and doctors are some of the practices that AKHS emphasizes in its approach to institutional development.

AKHS's community health programmes are designed to reach vulnerable groups in society, especially child-bearing women and young children, with low-cost, proven medical technologies: immunization, systematic prenatal care, aseptic deliveries, and oral rehydration therapy for diarrheal disease. Experience with Public Health Centres within the Aga Khan Development Network has confirmed both the efficiency of primary health care in improving health status, and its cost-effectiveness.

AKHS in Tajikistan works to improve the health status of the communities in GBAO, 3 districts in Khatlon Oblast and Rasht Valley. It focuses on training of the MoH health staff in basic health topics to increase their capacity for quality care, involve communities to increase their responsibility for their own health, and develop a cadre of Community health Volunteers/promoters who work with Government, CBOs and DoH to advocate for addressing health issues of their communities. AKHS Tjk, with support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), is implementing the Community-Based Family Medicine Program in GBAO and 3 districts of Khatlon: Muminabad, Shurabad and Khovaling. To address the first component, 49 FM doctors and 135 FM nurses trained in GBAO; 8 FM doctors and 42 FM nurses are trained in Khatlon. 36 health facilities in Rushan, Ishkashim, Murgab districts, and Khorog town converted into FMCs. The population with FM service coverage is 36 % (11,089) in Vanj, 54.1% (12,927) in Rushan district, 24.7% (7,397) in Ishkashim district, 87.9% (12,044) in Murgab district, and 100 % (28,100) in Khorog town of GBAO and 48 % (39,357) in Muminabad, 71 % (34,253) in Khovaling districts of Khatlon oblast. To address the second component, the concept of clinical excellence was introduced to enhance the knowledge and skills of health professionals to ensure the delivery quality health care. Regular clinical audits were performed in order to improve self-monitoring by physicians; performance on the audits was measured against standards such as Clinical Protocols of the Ministry of Health (MoH). The *third component* is to increase the level of awareness and improve health behaviors within the target communities. The *forth component* is the pharmaceutical component to continue to provide high quality, low-cost, essential pharmaceuticals to communities of GBAO. Within the *fifth component* Community Based Health Financing (CBHF) scheme was successfully expanded to 7 VOs in Murgab district and it's functioning in 15 pilot village organizations in Rushan and 8 VOs in Ishkashim districts. AKHS provided equipment for Maternal Newborn Child Health and Emergency Care for Khorog General Hospital, Rushan, Ishkashim and Murgab districts. Immunization in Murgab, Bartang, Shugnan was supported by providing fuel. 17 Refrigerators was renovated.

- Currently 467 CHPs in GBAO and 449 CHPs in Khatlon are trained and work in the communities. 72,192 community members: 21,173 males and 51,019 females (35, 4%). Total population 203,704. 18,207 (4,120 males and 14,087 females) community members attended CHPs sessions on FM. That is 14.4% of the total population in 5 districts: Rushan, Ishkashim, Vanj, Murgab districts and Khorog town (126,180)

AKHS trained 408 PHC staff in GBAO and 181 PHC staff in Khatlon have been trained in topics such as safe motherhood early child development and integrated management of childhood illnesses, hypertension, and yearly detection of breast and cervix cancer, diabetic. Nursing practices have been improved in KoGH and professional trainings were provided to nurses. Within MNCH grant AKHS trained 574 PHC staff on Immunization, Antenatal, Postnatal, Delivery Care and Nutrition. 74 monthly presentations were conducted -1,494 health workers (397 males, 1,097 females). Out of them 738 physicians and 756 nurses. Five ToTs were conducted on 4 nursing competency and

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53 nurses were trained. Four nursing competences introduced and 1,658 nurses were trained by the nurse's trainers (60 males and 1,598 females). 24 nursing conference were conducted in all CE centres and 608 nurses participated in this conference (68 males and 541 females). 16 presentation of clinical audit result conducted in all CE centres. 307 health professional attended presentation (94 males and 231 female). 21 Peer Review sessions were conducted in Rushan, Vanj and Khorog for FM doctors on following topics: Diabetes, Hypertension diseases, Ulcerative disease of Stomach and Duodenum, Urinary tract Infection, Heart ischemic diseases, Rheumatic, Asthma, Rachiotis, Nephritis, ARI, TB, Hepatitis and totally 279 doctors were attended (80 males and 199 female)

With the aim of improving financial access of the community to health care services in addition to the 15 piloted CBHF in Rushan, and 8 CBHF scheme in Ishkashim AKHS extended Community Based Health Financing scheme in 7 pilot VOs in Murgab district. Steering and Sub-Committee were established and functioned.

Operational mechanism of CBHF is established and functioned in pilots. 9 initial and 60 iterative FGDs conducted among community in pilot's. 3 trainings conducted for FM specialists and Hospital staff, CHPs and VOs on introduction of CBHF and active involving of medical staff in CBHF scheme. Three WSs conducted for the representatives of VOs on "Finance management and Resource Mobilisation" in the pilot areas. 2082 units became new members of the CBHF scheme

Total CBHF scheme members: 10 643 (Rushan – 5 914, Ishkashim – 2647 and Murgab - 2082).

Total amount collected: 313 215 Somoni: (238 810 – Rushan, 45 495 – Ishkashim and 28 910 Murgab).

Amount located in the bank: 222 867 Somoni (81.2 %)

Total emergency cases supported by CBHF scheme: 435 person

Total expenses for the emergency cases: 38 849 Somoni. From this 34 609 (89 %), in Rushan, 3 520 (9.1%) Somoni in Ishkashim and 720 (1.9%) in Murgab district.

In order to improve the access to the health care for bordering Afghan community the Cross Border Health project has been initiated in three districts of Badakhshan Afghanistan and bordering hospitals in Badakhshan Tajikistan based on the protocols signed by Cross Border Joint Coordination Committee of two provinces of GBAO Tajikistan and Badakhshan Afghanistan. Promoting cross-border collaboration in health care in Badakhshan - Badakhshan offers several advantages. It has good potential to lead to quick, but sustainable improvements in the health status of the communities and therefore underpins future development. Additionally, cross-border cooperation will enhance the effectiveness of the health systems of the two nations by pooling scarce resources, promoting efficiencies and economies of scale and integration, and offering wider access to a wider range of services. During the year of 2013 124 emergency cases were served in Badakhshan Afghanistan CHCs by Tajik specialists. (36 patients underwent surgical operations). 1,793 patients 175 undergone surgical operations) were served during the routine visits (3-5 days) by Tajik DoH specialists to the CHCs: Badakhshan Afghanistan. In order to enhance the knowledge and skills of the health professionals two Tajik health professionals and three Afghan health professionals trained during the two weeks to one month trainings in Khorog and PGMI in Dushanbe.

AKHS operationalized the Khorog Dental Centre in February 2013. The Khorog Dental center (KDC) served 5,509 patients. The volume will increase after setting up the laboratory for dental prosthesis. Two regular dentists and two shift base dentists, two assistant nurses were recruited and have increased the volumes from an average of 18 patients a day to 25 patients. The KDC received ISO certification in July 2013; this has increased the confidence in community that a high quality of services is provided at the unit. The DU services supported by TKN Volunteers from UK and Canada for the duration of one month each, which resulted in amazing contribution to the exchange of experience for the local dentists.

AKHS has established a Regional Diagnostic at Khorog General Hospital. MOUs signed with Governor of GBAO, DOH, KGH in early 2012. Renovation of an existing old building in Khorog General Hospital (KOGH) completed in September 2012 to meet the need of new diagnostic unit. All the needed equipment for X-Ray, laboratory and blood bank purchased, installed and staff got training, how to operate these new equipment/analyzers. X-Ray and Ultrasound staff recruited in October 2012 and laboratory and blood bank staff in November 2012. The services were made operational in October 2013.

Past and Current Programmes

Community Based Family Medicine Program :

The program consists of five components:

Enhancing the delivery of primary health care services by training health professionals (doctors and nurses) in the specialty of Family Medicine;

Introducing the concept of Clinical Excellence by promoting continuous professional development and encouraging health professionals to measure clinical outcomes in terms of evidence-based protocols and standards;

Encouraging the adoption of positive health behaviours by communities through the efforts of Community Health Promoters (CHPs) and other behaviour change communication methods;

Distributing and selling low-cost, high quality essential pharmaceuticals while promoting rational use of drugs; and

Increasing financial access to healthcare through Community-Based Health Financing schemes.

Rationalizing Pharmaceuticals Policy and Management

- A cost recovery mechanism for pharmaceuticals by using of a pricing policy to ensure access to essential drugs at affordable prices
- Promotion of Essential Drugs policy
- Training of health professionals on rational use of drugs
- Informing general population about appropriate use of essential drugs
- Policy dialogue at Oblast and National level to ensure that National support is available and MoH learns from the experience of GBAO

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Family Medicine program

- Improve infrastructure, equipment and management capacity to accelerate health care reforms and to establish the practice of Family Medicine.
- Development of a comprehensive and continuous system for training and re-training medical staff for the Family Medicine practice.
- Development of the information system that supports implementation of Family Medicine.
- Implementation of mechanisms to use the strengths of FDs and FNs to improve access, efficiency and quality of medical care.
- Implementation of rational forms and methods to manage the delivery of PHC through the Family Medicine approach, promote the relationships with specialized care, home-based care, emergency care and first aid, taking into account the social infrastructure of different regions.
- Implementation of the Clinical Audit with the aim of improving the quality of the health care for the community.

Community Based Health Financing

- To extend Community Based Health Financing Scheme within GBAO.
- To improve financial access to community members for the first 24 hours of emergency health care. Community members pool their resources through voluntary monthly contributions and when unaffordable and unexpected emergency care is needed, they can use money from the pool for transportation, diagnostics or pharmaceutical costs.
- The scheme encourages the use of primary health care, particularly Family Medicine (FM) specialists at Family Medicine Centres (FMCs), as a first source of health care, by limiting scheme money to patients who see a Family Medicine doctor or nurse first, before being referred to secondary level care. This facilitates the FM health specialists' role as gatekeepers to expensive higher-level care.

Maternal Newborn and Child Health Care

- The capacity of health professionals and health facilities to plan and deliver essential MNCH (maternal, neonatal and child health) care and interventions including immunisation, ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care, and promotion of good nutritional practices.
- The knowledge and responsiveness of communities to adopt essential MNCH practices, including immunisation, ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care, and proper nutrition practices.
- The capacity of government at the sub-regional level to plan, deliver and monitor essential MNCH care and interventions including immunisation, ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care, and promotion of good nutrition.
- Cross-border collaboration facilitated through the systematic sharing of resources (personnel and e-Health) and disseminating evidence of best-practice in the delivery and assessment of essential MNCH interventions

Substance Abuse Project

- Develop the capacity of locally based NGOs and institutions, i.e. AKHS and IPD in the area of implementation of a substance abuse project in the schools and community
- Raise public awareness of the dangers of substance use/abuse in Khorog town and Porshnev, GBAO; and
- Develop and introduce curriculum on substance abuse prevention for school children (age 10 to 16, or grades 4-11), teachers and parents.

TB program

- Increase awareness of community about symptoms and the way of dissemination of TB
- Enhance the knowledge of existing community and its involvement to the activity on TB
- Reduction of «Stigma» in relations to TB patients among the community.

Cross Border Health Project

The project improves human resources and quality of care in health for community by developing a 'borderless' approach to:

- Support the development of an inter-linked health system between Gorno-Badakhshan Tajikistan and Badakhshan Afghanistan:
- Improve access to and quality health care for bordering Afghan community
- Improve knowledge and skills of health care professionals
- Facilitate the transfer of emergency cases from the inaccessible Afghan Badakhshan districts to Khorog General hospital and provide them with quality of medical care.
- Send outreach professionals to the inaccessible districts in Afghan Badakhshan to provide consultations and emergency medical care.

Regional Diagnostic Unit at Khorog (GBAO):

The Phase 1 the Diagnostic Unit at Khorog (DUK) is funded by the Ministry of foreign Affairs Norway and expansion is proposed under CIDA. The objective of the Khorog diagnostic unit is to provide access to quality of diagnostic services to the entire population in GBAO and remote and inaccessible districts in Afghan Badakhshan. Diagnostic services are to serve an estimated population of 220,000 in GBAO. In addition, the project will train laboratory and X ray technicians and, using e-Health. The DUK will be completed in the three phases. The first phase includes improving the laboratory services by introducing Biochemistry, haematology, immunology and microbiology. In the phase II Histopathology will be added.

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In the Imaging a new x ray unit and General Ultrasound has been included. Doppler Ultrasound has been added during first quarter of 2013. In phase II further improvement of radiology facilities by adding CT-scan and mammography was accomplished by January 2014.

The following progresses have been made;

Achievements:

- An existing building renovated to meet the needs of new diagnostic unit.
- Procurement of medical equipment and furniture items completed, installed and operational.
- Management and clinical staff recruited and training in process.
- HMIS system developed for patients data.
- The radiology and ultrasound departments are functioning since October 15th , 2012.
- The laboratory section operational since November 26th 2012.equipments installed and staff trained
- Computer Tomography and Mamography operational since February, 2013
- To date the following number of investigations carried out at the KDU;
- X – Ray 5630
- Ultrasound 7523
- Laboratory Tests 16408
- Blood Bank 3813
- CT Scan 162
- Mamography 12

Plans for 2014

Staff Training

1. Quality Management System (Full implementation of ISO standards)
2. Upgradation of laboratory services (bacteriology, Cytology)
3. Upgradation of Imaging services (Computer Tomography and Mammography)
4. Telepathology and Teleradiology

E-Health E-Health is used to improve access to and the quality of healthcare by overcoming the barriers of distance and time. e-Health brings together providers based at separate institutions to offer coordinated care to clients, and provides health professionals working in remote facilities with access to continuing professional development (CPD) and training.

Objective: The project seeks to improve health care services and to enhance the capacity of health professionals operating on both sides of the border. As defined, the programme has four objectives:

Objective 1 .Link Khorog General Hospital with the French Medical Institute for Children (FMIC-Kabul).

Objective2. Improve health outcomes and system impact by establishing e-Health connectivity in the Cross-Border Region, i.e., in both GBAO and Afghan Badakshan.

Objective3. Connect KOGH with three health facilities in GBAO: District Hospital Ishakashim, District Hospital Darvoz and District Hospital Rushan.

.Objective4. Initiating eLearning sessions with FMIC and Khorog general hospital.

eLearning sessions with FMIC have started in December 2012. In these eLearning sessions the initial focus is to train the nurses at Khorog general Hospital improving the nursing competences. eLearning session is followed by the post test, to evaluate the impact of the sessions and level of the earned knowledge. In each session we have trained about 25 nurses. In total 75 nurses has been trained.

The e-learning sessions have been initiated and following subjects were presented during the sessions:

- Nasogastric Tube Insertion & Umbilical Cord Care;
- Family planning;
- Cardiovascular diseases.

AKHS has successfully connected two out of three districts with Khorog General Hospital. These include Rushan District Hospital and Darwaz District Hospital. AKHS has also conducted 5 consultation from Rushan District Hospital and 2 with Darwaz District Hospital. Training has also been conducted in all three centers to the nurses.

AKHS Tajikistan is assessing the need of connecting the Diagnostic Unit in Khorog and Khorog general Hospital with national Diagnostic center and Qara bolo Hospital for teleconsultations, tele-radiology and continuous medical education of doctors and nurses. Decisions will be made once the agreement is agreed between MoH and the hospitals.

Future Programming Direction

- AKHS will continue its current activities in the Community Health Programme, Pharmaceuticals field and professional development of Department of Health GBAO (DoH) staff.
- AKHS will increase its focus on Family Medicine implementation in GBAO that includes continuation of the implementation of the clinical excellence program and integration of the community Health Program activities in the FMC.
- AKHS will work with DoH, Government and CBOs to promote the sustainability of the current programmers
- AKHS will continue provision of high quality essential drugs in GBAO, to ensure that PHC facilities have access to Essential Drugs. The Drug Revolving Fund will be used for procurement of drugs from reputable suppliers.
- AKHS will expand implementation Family Medicine programme and Clinical Excellence initiatives in Shugnan district of GBAO and Muminabad district of Khatlon oblast.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- AKHS expand Community and Family Medicine program in Rasht Valley from August, 2013.
- AKHS will expand and upgrade the Maternal Health and Child health Care in GBAO.
- AKHS plan to continue piloting of Community Based Health Financing scheme in the same districts
- AKHS will work with Governments, Ministries and Departments of health of Tajikistan and Afghanistan in order to enhance the cooperation for improving the access to and quality health care of bordering Afghan community through the Cross Border Health Program.
- AKHS established new Diagnostic center in Khorog General Hospital and will provide high quality health care to community.
- AKHS is linked e-health programme established at Khorog general hospital with National Diagnostic center and Qarabolo hospital in Dushanbe.
- AKHS has established a Dental Clinic in Khorog and will upgrade the services.

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

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Organization Profile

Operational in 33 countries worldwide, ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development) is a non-governmental organization founded in 1993, with headquarters in Paris. Independent, private and not-for-profit, ACTED respects a strict political and religious impartiality and operates according to principles of non-discrimination and transparency.

ACTED's vocation is to support vulnerable populations affected by wars, natural disasters and/or economic and social crises, and to accompany them in building a better future and contributing to the Millennium Development Goals.

The programs implemented by ACTED (more than 340 per year) in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, address the needs of populations affected by wars, natural disasters and/or economic and social crises. Its interventions cover the multiple aspects of humanitarian and development crises through a multi-disciplinary approach which is both global and local, and adapted to each context.

In order to continuously develop and maintain its high operational and advocacy standards, ACTED is a member of a number of networks of organizations that share similar aims and values. Alliance 2015 is a network of seven like-minded European NGOs operating in the field of development cooperation, aimed at helping to meet the Millennium Development Goals. ACTED is a *Humanitarian Accountability Partnership* member, which certifies that it meets accountability and management quality standards. ACTED is a member of *Voice*, a network representing 85 European non-governmental organizations active in humanitarian aid worldwide, as well as *Coordination*, a French network of relief agencies.

ACTED was also one of the leading agency initiating *Convergence World Forum*. Launched in 2008, Convergences World Forum is the first platform for thought in Europe that aims at building new convergences between public, private, and solidarity-based actors to promote the Millennium Development Goals and to alleviate poverty and privation in developed and developing countries.

Past and Current Programmes

ACTED has been working continuously in Tajikistan for nearly 15 years, and has implemented development projects in a wide variety of fields, with a focus on community mobilization, local governance, labor migration, agricultural livelihoods development and health education. Its current projects focus, among others, is on community-based disaster risk-reduction and watershed management, poverty reduction through rural development, support to small and medium enterprises and business intermediary organizations, energy efficiency and integrated natural resource management, all based on community participation and involving local authorities at all levels.

Since 2010, ACTED is actively applying REACH in its projects and research. **REACH is an innovative tool that combines the usefulness of modern information technology, such as web and GIS based mapping, with rapid and well developed assessment methodologies.** REACH was born in 2010 as a joint initiative of two INGOs (IMPACT Initiatives and ACTED) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's purpose is to promote and facilitate the development of information products that enhance the humanitarian community's decision making and planning capacity for emergency, reconstruction and development contexts, supporting and working within the framework of the humanitarian reform process.

Future Programming Direction

ACTED's future programming rests on three pillars: 1) Responding to Emergencies and Building Disaster Resilience, 2) Strengthening Civil Society, Effective Governance and Social Cohesion, 3) Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Growth.

Under the first pillar ACTED places resilience at the heart of its disaster risk management approach. ACTED recognizes that shocks and stresses are just one of many factors driving vulnerability and firmly believes that building resilience of affected populations in a holistic way is effective, cost efficient and sustainable. This pillar is based on four core areas, which include mitigation and prevention, preparedness, emergency response and rehabilitation and recovery.

In line with the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, ACTED believes that peace and stability as well as open, effective and accountable government and public institutions are core elements to fight poverty, improve living standards and raise development outcomes – not optional extras. In order to promote peace building and social cohesion as a part of the second pillar, ACTED's entry point is to increase inter-group collaboration and dialogue with a special emphasis on people-to-people approaches to build tolerance and trust. At the interface between social cohesion and an empowered pluralistic civil society, ACTED develops the capacities of local actors for conflict identification and provides them with tools to locally resolve conflict. Finally, ACTED works with public institutions and promotes equitable

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

access to justices and peace. Therefore, under the second pillar ACTED strives for pluralistic and empowered civil society, effective and responsive public institutions, and social cohesion.

Inclusive growth which advances equitable opportunities for economic participants is a key feature of ACTED's future programming approach. ACTED focuses in particular on youth, women and ethnic minorities. The inclusive growth approach takes a longer-term perspective, as the focus is on productive employment as a means of increasing the incomes of poor and excluded groups and raising their standards of living. Supporting social protection schemes and promoting access to quality education for marginalized and vulnerable children and youth are ACTED's key activities to promote inclusiveness. As a part of the third pillar of future programming ACTED promoted sustainable agriculture and income and employment. This is usually done through a two-phase approach. The first step is made when promoting household-level food security, restoring livelihoods, fostering self-reliance and income generation through a household economy approach. During the development phase, this approach is expanded. On the one hand, ACTED focuses on sustainable, climate-smart agriculture by taking an ecosystem approach to agriculture. ACTED promotes the efficient production of safe, high quality agricultural products, in a way that protects the natural environment and improves the social and economic conditions of farmers and local communities. On the other hand, ACTED focuses on private sector development, especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and on rising productivity in the informal economy.

American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative

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Organisation Profile

The American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) is a non-profit organization based in Washington, DC. The Rule of Law Initiative was created in 1990 as the Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI) and opened its first overseas office in Sofia, Bulgaria in 1991. The ABA launched sister initiatives in Asia in 1998, and in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2000. In 2003, the ABA launched its Middle East program. These regional programs were recently consolidated into a single entity now known as the ABA Rule of Law Initiative. The Rule of Law Initiative promotes legal reform efforts in over 40 countries around the world in such fields as anti-corruption, criminal law reform, gender equity, human rights/conflict mitigation, legal education reform, judicial reform and legal profession reform.

Past and Current Programmes

Over the past few years ABA ROLI's programs in Tajikistan have been focused on criminal justice reform, anti-human trafficking, increasing the professionalism and capacity of the legal profession, and improving the protection of citizen's rights. ABA ROLI's current activities aim at strengthening the criminal defense bar, promoting unity in the advocate community, and improving the quality of the criminal legal representation of indigent people through legislative and institutional change, and resource development. Related activities include establishment of the Public Defense Center, creation of a comprehensive case management system for advocates, development of uniform professional standards for the advocate community and continuing legal training program for advocates.

Future Programming Direction

ABA/ROLI plans to continue providing technical assistance and support for reform in the Rule of Law sector. Follow-up initiatives will focus on improving the quality of attorneys' legal services, providing continuing education for advocates and legal professionals generally, improving the understanding of new developments regarding the Criminal Procedure Code both among legal professionals and the general public. ABA is also looking into possible legal education reform programs, further work in the pre-trial detention area, and expanding the use of forensic evidence in court cases.

American Councils for International Education in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS is an international non-profit organization working to advance education, research, and mutual understanding across the United States, Canada and the nations of Southeastern Europe, Eurasia, and South Asia. With a staff of over 370 professionals, American Councils designs, implements, and supports innovative programs in education, professional development and scholarly research.

Founded in 1974 as an association for area and language professionals, American Councils has focused its expertise on academic exchange, professional training, distance learning, curriculum and test development, and delivery of technical assistance, research, evaluation, and institution building.

Originally incorporated as the American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR), American Councils has worked to advance research, training, and materials development in the fields of Russian and English, as well as strengthen communication within and among the communities of scholars and educators in language, literature, and area studies of the United States and the former Soviet Union. In 1987, the ACTR Board of Directors created the American Council for Collaboration in Education and Language Study (ACCELS), which quickly became a leader in the design and administration of exchange and training programs funded by the U.S. government.

To reflect the organization's development and expanded activities, in 1998, the ACTR Board created a new organizational structure with a new name, American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS. ACTR and ACCELS are divisions of the American Councils. American Councils employs a full-time professional staff of over 370, located in forty-seven offices in forty cities in 24 countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

Past and Current Programmes

FLEX: AN EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

The FLEX program was created by the United States Congress to extend a hand of friendship from the people of the United States of America to the people of the countries of the former Soviet Union. It established the first large-scale, long-term exchange program for secondary school students to travel to the United States for a year. FLEX is fully funded by the US Government and administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the US Department of State. Recruitment, selection, orientation, and travel arrangements for the program are organized by American Councils for International Education. Secondary school students from Tajikistan are invited to participate in an open competition for FLEX scholarships. The eligibility requirement for the FLEX program applicants include: citizenship of Tajikistan, be currently enrolled in 9th, 10th or 11th grades, be born in a certain time period; meet US visa eligibility requirements, have an academic standing of "good" or better.

Junior Faculty Development Program (JFDP) is a non-degree, professional development program intended to provide opportunities for university instructors from CIS countries including Tajikistan with training in their academic fields. The goal of the JFDP is to support the development of higher education, scholarship and democratic society in Eurasia. The program places university faculty from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan at selected higher educational institutions in the United States, through a process of open competition. JFDP Fellows work with an American colleague to further develop their knowledge of teaching methodologies, theoretical aspects of their field, and to create new courses and course materials for use at their home institutions. The program is intended to support those scholars who plan to return to their home country in order to continue their teaching and professional activities.

The American Councils Eurasian Regional Language Program provides graduate students, advanced undergraduates, scholars, and professional's intensive individualized instruction in the languages of Eurasia. Participants may enroll in semester, academic year, or summer programs. All courses are conducted by expert faculty from leading local universities and educational institutions. Participants may select semester, academic year, or summer programs. Students are enrolled in either small group classes or individual tutorials. All classes are conducted in the target language by full-time faculty members of the host institution who have extensive experience teaching foreign students.

Future Programming Direction

Tradition of Learning

American Councils for International Education is the worldwide leader in connecting people from the US, Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia to learning and to teach other.

How do we accomplish this?

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- We operate study - abroad programs for students, education professionals, independent travelers and local leaders.
- We work with and support alumni pf US government sponsored programs as they design and implement projects in their home countries.
- We perform research, publish books and develop Web sites.
- We serve an institutional role by holding conferences, administering standardized tests, managing information centers and acting as a consultant to governments.
- We develop and advocate policy on language education around the world.

Asian Development Bank

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Organisation Profile

Since its founding in 1966, ADB has been driven by an inspiration and dedication to improving people's lives in Asia and the Pacific. ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries substantially reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance. In 2013, ADB assistance totaled \$21.0 billion, including cofinancing of \$6.6 billion.

Past and Current Programmes

ADB has partnered with Tajikistan since 1998. As of end-2013, ADB cumulatively approved more than \$1.2 billion in concessional loans, grants, and technical assistance to the country. ADB's operations benefit the population by reducing isolation, increasing communication, broadening access to electricity, improving social services, and creating more income-generating opportunities. Tajikistan has been solely an Asian Development Fund (ADF) receiver because of its poverty level, risks to debt sustainability, and relatively low socioeconomic indicators. In 2008, the country became eligible to receive 100% of its ADF allocation in grants. This benefit will continue at least until 2014.

ADB's country partnership strategy (CPS) for Tajikistan for 2010–2014, which was developed in close consultation with the government and other stakeholders, is aligned with the government's national development priorities. The CPS aims to help Tajikistan tackle its most critical development constraints and create a basis for higher and more sustainable economic growth. This is being achieved by improving energy and transport infrastructure, facilitating reforms, and helping the country cultivate an environment conducive to private sector development. Cross-cutting themes under the CPS are regional cooperation, capacity building and governance, climate change and environment, and gender mainstreaming.

Future Programming Direction

ADB's program in Tajikistan will continue to support regional cooperation in the energy and transport sectors, while providing policy support for improving the investment climate.

ADB plans a \$313.9 million assistance program, including expected cofinancing from other development partners for Tajikistan in 2014–2016. The 2014–2016 indicative assistance pipeline includes projects to reduce energy losses by reinforcing power metering and transmission, strengthen private sector participation in technical and vocational education, and develop regional railway connecting Tajikistan with Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. The pipeline also comprises projects to develop water resources, and support investment climate reforms.

Association for Aid and Relief, Japan

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Organisation Profile

Association for Aid and Relief, Japan(AAR Japan) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) aiming to provide emergency assistance, assistance to people with disabilities, mine action, among other operations.

It was established in 1979 as an organization with no political, ideological, or religious affiliation. AAR Japan currently has offices in 15 countries.

Past and Current Programmes

- 1) Construction of the Hospital for the population in Nurabad district and donation of several required medical equipment, in 2003. (Status: completed).
- 2) AAR Japan Beekeeping Development Project for persons with disabilities in Rasht and Tawildara districts, in 2006-2007. (Status: completed).
- 3) AAR Japan Central District Hospital Project of Rasht district for donation of several required medical equipment, in 2007-2008. (Status: completed).
- 4) AAR Japan – AEON Sewing Courses Project (a) teaching persons with disabilities the sewing skills and (b) donation of sewing machines, wheelchairs, cattle, massage apparatus for persons with disabilities from Dushanbe, Rudaki, Tojikobod, Tursunzoda, Hisor, Shahrinav, Dangara, Khuroson, Shuroobod districts, in 2010. (Status: completed).
- 5) AAR Japan – National Research Institution Project for donation of medical equipment and Occupational therapy goods, construction of the roof, repairing of sports-hall, and provision of Occupational Therapy training/seminars. (Status: completed).
- 6) AAR Japan – AEON-HAKUHOKAI- FELISSIMO Sewing Courses Project (a) teaching persons with disabilities the sewing skills and (b) donation of sewing machines to institutions working with persons with disabilities, in 2010. (Status: completed)
- 7) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction of multifunctional barrier free compartment for the “National Union of Persons with Disabilities of the Republic of Tajikistan” and the “Society of Persons with Disabilities of Dushanbe City”, in 2011. (Status: completed)
- 8) AAR Japan Project – Donation of sewing machines to in National Boarding School for Disabled Children of Hissar District, in 2011 (Status: completed).
- 9) AAR Japan – FELISSIMO – JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project - Sewing courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (Status: completed)
- 10) AAR Japan –JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project- Cooking courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (Status: completed)
- 11) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction of the roof and greenhouse in National Boarding School for Disabled Children of Hissar District, in 2012 (Status: completed)
- 12) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction and capacity development of the wheelchair production facility in Vakhsh district and further distribution of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities (Status: completed)
- 13) Project for the Capacity Development of the National Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities in Vahdat District. (for 2012-2013)
- 14) Project for capacity development of the wheelchair production facility in Vakhsh district and further distribution of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities (for 2012-2013)
- 15) Project for development of inclusive education in Dushanbe for 2014-2015-2016

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Contact: Mr. Mark Wood, INL Director Tel: (+992 37) 229 21 11 Fax: (+992 37) 229 2950 Email: WoodME@state.gov Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, 109A I. Somoni Ave.

Organization Profile

The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) plays a major role in developing policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. Dedicated to strengthening criminal justice systems, countering the flow of illegal narcotics, and minimizing transnational crime, INL plays a key role in leading the development and synchronization of U.S. international law enforcement policies and assistance. INL's mission is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens through providing effective foreign assistance and through fostering global cooperation.

Past and Current Programs

The INL office in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, was established in 2003. The Mission's INL Office coordinates and implements law enforcement, border security and criminal justice technical assistance programs in Tajikistan funded by the Department of State according to a U.S./Tajikistan bilateral agreement. The Office works closely with the Committee for National Security, the Border Guard Service, the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor General's Office, Drug Control Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Customs Service, and other agencies to combat terrorism, organized crime, narcotics, corruption, and trafficking in persons and to promote justice sector reform and rule of law.

This includes:

- Assisting in the development of law-enforcement, border security, counter-narcotics, rule-of-law/justice sector, and anti-trafficking-in-persons strategies and initiatives with Tajikistan counterparts;
- Providing infrastructure, technical, and programmatic assistance through the management of Department of State INL-funded programs;
- Assisting or providing counsel on the development of professional law enforcement standards, curriculum, language, and training institutions within the framework of democratic principles and rule of law;
- Facilitating trusting relations and collaborative partnerships between the police and the public through community policing philosophy and practices;
- Serving as an active and integral member of the international law enforcement donor community.

INL's primary project implementers in Tajikistan include the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Organization for Migration, and the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, as well as local NGOs.

INL has supported institutional change by engaging in instructor development and curriculum reform at host-government training institutions. The Community Policing program brings together community members and law-enforcement officers in communities across the country to improve public safety and address issues of community concern. INL has also assisted the Border Guards and other agencies to improve their physical infrastructure and provided a variety of training and technical assistance to law-enforcement and justice-sector personnel in order to equip them with the necessary skills to combat crime and uphold the rule of law.

Future Programming Direction

INL's future programs will be focused on efforts to improve Tajikistan's ability to prevent illegal flows of goods and people across its borders while facilitating legal trade, migration, and travel; to strengthen Tajikistan's law enforcement agencies through training and equipment provision in support of Tajikistan's comprehensive police reform program; to provide assistance in fighting trafficking in persons (TIP) through ongoing training; to provide assistance for counter narcotics efforts; and to promote the rule of law through assistance to the country's criminal defense bar and other justice-sector institutions and technical support for the legislative reform process.

Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT

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Organization Profile:

Operation Mercy Tajikistan (formerly the Central Asian Development Agency or CADA), an international humanitarian organization, was established with a vision to work alongside the peoples of Central Asia in meeting their needs. Incorporated as a Non-Government Organization (NGO) in the USA in 1992, Operation Mercy Tajikistan began its work in Tajikistan early in 1993. In 2006 the Swedish-based international NGO "Operation Mercy" took management control of the Tajikistan NGO and it was re-registered with the MOJ of RT as "The Branch of Operation Mercy in the Republic of Tajikistan".

In Tajikistan, Operation Mercy pioneered work in information communication technology, English language training, emergency relief, and community development. Since 2006, the branch of Operation Mercy in RT underwent restructuring and adaptation of its vision and purpose to address Tajikistan's current challenges. As a result we now focus on the development and support of the rural areas of the Central Republican (RRJ - Regions under Republican Jurisdiction), Sugd and GBAO regions. Our activities include Programmes such as rural youth support, health, Disability and community enterprise.

We defined our new vision and purpose statement as: "We resource and equip needy people through quality development programs, modeling compassion and integrity as they partner with us. We desire to observe individuals and communities actively participating in the development of their own (physical, social and economic) wellbeing and to see them extend compassion and integrity to others who are vulnerable."

The following is a summary of past and current projects as well as a brief overview of our future plans. For more details, please refer to the Operation Mercy Tajikistan 2013 Annual Report and the AIMS website www.aims.gki.tj.

Past and Current Programmes:

1. Emergency Relief & Community Rehabilitation

1.1 Tavildara Earthquake Relief & Rehabilitation – the primary objective was to assist persons impacted by an area earthquake through flood prevention along river banks and by providing food security and other support in partnership with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence as well as local and district governments. Clothing was provided to students and assistance given in various clean-up activities along rivers and canals in the villages of Kosagardon, Bedak, Sayod, Sari Pul and Arghankul.

1.2 Children in Need – In cooperation with Departments of the Rudaki and Fayzobod District Government, the Dushanbe Blind Society and the Disabled People's Organization (DPO) Harakat, the objective of this project is to supply needed aid to orphans and children from poor families, enabling them to continue to attend school studies. This included the provision of winter clothes, shoes and other clothing.

1.3 School & Community Support – this small project was about improving the learning conditions of students by supplying building materials for constructing classrooms: four classrooms in village schools in Boghaki Bolo; three classrooms in Chagam; four classrooms in Orzu.

1.4 Clean Water – in this project the objective was to provide easily accessible, safe drinking water for village populations in three locations: the villages of Gulbogh, Oktosh and Zarkoron in the Bobojon Gafurov District and Yova and D. Holmatov sub-districts. The work was carried out in cooperation with the Sub-district Authority of Dadoboy Holmatov, Oktosh Village Committee Authority and Health Point staff.

2. Disability, Disadvantaged Youth & Social Protection

2.1 Building Capacity in Disadvantaged Youth & People with disabilities (PWD) – the aim in this ongoing project is to help youth from disadvantaged families and young persons with disabilities (PWD) find ways to acquire skills – mainly in sports and English language acquisition – that can help them improve their lives.

2.2 Rudaki District Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) – this is an important program carried out in cooperation with many partners from the community and government at all levels. There are two key objectives: work toward inclusive and integrated social protection, health and education systems that enable children and people with disabilities to fully exercise their rights in the Rudaki District; and enable children with disabilities and their families to have better access to preventative and rehabilitative health services and inclusive education, making them less vulnerable to severe poverty.

2.3 All About Children – this is another project, carried out in the Sughd Region involving many partners and in cooperation with parents, schools, communities as well as various community and regional government departments and agencies. Since 2012, this project has been successfully operated by the Public Organization, Mumbai Mehr. Operation Mercy continues to support this project with funding and expertise in therapy and social work. The primary objective of the project is to assist children with disabilities (CWD'S) in reaching their full potential intellectually, physically, and socially through play, development and learning activities.

2.4 Wheelchair & Assistive Device Provision – with activities in various locations – Dushanbe, Districts under Republican Jurisdiction and Sughd Region, this is another project carried out in cooperation with many government departments and agencies as well as local and national organizations. The primary objectives are two-fold: create in Northern Tajikistan a workshop which will provide wheelchairs in accordance with WHO guidelines; produce other custom-built assistive devices for persons with disabilities. These initiatives will also provide employment to currently unemployed persons including persons with disabilities.

2.5 Translation & Publication of Disability Resources – the main objective is to provide accurate and up-to-date printed resources for distribution throughout Tajikistan, benefiting individuals and families who are affected by disabilities. His work is made possible through cooperation with many local translators, UNICEF Tajikistan, UNESCO and the Academy of Education of the republic of Tajikistan.

3. Health Programme

3.1 Diabetes – Working in the Districts under Republican Jurisdiction and Dushanbe City, and in cooperation with the National Republican Endocrinology Centre (NREC), the main objective is to help children with Type 1 Diabetes (T1DM) to live healthier lives focusing on three main areas: education of families and health professionals; supplies and equipment; emotional well-being of children and families.

3.2 Child-to-Child Health Club – in cooperation with the NGO Olami Kudakon, these health clubs, operating in the Rudaki District, have a two-fold purpose: provide essential information about a healthy lifestyle to teenagers; and, help participants feel confident about sharing this information with peers.

3.3 Women's Health – working in villages and clinics in cooperation with NGO Olami Kudakon and Polyclinics and Health Centres in Districts under Republican Jurisdiction, Rudaki District and Khatlon Region, the primary objectives of this project are: provide essential health information to village women, teenage girls, and medical personnel; address health and cultural issues; and improve the quality of life of Tajik women and girls by distributing health booklets and pamphlets to village health centres and seminar participants.

3.4 Health Initiative for Northern Tajikistan (HINT) – operating in the Sughd Region, this health project seeks to have communities that are physically, emotionally, spiritually and socially healthy through partnership with local communities and health professionals. This is done by raising health awareness, developing healthy relationships built on sharing solutions and mutual understanding and empowering individuals in the community.

3.5 HIV & Infectious Disease Education & Prevention for Men – operating in Dushanbe city, Rudaki District, Dangara and Shurobod Districts, Kulob and Kurghan Teppa Cities, the focus of this health project is two-fold: provide lessons on depression, the prevention of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious or preventable diseases; reduce discrimination towards HIV-positive people.

3.6 Maternal Health & Nutrition in the GBAO Region – in cooperation with Regional health departments and local NGO's and operating in Shughnan and Roshtqala Districts this project seeks to counteract the negative trends identified in recent health surveys, particularly high levels of anaemia and malnutrition. This is done through teaching women about health, hygiene and nutrition and supporting local health workers.

4. Agriculture & Community Enterprise

4.1 Fruit Drying in the GBAO Region – in cooperation with government departments this project focuses on the following objectives in the Sugnon and Roshtqala Districts: help farmers use fruit from their orchards; decrease the amount of wasted fruit; provide nutrition during winter and spring; and improve dried fruit and drying techniques.

4.2 Increasing Living Standards of Families of People with Disabilities (PWD) – working in the Rudaki District and Districts under the Republican Jurisdiction in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, District and Community leaders as well as Disabled People's Organization (DPO) Harakat, this project seeks to: help children with disabilities (CWD'S), their families and others with disabilities have better access to nutritious food, making them less vulnerable to severe poverty.

4.3 High-Altitude Solar Greenhouse – in cooperation with government departments this pilot project is currently operating in the upper Gunt Valley, Shugnon District. The main objective at this stage is to build and test a low cost, single family, high altitude greenhouse that can be a reproducible prototype for people living in GBAO or other mountainous areas of Tajikistan, and can extend the existing growing season.

4.4 Micro-Enterprise in the Sughd Region – in cooperation with Bobojon Gafurov District Disabled People's Organization (DPO), this project seeks to improve the economic capability of under-privileged – particularly disabled – people through business training and business start-up funding.

Future Programming Direction:

1. Emergency Relief & Community Rehabilitation

1.1 Tavildara Earthquake Relief & Rehabilitation – no further plans at this time.

1.2 Children in Need – continue assisting orphaned & disadvantaged students as funds allow.

1.3 School & Community Support – Continue assisting village schools in the Rudaki District with building materials as funds allow.

1.4 Clean Water – Complete construction work in Gulbogh and Zarkoron during 2014; Conduct water-related health lessons in these villages; partner with the villagers in connection with future health lessons and community development.

2. Disability, Disadvantaged Youth & Social Protection

2.1 Building Capacity in Disadvantaged Youth & People with disabilities (PWD) – Continue the same clubs at the current locations till June 2014; possibly continue selected current groups and start new groups of students with similar activities, focusing primarily on Rudaki District in September 2014.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

2.2 Rudaki District Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) – Continue the same activities with local community and our DPO partners in the Rudaki District and in Dushanbe city; increase work in the Sarikishti sub-district in 2014.

2.3 All About Children – Continue current programs; increase our quality of service through training and mentoring of central & regional staff; continue cooperating with MLSP and transition of the tender process to the Ministry of Health; continue our partnership with the City and regional government stakeholders.

2.4 Wheelchair & Assistive Device Provision – begin a large-scale wheelchair workshop in Khujand for the provision of wheelchair and some assistive devices throughout the Sughd Region if funding can be secured; facilitate a visit from an external expert and make a situation analysis of mobility devices in Tajikistan; finalize a proposal for future activities to ensure access to quality wheelchairs and other assistive devices for the people of Tajikistan.

2.5 Translation & Publication of Disability Resources – Distribute *Teaching Children with Disabilities in Inclusive Settings* to government and non-government stakeholders in inclusive education.

3. Health Programme

3.1 Diabetes – Revise and test Care Guide; Work cooperatively with NREC to distribute both the Care Guide and glucometers directly into the hands of the patients; Distribute soft copies of Care guide and printable blood glucose records to each endocrinologist, and additional copies of the Care Guide to new patients; continue to support the NREC in its relationship with LFAC and encourage greater participation in ISPAD; conduct training events (pending permission) for village nurses and rural doctors to improve the identification of T1DM and emergency care for children with T1DM, as well as pilot an education series for children with T1DM, using information from the Care Guide.

3.2 Child-to-Child Health Club – Organize a CTC health club or teenage boys' group in 2014 in the Sarikishti sub-district, if we can find a location.

3.3 Women's Health – Continue health lessons for local women and nurses three times a week and teenage girls once a week in the Rudaki District, adding and revising lessons as needed; continue distribution of the books *Health and Illness of Children*, *Miracle of Life Pregnancy Calendar*, *healthy Food* and various health-related booklets to local village women, teenage girls and nurses.

3.4 Health Initiative for Northern Tajikistan (HINT) – Continue our current activities throughout the winter and peak season of spring; assess expanding project beyond this year.

3.5 HIV & Infectious Disease Education & Prevention for Men – organize a new men's group for conducting seminars on diabetes, blood pressure, backache and the prevention of HIV/AIDS, TB and other diseases – in cooperation with the Republican AIDS Prevention Centre of the ministry of health- in Rudaki District and Khujand City.

3.6 Maternal Health & Nutrition in the GBAO Region – Expand the work, as the addition of a physiotherapist to the project team will increase functional capacity; continue to evaluate the work done in 2013 and 2014.

4. Agriculture & Community Enterprise

4.1 Fruit Drying in the GBAO Region Research expanding the project to include fruit juicing, as there has been interest in juicing as an additional option for unused fruit, which would be a new product for the local market, providing extra income.

4.2 Increasing Living Standards of Families of People with Disabilities (PWD) – Continue activities with local community and DPO partners in the Rudaki District and Dushanbe City; increase work in Sarikishti sub-district in 2014.

4.3 High-Altitude Solar Greenhouse – Expand project to include training greenhouse operators and the construction of five to ten (5-10) additional greenhouses in the upper Ghunt and upper Shakhdarah valleys if the research phase proves this is feasible and if funding can be secured; complete the two greenhouses for which funding has currently been designated.

4.4 Micro-Enterprise in the Sughd Region – partner with DPO of Bobojon Gafurov in a capacity assessment and project planning programme in 2014; continue planning new income creation projects and implementing them among the disabled community of Bobojon Gafurov district as funds allow.

Branch of «Save the Children International» in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Save the Children works for a world which respects and values each child; a world that listens to children and learn; a world where all children have hope and opportunity.

We deliver immediate and lasting improvements to children's lives worldwide.

Save the Children has worked in Tajikistan since 1994, to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of the country's civil war. Save the Children, by mobilizing citizens throughout the world, envisions a world in which every child is ensured the right to survival, protection, development and participation as set forth in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Our programs focused on eight priority initiatives: Education, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, Child Rights Governance, HIV/AIDS, Livelihoods and Humanitarian. And highlight work on cutting themes including gender, child participation and accountability.

Past Programmes

In 2012, Save the Children International (SCI) in Tajikistan through its projects in child protection, emergency response, disaster risk reduction, health, education and livelihoods reached **3,150,605** beneficiaries (**361,808 direct and 2,788,797 indirect**). \$.

Save the Children and the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company Foundation are working in partnership over a two year period to reach 100 schools across two regions in Tajikistan (Khatlon Region and Rasht Valley) with School Health and Nutrition (SHN) interventions. These interventions were designed to benefit 26,464 primary school children, but as a result of Child-to-Child replication, it is reaching 75,864 children. This program provides educational and health training to school teachers, students, and community members. In Kurgan-Tube City, SCI constructed schools for ethnic Korean's and other children from national minorities with the financial support from the Save the Children Korea and local government. Construction of school started in January 1, 2012 and finished in October 30, 2012. The new school provided access to an improved educational environment for 420 children from national minorities living in K-T City and other Districts in Khatlon province. The new school also improved learning conditions at the other 2 big schools in the City by reducing the number of school 'shifts' from 3 to 2, eliminating evening shift. Project was implemented according to a project Work Plan, which had been discussed and developed with close collaboration of Kurgan-Tube City authority, City Education staff and the ethnic Korean's society. The potential students of the new school were fully involved in school construction process, starting from the design of school. The students suggested SCI and the Government of Kurgan-Tube City improve the design of school to meet their needs, and Kurgan-Tube officials and state Ministry of Education agreed with students' requests and incorporate their suggestions into the school design. Under health projects, the Tajikistan Safe Drinking Water Project completed work in September 30, 2012. During three years of implementation, 123, 233 people received Health & Hygiene education at a community level, and approximately 5, 228, 725 people were reached via television broadcasting campaigns. SCI Tajikistan received 104,950 baby caps from SC Korea and distributed to maternity hospital in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube cities. These caps contributed to the improvement of the health status of newborns and infants in SCI partner communities (as per WHO guidelines on newborn care). SCI also implemented project on disaster risk reduction at schools. This project supports the inclusion of child protection in emergency preparedness through a multi-level approach to the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into national education curricula and community preparedness. Government officials, children and community groups are working to introduce the themes and concepts of Child Protection in Emergency, child identity, family reunification in case of emergency and Child Friendly Spaces to communities vulnerable to natural disasters. To give children a voice, SCI through the Accountability to Children project, give them opportunity to express their views, influencing decision-making and achieving change in SCI Tajikistan school programming. In addition, SCI implemented the Women's Wealth and Influence (WW&I) project which is a three-year project funded by DFID. Project implementation started in January 2012 and includes three main components: (1) train coaches and produce materials for setting up women's groups, (2) set up and support women's groups; and (3) Operational research to ensure the creation of a robust empirical evidence base for the effectiveness of the WW&I methodology in improving women's outcomes. In response to severe winter, SCI accomplished the seed recovery project funded by Save the Children UK, Save the Children US and Save the Children Korea in April 2012. The project duration was three months and was implemented in time and with quality. The project targeted about 7,000 vulnerable households (25,568 children), who were affected by the early and severe onset of winter in late 2011 and early 2012. All 7,000 households received vegetable seeds for planting and improving their food security situation. In August 2012 SCI received funding from ECHO for an Emergency Food Security Project/cash and Voucher for Agro inputs distribution. The project objective was to assist vulnerable severe weather affected populations in Khatlon, Tajikistan the means of increasing household food security.

People reached in total: 361,808 direct; 2,788,797 indirect

No of projects: 10

No of partners: 12

Future Programming Direction

Save the Children is implementing different programmes on education and health which will last till 2016. In addition, Save the Children is developing new programmes on child protection. Child rights governance and disaster risk reduction and is seeing for new donors to support implementation of these programmes.

Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

The goals and objectives of the Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan (OSI AF in Tajikistan) are to promote the principles of an open society in Tajikistan by providing humanitarian and charitable assistance in the Republic of Tajikistan, including, but not limited to the fields of transparency and accountability, human and civil rights, education, public health, economic and business development, humanity science, access to information, mass media, gender equality, arts and culture.

Current and past Programs

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES PROGRAM (TAIP)

The TAIP is the result of joint efforts of two programs in OSI Tajikistan - Economic and Business Development and Local Government Initiatives. Program implemented the unique initiatives of the Foundation to support civic initiatives in improving the transparency of the state budget at various levels, the effective participation of civil society in the budget process, improving access to information and public services, and facilitating the assessment of good governance in various sectors.

The program aims to (a) promote responsible governance, transparency, and capacity of civil society organizations in Tajikistan to ensure the accountability of government and private sector to the public through incorporation of the International Accountability System into the local system. The system embraces the Extractive Industries Transparency, the Open Budget Index, and the Electricity Governance Initiative; (b) facilitate analytical capacity in public policy in Tajikistan. It is important to have analytical capacities reflecting the realities of life and suggesting concrete solutions to the existing problems. The new projects within this initiative are targeted on analytical capacity building in Tajikistan, and it is planned to consolidate available resources on the creation of first independent analytical centers involving local experts capable of conducting impartial assessment of problems in various spheres of the social policy; (c) improve citizen access to information and public services by means of: (i) capacity building among participants of the budget process and technical assistance to ensure budget transparency; (ii) introducing the e-governance for ensuring transparency in decision making, access to information and improvement of accountability of the state structures; and (iii) improving the quality of services provided by the state and local self-governance bodies through monitoring of public services' quality and "popular control."

INFORMATION PROGRAM (IP)

OSI AF Tajikistan and its IP are one of the leading actors working for the strengthening the capacity of civil society in ICT sector. The Foundation has been working in this area for nearly 10 years and has largely been successful in promoting ICT policy at different levels. The Foundation created a professional network of civil society institutions, which has provided a basis for creating the region's first ICT for Development Academy. Current goals of the IP are: (a) supporting policymaking capacity to improve civil society's role in decision-making and to increase accountability of the public and private sectors; (b) improving citizens' access to reliable sources of information and increase the number of citizen-centric e-government initiatives to promote accountability; (c) implementing the adapted e-Readiness and e-Government indices with providing access to these indices to local and international institutions.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE PROGRAM (LGIP)

LGI supported the public administration and local governance reforms with the aim of promoting democracy and open society and establishing institutional provisions to implement the principles of effective governance in the Republic of Tajikistan.

PROGRAM "ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SERVICES" (PAIAS)

OSI AF in Tajikistan has identified Access to Information and Services Program as its strategic priority for the period of 2014-2017. This area embraces such initiatives as "Extractive Industries Transparency", "Electricity Governance", "Budget Transparency", "Access to Information and Services", "Open Data" and "Data Visualization". Program purpose - advance liable management, transparency and capacity-building of non-government organizations in Tajikistan to make the public and private sectors accountable to the public.

Program priorities: 1) Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The EITI is a global standard for transparency in the extractive industries and is implemented in more than 30 countries all over the world. In the Central Asian region EITI is implemented in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia. Publishing EITI reports will allow citizens to access information about the actual income raised by the Government of Tajikistan due to the mining industry businesses; 2) Open Budget Index (OBI) is issued periodically (every 2 years) by reputable American IBP since 2006. This Index shows, along with the extent of budget information transparency (for example, by identifying

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eight main publications of budget documents), also the public's capacity to be involved in the budget processes and to influence budgetary decisions;³) The Electricity Governance Initiative (EGI) is a multilateral initiative to improve the transparency of decision-making in the electricity sector. Despite the multifaceted nature of this initiative, civil society is its driving force.

4) Access to Information and Services. Support the initiatives aimed at harmonization of the legislation of Tajikistan to improve access to information and services through the active participation of civil society in decision-making. In this respect the assistance is projected to be rendered to civil society institutions in their efforts to advance open standards and technologies to enhance the accountability of the public sector in providing complete, accurate, relevant, timely and accessible information to citizens. Role of civil society in these initiatives is to monitor the availability and quality of public services, make recommendations and back-up the initiatives in this area.

5) Open Data. In this line of activities it is planned to carry out, in partnership with the public sector and civil society, a research allowing assess the readiness of Tajikistan to open data. It is expected that this study will serve the basis for design of the National Plan for the Open Data Development and the start of Tajikistan partnership with the international community within the scope of Open Government Partnership. This initiative will provide opportunities for the growth of e-services and will open new avenues for effective interaction of Tajik citizens with government agencies and private institutions. Social benefits of open data are the expanded opportunities for participation and economic growth of both the public and private sectors.6) Data Visualization. Support the initiatives aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil society and other stakeholders in their use of modern technologies for easy access to information and data; Promoting the growth of accountability of the public and private sectors through the creation of interactive platforms, holding Hackathons, seminars and trainings on data visualization and production of high-quality multimedia content.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (EBDP) (from 2014 Business Startup Program)

The overall priority of the program is to assist in the development of small and medium enterprises, which are important elements of the civil society, by ensuring freedom of entrepreneur's access to investment capital, justice, necessary information and knowledge. The program aims to (a) assist in the development of an independent analytical center. The program will help in the preparation of analysts, development of web site and develop its content and implement activities to establish an Analytical Center; (b) promotion social and economic development and self-employment among vulnerable groups (youth, women, and returning labor migrants) in Tajikistan by improving access to information, services and preferential loans; (c) assistance in providing access to quality non-state business education for students, managers, business organizations, microfinance institutions and banks.

In 2014 - 2015 the program is fully directed towards the development of small and medium enterprise, which are important elements of the civil society, by ensuring freedom of entrepreneur's access to investment capital, justice, necessary information and knowledge. The program project is aimed at the promotion of social and economic development and the self-employment among vulnerable groups (youth, women, and returning migrants) in Tajikistan by improving access to information, services and resources. Within the project there soft loans and advisory services are provided to business startups through civil society institutions aiming at training and technical support to build entrepreneurial skills in business for the implementation of innovative business ideas.

LAW PROGRAM (LP)

The LP sees its main roles in: (a) monitoring the overall human rights situation in the country; (b) enhancing the involvement of civil society in the decision-making process; (c) promoting accessibility and transparency in the process of drafting legislation; and (d) strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and young professional lawyers.

In the past, the Program has actively participated in the implementation of particular elements of legal reform, including judicial reform, the improvement of constitutional justice, and providing expert advice and commentary on the Criminal Procedural Code of Tajikistan and monitoring its implementation. Now, the Program will expand its focus on empowering citizens to claim and defend their rights as guaranteed by law, and to enhance the capacity of those who work on human rights issues.

The LP advocates and supports the following initiatives: the adequate protection of rights of defendants and accused individuals and the promotion of zero-tolerance attitude toward tortures and other illegal extrajudicial practices. The program also strives for legal empowering of the poor and **for strengthening human rights advocates and young generation of lawyers, particularly in labor migration, rights of disabled people, gender issues, and patients' rights.**

In 2014-2015 the program will continue its activities **on the priority line "Human Rights: Torture and Other Ill-Treatment or Punishment". The program keeps taking different project ideas to assist in the complete eradication of torture in the country, bringing legislation and practices of Tajikistan into a line with international standards and providing appropriate rehabilitation services to victims of torture.**

MEDIA PROGRAM (MP)

The MP's strategic priority is to strengthen the values of open society through assistance in development of professional journalism, growth and consolidation of national mass media and providing access to information. Amongst the program's goals are: (a) enhancing access to information on political and economic initiatives, the state budget, plans, services, and government obligations; (b) promoting civil initiatives to boost transparency through developing sustainable national training programs for journalists, providing training for media lawyers, and ensuring transparent process of transition to the digital broadcasting in the Republic of Tajikistan; (c) creating a group of independent media - analysts for the development of professional and reliable analysis and recommendations to the public, state and international structures.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ECDP)

The strategic priority of the program is to promote inclusive and fair access to the early childhood educational services of meaningful quality, particularly for most vulnerable or marginalized segments of society. The program supports: (a) initiatives in advocating a broader access to alternative forms of early childhood education such as Getting Ready for School Project, Community Based Centers, and other new forms and models of early education; (b) development and implementation of the National Concept on Inclusive Education; (c) institutionalization

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of teachers' training and retraining institutes and centers by means of sponsoring the modern base subjects, theories, methodologies, as well as pedagogical practices in early education.

GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (GEP)

The GEP advocates for: (a) better access to quality education and other services for children with special needs through assisting the development and adoption of the National Concept of inclusive education; (b) principles of fairness, transparency and accountability in educational sector through promoting civil society organizations' participation in education reforms; (c) capacity building of educational institutions on inclusive education and critical thinking.

HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAM (HESP)

The program goals are: (a) to assist in creating both equal and fair access to services at the higher education institutions using Tajik Law and international conventions through elaboration and implementation of a contemporary and all-inclusive education policy; (b) to advance the system of management and coordination in higher education; (c) to support the research and scientific work capacity; (d) to promote mechanisms for the provision and efficient managing of financial resources for the higher education development (b) facilitates in collaboration between admission offices of universities and the National Testing Center.

NATIONAL TESTING CENTER (NTC)

Assist NTC in Tajikistan in establishing and conducting a fair and transparent selection mechanism at the university entrance examination. In addition to preventing overt forms of corruption, a new NTC will have to deal with complex questions such as (a) defining an optimal balance between governmental control over the university admission process and the individual higher institutions; (b) developing and implementing most appropriate tests for selection of the qualified students; (c) building capacity of national professionals in education assessment filed.

INTEGRITY IN EDUCATION PROGRAM (EEP)

The main goal of program includes in integrated approach of education system development. Principle of integrity to education covers reduction of inequality in providing access to quality education in the country. Program is planning to realize projects related in promoting introduction of idea of integrity, openness, transparency and accountability in the process of reforming of education system in the country. Priorities: a) Providing professional-technical support to develop National testing system, ensuring quality, transparency and accountability process in education system; b) Social inclusion for achievement of quality and equal access to education with active participation of civil society in the country.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE PROGRAM (ECECP)

The main goal of the program include provision of innovative and comprehensive development of civil society through supporting politics of early childhood development: education and care

Priorities: a) Early childhood development: alternative models of early education – community centers, preparation children to school by parents effort; b) Social inclusion for quality education at early ages; c) Involvement and support participation of civil society, international in early childhood development and care reforms.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (SP)

The purpose of the program is to provide students, teachers, academicians and accredited specialists with the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and experience in relevant areas and use the acquired knowledge for the development of Tajikistan. Scholarship Program administers Doctor's degree programs, MA degree programs in US, Canada and Europe, as well as various research programs and programs for universities' faculty.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM (PHP)

The Public Health Program of OSI AF in Tajikistan supports major initiatives of relevant governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations in improving the health of the population through multiple specialized and targeted health care activities. These activities include but not limited with providing services to vulnerable groups of population, strengthening their advocacy rights for treatment, care and support, assisting in improving legislation for better climate and activity framework for public health programs. Program goal is to challenge the health establishment to advance human rights. Priority directions: a) Improvement of access to education and medical services by people with special mental health needs; b) Improvement of access to the public health services by vulnerable population; c) Consideration of human rights issues in health; d) Professional development of medical specialists. Implementing projects on: a) Palliative Care; b) Mental Health Initiatives; c) Law and Health; d) Salzburg Medical Seminars.

ARTS AND CULTURE PROGRAM (ACP)

The program is aimed at providing assistance in forming and developing culture policy through: (a) promoting the advocacy capacity of nongovernment sector of culture, creative people and representatives of culture, their active involvement in the legislative process and the process of decision-making, the creation of an independent capacity to monitor, criticism and influence public policy in order to provide the greatest possible freedom in the artistic environment; (b) broadening the intellectual horizons and cultural environment for the youth of Tajikistan and the creation of an environment in which representatives of culture and art prefer to stay or return regularly to Tajikistan; (c) assisting in the development and improvement of legal framework for the management of the cultural and arts sector, optimizing mechanisms for the implementation of existing legal provisions and initiatives.

In 2014-2015 the program will be working on creation of art spaces for discussion of social issues and public engagement, public presentations on contemporary arts and social theories and movements, exhibitions, artists' talks, performances based on social issues, regular film screenings, and open lectures for underrepresented communities, young intellectuals, artists, cultural activists.

Program priorities: a) Capacity building for partner organizations; b) Increase collaboration to achieve social change in society; c) Institutional Development of partner organizations.

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YOUTH PROGRAM (YP)

The program worked on promoting an active civil position amongst the youth, their social maturity, independence, self-organization and self-development. The YP supports: (a) the development of leadership, critical thinking and other important skills among the youth leaders. The program aims to support youth initiatives, using and developing debates format as an instrument of solving the young people's problems; (b) enhancing the capacity of youth organizations, particularly in rural areas. The program explores the new approaches using sports and theatre performances as a means of promoting leadership, cooperation, and conflict resolution. This initiative should create a space for self-expression and alternatives to potentially destructive tendencies such as criminalization, radicalization, and drug abuse, particularly among youth in regions, who are generally underserved and alienated; (c) increasing the youth self-reliance by promoting small start-up businesses and local development projects. Young people, particularly young women, youth in rural areas, and youth with disabilities will have increased capacity and opportunities for independent economic activity. This initiative will help reduce unemployment in the regions, promote the quality and standard of living and economic independence among youth.

TRAVEL GRANTS PROGRAM (TGP)

The TGP promotes the establishment of contacts in academic, cultural, and public environment as well as cooperation and free flows of information by providing financial support to the program's finalists through: (a) provision access to citizens of Tajikistan to the international academic and non-academic events and resources; (b) promotion of intra- and interregional contacts between research centers, academic institutions, and NGOs.

EAST-EAST: PARTNERSHIP BEYOND BORDERS PROGRAM (EEP)

The program aims to assist in the development of civil society by offering opportunities for the implementation of joint regional projects to specialists of different areas, as well as promote Tajik citizens' participation in international events held in CIS and Eastern Europe countries aimed at building contacts and exchange of information. The EEP supports long-term international initiatives within themes fundamental to open society, encompassing good governance, accountability and public policy; rights protection and social justice; and, international and geopolitical relations.

EMERGENCY FUND PROGRAM (EFP)

EFP ensured provision of timely targeted assistance to various groups of population for alleviating the hard social problems and economic needs caused by consequences of world financial and economic crisis.

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan is a branch of the German Caritas Association, founded in 1897, which is the largest welfare association in Germany. In its international operations the German Caritas Association provides disaster relief on a global scale together with a network of 162 independent national Caritas associations, and sponsors social projects for children, the elderly, the ill and people with disabilities in many parts of the world.

The country program of Caritas Germany in Tajikistan is based on social projects designed in partnership with skilled local partner organizations, implemented mainly by local partners, and financed by the German Caritas Association or by other financing agencies.

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan signed in 2010 a Memorandum with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan on cooperation in the development of social services provided by governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Past and Current Programmes

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan has four main program areas:

- social work with children and youth;
- support to people with disabilities through community-based rehabilitation (CBR);
- promoting professional social work and building local capacities for the professional education of practical social workers;
- disaster relief and rehabilitation.

Future Programming Direction

Caritas Germany plans to continue and develop its work in all present program areas.

Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Caritas Tajikistan is a branch of CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS in Tajikistan.

Caritas Internationalis is a confederation of 162 Catholic relief, development and social service organizations working to build a better world, especially for the poor and oppressed, in over 200 countries and territories.

Caritas works without regard to creed, race, gender, or ethnicity, and is one of the world's largest humanitarian networks.

Caritas' mandate includes integral development, emergency relief, advocacy, peace building, respect for human rights and support for proper stewardship of the planet's environment and resources.

The Caritas approach is based on the social teaching of the Church, which focuses on the dignity of the human person.

Caritas believes that the weak and oppressed are not objects of pity, but agents of change leading the struggle to eradicate dehumanizing poverty, unacceptable living and working conditions, and unjust social, political, economic and cultural structures.

What makes Caritas unique is its ongoing presence in communities, before, during and after crisis situations. Important, too, is that being part of civil society and incorporating the perspective of the poor, Caritas can continuously adapt its strategies to an ever changing environment.

Past and Current Programmes

Past and current program portfolio of Caritas Tajikistan includes projects on water and sanitation, health and social protection targeting children with special needs and old poor people.

Caritas Tajikistan programmes included following projects:

- Social support project for old poor people, Shohmansur district, Dushanbe
- Clean water line Yovon;
- Setting up and support of pediatric cardio surgery unit .
- Improvement of sanitary conditions in boarding school -internat Shahrinav
- Project "Moral against AIDS".

Future Programming Direction

Caritas Tajikistan envisions its program strategy in the same sectors plus has intention to open projects, in case of need, in the emergency response field.

Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Caritas Switzerland is a Swiss NGO, founded in 1901 with its headquarters in Lucerne, Switzerland. Caritas assists people in need in more than 50 countries abroad as well as in Switzerland. Caritas does its own fund raising, mostly through donations from people or private institutions and is supported by the Swiss government. Caritas is involved in implementing a number of development and disaster preparedness/prevention projects in all over the world. Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan is active since 1994. In partnership with Caritas Luxembourg and Caritas Germany, Caritas Switzerland opened a regional office in Dushanbe.

In Tajikistan Caritas Switzerland has its focus on projects related to secure livelihoods (community development, community based water supply and local governance), disaster preparedness and prevention (water related disasters), social justice and emergency situations and works according to the rights based approach and puts actors and their initiatives first. Caritas supports institutionalization of best practices from local to national level.

Our main funds are coming from: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein, Misereor, Brot fur die Welt, Caritas Luxembourg, Caritas Germany, and private donations.

Past and Current Programmes

Caritas implements its project in several spheres:

- a) Secure livelihoods: This was for example achieved through the Local Development Muminabad (LDM) project which lasted from 2000-2010, where Caritas promoted participatory development planning and steering at district level involving local government and population, men and women equally. From July 2010 on, Caritas is supporting a new project in Muminabad Enhancing Incomes for Poor Women, which aims at reducing the poverty of women and increasing their participation at planning and steering of development.
- b) Disaster prevention and preparedness: Caritas strengthens communities in dealing with natural disasters, e.g. through earthquake-proof building and by raising awareness and implemented the Natural Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) project in the period of 2007 - 2010.
- c) Human rights and social justice: Together with partner organisations, Caritas engages in lobbying and public relation activities to prevent violation of human rights in face of the Inclusive education and rehabilitation of children with disabilities project.
- d) Emergency response situations: "Caritas did and does implement construction and renovation projects of houses in affected districts of Rudaki, Rasht, Khuroson and Vanj.
- e) Growth in the Rural Economy and Agriculture" (GREAT): Caritas is implementing this project with local community based organization to increase economic growth in rural areas through provision of services and business opportunities which in turn contribute towards rural growth.
- f) Joint Forest Management (JFM), a climate change adaptation project addressing the issue of sustainable forest management and conservation of biodiversity. This will help in the improvement of livelihoods through new plantation and/or rehabilitation of degraded forest and implementation of sustainable forest management schemes.
- f) Energy Efficiency: through this project, fuel efficient stoves for cooking and heating are introduced to the rural communities which in turn can bring down the fuel cost as well as reduction in pressure on available forest.
- g) Water Projects: Caritas is implementing community-based rural water supply projects through an effective local governance and development since 2009. The beneficiary communities are participating in drinking water management through establishment of water committees who are responsible for collection of water consumption fee based on calibrated water meters.

Future Programming Direction

In future, Caritas Switzerland intends to continue working on implementation projects in the spheres of secure livelihood, disaster prevention and preparedness, human rights and social justice, emergency response situations, agriculture development, pasture and livestock management .

CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Organisation Profile

Cesvi, established in Italy in 1985, is a secular, independent organization, whose aim is to foster international cooperation and development worldwide.

In Cesvi's guiding principles, the ideals of human solidarity and social justice are transformed into concrete actions toward the achievement of inclusive, sustainable and tailor-made development.

Cesvi strongly believes that the support to the most disadvantaged in the world results in a critical contribution to the well-being of all of us on the planet, our "common home" to be looked after for future generations.

In the acronym Cesvi, the words *cooperazione e sviluppo* (Cooperation and Development) emphasize a philosophy based on the principle that aid's recipients should always be given a leading role, as true owners and creators of their own human and economic development.

Cesvi started its operations in Tajikistan in 2001, working mainly in Water and Sanitation, Environment and Natural Resources Management, Inclusive development, Culture and education. Gender equality principles and indicators are applied in all Cesvi's projects as a crosscutting requirement.

Past and Current Programmes

During 13 years of activities, Cesvi has implemented more than 20 projects, for a total amount of over 13 million euro.

In 2001, Cesvi's activities were focused on emergency intervention in the Water and Sanitation sector.

In 2005-2006 Cesvi adapted its strategy to the changes occurring in the country and therefore moved from emergency to development interventions. In 2008 new initiatives started in rural and agricultural improvement, and a more comprehensive approach allowed to support a variety of small income generating activities.

In 2011 and 2012, with a solid staff composition and deep roots in the country, the existing fields of intervention were consolidated and new sectors were explored, such as handicraft and music culture and education, for a total of 8 implemented projects (2 of which co-financed).

At the moment the main geographical areas of intervention are Khatlon, Sughd and GBAO regions, with some activities implemented nationwide. In addition, a new project promoting cross-border economic development in the handicraft sector, started in January 2014, foresees joint activities to be realized in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Cesvi's main donors are the European Union (GIZ), the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and DIPECHO).

The main local partners are the National Association of Small and Medium Businesses (NASMB) and the Union of Craftsmen (UCT) in the handicraft sector, Zarzamin and Atac in the agricultural and rural development and Rupani Foundation in the manufacturing of semiprecious stones in GBAO Region.

Future Programming Direction

Cesvi aims to continue its cooperation with different Ministries of the Government of Tajikistan to reform the vital sectors of the country (agriculture, private and social sector, public services).

Providing sustainable and accessible water system to local people is a priority to ensure long term development in a country where, according to the Potable Water Supply program 2007-2020, only 52% of people have access to a safe water supply and only 3% are connected to proper sewerage. Also Natural Resources Management will continue to be a key sector for Cesvi, also as a mean of conflict prevention.

The decision to go on fostering the private sector is due to the fact that, despite many economic indicators are improving at the macroeconomic level, the development is far to be inclusive for women, vulnerable people and population living in rural areas.

Cesvi wants also to continue to preserve and protect Tajikistan and Central Asia traditions, especially in the handicraft sector, which has huge potential for economic development. Cesvi will therefore promote new business and cultural links with Central Asia and European Countries, helping Tajik people to be part of the good side of globalization.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German International Cooperation)

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Organisation Profile

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German International Cooperation)

The “Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH” (German International Cooperation) was formed on 1 January 2011. It brings together the long-standing expertise of Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED) gGmbH (German Development Service), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Technical Cooperation) and Inwent - Capacity Building International, Germany under one roof.

The services delivered by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH draw on a wealth of regional and technical expertise and tried and tested management know-how. As a federal enterprise, GIZ supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. GIZ is also engaged in international education work around the globe.

GIZ offers demand-driven, tailor-made and effective services for sustainable development. To ensure the participation of all stakeholders, GIZ applies a holistic approach based on the values and principles upheld in German society. This is how GIZ facilitates change and empowers people to take ownership of their own sustainable development processes. In doing this, GIZ is always guided by the concept of sustainable development, and takes account of political, economic, social and ecological factors. GIZ supports its partners at local, regional, national and international level in designing strategies and meeting their policy goals.

GIZ operates in many fields: economic development and employment promotion; governance and democracy; security, reconstruction, peacebuilding and civil conflict transformation; food security, health and basic education; and environmental protection, resource conservation, tourism and climate change mitigation. GIZ also supports its partners with management and logistical services, and acts as an intermediary, balancing diverse interests in sensitive contexts. In crises, GIZ carries out refugee and emergency aid programmes. As part of our services, GIZ also second development workers to partner countries or places integrated and returning experts within local employers.

GIZ also promotes networking and dialogue among actors in international cooperation. Capacity development for partner-country experts is a major component of GIZ's services, and GIZ offers its programme participants diverse opportunities to benefit from the contacts they have made. GIZ also gives young people a chance to gain professional experience around the world – exchange programmes for young professionals lay the foundations for successful careers in national and international markets.

Most of GIZ's work is commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). GIZ also operates on behalf of other German ministries – including the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the Federal Ministry of Defence, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research – as well as German federal states and municipalities, and public and private sector clients in Germany and abroad. These include the governments of other countries, the European Commission, the United Nations and the World Bank. GIZ works closely with the private sector and promotes synergies between the development and foreign trade sectors. GIZ's considerable experience with networks in partner countries and in Germany is a key factor for successful international cooperation, not only in the business, research and cultural spheres, but also in civil society.

GIZ operates in more than 130 countries worldwide. In Germany, GIZ maintains a presence in nearly all the federal states. GIZ registered offices are in Bonn and Eschborn. GIZ has more than 16,000 staff members across the globe – some 70 % of whom are employed locally as national personnel. In addition, GIZ places or finances around 890 development workers, 542 integrated experts, 454 returning experts and 450 *weltwärts* volunteers. With a business volume of over EUR 2.1 billion, GIZ is well placed to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Past and Current Programmes of GIZ in Tajikistan

For more than 15 years, Germany has supported the Republic of Tajikistan with development, economic and administrative reforms, and assistance in key social and economic sectors.

GIZ and its predecessor organizations (GTZ, DED, InWEnt), working on behalf of Germany in Tajikistan, have been a partner in development cooperation with Tajikistan for many years. After the civil war, they initially provided support in the form of emergency aid and reconstruction assistance as well as measures to safeguard food security. Today, cooperation focuses, especially in the bilaterally agreed

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

areas of Sustainable Economic Development and Health, on structural reforms and the attainment of long-term, sustainable improvements to benefit the people of Tajikistan.

At the present time 17 seconded (international) staff members, 100 national staff members, 1 local expert, 5 integrated and 2 returning CIM experts, 10 development workers and 20 long term personnel of German consulting companies in overall 15 projects and programmes (out of them 4 bilateral, 11 regional and global) work for GIZ in Tajikistan.

List of current programmes

a) Bilateral Programmes

1. Programme 'Framework and Finance for Private Sector Development' (including components on support for microfinance services in rural areas, support for small and medium enterprises in Tajikistan, economic policy advice and promotion of cross-border trade between Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Kirgistan). This programme is co-funded by German Government and DFID.
2. 'Support to the Reform Process of the Vocational Education System in Tajikistan'
3. 'Support to the Tourism Sector / Handicraft Development in Tajikistan' (through Development Workers)
4. 'Adoption to Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management'

b) Regional Programmes in Central Asia (with activities in Tajikistan)

1. 'Support the Rule of Law in Central Asia'
2. 'Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Asia'
3. 'Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia'
4. 'Health Programme in Central Asia' (including components on system development in the health sector, HIV/AIDS and addiction prevention and social protection)
5. 'Support of Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia'
6. 'Reform of Educational Systems in Central Asia'
7. 'Programme Professional Education and Training in Central Asia I'
8. 'Support to Regional Cooperation for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Central Asia'
9. 'Vocational Education in the Construction Sector for Climate Protection and Resource Management'
10. 'Mineral Resources for Development'
11. 'Sustainable Energy Programme for Central Asia: Renewable Energy Sources – Energy Efficiency'

Future Programming Direction

Tajik-German bilateral cooperation takes place within the framework of its two focal areas "sustainable economic development" and "health". GIZ will continue to implement projects in Tajikistan and Central Asia jointly with national and international partners and on behalf of the German Government and other development partners.

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.

(formerly known as German Agro Action)

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Organisation Profile

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (Welthungerhilfe / WHH and formerly known as German Agro Action / GAA), one of the largest German Non Governmental Organizations, was founded in 1962 under the umbrella of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, FAO. Welthungerhilfe began to work in Tajikistan in 1994.

Since then, Welthungerhilfe has shifted from emergency aid and rehabilitation to a sustainable development approach. Welthungerhilfe's interventions are following the LRRD concept (Linking relief rehabilitation and development) and we are collaborating closely with local communities and partner organizations. Welthungerhilfe is member of the European alliance of international NGOs working in development cooperation; the *Alliance 2015* member in Tajikistan in 2013 are CESVI, ACTED and Welthungerhilfe.

Since 1994, Welthungerhilfe has successfully realised over 90 projects in relief and development cooperation with a total turnover of more than 90 million EUR. Welthungerhilfe's financial commitment since the commencement of its programme in Tajikistan amounts to more than 10 million EUR. The current project and programme portfolio has a total project volume of more than 7 million EUR. The main financial partners of WHH in Tajikistan are the European Commission (EC incl. ECHO) and the German Ministry for Development and Economic Cooperation (BMZ). Many other donors have been supporting WHH in implementing their projects.

Welthungerhilfe campaigns against worldwide hunger and for sustainable food and nutrition security. This involves promoting site-specific agriculture, access to clean water and modern, environmental friendly energy supply and improving healthcare and education. WHH works primarily in rural regions. The general objective of our work is to effectively utilise available resources and increase income in a sustainable way. Welthungerhilfe is aiming at becoming superfluous, and shares therefore the goal with many people who are committed to development cooperation that one day development cooperation will no longer be necessary and that people in these countries will be able to adequately help themselves.

Past and Current Programmes

WHH continuously works towards the following sectors: emergency relief, sustainable agriculture, civil society structures, natural resource management and efficient use of energy in households, rural infrastructure, disaster preparedness, rural regional development and promotion of the local economy. In the period 2012/2013 14 projects are being implemented in the following regions: Sugd region, in the entire Zeravshan valley, Shariston, Gonji and Uroteppa districts as well as in the Khatlon region in Baljuvan and Temurmalik districts and in Rasht valley. During project implementation, the areas and its people have realized an increment in agricultural production, improved energy efficiency and the possibility to increase their income through alternative income generating measure, such as though honey processing and local tourism. Activities directed to promote energy use efficiency and renewable energies as well as integrated natural resource management through civil society structure and improved service quality in tourism projects through training, standardization and technical interventions were crucial parts of the project work with Welthungerhilfe. Furthermore, destination management and branding at a regional and national level which includes marketing support for inbound tourism operators has been promoted. More than 20 villages in the Zeravshan and in the Rasht valley have also been equipped with emergency communication systems in the framework of natural disaster risk management projects.

Future Programming Direction

WHH programmes support rural communities in improving their living conditions through the sustainable use of natural resources and with the creation of alternative income possibilities.

WHH targets to sensitise the rural population in the project regions of Tajikistan to ensure long term outcomes of their practises regarding natural resource management. WHH will develop strategies for a more sustainable livelihood and to stabilize the economic situation of these people. A central role will be the strengthening of the self-help capacities. Local partner organisations will have the function of implementing development processes together with the target group and WHH, and to ensure sustainability of the action. WHH will be active in the following sectors: Resource management (including the development and introduction of energy efficiency - techniques at household level), agriculture, disaster prevention and the setting up new non-agricultural income possibilities. Of great importance will be the strengthening of capacities of local partners and the involvement of women into the development process.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development



Organisation Profile

The European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD) was established in 1991 in response to major changes in the political and economic climate in the Central and Eastern Europe. The EBRD is an international institution, which is based in London, United Kingdom.

The EBRD is an international financial institution that supports projects from central Europe to central Asia. It is owned by 64 countries plus the European Union and the European Investment Bank. Investing primarily in private sector clients whose needs cannot be fully met by the market, the Bank fosters transition towards open and democratic market economies. In all our operations we follow the highest standards of corporate governance and sustainable development. The EBRD aims to promote market economies that function well - where businesses are competitive, innovation is encouraged, household incomes reflect rising employment and productivity, and where environmental and social conditions reflect peoples' needs.

The EBRD is the largest single investor in the region and mobilises significant foreign direct investment beyond its own financing. Despite its public sector shareholders, it invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners. It provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies, to support privatization, restructuring state-owned firms and improvement of municipal services. The Bank uses its close relationship with governments in the region to promote policies that will bolster the business environment.

The strategy for Tajikistan for the years 2012-2015 was approved by the Board of the EBRD on 13 March 2012. The Bank's activities in the country will focus on fostering the private sector, strengthening the financial sector, supporting critical infrastructure and improving the quality of energy supply, regulation and energy efficiency. In developing the private sector, the first priority is to develop micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through microfinance instruments, small and medium-sized enterprises credit lines, and Trade Facilitation Programme. The financial sector will be strengthened through various means including broadening lending products and extending a Medium-Sized Co-financing Facility to suitable local banks. In supporting the country's infrastructure, the EBRD will facilitate commercialisation, while concentrating on the basic needs of the population and affordability.

As at 31 March 2014, the EBRD has provided loan and equity financing to 81 projects for a total amount of €287 million

Past and Current Programmes

Sector breakdown of current projects



Future Programming Direction

The country strategy for Tajikistan (approved in 2012) is focused on strengthening the financial sector, developing private enterprises and agribusinesses, supporting critical infrastructure and on improving energy supply, regulation and energy efficiency.

To strengthen the financial sector the EBRD will, as a first step, work with the authorities to discontinue directed lending practices, and to improve the regulatory framework. Conditional upon positive momentum, the Bank will increase its operations so that the banking sector can further support private sector growth.

In the public sector, the EBRD will expand its municipal infrastructure projects and provide financing for road rehabilitation. It will contribute to the upgrade of power infrastructure and the reduction of energy losses. In parallel, it will facilitate commercialisation of public utilities, while ensuring the basic needs of the population and affordability.

The development of micro and small businesses plays an important role in creating jobs and alleviating poverty in Tajikistan. To further develop the private sector the first priority is to grow smaller enterprises through microfinance and early transition country instruments, credit lines and the Trade Facilitation Programme. In April 2011 the EBRD launched a local currency lending scheme, under which the Bank will provide credit in Tajik somoni to banks, microfinance institutions and loans to corporate borrowers.

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In the municipal sector, the Bank continued to build on its successful involvement in solid waste sector by signing two new solid waste management projects in Kurgan-Tube and Tursun-Zade cities. The projects benefited from grant co-financing from the EBRD Shareholder Special Fund (“SSF”). For 2014, priority will be given to signing the Khujand Wastewater Project (Phase III of water supply projects) and implementation of the already signed projects while continuing to roll out of the projects to northern and southern parts of the country jointly with international donors. The Bank also considers extending the solid waste and public transport projects in secondary cities.

In the energy sector, the Bank has signed, together with the EIB and the IFCA, Sughd Energy Loss Reduction Project and currently is under preparation of the rehabilitation of Kairakkum HPP project, the latter will be co-financed under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience analysing the climate vulnerability of the hydro power sector. Small hydro power projects in Gorno Badakhshan region will be considered with private investors.

In the Transport sector the Bank has signed first non-sovereign loan with the OJSC “Khujand International Airport” to finalize upgrade of runway and installation of high intensity lights. The projects also envisages the Technical Assistance in connection with preparation of the Master Plan for the Khujand International Airport.

European Union

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Organisation Profile

The European Union (EU) is a family of 28 democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity. The EU Member States (MS) have set up common institutions such as the European Commission (EC) and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at the European level and to ensure that these decisions are then represented by one single entity.

The EU's decision-making process involves three main institutions:

- the European Parliament (EP), which represents the EU's citizens and is directly elected by them;
- the European Commission (EC), which upholds the interests of the Union as a whole;
- the Council of the European Union, which represents the individual Member States;

This 'institutional triangle' produces the policies and laws that apply throughout the EU.

The EC is also the EU's executive arm - in other words, it is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Parliament and the Council, which means implementing its policies, running its programmes and spending its funds.

The EC has four main roles:

1. to propose legislation to the Parliament and the Council;
2. to manage and implement EU policies and the budget;
3. to enforce European law (jointly with the Court of Justice);
4. to represent the European Union on the international stage, for example by negotiating agreements between the EU and other countries.

The Delegation of the EU to the Republic of Tajikistan opened in 2004 in Dushanbe. Until the end of 2009 it remained under the responsibility of the Delegation in Kazakhstan. It was upgraded to a fully fledged Delegation, reporting directly to headquarters, by the end of 2009, and is now headed by Ambassador Eduard Auer as Head of Delegation. With the coming into effect of the Lisbon Treaty on 1 December 2009, the European External Action Service (EEAS) was formally launched on 1 December 2010. The EEAS is unique and independent from other EU institutions, and implements the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy and other areas of the EU's external policies. The EEAS is under the authority of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), a post also created by the Treaty of Lisbon. The EEAS cooperates with the EC in areas where the two institutions share competences.

As of 1 January 2010, the new legal framework for EU-Tajikistan relations, the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) came into force.

Past and Current Programmes

The European Union implements cooperation with Tajikistan at centralized, regional, sub-regional and national level, with projects managed from Brussels, Astana, Bishkek, and Dushanbe. An indicative global budget of EUR 719 million has been earmarked for the period 2007-2013 for financing both regional and bilateral programmes in Central Asia.

Under the EU Central Asia Strategy 2007-2013, the cooperation instrument is the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), which provides the EU with a new framework for planning and delivering assistance, enabling the actions implemented through this instrument to be more effective in increasing the ownership and impact of cooperation programmes, with the focus on poverty reduction, economic and social reforms, good governance and institutional changes, in line with EU values.

The priorities for regional cooperation are set by the "EU Strategy towards Central Asia: a new partnership". Activities under this framework include the Human Rights Dialogue (the 5th Human Rights dialogue meeting was held in Dushanbe in spring 2013, followed by the Civil Society Dialogue in autumn 2013) as well as platforms for dialogue through the EU Initiatives on Environment and Water, Education and the Rule of Law in Central Asia.

Cooperation through dialogue and regional programmes:

Energy and transport Integration

EU-Central Asia cooperation in this area is aimed at the promotion of a regional approach to the key energy policies and progressive integration of Central Asia energy markets into the European one.

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INOGATE: is the basis for the implementation of EC energy programmes in Central Asia, at regional and national level. Projects formulated under this framework includes energy efficiency and energy security, as well as initiatives aimed to strengthen regional cooperation, converging energy markets, attracting investments and reducing environmental impact.

TRACECA: aims to develop economic relations, trade and transport communications along the Europe-Caucasus-Asia transportation corridor.

IFCA: this EU funded Investment Facility for Central Asia focuses primarily on investment in the energy and environment sectors (three projects are currently being implemented in these areas), as well as in support of SMEs.

Central Asia-Invest: is another targeted programme aimed at encouraging the development of small and medium sized enterprises.

Environment:

The EC funded Central Asia Environment Programmes focus especially on key water governance and supply issues, particularly facilitating solutions to problems affecting trans-boundary waters and integrated water resources management at river basin and inter-state level. A good partnership has been established between the various national and international donor organisations on water governance issues. Other areas for future cooperation include, among others, environmental monitoring, adaptation to climate change and impact mitigation, Forestry and Biodiversity.

Education:

Tempus and Erasmus Mundus: these programmes support the modernisation of higher education through the modernisation of curricula, teaching methods and quality assurance. Erasmus Mundus is a mobility programme for students and academics covering all levels of higher education.

CAREN: the Central Asia Research and Education Network will connect universities and researchers in the 5 Central Asia countries by high capacity internet. At the same time it will enable them to work jointly with the EU centres on international research projects. This programme will use the pan-European GEANT network.

Border Management and Drug Action:

The EU has invested heavily to improve border management in Central Asian states through two distinct but inter-related programmes: BOMCA on border management; and CADAP on drug prevention. These programmes are aimed to improve the capability of local law enforcement agencies through training and capacity building, equipment and infrastructure, to modernise border management and encourage cross-border trade.

In addition to the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the main other assistance instruments that have been used by the EU in Tajikistan are: Technical Assistance programmes (TACIS); the Food Security Programme (FSP), the Exceptional Financial Assistance (EFA), the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

Humanitarian assistance:

Since 1992, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate General (ECHO) has provided almost EUR 220 million to various interventions in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and other countries of Central Asia, of which about EUR 180 million to Tajikistan.

Since 2003, ECHO's focus is on disaster risk reduction under the so called DIPECHO programme, working with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and partners from NGO community, United Nations family, and the Red Cross and Crescent Societies, as well as other partners and counterparts in Central Asia. DIPECHO-funded projects increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of local communities and institutions by supporting strategies which enable them to better prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters. Since 2003, ECHO funded over 90 projects through seven DIPECHO rounds in Central Asia, with the total budget of almost EUR 35 million. Through the last DIPECHO VII cycle, March 2012-December 2013, ECHO funded 11 projects implemented by non-governmental, international organizations and UN agencies. The projects focused on multilevel Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness cover Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The total funding for DIPECHO VII was EURO 5 million, of which about EURO 2.5 million were used in Tajikistan, which is the largest recipient of DIPECHO funds in the region.

The eighth phase of DIPECHO 2014-2015 has been launched; the projects are expected to start as of June 2014. The total budget for Central Asia and Caucasus is EUR 8 million.

In addition to DIPECHO financial decision, ECHO provided funding for food emergency support in Tajikistan. In June 2012, ECHO released a humanitarian implementation plan valued at EURO 2 million to support projects aiming at alleviating the suffering of the most vulnerable population affected by the recent crisis. Projects related to this food security crisis were completed in early 2013.

Further, in 2013, through the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Society, ECHO provided funding for emergency response to the victims of harsh winter in Kazakhstan and to prevent health emergency in Kyrgyzstan. In April 2014, similar support was provided to the victims of flooding in southern Tajikistan. All these projects were implemented by the respective national Red Crescent Societies.

Future Programming Direction

Within the currently implemented European Union Central Asia cooperation Strategy 2007-2013, poverty reduction and alleviation remains the overall objective to be achieved and the European Union Indicative Programme for the period 2011-2013 is in line with all national strategic documents, namely the NDS 2015, the LSIS 2012-2015 and the Anti-crisis Action Plan.

The main sectors in which the EU Delegation currently focuses its cooperation with Tajikistan are as follows:

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1. Social Protection:

- New state policy in the area of labour market and migration corresponding to the capacity of executive and country's needs;
- Improved targeting of social assistance;
- Strengthened and further developed social care;
- Poverty, labour force and social inclusion statistics improved and regularly updated;
- Social protection sector resources consolidated and linked to policy-making;
- Financially and socially sustainable pension system.

2. Health:

- A more effective, modern and sustainable health care system;
- Increased efficiency of work of Ministry of Health focused on development of policy on health protection and health promotion and evidence-based decision making;
- National Health Strategy for 2010 - 2020 and Action Plan implemented according to set targets;
- Increased responsiveness and transparency of the health system.

3. Public Finance Management as a cross-cutting issue.

4. Promotion of Economic Development and Trade through the improvement of the business environment, agricultural diversification and food security:

- Business enabling environment improved by enhancing the strategic, legal and regulatory framework for Private Sector Development (PSD) as well as the Government's ability to implement reform;
- Private sector's capacity enhanced to advocate for reform and to access adequate financial products and business development services for farmers and SMEs;
- Competitiveness of the agro-processing sector increased with business comparative advantage and good potential for poverty reduction.

A provision of EUR 62 million was earmarked for the period 2011-2013, respectively aimed at the Private Sector Development (EUR 16 million for the Agri-business sub-sector), Public Finance Management (EUR 8 million) and Human Development Sector Policy Programme (EUR 38 million).

Cooperation in the fields of Education, Transport and Energy, Water and Environment, Rural Development, Border Security, Human Rights (EIDHR), strengthening Civil Society (Non-State Actors) and the Rule of Law, continues at national, regional and centralized (HQ in Brussels) levels. Furthermore, the EU Delegation is a signatory of the Joint Country Partnership Strategy (JCPS), whose aim is to take important steps to implement the principles of the Paris Declaration and of the Accra Agenda for Action.

Eventually, the European Union is in the process of finalizing its Development Strategy and Multi-annual Indicative Programme for the period 2014-2020, which entail a focus on the following main sectors of intervention: health; education; and rural development.

Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan

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Email: nashir.karmali@focushumanitarian.org
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Organisation Profile

Focus Humanitarian Assistance (FOCUS) is an international emergency response and disaster management agency that provides relief and support services during and following natural and man-made disasters, primarily in the developing world. FOCUS helps people in need reduce their dependence on humanitarian aid and facilitates their transition to sustainable self-reliance. FOCUS has offices in Afghanistan, Canada, Europe (headquartered in the UK) India, Pakistan, Tajikistan and the USA. FOCUS is affiliated with the Aga Khan Development Network, a group of institutions working to improve opportunities and living conditions for people of all faiths and origins in specific regions of the developing world.

In Tajikistan, many lives, millions of somonis and years of economic development are lost every year due to natural calamities. Through comprehensive risk assessments, activities to limit the severity of potential hazards and effective training in disaster preparedness, FOCUS actively reduces the impact of disasters through a natural disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response programme.

FOCUS' approach to disaster management in Tajikistan is supported by the utilization of geographic information systems and risk modelling. These systems develop effective risk-reduction methodologies that can be incorporated into the work of development organizations and government agencies and can direct FOCUS' work in providing structural and social solutions to potential disasters.

Since 1997, FOCUS in Tajikistan, in coordination with the Government of Tajikistan, has responded to more than 200 natural disasters and provided relief aid to affected communities.

Past Programmes

- **Project** Fostering Disaster-Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Environments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan-DIPECHO Phase VII / **Donor** European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DIPECHO), FOCUS / **Period** 2012 to 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and disaster response.
- **Project** Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring - Phase II / **Donor** United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), Government of Switzerland, and FOCUS / **Period** -2011 to 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction, capacity building, risk assessment, and disaster response.
- **Project** Poverty Alleviation through Mitigation of Integrated High Mountain Risk (PAMIR) / **Donor** European Commission, Austrian Development Agency, and FOCUS / **Period** 2011 to 2013 / **Components** Risk assessment, disaster risk management.
- **Project** Grant award from the Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan Fund for the Environment (PSAKFE) / **Donor** Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan Fund for the Environment / **Period** July to December 2013/ **Components** Disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness and response.
- **Project** Disaster Management Microfinance (DMM) / **Donor** Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Aga Khan Foundation Canada, and First MicroFinance Bank / **Period** September to December 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk assessment.
- **Project** Mitigation Projects Maintenance / **Donor** FOCUS / **Period** January to December 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction.

Current Programmes

- **Project** Creating Opportunities in a Safe Environment (COSE): Integrating Risk Management into Urban and Rural Development / **Donor** Government of Switzerland, FOCUS, Aga Khan Foundation / **Period** 2013 to 2015 / **Components** Integrated risk assessment, disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and capacity building.
- **Project** Climate Change Adaptation in the Pamir Mountains of Tajikistan / **Donor** Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Aga Khan Foundation Canada / **Period** 2014 to 2015 / **Components** Integrated risk assessment, disaster preparedness, and disaster response.
- **Project** Embassy of Japan Grant for Assistance for Grassroots Human Security (GGP) / **Donor** Government of Japan / **Period** April to October 2014 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction.
- **Project** Disaster Management Microfinance (DMM) / **Donor** Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Aga Khan Foundation Canada, and First Micro-Finance Bank / **Period** May to June 2014 / **Components** Disaster preparedness.
- **Project** Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement (IHHI) / **Donor** Government of Switzerland, FOCUS, Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan/ **Period** 2013 to 2015 / **Components** Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- **Project** Mitigation Projects Maintenance / **Donor** FOCUS / **Period** January to December 2014 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction.

Future Programming Direction

FOCUS plans to continue to collaborate with the Government of Tajikistan, local communities and other non-government partners to foster the disaster resiliency of communities in Tajikistan. Emphasis of FOCUS' future programs will continue to include community-based disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management capacity building of the Government of Tajikistan.

Other future FOCUS programs will include:

- Fostering resiliency to climate change induced threats like glacial lake outburst floods
- Fostering resiliency to earthquakes
- Emergency response capacity building of local communities and provincial and national authorities

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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Organization Profile

FAO's vision is achieving food security for all; at the heart of FAO's efforts is to assure that all people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active and healthy lives. FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

FAO's activities comprise four main areas:

Putting information within reach. FAO serves as a knowledge network. We use the expertise of our high qualified technical staff - agronomists, foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, nutritionists, social scientists, economists, statisticians and other professionals - to collect, analyse and disseminate data that aid development. A million times a month, someone visits the FAO Internet site to consult a technical document or read about our work with farmers. We also publish hundreds of newsletters, reports and books, distribute several magazines, create numerous CD-ROMS and host dozens of electronic fora.

Sharing policy expertise. FAO lends its years of experience to member countries in devising agricultural policy, supporting planning, drafting effective legislation and creating national strategies to achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals.

Providing a meeting place for nations. On any given day, dozens of policy-makers and experts from around the globe convene at headquarters or in our field offices to forge agreements on major food and agriculture issues. As a neutral forum, FAO provides the setting where rich and poor nations can come together to build common understanding.

Bringing knowledge to the field. Our breadth of knowledge is put to the test in thousands of field projects throughout the world. FAO mobilizes and manages millions of dollars provided by developed and middle -income countries, development banks and for the projects. FAO provides the technical know-how and in a few cases is a limited source of funds. In crisis situations, we work side-by-side with the World Food Programme and other humanitarian agencies to protect rural livelihoods and help people rebuild their lives.

Past and Current Programs

The main priorities of FAO in Tajikistan are as follows:

- Reduce dependency on food imports through supporting the Government's Agrarian Reform Program for development of the agriculture sector and poverty alleviation;
- Increased access to agricultural inputs and rehabilitation of agricultural systems;
- Strengthening of institutional/local capacities and networking in the agricultural and rural sector;
- Increase co-ordination among stakeholders for the development of the agriculture sector;
- Support government reform process in agriculture and facilitate a positive environment for agriculture - related private activities.

In achieving these priorities, FAO undertakes its activities in Tajikistan around following main pillars:

Support to Agrarian Reform Program, including land and water policy development and capacity development - with projects on land, water reform and institutional reform implemented jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Water Reclamation, , Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and social protection of population of RT, State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan,

- National Bank and Civil Service Department .
- Improving access of small-scale farmers to high quality seed in Tajikistan- consisting of such components as seed wheat production, high-value crops and marketing, through partnership with the Seed Association of Tajikistan, State Agency and Commission on variety testing of crops and its protecting.
- Promoting the Management of Animal Genetic Resources in Central Asian countries and providing assistance to develop National Strategies and Action Plans for Animal Genetic Resources and to improve sub-regional coordination to improve livestock production and productivity while preventing possible loss of animal genetic resources.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- Cattle production improvement module in the Central Asian countries and in Tajikistan – working on improving livestock productivity through establishing district-based cattle producer associations for training and service delivery; access to better feeds, both quality forages and compound feeds; disseminating modern livestock farm husbandry and management practices, such as preventive health, milk sanitation; animal registration and identification; and support modern milk marketing associations in order to organize milk producers.
- Support to strengthening of the national Food Security Information System project, financed by European Commission on national food security policy and strategy development that is based on an integrated food security information system with a market information part that supports the development of the private sector agriculture and trade. It focuses on improving the capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture, State Statistics Commission (SSC) and the Agency for Hydrometeorology to forecast crop production and conduct crop and food security assessments. The crop forecasts and assessments will be integrated with information provided by the SSC and the World Food Program.
- Assistance for Capacity Development in Locust Control- is working on improving national capacities of the technical staff from SUE “Locust Control” and updated for better locust management and to be well prepared forthcoming locust campaigns, implementing and monitoring, and reduce locust threat at the national and regional levels for the current and following years.
- Strengthen veterinary education to enhance meeting farmers and other stakeholders needs - working on improved education and training of Tajik Agrarian University veterinary students, who will be in a position to provide better veterinary services to the farmers, perform better inspection duties for the government, better understanding of the diseases situation in Tajikistan and undertake appropriate animal and zoonotic diseases control measures.

All FAO Tajikistan projects are of a complex technical assistance nature. There are no longer emergency projects but designed to assist the transition process the country is facing and all projects are aimed at achieving long-term sustainability.

Current programs and projects:

FAO Technical Cooperation Projects;

TCP/TAJ/3303 Support to Agriculture, Land and Water Policy Development and Implementation of Capacity Development Project:

TCP/TAJ/3402 Assistance Strengthen veterinary education to enhance meeting farmers and other stakeholders needs;

TCP/TAJ/3401 (D) Assistance for Capacity Development in Locust Control;

FAO –Turkey Partnership Programme:

GCP/SEC/001/TUR Cattle Production Improvement Module in the Sub-regional Eastern Europe and Central Asian Countries

GCP/SEC/003/TUR Promoting the Management of Animal Genetic Resources in SEC Countries

GCP/TAJ/009/TUR Improving food security, food safety, and living standards of vulnerable populations in Tajikistan through effective and sustainable control of brucellosis in animals and humans

GCP/TAJ/010/AUS Improving access of small-scale farmers to high quality seed in Tajikistan

European Commission funded project:

GCP/TAJ/007/EC Support to Strengthening of the National Food Security Information System

DFID funded project:

GCP/TAJ/008/UK Support to Agriculture, Land and Water Policy Development and Implementation of Capacity Development Project

Future Programming Direction

FAO continues to support the needs of the Government of Tajikistan, helping the Government develop in the agricultural sector. We provide institutional support and capacity building, and carry out programming exercises with Government Agencies (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Water Reclamation, State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health and social protection of population of RT, National Bank, Civil Service Department, Statistic Agency, Environmental Protection Committee). Some examples were technical support to the Agrarian Reform process, elaboration and endorsement of the Food Security Strategy and Program, development of a National Forestry Program and Development of the FAO Country Priority Framework 2013-2015 with key Government Agencies for future allocation of project funding by FAO and donor community.

Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg

Contact: Mr. Yormahmad Kholov Representative of Caritas Luxembourg in RT Tel: (+992 44) 620 39 74, Fax: Email: yormahmad@gmail.com Website: www.caritas.lu Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, 21av. Titova str.19a

Organisation Profile

As an international NGO Caritas Luxembourg is working on two strategic directions providing support to the country. First direction is Health particularly, tuberculosis control in prisons; and second direction program on emergency - mitigation of emergencies.

Past and Current Programmes

“Tuberculosis (TB) control in prisons of Tajikistan” program is working since 2005 in the frame of introduction of DOTC program in prisons of Tajikistan. It was started from four prisons and since 2008 it covered all prisons of Ministry of Justice of the country. Project activities include treatment of TB patients in prisons, provision of additional food for TB patients and construction/reconstruction of medical units in the prisons for TB patients. Project also provides hygiene packages and dishware for patients.

Future Programming Direction

Future plans of the organization for up to 2015 prescribe intention of organization continue work in health sector and particularly in tuberculosis control field in prisons.

Germany / KfW Development Bank

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Organisation Profile

KfW is one of the world's leading and most experienced promotional banks. Established in 1948 as a public law institution, KfW is owned 80% by the Federal Republic of Germany and 20% by the federal states.

KfW Development Bank is part of KfW Banking Group. On behalf of the German Government KfW Development Bank carries out Germany's Financial Cooperation (FC) with developing countries. KfW Development Bank employs a broad mix of promotional instruments and combines the expertise of a bank with a clear development-policy orientation. We finance, advice and accompany development projects around the world. Besides attaching special priority in our work to financial sector development and to environmental and climate protection, health and education are of foremost importance for us, as social infrastructure plays a key role in direct poverty reduction.

KfW Development Bank actively seeks cooperation with German and international partners in order to further enhance the developmental effectiveness and efficiency of its activities. KfW is a competent and strategic advisor on current development issues. The work of KfW Development Bank stands for respectability, reliability and trustworthiness. We are committed to cooperation based on trust.

Past and Current Programs

Bilateral German Financial Cooperation with Tajikistan began in 2002. Since then, the German government has committed EUR 164 million, mostly grants, under Financial Cooperation for investments and accompanying measures, including advisory and training services. German Financial Cooperation focuses on two sectors to enhance sustainable development and reforms to improve the living standards of the people:

Sustainable economic development (financial system development)

- Microfinance services through equity, credit lines, advisory and training (First Microfinance Bank, AccessBank)
- Rural / agricultural finance (Tajikistan Rural Finance Program, Phase I and II)
- Housing finance (Tajikistan Financial Sector Program, Phase I)

Health care:

- Tuberculosis Control (rehabilitation of hospitals, equipment, training and advisory)
- Mother-child and emergency health care (rehabilitation of hospitals, equipment, training and advisory)
- Polio (rehabilitation of hospital, equipment, training and advisory)

Other sectors

- Modernization of the 220 KV switchyard at Nurek hydropower plant (new construction, training and advisory)
- NSIFT Municipal Infrastructure Fund (construction of schools and other small scale infrastructure, training and advisory)
- Rehabilitation of the small hydropower plant in Murgab
- Climate adaptation through sustainable forestry in important river catchment areas

Future Programming Direction

The German Government is committed to foster bilateral cooperation in the sectors of sustainable economic development and health and to develop investment plans for future projects tackling the challenges of climate change.

Global Partners Great Britain

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Organisation Profile

Global Partners is a British based humanitarian aid organization which is non political and non profit. GP has its headquarters in Redhill, England and also a Regional office (Central Asia Branch office) in Sharjah United Arab Emirates.

The stated purpose of Global Partners is to relieve poverty and to advance education while developing projects throughout the country to relieve poverty and human suffering.

Global Partners was registered at MFA of RT in 1998 under the number 049 and was re-registered at the Ministry of Justice in 2009 under the number 1112 as a Department of the Humanitarian Company.

Global Partners has many offices in many countries including Thailand, Singapore, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Indonesia, Hong Kong, etc.

Past and Current Programmes

Dushanbe office projects:

- Well digging project in Shartuz district
- Leper Colony Hospital Aid
- Bussiness development project
- Dushanbe Waterwheel project
- Water project I

GBAO:

- Reddeh Footbridge Construction
- Housing reconstruction
- Irrigation channel rehabilitation Phase II
- Roads clearing in GBAO Phase II
- Repairing a teachers dormitory for Khorog State University

Panjakent:

- Drinking water projects
- Food project

Future Programming Direction

- Drinking water projects
- Bussiness development project
- GBAO Projects
- Irrigation projects
- Panjakent Oshkhona project

Government of France

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Organisation Profile

France's relationship with Tajikistan has been more substantial since 2001, when a French military unit settled on the Dushanbe Airport upon invitation of the Government of Tajikistan. Following President Rahmon's visit to Paris in December 2002, it was turned into a full fledged Embassy.

Past and Current Programmes

Tajikistan is an important partner for France in Central Asia. France is contributing to the training of Tajik executives in different fields (banking, justice, health, police...).

Our main objective is to support the construction of rule of law in Tajikistan, the economic reforms, the renewal of administration and legislation, along with the fight against narco-traffic.

France carries on an active cultural policy by financing diverse cultural activities. For instance, France supports the Bactria Cultural Center in Dushanbe, a branch of the French NGO ACTED (direct financing as well as providing the salary of its director) for a global amount of 100.000€ per year.

France also provides grants to a local NGO, RCVC, (approximately 40.000€ per year) for refugee and vulnerable children, while the Tajik government accommodates the organization in government owned dwellings.

In 2013, France provided a financial support of 3000 euros to the Institute of Astrophysics of the Academy of Sciences (Ghissar observatory).

France also supports the Khorog hospital as part of a telemedicine operation in partnership with the Agha Khan foundation. The French financial contribution rises up to 6 million euros for this network of three hospitals.

During the past ten years, France will have injected nearly 60 million euros in the Tajik Civil Aviation sector.

Future Programming Direction

France granted Tajikistan a long-term, low interest 20 million € loan to fund the construction of a new terminal, at the Dushanbe International Airport. The French military have been working on the modernisation of the surfaces (runway, taxiway, parkings, aprons) of the airport since several years and are planning the construction of a control tower as well. Those important infrastructure works currently represent a gift value of approximately 30 million €.

This year, France provides a research allowance of 35000 euros meant for the running of the archeological mission MAFAC in Tajikistan (Sarazm)

Government of India*

Contact: Mr. Asith Bhattacharjee Ambassador of India Dushanbe Tel: (+992 37) 221 18 03 Fax: 2510035 Email: hoc.dushanbe@mea.gov.in Website: www.indembassy.tj Address: 45 Bukhoro str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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Organisation Profile

India opened its Embassy in Dushanbe in 1994 and Tajikistan opened its Consulate in Delhi in 2003, which was upgraded to a full fledged Embassy in 2006. There are seven wings in the Embassy, namely, Political, Administration, Commerce, Consular, Defence, Information and Culture.

Past and Current Programmes

Government of India has funded/funding the following projects in Tajikistan,

1. Fruit Processing Plant - A grant of USD 600,000 was extended in 2003 to set up a Fruit Processing Plant in Dushanbe. The plant was commissioned on 26th January 2005 and handed over to the Dushanbe Hukumat for commercial operation.
2. Information Technology Centre was set up with a grant of USD 600,000/- at the National Centre for Patents and Information. The Centre was inaugurated on 18th July 2006 and started functioning from November 2006 under the name Bedil India Tajikistan Centre for Information Technology (BITCIT).
3. Machine Tool Room cum Training Centre is to be set up through a grant of USD 700,000 at the Tajik Technical University by HMT I, Bangalore. The Centre was inaugurated on 2nd June, 2011.
4. Rehabilitation of Varzob-I Hydro Power Station with a grant of USD 17 million National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) is currently undertaking the modernization work.
5. Capacity building Programme:
 - (a) Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) scholarships (100 per year) are granted for short term professional, vocational and language courses.
 - (b) 30 scholarships are granted for graduation and post graduation per year.

Future Programming Direction

To assist in mutually agreed socio-economic development projects in Tajikistan.

Government of Japan

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Organisation Profile

The Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Tajikistan was established in 2002. Mr Kamada Takashi is the Ambassador of Japan Embassy in Tajikistan. There are three main sections at the Embassy: Economic, Political and Cultural.

Past and Current Programmes

Main Projects under Japan General and Cultural Grant Aid: (100 million yen)

2007 The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Mir Saiid Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region 0.49

2007 The Project for Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube-Dusti Road 0.63

2007 The Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyandzh Road 7.37

2009 Food Aid (through WFP) 4.50

2009 Food Aid (through WFP) 3.00

2010 The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System 4.50

2010 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship 1.19

2010 Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers 1.90

Future Programming Direction

Education, health care, agricultural, infrastructure, social/gender and water supply

The economic department of the Embassy of Japan provides grant assistance within the framework of “Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects (GGP)” to local governments, educational/medical institutions and Local/International NGOs in Tajikistan. Since 1996, GGP has supported 320 projects in the spheres of education (31.5%), health care (21.3%), agriculture (18.2%), infrastructure (10.8%), social/gender (9.6%), water supply (6.1%), demining activities (1.9%) and disaster relief (0.6%). The total amount of these GGP funded projects, as of 2014, is US\$ 25.5 million. The Government of Japan continues to support implementation of 17 to 19 development projects on an annual basis through GGP unit at the Embassy of Japan.

Government of Russian Federation*

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Organisation Profile

Diplomatic relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan were established in April 8, 1992. Treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid was signed (25 May 1993). More than 100 interstate, intergovernmental and interagency agreements regulating collaboration in political, economical, military, humanitarian and other spheres were signed.

Past and Current Programmes

During recent years Russia has actively been involved into the capital contribution to international initiatives, including those put forward by "The Group of Eight". This includes contribution to the Global Fund for fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (40 mln. USD in 2002-2008, as well as Fund balance up to 2010 at the amount of 217 mln. USD previously allocated for implementation of Russian projects), to the budgets of Global initiatives for elimination of poliomyelitis (18 mln. USD in 2003-2008), Global action plan for fight against avian and pandemic flu (44,7 mln. USD in 2005), as well as support of fight against malaria in Africa (20 mln. USD) and participation in funding of regional group similar as FATF founded for CIS countries, support of peacemaking, and others. Considerable contributions are made to the Fund of international partnership on power engineering "Global village" (30 mln. USD), program "Education for everyone" (7,2 mln. USD). Loan and financial cooperation under the Ministry of Finance of Russia is presently absolutely prevailing by its scope.

Russia has already written off or took responsibility for writing off the debt of developing country for the amount of 11,3 bln. USD, including 2,2 bln. USD within HIPC initiative. During 2003-2006 Russian party has made additional contribution to the HIPC Trust fund at the amount of 25 mln. USD. Besides, Russia considers possibility of total writing off the debts of poor countries with big loan debts not falling under criteria of official development aid. As a result, debts of such countries will be reduced for 750 mln. USD.

Conversion and exchange draw-up of debts of Tajikistan to the Russian Federation for the amount of 300 mln. USD has been made.

Contribution of Russia to the IDA in 2003-2014 will make 90 mln. USD.

Having paid a debt to IMF ahead of schedule, Russia regularly participates in financial operations of the Fund allocating funds (135 mln. SDR in 2005 and 66 mln. SDR in 2006) used for loans to indigent countries.

Russia has made a principal decision to participate in IMF financial programs on rendering aid to poor countries suffered from external shock by voluntarily contributing 43.5 mln. USD in 2006-2010. It also participates in two other IMF programs: on rendering aid to poor countries suffered from natural disasters (1,5 mln. USD in 2005-2009) and loan program for poverty reduction and growth support (3,71 mln. SDR in 2006-2008).

In 2005-2006 Government has made decision to increase Russian voluntary contribution, particularly to the gross product (11 mln. USD), UNHCR (2 mln. USD), UNDP (1,1 mln. USD), UNICEF (1 mln. USD), UN-Habitat (400 thous. USD), UNFPA (300 thous. USD) and others.

Russia remains being a major donor of humanitarian and emergency aid. Humanitarian assistance of Russia at multilateral channels is implemented through collaboration with UN food programs.

Embassy carries out range of activities aimed at support of population of the Republic of Tajikistan, including the following:

In partnership with the Council of Russian Compatriots of Tajikistan (CRCT) and veteran organizations number of activities dedicated to anniversary celebrations of outstanding cultural workers and historical events of Russian history are being carried out.

Every year the Embassy holds health-improving recreation activities and educational and informative tours to Russian cities for schoolchildren, as well as finances health-improving treatment and recreation of pensioners in sanatoriums and health resorts of Russia and Tajikistan.

The Embassy constantly supports the most needy population, including war and labour veterans, pensioners.

Under the support of the Embassy conference, round tables and forums on topical problems, as well as Russian language and culture support programs are being regularly held.

The Embassy subscribes primary organizations of CRCT to Tajik and Russian magazines and newspapers.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

Under assistance of the Embassy recitals and concertos of artistic and professional teams are held on regular basis, as well as help to the State russian dramatic theater named after V.Mayakovskiy is rendered.

The Embassy holds various activities on donation of textbooks, teaching aid, tutorials and fictions to the schools and universtities of Tajikistan . It also supports capacity building of teachers in secondary schools under the Russian-Tajik Slavonic University and conduction of olympics among schoolchildren.

Future Programming Direction

In 2009 Russian plans to render assistance at the amount of more than 400 000 USD for development goals, conduction of seminars, olimpycs, competitions, payment of medical treatments, material aid to the veterans of Great Patriotic War, emergency medical care to population of Tajikistan, as well as humanitarian aid at the amount of more than 9 mln. USD.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Contact: Dr. Silke Kloeber Deputy head of mission, head of development cooperation Embassy of Germany in Tajikistan Tel: 37730136 Fax: 224 03 90 Email: info@dusc.diplo.de Website: www.duschanbe.diplo.de Address: 59/1 Ismoil Somoni Ave., Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Organization Profile

The Embassy represents the Federal Republic of Germany as a donor. Development assistance to Tajikistan is mainly rendered by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ) in Bonn, Germany. Other relevant German ministries are the Federal Foreign Office, The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, The Federal Ministry of Justice, The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

The funds mentioned below are implemented by various German agencies or NGOs (usually GIZ for technical and KfW for financial assistance), other relevant actors are CARITAS, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst or Sparkassenstiftung

Past and Current Programmes

Since 1993 has been providing both technical and financial assistance, primarily in the form of emergency assistance. Since the end of the civil war, Germany and Tajikistan have been moving toward medium and long term economic cooperation. Every year bilateral intergovernmental negotiations take place to define larger projects of technical and financial assistance. The next negotiations will take place in Bonn in autumn 2014. The focus areas of bilateral economic assistance are economic reform as well as primary education and health system. Presently more than 100 projects are being funded. The Embassy is planning to publish a complete project list on its website

The Major Current Bilateral Projects are:

Credit lines to the First Microfinance Bank of Tajikistan (Financial Cooperation)
Local Infrastructure and Primary Education I and II (FC)
Consulting of Small and Medium Enterprises (Technical Cooperation)
Support of Microfinance Services in Rural Areas (TC)
Reform of Secondary Education (TC)
Focus Program Health (FC)
Fight against Tuberculosis phase III and IV (FC)
Rehabilitation of hydropower station Murghab (FC)
Study and Expert Fund I and II (FC)
Study and Expert Fund (TC)
Teacher Training and School Rehabilitation (TC)
Improving living conditions by integrated and community based forest and nature protection
German-Tajik academic exchange and scholarships
Improving food security in the Zarafshan valley
Land release through integrated mine survey and clearance operations in Tajikistan
Capacity building for the banking sector

Regional Projects in Central Asia with a Tajik component:

Disaster risk reduction
Fight against Tuberculosis in Central Asia (FC)
Central Asian Water Science Network
Sexual and reproductive health & rights in CA (TC)
Support of Legal Reforms in Central Asia (TZ)
Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia (TC)
Mineral Resources for Development

Participation in multilateral projects:

Note: Germany is a major contributor to the budgets of international finance institutions and is by extension a donor within the framework of the financial support given to Tajikistan from these institutions (World Bank, ADB, EU, UNDP, etc.).

Future Programming Direction

Focus points: economic reform, primary education, health system, rural development

Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Organisation Profile

Islamic Republic of Iran was among the first countries that established in 1991 diplomatic relations with independent Tajikistan, and opened its embassy in Dushanbe in January 1992. The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran during his first visit to Dushanbe in June 2006 took part in the opening ceremony of "Istiqlol" tunnel. During the meetings in Dushanbe, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed, and it demonstrates the commitment of the parties to develop bilateral relations in the fields of economy, culture, information technology, combating international terrorism, separatism, etc. Over the past period the cooperation between Tajikistan and Iran continued to grow, as it is evidenced by the increase in trade.

Past and Current Programmes

Islamic Republic of Iran plays an important role in the development and progress of the country. Two Iranian companies ("Sangob" company as the customer and "Farob" company as General contractor) play an active role in the construction of "Sangtuda-2" HEP. Funding for this project was provided by the Export Development Bank of Iran, which has invested \$US 242 million, the company "Sangob", has invested \$US 37 million dollars and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan with the contribution of \$US 40 million dollars. The project was implemented under the BOT scheme (Build, Operate, Transfer), the return period will be 12.5 years or even more.

Other projects and programs:

- The Iranian "Sobir" company has constructed "Anzob" tunnel ("Istiqlol") in the amount of \$US 50 million, \$US 6 million of which was allocated by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- "Oriyono" company has completed the construction of the "Shagon-Zigar" road which is a part of Dushanbe-Kulob-Darwaz-Khorog-Karakorum, which is of great importance for the transport sector of Tajikistan.
- "Tanaenerzhi" and "Umron Morun" companies also operate in Tajikistan.
- Innovation and provision of equipment for training centers
- Delivery of computers to the schools and libraries
- Printing of the scientific literature
- Reconstruction of monuments / antiquities
- Cooperation with the Ministry of Defense
- Procurement of equipment for Radio and Television of Tajikistan
- Assistance and aid provided by the Committee of Imam Khomeini (may Allah have mercy on him) to Tajikistan (Sughd oblast, Khatlon oblast and Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous oblast, the city of Dushanbe and RRS)
- Construction of "Ibn Sina" Hospital
- Establishing a joint venture for tractors' production "Tojiron"

Future Programming Direction

- Completion of construction of "Istiqlol" tunnel
- Completion of lighting and ventilation systems of "Istiqlol" tunnel
- Commissioning of the second phase of "Sangtuda-2" HPP
- Activities of the Red Crescent Society
- Activities of Iranian companies in pharmaceutical, industrial and poultry industries, as well as in agriculture
- Increasing the trade level and technological cooperation in the industry, agriculture, energy and nanotechnology
- Provision of Relief Assistance by Committee of Imam Khomeini (may Allah have mercy on him) to poor families, mostly to women-breadwinners / heads of families, in order to reduce poverty in the society
- Vocational training with introduction of training workshops, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment, the Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism
- Consultation activities and opening family counseling, in cooperation with the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Provision of interest-free loans to create new jobs, especially work at home
- Opening small manufacturing shops
- Support for the revival of local traditional crafts

Government of the People's Republic of China*

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Organisation Profile

Embassy of the People's Republic of China was opened in Tajikistan on 4th November 1992. In the 11 year period, it has carried out many Aid and Economic Development Assistance projects in Tajikistan. The Chancellery of Trade and Economic Adviser deals with economic and trade issues between China and Tajikistan.

Past and Current Programmes

In the past years China offered following aid:

2004-2006 gratuitous aid of the total 180 million Yuan for construction of the tunnel Shar-Shar and staff training

2007 gratuitous aid of the total 79 million Yuan for construction of the tunnel Shar-Shar and provision with buses, Mobile inspection and observation complex, radiotechnics etc.

In 2008. Grant aid in the amount of 105 million of Chinese Yuan for the construction of the Shar-Shar tunnel, and humanitarian cargoes – buses, vehicles, dump trucks, TV and FM transmitters, personal computers and teaching tools for the Tajik State Medical University.

In 2009. Grant aid in the amount of 65 million of Chinese Yuan for the construction of the Shar-Shar tunnel, and humanitarian cargoes – construction materials and diesel generators for disaster response activities in the areas affected by torrential rains, mudflows, etc.

The ongoing project: at the turn of 2009 the government of the Chinese People's Republic and the government of the Republic of Tajikistan signed a techno-economic agreement on the provision of grant aid in the amount of 60 million Chinese Yuan for feasibility study of a project on the construction of a school in Dangara district, Khatlon province, and other projects discussed and concerted by the parties.

Future Programming Direction

In the future, the People's Republic of China intends to continue providing aid in different areas in order to encourage social and economic development of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Government of the Republic of Turkey

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Organisation Profile

Republic of Turkey is one of the first countries recognizing the independence of Tajikistan (16 December 1991). The Embassy of the Republic of Turkey opened in 1992 and continued its activities even throughout the civil war which took place between 1992-1997. Between 1992 and 2013, Turkey supplied of humanitarian aid (in monetary and physical terms) consisting of food, medical supplies and clothing.

Furthermore, Tajik students receive higher education in Turkey on Turkish Governments scholarship . Also Turkish Language Center provides free of charge courses for 800 Tajik students per year.

Republic of Turkey continues to assist Tajikistan through Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency's (TIKA).

Past and Current Programmes

Turkey has made about at the value of 93 million USD financial support and aid to Tajikistan so far, including Türk Eximbank credits and aids of TIKA (15.4 million USD) and other Turkish Institutions.

Turkish ODA (Official Development Assistance) is implemented mainly through TIKA. Under the current circumstances, the main priority areas, on which TIKA focuses in Tajikistan, are as follows:

- development of educational infrastructure
- development of health care infrastructure
- vocational training

Major Ongoing Projects

Sector : Health
Title : Provision of Equipment to Psychiatry Center
Location : Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population Psychiatry Center for Adults & Children, Dushanbe
Activities : Provision of vehicle and equipment

Sector : Health
Title : Provision of Equipment to Children Rehabilitation Center
Location : Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population Children Rehabilitation Center, Vahdat
Activities : Provision of vehicle and equipment

Future Programming Direction

TIKA intends to continue its works in Tajikistan in line with the priorities and goals set by the "National Development Strategy for the Period to 2015".

Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)

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Organisation Profile

GERES - Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités - is a French non-profit NGO created in 1976 after the first Oil Shock.

Environmental conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, reducing energy poverty, and improving livelihood of the poor are the main focus areas for GERES. The GERES team is particularly involved in the implementation, in partnership with local stakeholders and communities, of engineering solutions for development and providing specific technical expertise.

Activities include conducting energy efficiency programs, providing decentralized energy services for local economic development, supporting and developing renewable energies and promoting waste management.

Today, more than 236 staff members work on 62 innovative and sustainable development projects in France and in 13 developing countries.

Past and Current Programmes

The EU-funded "Sustainable Rural Development" project (2011-2013)

The Agence Française de Développement-funded "Energy Saving in Tajik Households to Enhance Economic Development and Improve Living Conditions" project (2012-2015)

The GIZ-funded "Disseminating Energy Saving Solutions Through the Private Sector" project (2013-2015)

Future Programming Direction

GERES' strategy in Tajikistan is shaped around three main objectives:

- 1) To foster the use of energy saving solutions
 - by generating lasting demand, and
 - by reinforcing the private sector
- 2) To improve resilience to climate change at the local level
 - by developing the ability of population and local authorities to identify and recognize climate change, and
 - by encouraging and reinforcing sustainable land management practices
- 3) To strengthen the agrarian economy
 - by raising the productivity of agricultural operations
 - by providing support to increase access to markets, and
 - by ensuring sustainable land management practices

Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Habitat for Humanity is an international non-profit organization dedicated to the cause of eliminating poverty housing. Since its founding in 1976, Habitat has built, rehabilitated and repaired more than 350,000 homes worldwide, providing simple, decent and affordable shelter for more than 1.75 million people. In Europe and Central Asia, Habitat for Humanity works in 20 countries, building and repairing houses, offering housing microfinance services, improving water and sanitation, working on disaster response and advocating for affordable housing, all with families in need. Find out more at www.habitateurope.org.

In Tajikistan, Habitat was established in 1999, and to date more than 10000 housing interventions have been completed, ranging from new house builds, completion of half-built houses, renovations and the complete remodeling of an apartment block building, together with volunteers and homeowners. HFHT supported more than 10,000 families to build, repair and renovate their homes, and provided access to clean and safe drinking water for 2,600 families in rural areas. More than 6,736 individuals have been trained on disaster response, construction and vocational skills, financial education and health and hygiene.

Find out more at www.habitat.tj

Past and Current Programmes

Past and current programmes of Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan is focused on following directions:

- Disaster Response and Preparedness – innovative technologies for safe housing, capacity building.
- Water & Sanitation
- Habitat Resource Center – capacity (skills) development and building material production
- Energy efficiency
- Housing Finance – partnership with microfinance institutions (Housing Support Services and Housing Microfinance loans)
- Advocacy

Future Program Direction

- Disaster Response and Preparedness – innovative technologies for safe housing, capacity building.
- Water & Sanitation
- Habitat Resource Center – capacity (skills) development and building material production
- Energy efficiency
- Housing Finance – partnership with microfinance institutions (Housing Support Services and Housing Microfinance loans)
- Advocacy
- Green housing – construction of energy efficient, environment friendly and strong houses

Handicap International Federation

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Organisation Profile

Handicap International is an independent and impartial aid organisation working in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. We work alongside people with disabilities and vulnerable populations, taking action and bearing witness in order to respond to their essential needs, improve their living conditions and promote respect for their dignity and fundamental rights.

Past and Current Programmes

The projects implemented by the regional branch of Handicap International in 2012-2013 are the following:

- The Project "Quality of Life for All – Increase Access to Social Services for Children with Disabilities and their families in the Khatlon Region", implemented from May 2011 and finishing in December 2013 (under European Union funding); a new phase of the project to further develop the capacities of the home based social service in Kulob and Vose district will be implemented from January to December 2014 (under Swiss Solidarity funding).
- The Project "Empowering representative organisations of persons with disabilities in Tajikistan to effectively promote the equal participation of persons with disabilities and their human rights in the development of Tajikistan, implemented from December 2010 and finishing in April 2013. A new phase of the project started in April 2013 up to April 2015, implementing further inclusive local development in the same project framework. Both projects are under European Union fundings.
- The project "Strengthening the support services to the rehabilitation process of children and adults with disabilities in the Khatlon Region of Tajikistan", duration of the project is from June, 1st 2012 to April, 5th. 2013. A new phase of the project is foreseen to be implemented from April 2013 to March 2014 with UNICEF support, focusing more on community based rehabilitation approach by reaching further to underserved villages in the Khatlon region in a similar project framework.

Future Program Direction

- Future projects to be developed in health and education sector in 2014, mainly focusing on inclusive education, inclusive vocational training, early detection of disability. A resource disability center initiative will be developed too. Handicap International is currently looking for additional funding for these initiatives. Possibilities to develop additional project in livelihood and inclusive rural development with a focus on disability inclusion and job opportunities.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation

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Organisation Profile

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world's largest humanitarian organization, providing assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.

Founded in 1919, the International Federation comprises 188 member Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, a Secretariat in Geneva and more than 60 Delegations strategically located to support activities around the world. There are more societies in formation.

The Federation mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. Vulnerable people are those who are at greatest risk from situations that threaten their survival or their capacity to live with an acceptable level of social and economic security and human dignity. Often, these are victims of natural disasters, poverty drought about socio-economic crises, refugees, and victims of health emergencies.

The unique network of National Societies which covers almost every country in the world is the Federation's principal strength. Cooperation between National Societies gives the Federation greater potential to develop capacities and assist those most in need. At all local level, the network enables the Federation to reach individual communities.

The role of the field delegations is to assist and advise National Societies with relief operations, development programs and regional cooperation.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Federation) established its permanent presence in Tajikistan in 1994 to provide assistance to the most vulnerable population of the republic in close cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST).

Past and Current Programmes

At the very beginning the Federation programmes in Tajikistan have been developed with focus on food provision to vulnerable population and medical supplies to health care institutions. Year by year the Federation, in close cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), has extended the variety of programme initiatives including disaster preparedness and response, relief targeting the most vulnerable, community-based first aid and public health campaign, water and sanitation projects and organizational development. These initiatives have been implemented with a number of emergency response operations caused by natural disasters (latest examples: earthquake, floods and mudslides in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014, harsh winter consequences in Murghob district in 2012 and 2013 and etc.).

Since 1999, the Federation and RCST have gradually shifted from relief programmes to strengthening organizational capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan.

The Federation, through the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan implemented the following programmes:

Health and Care - The overall goal of the programme was to improve the health status of targeted vulnerable population in Tajikistan on TB, HIV/AIDS and preventable communicable diseases (This programme includes two components: primary health care and water and sanitation). Water and Sanitation programme aimed to improve the health conditions of targeted communities through better access to safe water, use of latrines and increase of health promotion.

Disaster Management - This section associates two types of activities: disaster response and disaster preparedness.

Disaster response is focused on reduction of overall vulnerability of the population most effected by the natural disasters.

Disaster preparedness programme is aimed at improving the RCST capacity to respond to future disasters through a consolidated disaster preparedness and response approach by enhancing the active involvement of the communities.

Organizational Development programme is aimed to increase the capacity, resources and skills of RCST at all levels towards reaching the standards of a well functioning National Society.

Future Programming Direction

The Federation priorities for Tajikistan under the Plan 2014 include the following four core areas of activities:

Disaster Management Programme:

- Improve the RCST disaster response mechanisms, tools and plans for adequate and effective response to disasters and increase timely response to the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- Establish effective tools for disaster preparedness of the communities living in most risk areas of the country and implement disaster risk reduction activities.
- Improve the understanding of the International Federation's policies, guidelines and their application by the National Society.
- Enhance the disaster response capacity of vulnerable communities through disaster-risk awareness campaigns\activities, public education, disaster management, first-aid training and establishment of local disaster committees.
- Increase the disaster preparedness/response and awareness of secondary school students and teachers to respond to future disasters through integrated disaster preparedness/awareness and first-aid trainings.
- Reduce the potential effects of landslides, mudslides and floods on vulnerable communities living in most disaster-prone areas through the implementation of mitigation projects.
- Reduce the number of deaths, injuries on the roads through road safety awareness campaigns, disaster preparedness/response and first-aid trainings in driving schools among schoolchildren and target communities.
- Increase the National Society capacity to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions of communities.

Health Programme:

- Improve population health through diseases prevention, health promotion, trauma reduction, and first-aid training.

Organizational development and Capacity Building Programme:

- Improve Red Crescent governance and management capacities to develop and implement strategies.
- Increase Red Crescent capacities through the development of human, financial and material resources at headquarters and branch levels.
- Raise funds for the RCST and at the same time develop fundraising policy and procedures.
- Expand the range of youth and improve the quality of its services.

Principles and Values programme:

- Promote the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Movement.
- Enhance the ability of communities to combat discrimination, intolerance and violence and to promote respect for diversity.
- Assist potential migrants, migrants and their families through establishing a network of information and education centres. Improve the image and profile of the Tajikistan Red Crescent.

International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group

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Organisation Profile

International Financial Corporation (IFC), being a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing and transition economies. We promote sustainable development in developing countries by financing investment, providing advisory services to businesses and governments, and mobilizing capital in the international financial markets.

In FY12, our investments reached an all-time high of more than \$20 billion, leveraging the power of the private sector to create jobs, spark innovation, and tackle the world's most pressing development challenges. For more information, visit www.ifc.org.

Investment Services

IFC provides a broad range of financial products and services designed to promote economic development and help reduce poverty. IFC has expanded its investment program in Tajikistan significantly in the last three years, with commitments of \$55.56 million in 14 projects in financial markets, manufacturing, and infrastructure.

Advisory Services

Private sector development requires more than just finance. Experience shows the powerful role advisory services can play in unlocking investment and helping businesses expand and create jobs. In FY11, advisory services project expenditures totaled \$206.7 million. In Tajikistan, IFC works with the private sector clients, government and civil society to bring the benefit of the global expertise through its advisory services. IFC helps Tajik banks and companies strengthen their operations through improvements to risk management, internal controls, and business processes. IFC also works at the national level to improve the investment climate and introduce modern principles of private sector regulation.

Past and Current Programmes

There are several IFC advisory projects currently in operation in Tajikistan:

- **The Financial Market Infrastructure Project** is a part of the regional program of financial infrastructure development in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and Azerbaijan (ACAFI Project), which is being implemented with financial support from the Government of Switzerland. ACAFI project aims to develop effective credit information sharing and introduce formal risk education and certification for financial institution employees in the region.
- **Business Regulation and Investment Policy project (July 2012 - June, 2015)** is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID). The Project seeks to (1) Reduce compliance costs and regulatory obstacles for key areas of business regulation through reforms to primary legislation and introduction of modern regulatory practices; (2) improve sustainability of reforms through capacity building of the mid-level officials and closing implementation gap through a set of pilot activities aimed at reducing the gap between de jure and de facto reforms; (3) improve investment policy and protection for investors; (4) increase legal awareness among SMEs to promote stronger implementation of reforms and greater participation of private sector in policy making;
- **Central Asia Tax Administration project (July 2012 - June, 2015)** is a part of the regional Investment Climate program (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and aims to (i) reduce tax compliance costs for businesses; and (ii) promote formalization and growth of business through the following objectives: (1) improve tax administration in the region through reforms to specific tax instruments, tax regimes, and related procedures; (2) sustainably build capacity among tax authorities through strengthening training programs and increased use of peer to peer learning; and (3) improve transparency and knowledge of tax procedures. The project is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID).
- **Tajikistan Infrastructure Project (July 2012 - June, 2015)** represents the combination of IFC's core competencies in Investment Climate reform, PPP transaction advisory, and project finance, to facilitate greater investment in infrastructure in Tajikistan. The objectives of this Project include: (1) facilitate private participation in Small Hydro Power Projects in Tajikistan through streamlined regulatory requirements, improved information for investors, and demonstrated legal viability of off-grid SHPPs; (2) facilitate investment through the new law on Public-Private Partnership. The project is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID).
- **The Central Asia Corporate Governance Program for Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic** was started and is implemented by IFC since May 2013 with the financial support from DFID and SECO, and will last until the end of 2015. The program aims to: assisting local companies to improve their corporate governance practices by providing consulting and advisory services; and

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

institutional development of the professional consulting infrastructure on corporate governance in the two Program countries, by training and providing expert assistance to the local consulting companies and training centers.

- **The agro-financing development project in Central Asia (CAAP) (2014-2018)** is based on previous IFC experience in improving the business environment, access to finance and capacity building of farmers and agricultural enterprises in the region and aims to assist agricultural producers in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in maintaining access to bank financing, finding new markets, creating opportunities for growth and sustainable production. The project will help farmers and agribusinesses make its activities more profitable through capacity building, supply chain analysis, as well as by creating the linkages with markets and financial institutions. In the framework of the project it is also envisaged to build partnerships with the local financial institutions in developing the new tools for agro-financing and improving risk management. The key strategic supply chain agricultural crops will include - cotton, apricot and milk production. The project is funded by the Austrian Ministry of Finance.
- **Azerbaijan and Central Asia microfinance transformation support project.** The project works with a selected number of microfinance institutions across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan helping them transform into deposit-taking organizations and banks to strengthen and expand their businesses. The project helps to develop a broader range of financial services by delivering a modular package of fee-based advisory services to increase access to finance for micro entrepreneurs and general population across the region. It also cooperates with policy-makers and industry bodies to improve the regulatory environment for microfinance. Recently the project started to work with microfinance industry to introduce responsible lending practices.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

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Organisation Profile

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The conference resolved that "an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries". IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world's poorest people - 1.05 billion women, children and men - live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. Working with rural poor people, governments, donors, non-governmental organizations and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing rural poor peoples' access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources. IFAD's goal is to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security.

Past and Current Programmes

Financing for IFAD's first project in the country - the Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project - was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2008. The financing will be in the form of a grant of USD 12.3 million, under an agreement signed by the Government of Tajikistan and IFAD in January 2009. The project will be closed in December 2015. A grant of USD 14.6 million for the Livestock and Pasture Development Project was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in May 2011. The Financing Agreement was signed by the Government of Tajikistan and IFAD in August 2011, and implementation started during the second half of 2012. IFAD's overarching objectives in the country are to improve the livelihoods of poor rural people by strengthening their organizations and enabling them to access productive technologies and resources.

Future Programming Direction

IFAD has a corporate mandate that focuses on poverty reduction in rural areas. IFAD's strategic framework focuses on interventions that will ensure that poor rural people have better access to, and the skills and organization they need to take advantage of:

Natural resources, especially secure access to land and water, and improved natural resource management and conservation practices

Improved agricultural technologies and effective production services

A broad range of financial services

Transparent and competitive markets for agricultural inputs and produce

Opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development

Local and national policy and programming processes

Future IFAD projects in Tajikistan will be in line with IFAD's strategic framework.

International Labour Organization

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Organisation Profile

“The primary goal of the ILO today is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. The ILO was founded in 1919 and became the first specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946. ILO Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

The ILO has four principle strategic objectives:

- to promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work;
- to create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment;
- to enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all;
- to strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

ILO Decent Work Technical Support and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (DWT/CO) has worked in Moscow since 1959. The Office coordinates ILO activities in ten countries – Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The ILO has a unique tripartite structure unique in the United Nations, in which employers and workers’ representatives – the “social partners” of the economy – have an equal voice with those of governments in shaping its policies and programmes. The ILO also encourages this tripartism within its member States by promoting a “social dialogue” between trade unions and employers in the formulation and implementation of national policy on social, economic and many other issues.

The Republic of Tajikistan is a member of the ILO since 1993 and is committed to the International Labour Organization standards and principles and it pays due attention to fundamental standards and rights in the sphere of labor in its state policy and implement them step by step. 50 ILO Conventions including all eight fundamental, are ratified and in force in the country.

Past and Current Programmes

Based on the **"Decent Work Country Programs for 2011-2013 and 2007-2009 of the Republic of Tajikistan"** with technical and financial assistance of International Labour Organization and donor-countries a number of projects and activities were successfully implemented in the republic such as: “Towards sustainable partnership for the effective Governance of the Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia”, “Prevention of Human Trafficking through job creation and improve migration management”, “Combating Child Labour in Central Asia Project – phase 1 and 2”, “Social consequences of migration in Tajikistan”, “Regulating Labour Migration as an Instrument of Development and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia”, “From crises toward decent and safe jobs” and “HIV/AIDS and the world of work”.

Following projects are on-going: “Combating Child Labour in Central Asia Project – phase 3”, “From crises toward decent and safe jobs – phase 2” and “Applying the G20 Training Strategy”.

Areas of future programmes

"Decent Work Country Program for 2014-2017 of the Republic of Tajikistan" has following priorities:

1. Strengthening capacities of tripartite constituents to address priority labour issues through social dialogue;
2. Promoting decent employment opportunities for men and women including returning labour migrants;
3. Improving working conditions and enhancing the coverage of social protection;

Other areas where ILO works in Tajikistan:

- Promotion of International Labour Standards;
- Employer's and Trade Union's activities;
- Employment;
- Gender Equality in the sphere of labour;
- Occupational Safety and Health (OSH);
- Social Protection;
- Elimination of worst forms of Child Labour;

International Monetary Fund

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Organisation Profile

The work of the IMF is of three main types. Surveillance involves the monitoring of economic and financial developments, and the provision of policy advice, aimed especially at crisis-prevention. The IMF also lends to countries with balance of payments difficulties, to provide temporary financing and to support policies aimed at correcting the underlying problems; loans to low-income countries are also aimed especially at poverty reduction. Third, the IMF provides countries with technical assistance and training in its areas of expertise. Supporting all three of these activities is IMF work in economic research and statistics.

Past and Current Programmes

2009-2012 Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement (SDR 104.4 million)

June-December 2008 A non-financial arrangement called Staff-Monitored Program (SMP)

2002-2006 Second PRGF arrangement (SDR 65 million)

1998-2001 Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) arrangement (SDR 100.3 million)

Program Descriptions:

PRGF: The Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility is the IMF's concessional facility for low income countries. It is intended that PRGF-supported programs will in time be based on country-owned poverty reduction strategies adopted in a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, and articulated in a PRSP. This is to ensure that each PRGF-supported program is consistent with a comprehensive framework for macroeconomic, structural, and social policies to foster growth and reduce poverty.

SMP: A staff-monitored program (SMP) may be used in cases where member countries need to establish a track record of policy implementation before discussions can begin on an IMF-supported economic program, or a re-activation of a program that has gone off-track.

ECF: The Extended Credit Facility (ECF) provides financial assistance to countries with protracted balance of payments problems. The ECF was created under the newly established Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) as part of a broader reform to make the Fund's financial support more flexible and better tailored to the diverse needs of LICs, including in times of crisis. The ECF succeeds the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) as the Fund's main tool for providing medium-term support to LICs, with higher levels of access, more concessional financing terms, more flexible program design features, as well as streamlined and more focused conditionality.

International Organization for Migration

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Organisation Profile

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 155 Members, a further 11 observers and more than 470 field offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

IOM started its work in Tajikistan in 1992 after winning independence. As of 1994 Tajikistan became the member state of IOM and the cooperation agreement was signed with the Government of Tajikistan.

Past and Current Programmes

Capacity Building in Migration Management

Information and Skills for Labour Migrants

Enhancing Border Management

Combating Human Trafficking

Migration Health (HIV/AIDS)

Remittances for Development

Past programmes:

Preparing Communities against Seismic Hazard and Displacements

Assisted Voluntary Movement and Reintegration Services

Research and Debate on Migration Trends and Policy

Future Programming Direction

IOM would continue to work in the fields mentioned above with its partners in 2014.

International Research and Exchanges Board

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Organisation Profile

IREX is an international nonprofit organization providing leadership and innovative programs to improve the quality of education, strengthen independent media, and foster pluralistic civil society development.

Founded in 1968, IREX has an annual portfolio of \$50 million and a staff of over 400 professionals worldwide. IREX and its partner IREX Europe deliver cross-cutting programs and consulting expertise in more than 50 countries.

In the sphere of education, IREX designs programs and provides consulting to support lifelong learning starting at the primary and secondary levels, continuing through higher education, and including continuing professional training. Program areas in Tajikistan include: Undergraduate and Graduate Study Abroad and Teacher Training Programs.

In the area of civil society development, IREX adapts its approach and training to meet the specific local needs of a community so that stakeholders can better serve their constituents. IREX integrates targeted activities for underrepresented populations, which include women, youth, ethnic minorities, individuals with HIV/AIDS, and people with disabilities. Program areas in Tajikistan include: Technology Access and Training, Association Building and Networking, and Organizational Capacity Building.

Past and Current Programmes

- Eurasian Undergraduate Exchange Program (UGRAD)
- Edmund S. Muskie Graduate Fellowship (Muskie)
- Teaching Excellence and Achievement Awards Program (TEA)
- Internet Access and Training Program (IATP)
- Regional Partnership Initiative I, II, III (RPI)

Future Programming Direction

- Eurasian Undergraduate Exchange Program (UGRAD)
- Regional Partnership Initiative IV (RPI)
- Quality Reading Project (QRP)

Islamic Development Bank*

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Organization Profile

The Islamic Development Bank is an international financial institution established in pursuance of the Declaration of Intent issued by the Conference of Finance Ministers of Muslim Countries held in Jeddah in Dhul Q'adah 1393H, corresponding to December 1973. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors took place in Rajab 1395H, corresponding to July 1975, and the Bank was formally opened on 15 Shawwal 1395H corresponding to 20 October 1975. The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law. The functions of the Bank are to participate in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises besides providing financial assistance to member countries in other forms for economic and social development. The Bank is also required to establish and operate special funds for specific purposes including a fund for assistance to Muslim communities in non-member countries, in addition to setting up trust funds. The Bank is authorized to accept deposits and to mobilize financial resources through Shari'ah compatible modes. It is also charged with the responsibility of assisting in the promotion of foreign trade especially in capital goods, among member countries; providing technical assistance to member countries; and extending training facilities for personnel engaged in development activities in Muslim countries to conform to the Shari'ah. The present membership of the Bank consists of 56 countries. The basic condition for membership is that the prospective member country should be a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), pay its contribution to the capital of the Bank and be willing to accept such terms and conditions as may be decided upon by the IDB Board of Governors. Up to the end of 1412H (June 1992), the authorized capital of the Bank was two billion Islamic Dinars (ID) {A unit of account of IDB which is equivalent to one Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)}. Since Muharram 1413H (July 1992), in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Governors, it became six billion Islamic Dinars, divided into 600,000 shares having a par value of 10,000 Islamic Dinars (ID) each. Its subscribed capital also became four billion Islamic Dinars payable according to specific schedules and in freely convertible currency acceptable to the Bank. In 1422H, the board of governors at its annual meeting held in Algeria decided to increase the authorized capital of the Bank from ID 6 billion to ID 15 billion and the subscribed capital from ID 4.1 billion to ID 8.1 billion. According to the Directive of the Third Extra-Ordinary Session of the OIC Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 7- 8 December 2005, calling for a substantial increase in the capital stock of IDB in order to enable it to strengthen its role in providing financial support and technical assistance to its member countries, the Board of Governors of the IDB in its 31st Annual Meeting in Kuwait decided to increase the authorized capital stock of IDB by 15 billion Islamic Dinars to become 30 billion Islamic Dinars and the subscribed capital by 6.9 billion Islamic Dinars to become 15 billion Islamic Dinars. The Bank's principal office is in Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Four regional offices were opened in Rabat, Morocco (1994), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1994). Almaty, Kazakhstan (1997), and Dakar, Senegal (2008). The Bank also has field representatives in thirteen member countries. These are: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Guinea Conakry, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen. The Bank's financial year is the lunar Hijra Year. The official language of the Bank is Arabic, but English and French are additionally used as working languages.

Past and Current Programs

Tajikistan joined IDB in 1996 with a capital share of ID 4.96 million (0.04%). As of 1 June 2013 total amount of the IDB Group approved operations for Tajikistan stands at **US\$ 331.2 million**, which consists of IDB approvals amounting to **US\$ 264 million**, Islamic Corporation for Development of Private Sector (ICD) – **US\$12.5 million**, Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) – **US\$ 54 million** and Special Assistance Operations – **US\$ 0.8 million**. IDB provides to Tajikistan only loan financing with concessional terms. IDB financed 48 investment projects in health and education sector, road infrastructure, energy, agricultural sector, microfinance. Currently there are a number of on-going projects, which are being financed by the IDB, among them: Construction of Shagon-Zhigar Road, Phase III (US\$ 19 mln.), Construction of Kulyab-Khalaikum road (US\$ 20 million), Reconstruction of Secondary Schools, Phase III (US\$ 10.5 mln.), Vocational Literacy Program (US\$ 9.5 million), and Microfinance project (US\$ 10 million), etc. The Bank approved a number of new projects in 2013, which include, *inter alia*, Dangara Valley Irrigation Project, Phase III (US\$ 26.76 million), Reconstruction of Ravshan Substation (US\$ 13 million), Technical assistance for Capacity Building for State Committee on Investments and State Property (US\$ 0.25 million) and technical assistance Support to prevention Mother-to-child HIV transmission (US\$ 0.4 million).

The other IDB daughter institutions have also active portfolio in Tajikistan. ICD provided lines of financing to the commercial banks in Tajikistan as well as financed some projects directly. ITFC supported the Tajik Government in procurement of agricultural inputs for cotton harvesting.

In May 2013 Republic of Tajikistan hosted the 38th IDB Group Annual Meeting, which convened the high level participants and dignitaries from 56 IDB member-countries. The business circles and academia are also attended the meeting and various seminars and workshops. In the Annual Meeting the President of Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali, has called on the members of Central Asian Countries to work together for their economic development. Dr. Ali made the call during the opening ceremony of the 8th Global Forum on Islamic Finance taking place in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan. The special task force to implement this assignment was established

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under logo Central Asian & Caucasus Economic Development (CACED), which will include the representatives from all Central Asian states and Azerbaijan.

Future Programming Direction

For the coming period the IDB will likely conduct its programming mission to the Republic of Tajikistan to determine the potential areas of collaboration and enlist the priority projects for the IDB plausible intervention.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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Organisation Profile

The Japan International Cooperation Agency is an independent governmental agency that coordinates official development assistance (ODA) for the government of Japan. It is chartered with assisting economic and social growth in developing countries, and the promotion of international cooperation. JICA is one of the largest bilateral development organizations in the world with a network of 97 overseas offices, and projects in more than 150 countries.

JICA began its technical cooperation with Tajikistan in 1993 by offering 21 seats for officials in Tajikistan to study in Japan. Total number of participants in training Tajik officials in Japan covers around 1400 people from early 1993 until April 2012. At the start of the cooperation, the main direction was made at consolidating peace. Training Tajik officials in Japan was a big part of the technical cooperation and only in 2003 the projects based on grant aid was introduced, and in 2006 JICA Office was opened in Dushanbe.

JICA implements the following programs in the Republic of Tajikistan: a program for the protection of mother and child health, water supply program, the program on poverty reduction through rural development, program to improve the roads and their maintenance, capacity building program. The aggregate amount of grant aid provision to Tajikistan constitutes 172 million USD* as of 2012 and the total amount of the provision of technical assistance constitutes 49 million USD as of 2012. (* including grant aid amount directly given by Japanese Government)

In Tajikistan, JICA attaches high priority to Khatlon region, because it is the poorest and the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) level region in Tajikistan, and located next to Afghanistan.

Past Projects

Maternal and Child Health Support Project

Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Mir Said Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region (Phase I & II)

Food security project for underprivileged farmers (2 KR) (1)

Food aid program for the underprivileged groups in the Republic of Tajikistan via WFP

Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyanzh Road (Phases I & II)

Kurgantyube - Dusty Road Rehabilitation Project (Phase I & II)

Short-Term Senior Volunteer to university and sport association

Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations

Project for Equipment Provision for Infectious Disease Control (EPI) (Phase I & II)

Project for provision of Essential Drugs (Medicines on Federated Directing of Child Diseases) (Phase I & II)

Training of Well Drilling Technology for Enhancement of Groundwater Development in Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region

Study for Sustainable Medical Herb Cultivation

Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative

Ongoing Projects:

Project for improving Maternal and Child Health Care System in Khatlon region

The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment and Water Supply and Drainage Facilities for Maternal and Child Health Care Institutions
The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Khatlon Region and Districts of Republican Subordination

The Project for the Capacity Building of Road Maintenance

Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity generation System (Grant Aid for Environment Program)

Rural development project in Tajik-Afghan border area of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

The food security project for underprivileged farmers (2 KR) (2)

The Project for Human Recourses Development Scholarship (5 persons for Master of Arts courses each year)

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Training courses in Japan (Invite almost 60 Tajik officials per year to Japan (Group, Regional, and Country focused Training and Dialogue Program. Training Program for Young Leaders.))

Training of Operation and Management skills on Water Supply System in Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region

Project for Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Systems in Pyanj District of Khatlon Region

Improved maternal and Child Health through Connectivity

Preparatory Survey on BOP Business on Licorice Cultivation

The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Areas (LITACA)

Future Programming Direction

1. Rural Development in Khatlon Region
2. Improvement of Drinking Water Supply in Khatlon Region
3. Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care in Khatlon Region
4. Improvement of Transportation Infrastructure
5. Improvement of Electricity Infrastructure
6. Capacity Building

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

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Organization Profile

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative joint venture of the United Nations family, bringing together the efforts and resources of eleven UN system organizations in the AIDS response to help the world prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV, and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.

UNAIDS established in 1994 by a resolution of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and launched in January 1996. UNAIDS brings together the efforts and resources of 11 United Nations system organizations to - Co-sponsors of UNAIDS: UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, UNODC, ILO, WFP, UNHCR and UN Women. At country level, UNAIDS works through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and UN Joint team on AIDS. The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS was established to support an expanded multi-sectoral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic within UN Resident Coordinator System. It has become a key mechanism for coordinated and joint UN action at country level.

UNAIDS' Vision: Zero new HIV infections. Zero discrimination. Zero AIDS-related deaths.

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. UNAIDS fulfills its mission by:

Uniting the efforts of the United Nations system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected by HIV;

Speaking out in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defense of human dignity, human rights and gender equality;

Mobilizing political, technical, scientific and financial resources and holding ourselves and others accountable for results;

Empowering agents of change with strategic information and evidence to influence and ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution; and

Supporting inclusive country leadership for sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.

In Tajikistan UNAIDS is supporting the scaling up of national response on HIV through advocacy, increasing national capacity, strengthen the enabling environment and ensuring Universal access of targeted groups to HIV prevention, treatment and care.

Starting 2005 United Nations Joint Project on HIV advocacy project (UN JAP) functions in Tajikistan, which is funded by several UN agencies (UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF). The main direction of this project is to support scaling-up universal access to prevention, treatment and care, introducing "three ones" principles directed at strengthening coordination capacity, strategic planning, National monitoring and evaluation systems and also increasing general population awareness, including high risk groups, supporting initiative groups living with HIV. UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in Tajikistan coordinates the project activities. The activities of this project are based on close collaboration with governmental structures of sectors, NGO and mass media. This project promotes involve new partners in National response to epidemic, introducing new methods and awareness ways such as: Open TV dialogues and "talk show", using different methods and new technologies for promoting prevention measures..

Past and Current Programmes

UNAIDS in Tajikistan is working through UN Theme Group in close cooperation with National Coordination Committee on HIV/AIDS. The main activities of UNAIDS are: technical support in strategic planning process to develop National Programme on HIV/AIDS, capacity building for the implementation of the programme, resource mobilization(preparation of the proposals to GFATM), advocacy for vulnerable groups, involving civil society, CSOs, people living with HIV to the national response, tracking of the epidemic and response: support to develop National [plan on M&E and providing evidence based strategic information.

Future Programming Direction

Support to government to develop multisectoral approach to HIV and coordination of HIV programmes: sectoral programme on HIV will be developed; National report on UNGASS Declaration will be prepared. Resource mobilization: The technical support to the implementation of the proposals to Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria will be conducted. Advocacy: prevention programmes among most-at-risk and vulnerable groups (prisoners, homosexuals, migrants), advocacy programmes through mass media will be continued. Civil society: creating network of NGOs working with PLWH will be supported. Technical and financial support to the establishment of monitoring and evaluation system on HIV in Tajikistan will be provided. Capacity of national experts in different areas will be increased and strengthened.

Mercy Corps in Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

Mercy Corps is an international, non-governmental humanitarian relief and development agency that *exists to alleviate suffering, poverty and oppression by helping to build secure, productive and just communities*. Mercy Corps works amid disasters, conflicts, chronic poverty and instability to support people, communities and organizations that can bring about positive change. Mercy Corps helps people turn the crises they confront into the opportunities they deserve. Driven by local needs, our programs provide communities in the world's toughest places with the tools and support they need to transform their own lives. Our worldwide team in 41 countries is improving the lives of 19 million people. For more information, see www.mercycorps.org. Mercy Corps has worked in Tajikistan since 1994.

Mercy Corps' strategy (revised March 2012) in Tajikistan focuses on innovative and sustainable solutions to local problems. Mercy Corps Tajikistan's overarching goal is to empower Tajikistan's communities to become healthy, productive, and resilient. Our strategy includes three key objectives in support of this goal:

1. Facilitate the introduction and/or scale-up of diversified market-driven business and employment opportunities that support private sector led economic development in both urban and rural areas.
2. Foster an environment for the creation and sustainability of markets for community-based health products and services; improve access to, and the quality of, such products and services (via market mechanisms wherever possible); and, facilitate sustainable behavior change in communities towards health and nutrition.
3. Engage government, community and civil society actors in the promotion and sustainability of a healthy, productive and resilient society.

Current Programmes (as of December 2013):

1. USAID and Mercy Corps Maternal and Child Health Program (MCH);

Goal: The goal of the USAID funded Maternal and Child Health Program is to build DoH capacity to address the challenges of sustainable, quality service delivery, and promote behavior change and community mobilization to take appropriate responsibility for health.

In 2013: Prevent undernutrition and improve health of mothers and children less than two years of age living in 12 FTF target districts of Khatlon Province through improved nutrition and health services and high impact community-based interventions. The goal of the expansion is to improve health and nutrition of women and children in the twelve target districts of Khatlon.

The MCH program will meet the following objectives:

1. Increase % of mothers of children <2 years who practice improved feeding, caring and health-seeking practices.
2. Increase % of women who receive adequate maternal health care and newborn care.
3. Increase the capacity of DOH health facilities to deliver quality maternal and child health services

In 2013:

- IR 1. Increased quality of Essential Nutrition Actions for maternal nutrition at health services and through community-based support.
- IR 2. Improved infant and young child feeding practices adopted by families through nutrition preventive services and community-based counseling.
- IR 3. Protective hygiene and sanitation practices adopted by families through community-based communication.

Project Implementation Status:

The program had the following highlights in 2013:

- The project mobilizes support to mass media campaigns dedicated to International Health days as adopted by the National Center for Healthy Lifestyles.
- Health education sessions in the program reach an average of more than 13,879 targeted program participants each month.
- CHEs made an average of 1,125 home visits per month and referred an average of 502 persons per month to health facilities for vaccination, respiratory infections, postnatal and pre-natal care, burns or other injuries.
- At the end of September, 2013, Mercy Corps conducted final Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey for Child-to-Child (CtC) component of MCH program in Hisor district. The study was carried out in rural target secondary schools with specific objective to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of learners regards to water, sanitation and hygiene. The respondents were in the age group of 11 to 14 years, whereas 46% of them males and 54% were females. The study revealed that respondents have sufficient knowledge about safe hygienic practices. 95% of the respondents stated that they cover stored water and 99% reported that they clean the container before pouring water inside. 92% of respondents used water to clean container and 60% used soap in order to clean the containers. 85% reported that they are boiling water before consumption.
- Mercy Corps Tajikistan conducted the final Knowledge, Practice and Coverage (KPC) evaluation in Sughd and Hisor regions for the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) program as part of final evaluation process. The final KPC evaluation in Sughd and Hisor marked a significant change as compared with the baseline survey in 2009.

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MCH also has been expanded in 12 districts of Khatlon oblast in 2013: Sharatus, Qubodiyon, N. Khisrav, Qumsangir, J.Rumi, Jilikul, Vakhsh, Sarband, Bokhtar, Yovon, A.Jomi and Khuroson and accomplished the following activities:

- Staff recruitment for the announced positions in Dushanbe and Qurqon-teppa offices;
- Meetings with MoH (Ministry of Health), DoH (Department of Health) and Heads of 12 districts for the presentation of Program and share information.
- Selection of Jamoats and 500 communities for the project implementation;
- KPC (Knowledge, Practice, Coverage) Baseline Survey in 900 households of 12 districts;
- Selection of 322 CHEs (Community Health Educators) and 79 VDCs (Village development Committees) in 6 MCH project districts. Formation of 678 CHEs and 421 VDC under the processes in 4 regions.
- ToT (Training of Trainers) and BCC (Behaviour Change Communication) training for MCH Field staff in Qurqon-teppa.
- Dietary Diversity Training was conducted by International consultant and representative from WHO on 9th and 10th December 2013 in Qurqon-teppa office for MCH staff and DoH representatives. The purpose of the training was to train MC staff on dietary diversity, discuss formative research findings and develop behaviour change strategy. Overall 18 MC staff including field coordinators attended the training.
- Mercy Corps participated in the Feed the Future (FtF) launch meeting and presented the MCH Khatlon Expansion Project on 19th of November 2013. The FtF launch meeting was held in Qurqon-teppa with the support of USAID. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) organized kick-off meeting at the USAID Feed the Future project. US Ambassador Susan M. Elliott, USAID Mission Director Jonathan Addleton, representative from Government of Tajikistan and International organization (PHAST, Land reform, Family Farming, Productive Agriculture, Farmer to Farmer, Community Connection, UNICEF) were invited to the meeting.

2. Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative-Water Project is funded by Xylem Watermark. Xylem Watermark is the corporate citizenship and social investment program from Xylem Inc., a global water technology provider. The goal of the project is to harness the unique capabilities of women, youth and children to reduce the impact of flooding on access to safe drinking water and health of communities of Hisor district. DRRI will protect community health through water safety education and behaviour change promotion.

1) DRRI will achieve its goal through the following objectives: 5,000 households (approximately 30,000 people) with improved access to safe drinking water during high-risk periods. The DRRI project targets two jamoats of Hisor District. The primary target group is made up of 30,000 people who live within twenty-nine villages along the Khonako River and its tributaries. The Program will promote safe drinking water through solar disinfection for residents in the Khonakohi Kuli and Almosi jamoats where the majority of the population rely upon the river and its tributaries as their primary source of drinking water.

Project Implementation Status:

Within the framework of DRRI-Water project 5 Mentor teachers, 29 CHEs and 33 VDC members were trained on "Hygiene, Water and Health" and Solar water disinfection topics. And in turn they directly trained 1756 school students 7265 women and men on the new information in respective communities of Hisor district. Indirectly DRRI-Water project could reach 30,000 people with new information on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage technology and improve their access to safe drinking water during the high risk period. Before the trainings start 59 bacteriological test of water were held publicly in each program community with the technical support of local SES of Hisor district. In order to make learning enjoyable and more impactful various behavior change communication activities like puppet and street drama trainings were organized where 10 Mentor-teachers and 35 student-trainers got trained. Following the trainings 19 Puppet theatres and 9 street dramas were organized and performed on importance of hygiene, water and health and advantages of solar water disinfection in the school camps and target communities. In close collaboration with the Committee of Emergency Situation in Hisor, VDC and community in Tutaka village the project completed three physical mitigation projects in this village. In addition, exposure visits were organized among project stakeholders, where community leaders had a chance to visit Kulob and learn from Oxfam disaster risk reduction programs' best experiences and implement them in Hisor. Furthermore, 2500 brochures, 50 modules, 58 banners, 1500 DVDs about SODIS technology and its advantages were developed and distributed to project beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders. Besides, DRRI-Water project held public events as one of the ways to disseminate health information to the community on 7 May, International Day of Service and 1 June, International Child Protection Day. The events brought together more than 500 participants to share ideas, learn from each other.

The Project completed all Reporting in January 2013.

3. Winter Response Resiliency Program (WRRP)

Goal: Vulnerable households in the Rasht Valley increase food security and improve livelihoods resiliency. Vulnerable households emergency food security asset replenishment needs are met.

Objectives: 1) Immediate food security needs of target population are met through unconditional cash transfers. 2) Short-term food security and asset replenishment needs of target population are met through conditional food and asset replenishment vouchers. 3) Vulnerable households receive complementary training and technical assistance to support improved food security and livelihoods resiliency.

Project Implementation Status:

1. Conditional Vouchers in January 2013 (Food and non food asset replenishment) : The total worth of the vouchers were 700 TJS per household to a total of 1250 households.

2. WRRP Final Evaluation on January-February 2013 with cover 1250 households and representatives of 4 jamoats of Nurobod and 5 Jirgatal districts.

3. Final WRRP Coordination meeting in Jirgatal and Nurobod with participants of representatives of districts Governmental structures, jamoats and community members on February 2013.

4. Coordination with Food Security Cluster and CoES: Since the launch of the program project has been coordinating with the Food Security Cluster in Dushanbe, WFP Garm office and Committee of Emergency Situations. Presented the program summary at the REACT coordination mechanism in Rasht Valley and has been actively updating the forums. Program Manager participated in the meetings at WFP for ECHO funded programs and updated the peer agencies. The final results of the project have been shared in REACT meeting with local partners and peer agencies and also. The project was completed in March 2013.

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4. DIPECHO: "Community-based disaster risk management: Enhancing self-reliance through the better use of existing resources"

Goal: The resilience of households and communities in the Rasht Valley to better prepare for, cope with, and rebound from natural disasters is strengthened.

Objective: Past successful Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions are consolidated, while simultaneously innovative DRR solutions are facilitated and the enabling environment for DRR at household and community levels is fostered. **Project Implementation Status:**

Result 1:

Hazards are identified in time, communicated timely, and communities act to reduce the negative consequences of natural disasters and effects of the climate change

Achieved to date: 100%

Result 2:

Communities and households are prepared to effectively mitigate the effects of natural disasters and local effects of the climate change on community and household assets.

Achieved to date: 100%

Result 3:

Communities and households have increased knowledge and awareness of disaster risks, risk management frameworks, and are enabled to apply innovative coping strategies post-disaster.

Achieved to date: 100%

The project completed in July 2013.

5. "Rasht Valley Economic Development Program - FFPSD Rasht Valley Activities."

Goal: The primary goal of the project is to increase economic growth in rural areas and to do so in inclusive manner.

Objective: Increasing the organizational level of the private business sector, establishment of needed services in a sustainable manner for accomplishment of business opportunities, supporting structures for improving the business environment.

Project implementation status:

Result 1:

The primary aim of the project is to facilitate the organization and provision of support the regional Public Private Dialogue (PPD). The PPD representatives in 5 districts have been selected. Consultative Council for Rasht Valley districts and secretariat was also organized. Entrepreneurs in each district received training on Business Taxes and Laws, Forming an Association, and on Tourism in Economic Development.

Achieved to date: 100%

Result 2:

Communities in the villages were mobilized and in 10 villages of Rasht Valley were facilitated for organization of Community Based Organizations (CBO). 10 CBOs were successfully registered in five Jamoats – one Jamoat each in the five districts.

Achieved to date: 100%

Result 3:

Communities and households have increased knowledge and awareness on the establishment of CBOs, and training on prioritization of development issues within their communities, improved land use practices, improved pasture management, and land user rights and obligations were conducted. Women's sub-committee members also received training on business planning.

Achieved to date: 100%

The project was completed in March 2014.

Mission East

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Organisation Profile

Management. The agency portfolio in Tajikistan includes three programmatically and geographically diverse programs in integrated rural development, health improvement through water & sanitation actions (WASH), and disaster risk management (DRM) programming, and disability programming. We have fully staffed offices in 3 distinct geographic regions, equipped with qualified administrative, finance, logistical and program personnel. Our staff profile is comprised of 98% national staff.

Field Experience Mission East has over a sixteen years of field experience in Tajikistan, working primarily at the community level. The portfolio diversity ranges from health, agri-business, livelihoods development, water & sanitation to disabilities programming as well as DRR actions. International donors such as the European Commission, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PATRIP Foundation, DANIDA, have contracted Mission East based largely on the field-level capacity to deliver results. Mission East has been providing innovative disability programming and we are a lead agency in Tajikistan in disability work, active in policy formulation, partnering. Mission East has been working in GBAO on cross border WASH programming in both Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Our programs all have explicit actions to sustain women in the achievement of gender equality.

Technical credentials International and national staff hold degrees in clinical and public health, structural engineering, agriculture, GIS systems, water technologies, development studies, law and finance among other qualifications. The staff has solid experience in project design, monitoring and evaluation, risk assessment methodologies, community mobilization, new public management, alternative energies, among other skills.

Alliances, networks and partnering Mission East is a lead agency in the NGO Core Group, REACT forum, United Nations WASH and Food Security Clusters, and fora for persons with disabilities. Mission East has formed timely alliances with other international NGOs to achieve punctual actions under time sensitive constraints. Mission East has active formal and non-formal partnerships with national NGOs, two of which are women-directed organizations. Mission East enjoys productive relations with various government agencies.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

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Organisation Profile

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional security organization including 57 participating states covering the whole Europe, Central Asia and North America (the United States and Canada). It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating States into practice through its unique network of field missions. The Organization has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses political-military, economic and environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism and economic and environmental activities. States participating to the OSCE committed themselves to these values and created an operational structure to facilitate and support their implementation. All 57 participating States enjoy equal status, and decisions are taken by consensus on a politically, but not legally binding basis.

The OSCE first established a presence in Tajikistan in early 1994 when it opened the Mission to Tajikistan. In October 2002 it was renamed to the Centre in Dushanbe and its mandate was revised, and its tasks were broadened to include work in all the three dimensions of the OSCE: Political-Military, Economic and Environmental, and Human Dimension. In June 2008, it became the Office in Tajikistan.

The Office's refocused mandate offers wider opportunities to tackle existing challenges in the development of Tajikistan. The mandate includes promoting the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments; assisting in the development of a legal framework and democratic political institutions and processes; facilitating contacts and promoting information exchange with OSCE bodies and institutions and participating States in Central Asia; and establishing and maintaining contacts with local authorities, universities, research institutions and NGOs. The Office co-operates closely with the Government in implementing its mandate, on the basis of mutual understanding and common agreement. As well, the Office engages in consultations and co-ordination with the OSCE institutions, as well as other stakeholders including international organizations, civil society groups, academia and bilateral donors active in Tajikistan.

Past and Current Programmes

The current structure of OSCE Office in Tajikistan includes the Office of the Head of Mission, three programmes, corresponding to the three departments established in 2008, one for each dimension, a Fund Administration Unit and five Field Offices.

1. Programme: Political and Military Aspects of Security

The Office assists Tajikistan in the development of democratic political institutions and processes, and helps the Government counter terrorism. The Programme addresses OSCE commitments in the fields of political dialogue, border management and security, police assistance, combating terrorism, conflict prevention, confidence and stability-building measures, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW/CA) and mine action. This Programme is engaged in fulfilment of the OSCE Ministerial Decision on Engagement with Afghanistan, with support of the host country, through organization of joint Tajik-Afghan activities in training and capacity-building for border management, police assistance and counter terrorism assistance and other security related agendas.

2. Programme: Economic and Environmental Activities

Addressing Tajikistan's security challenges in the economic and environmental sectors, the Office is active in a range of fields. Support to cross-border trade and free economic zones are key areas, as is the promotion of economic and social stability in the country's eastern Rasht valley. Fostering good water resources management, regionally and nationally, and enhancing energy security through assistance to the small hydropower sector are other priorities for the Office. Good governance is promoted through a separate programme. The office also supports Tajik-Afghan trans-boundary water dialogue along the Pyanj River, with a focus on facilitating bilateral dialogue with Afghanistan on water resources and the environment. Finally, the Office supports the host Government in developing and improving its environmental legislation, policy formulation and implementation.

3. Programme: Human Dimension Activities

Within the Human Dimensions Department the Office provides policy-level and programmatic support across six key thematic areas in order to: assist the host country in promoting justice; raise awareness and capacity of government institutions, civil society, students and the public on human rights principles and commitments by expanding citizen participation in public and political life; promote pluralistic, free, independent and competitive media; support civil society and the authorities to fulfil national and international obligations and commitments in the sphere of gender equality and to combat domestic violence; assist the national authorities and civil society to fulfil commitments to combat trafficking in human beings.

Future Programming Direction

1. Programme: Political and Military Aspects of Security

While Tajikistan has made significant progress from a post-conflict situation to its present level of stability, there is uncertainty about the possible impact the withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) troops from Afghanistan could have for Tajikistan's security and there are grounds for concerns about a possible increase in illegal trafficking in drugs, arms and people across the borders. There is a continued need for consolidating and strengthening stability within Tajikistan, through promotion of political dialogue, pluralism and political development based on democratic principles and values. Mines still pose a threat to the population in many areas and hamper the utilization of already sparse arable land. While progress has been achieved, challenges remain in securing safe storage of weapons, ammunition and explosives. The Office will use the window of opportunity, such as signing and ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding on police reform, to assist with implementation of the host Government's reform plans. This Programme offers particular possibilities for supporting the implementation of Ministerial Council Decisions No 4/07 and No 04/11 on engagement with Afghanistan, especially through inclusion of Afghan participants in training and capacity-building for border management, police and counter terrorism assistance, mine action and other security related agendas within Tajikistan. The Programme addresses OSCE commitments in the fields of political dialogue, border management, police assistance, combating terrorism, conflict prevention, efforts to combat violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism confidence and stability-building measures, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW/CA) and mine action.

2. Programme: Economic and Environmental Activities

The Office will step up its efforts to promote efficient, transparent and secure cross-border trade, with a special emphasis on the Tajik-Afghan border. The activity is expected to promote sound trade practices at the border and in Tajikistan's free economic zones, thus contributing to security and stability in the border zone. The activities are in line with the Tajik government's policy priorities and with the Ministerial Council decision on OSCE's engagement with Afghanistan (MC.DEC 04/11.) The Office will continue facilitating public-private dialogue between local authorities, the private sector and civil society within the framework of the Consultative Council on Improvement of the Investment Climate under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. The aim is to assist the local and central authorities in identifying the most important investment needs and in setting priorities for economic development at the local level. This dialogue forum will help identify public sentiment about structural problems and address them through right policies in the social and economic spheres. Equally, the Office will continue its activities to support Tajikistan in the areas of good governance, water resources management and environmental legislation and policies.

3. Programme: Human Dimension Activities

The Office will continue its role in promoting dialogue between government and civil society on key human rights commitments and will work to promote implementation of the State Policy on Human Rights Education. In rule of law, the Office plans to support the implementation of the state programme on legal judicial reform, the adoption of policy measures and practical interventions in the area of penal reform, and the promotion of increased cooperation between government and civil society on rule of law issues, particularly torture prevention. In media, the Office will build upon previous efforts to strengthen guarantees for access to information, build the professionalism of journalism, and promote media self-regulation and alternative dispute resolution. As presidential (2013) and parliamentary (2015) elections approach, the Office will continue dialogue with the Central Commission on Elections and Referenda, other government bodies, members of Parliament, political parties and other civil society representatives on follow up to the ODIHR's recommendations from parliamentary (2010) and presidential (2013) observation missions. The Office will continue co-operation ongoing since 2010 with the Ministry of Internal Affairs in gender-sensitive police stations to increase capacity in dealing with victims of domestic violence and to strengthen community referral networks. Finally, the Office will continue support to coordination efforts to facilitate the work of the state Interagency Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

Oxfam Programme is consisted of:

Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme

Oxfam is working to improve access to drinking water and sanitation in rural communities and establishing a dialogue platform between consumers and water service providers and regulators. We are supporting stakeholders to bring about change in both policy and practice of drinking water and sanitation management and governance.

The programme is implemented in partnership and cooperation with the local and national authorities, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) and other and partners.

Programme components:

1. Policy dialogue

Oxfam facilitated establishment of the Network of Stakeholder Organisations on Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation in Tajikistan where representatives of the government ministries and agencies, donor organisations, I/NGOs, private sector, communities and civil society can have a dialog on policies, share examples of best practice, develop policy solutions, suggest new areas to be discussed and researched. The local networks have been established and act as a link between the local and the national levels. The overall aim of the network is to enhance collaboration across the drinking water and sanitation sub-sector.

Important segment of the Network's work will be done through Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) are comprised of network's members with a shared interest such as water tariffs, taxation, gender, etc.

The network collectively commissions innovative research projects, technical solutions and relevant policy documents and presents the results to the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC) of the Government of Tajikistan.

2. Monitoring of water service provision

Oxfam will support strengthening capacities of Water User Associations (WUAs) to monitor the quality of water and sanitation. The monitoring results will be analysed, made public and shared with Water regulator to ensure the adequate provision of water services.

3. Capacity Building

In rural areas the state may be responsible for water infrastructure but in many rural locations it is locally organised WUAs who operate and maintain the systems. In cooperation with local authorities, Oxfam supports establishment of new WUAs and conduct training sessions on: management, accounting, operating and maintaining systems, water chlorination, and sanitation.

Important aspect of this component is working on inclusion of women in WUAs and decision making.

4. Water Trust Fund (WTF)

The WTF is a funding mechanism which provides grants for drinking water and sanitation projects in the targeted districts. The fund has a Chairperson from the local Hukumat (district level government) and has a Board of Trustees, comprised of civil society, the private sector and government. Communities submit funding applications to the board which are reviewed in a transparent and accountable manner.

Nine water systems have been constructed using WTF finance facility in the first phase of the project reaching 23,000 people in Muminabad and Rudaki. It is estimated that 10 more locations will be covered in the second phase reaching 15,000 people.

Economic Development Programme

Oxfam is supporting small farmers, especially women, to improve their agricultural production and access markets by providing marketing advice and business training to producer groups and support farmers to gain access to land. Oxfam also works on capacity building of women small holder farmers in being economically viable through provision of essential skills for engaging in economic activities in remote rural areas.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

Programme Components:

1. Access to extension services

Oxfam is working on linking small farmers with agricultural extension service providers. Such interventions allow small holders to increase their level of production from subsistence to income gaining level. Oxfam is developing functional models that would allow farmers to get the service at affordable price.

2. Access to local and national markets

In parallel with working on extension services, Oxfam is also addressing the issue of access to markets for small holder farmers. Oxfam is working with farmers and relevant stakeholders on farmers' awareness of the markets, establishing value chains, trends and building their capacity to enter markets.

3. Access to scarce resources

Through its educational interventions Oxfam supports small holder farmers, especially women farmers', to gain access to and control over productive agriculture resources and services including land, water, credit, market and technologies. A special focus is put on climate change adaptation tools and practices.

4. Policy and advocacy

Oxfam is working with partners from local and national government and specialised institutions on creation of favorable policy environment for small holder farmers and promote examples of successful and responsible use of land and gain public recognition and support for competent and resilient land management.

Climate Change Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction Programme

Oxfam works with relevant authorities (Committee of Emergency and Civil Defence at Regional and National level and government authorities at Jamoat and District level) to a) reduce disaster risks and develop comprehensive community based Disaster Plans and DRR capacity development strategies, and (b) linkages between community based and relevant government institutions both at district and national levels. It also cooperates with relevant local, national and international stakeholders on identifying the biggest climate change risks and develop appropriate adaptation methodologies, tools and practices.

Programme components:

1. Community based disaster risk reduction, small scale mitigation and the enhanced capacity of state agencies to respond, reduce vulnerability to disasters for women and men in rural areas of East Khatlon
2. People in East Khatlon and areas accessible to OGB and its partners, who are impacted by disasters, are supported in the emergency and recovery phases in public health/water/sanitation and in food security/livelihoods.
3. Nationally in Tajikistan, climate change investments and projects through the Government, donors and aid actors respond to the needs of the rural poor, particularly smallholder farmers, and particularly the women amongst them.

The Disaster Preparedness Education Centre, which was endorsed by the Government, will be used in future projects and also training modules produced by the centre are published nationwide.

Future Programming Direction

Oxfam plans expansion of all Programmes pending assessed need and available funding.

Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Swiss Cooperation Office (SCO) was established on the basis of the bilateral Agreement on Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid signed by the Governments of Switzerland and Tajikistan on 19 October 1999.

The Office has a diplomatic status and is headed by a Swiss diplomatic representative, assigned by the Government of Switzerland to maintain cooperation issues and supervise the Swiss Program in Tajikistan. Since 2001, SCO includes the Swiss Consular Agency, which is an outpost of the Embassy of Switzerland to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. SCO represents three governmental donor agencies: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Humanitarian Assistance Department (HA), the Human Security Division of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs

It also represents other Swiss Federal Departments in Tajikistan as well the Swiss Ambassador accredited to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, with permanent residence in Kazakhstan. Cooperation between Tajikistan and Switzerland is based on the common constituency Group in the Bretton Woods Institutions, where Tajikistan belongs to the 'Swiss Group'. SCO works with governmental bodies and the corresponding ministries in health, economy, energy, water, rule of law and human rights. In the same areas SCO works with local public organizations, civil society organizations, UN Agencies, Development Banks, International Finance Institutions, Consultant Agencies and international non-governmental partners such as Caritas Switzerland, Focus Humanitarian Assistance, Aga Khan Foundation, and the Swiss Centre for International Health of the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute.

Furthermore, since 2010 Switzerland has been supporting the Human Rights Programme in Tajikistan in five priority areas of collaboration which were commonly defined: 1) Universal Periodic Review; 2) Migration; 3) Women's Rights and domestic violence; 4) Abolition of Death Penalty and 5) Torture and Detention.

The Swiss-funded projects are implemented by the partners of SCO, and only in exceptional cases by SCO itself.

Projects funded by the Swiss Government are formulated in line with the development plans of the Government of Tajikistan, and formalized by bilateral project agreements and are usually of mid-term duration (2-3 years). The financing of projects is provided in the form of grants. SCO is in charge of handling the relations with the Government of Tajikistan regarding specific projects and the Swiss program of cooperation in Tajikistan in general. It is also responsible for receiving and providing the initial appraisal of requests for assistance. Depending on the budget, the final decision on the funding is made by SCO or by the Swiss governmental donor agencies responsible for consideration and approval.

Past and Current Programmes

- Healthcare Reform and Family Medicine Support Project
- Community Based Family Medicine Project
- Basic and Community medicine
- Medical Education Reform Project
- Canal Automation Project
- Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement for the Rasht valley
- Integrated Water Resource Management - Fergana Valley
- Pamir Private Power Project
- Khujand Water Supply Project
- Regional Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
- North Tajik Water Rehabilitation Project
- Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project
- Integrated Watershed Management
- Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring Project
- Business Enabling Environment Project
- Azerbaijan-Central Asia Financial Markets Infrastructure Advisory Services Project
- Supreme Audit Institution Project
- Trade Promotion Programme in Tajikistan
- WTO Accession Project
- Access to Justice and Judicial Reform
- Prevention of Domestic Violence
- Juvenile Justice Alternative Reform
- Human Rights Programme ,

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- Arts and Culture Programme
- Small Action Credit Line (Swiss Cooperation Fund)

* The entire and detailed list of completed projects is available on the SCO webpage: http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/centralasia/en/Home/Activities_in_Tajikistan/COMPLETED_PROJECTS

The budget for 2013 was about 15 million USD

Future Programming Direction

The Swiss Strategy 2012-2015 for Central Asia focuses on the most performing and effective sectors in Tajikistan as Health, Rule of Law, Water Supply and Sanitation, Private Sector Development. The overall goal for the Swiss Cooperation in Tajikistan for the next strategy is to support the transition process in Tajikistan by contributing to the economic development and by helping to build institutions and systems which are responsive to the population's needs.

The planned budget for 2014 is around 27.6 million USD

Tajik Branch of the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia

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Organisation Profile

Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC)

CAREC is a non-profit independent and non-political organization. It was established under the decision of the Fourth European Conference (1998) in Aarhus, Denmark, under initiative of Central-Asian countries. It is one the series similar centers established in EEC and CIS (Hungary, Russia, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova).

In 1999 governments of Central-Asian countries (CA) have decided to locate headquarters of the future CAREC in Almaty City (Kazakhstan) and open its branches in each country of Central Asia. In July 2000 the Parliament of Kazakhstan has ratified the Agreement on CAREC Operative Conditions between Kazakhstan, European Commission and UNDP, which is a Center's legal framework alongside with the Charter.

CAREC started its active operation since early 2001 when European Commission has allocated a special grant and the Government of Kazakhstan provided the office facilities. Country offices to help in the exchange and dissemination of information on environmental protection and sustainable development, provides access to national and international databases in the environment, using existing structures and mechanisms. In addition, country offices carry out activities aimed at drawing attention to environmental issues and promotes regional cooperation among governments, government agencies and nongovernmental organizations.

CAREC Country office in Tajikistan was opened in 2002.

- Past and Environmental management Program
- Water initiatives support
- Clymate change and sustainable energy
- Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)
- Inteprogram activities

Future Programming Direction

1. Institutional-administration strengthening and development
2. "Green Economy"
3. Human Development
4. Glaciers and water resources
5. Water Sanitation
6. Public health
7. Ecosystem
8. Reduction of greenhouse gases

The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia in Republic of Tajikistan*

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Organisation Profile

The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA) is a non-profit organization founded in 2005 to support local initiatives in civic engagement, private enterprise, education and public administration. EFCA is the successor in the region of the Eurasia Foundation, a privately managed non-profit organization, which has invested more than \$40 million in Central Asia since 1993. Through its registered offices in Almaty, Bishkek, Osh and Dushanbe, EFCA will carry out between 40 and 50 development programs this year with financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and more than 30 additional donors.

Past and Current Programmes

1. Strengthening Ties with Afghanistan
2. Poverty Reduction Among Vulnerable Groups
3. Improving the Business Environment in Tajikistan
4. Girls' Education
5. Working with Labor Migrants
6. Tajik Regional Correspondents Network

Future Programming Direction

1. Regional Trade Liberalization and Customs Project
2. Civil Society Poverty Reduction Program
3. Essential Service to Migrants in Eurasia
4. Poverty Reduction Small Grants Project
5. Reducing Youth Radicalization in Tajikistan
6. Improving CSO services for vulnerable groups
7. Improving citizens' participation at local self-government level in Tajikistan

The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in the Republic of Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in the RT)

Contact: Mr. Andre Paquet Head of ICRC Mission in Tajikistan Tel: +992 37 2216823 Fax: +992 37 2510053 Email: dus_dushanbe@icrc.org Website: www.icrc.org Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, Sovetskaya str 71

Organization Profile

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Movement in situation of conflict. It also endeavors to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Past and Current Programmes

Cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST); Cooperation with the armed forces and law enforcement structures on international humanitarian law (IHL) and International Human rights Law (IHRL); Information, legal and education programmes on dissemination and implementation of IHL and humanitarian values; Health activities (support for medicine in emergency and assistance to victims); Programme on mines and unexploded ordnances (Prevention, and assistance to victims); Protection activities (activities in favour of victims of situation of violence, missing persons, families of detainees and re-establishment of family links)

The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

Hilfswerk Austria International is a non-profit, cross-denominational organization providing both international and humanitarian aid for victims of war and environmental disasters as well as long-term development assistance. Hilfswerk Austria International has been working in Tajikistan since 2001.

THE MAIN FOCUS

- Disaster relief after natural disasters,
- Agriculture and rural development,
- Promotion of small-scale business and income generation,
- Organizational development and capacity building, promotion of civic society as well as numerous other areas.

Past and Current Programmes

DIPECHO projects in Gissar, Shahrinav, Tursunzade and Rudaki districts

EU funded project "Integrative Programm for Strengthening the Social Service Sector in Tajikistan"

EU funded project "Integrative Programm for Developing a Modern Model of Social Services in Tajikistan"

EU funded project "Support to Small and Medium Food Processing Enterprises in Tajikistan"

EU funded project "Poverty Alleviation through Mitigation of Integrated high mountain Risk (PAMIR)"

EU funded project "Economic Development in Central Asia through promotion of BIOs and SMEs in the food processing sector"

Future Programming Direction

Disaster risk reduction

Social services development

Sustainable rural development

Small and medium enterprise development

The World Bank Group

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Organisation Profile

Five institutions together make up the World Bank Group: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The overarching goal of the World Bank Group's operations is to help reducing poverty in the world.

The IBRD and IDA provide loans to the member countries for projects and programs that promote economic and social progress by helping raise productivity so that people may live better lives. Along with these loans/credits, the World Bank provides policy advice, technical assistance and helps to mobilize the needed resources.

The IBRD was established in 1945 and is now owned by 188 member countries. The IDA was established in 1960 and is now owned by 172 members. IDA provides assistance to the poorest developing countries that cannot meet the IBRD terms. IDA provides grants and credits. IDA countries have access to concessional credits: 40 years repayment period, 10 years grace period and interest rate zero (with service fee of 0.75%).

The Republic of Tajikistan became a member of the World Bank on June 4, 1993. A liaison office of the Bank was first established in October 1996 and then up-graded to a full-fledged Country Office in December 1998.

Past and Current Programmes

Since 1996, IDA has provided approximately US\$907 million in credits, grants, and Trust Funds, of which some US\$730 million have already been disbursed. Portfolio of the WB in Tajikistan includes projects financed by the International Development Association (IDA) and IDA administered trust funds (such as Tajikistan: health services improvement project, Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water management Project, and others). The distribution of the portfolio by sectors is as follows: agriculture and rural development (46 percent), followed by energy (16 percent), the public sector, governance and economic policy (10 percent), health and social protection (8 percent), education (8 percent), water (7 percent), and the private sector (5 percent).

The World Bank Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for 2010–13 was extended by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors to 2014. The revised CPS shifts focus from crisis mitigation to the structural reforms aimed at sustainable growth and development. The most important objective will be to help stimulate private investment through overall private sector development. Other key priorities include: (a) ensuring macroeconomic stability and sound public financial management; (b) further increasing productivity in agriculture and efficiency in water use; (c) strengthening the power sector for reliable domestic supply and larger hydropower exports; and (d) increasing access to higher quality social services.

Improving core governance will be mainstreamed across the CPS program in the context of the Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (CGAC) strategy. The CPS will also mainstream efforts to address gender disparity in Tajikistan, recognizing the important contribution that gender equality can make to economic growth and poverty reduction. Gender-related support will be included explicitly in relevant programs, and results will be measured through the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data where appropriate. The extended CPS aligns drafting of the next CPS with the Government's timetable for preparation of its second long-term National Development Strategy, 2016-25.

As of December 31, 2013 the active portfolio of the WB consists of 13 projects with a net commitment of \$222 million. In addition, the WB manages a portfolio of trust-funded activities, which amounts to \$63 million. These include stand-alone TA activities financed by various sources, project co-financing, and hybrid trust funds. The largest share of ongoing portfolio is in agriculture and rural development (46 percent), followed by energy (16 percent), the public sector, governance and economic policy (10 percent), health and social protection (8 percent), education (8 percent), water (7 percent), and the private sector (5 percent).

Tajikistan became a member of the IFC, the World Bank Group's private sector arm in 1994. Since 1997, IFC has invested US\$86.9 million to support 33 private sector projects in the financial, hydropower, retail, tourism, and manufacturing sectors.

Future Programming Direction

Indicative operational program for the new projects in FY –2014 - 2015 will cover the following areas of development activities:

- Tajikistan Agriculture Commercialization Project.
- Communal Services Development Fund.
- Republic of Tajikistan - Implementation for the National Statistics Development Strategy
- Central Asia Road Links – Tajikistan
- PFM - APL 2 – FY 15
- Contribution to the CASA-1000
- Implementation & Capacity Building of e-Procurement
- Capacity Building for MoEDT
- TJ-Public Procurement Capacity Building
- Tajikistan JSDF Nutrition Grant Scale Up
- Improving Social Accountability in the Water Sector
- Review of Government Payroll and HR Management in Tajikistan

Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency

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Organisation Profile

Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) was founded with the aim of contributing economic and social development efforts in developing countries. TIKa has been implementing programmes and projects through its Programme Coordination Offices that are located in 33 countries across three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa. Turkish Government has provided a total of approximately US\$ 55 million Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Republic of Tajikistan between 1992 and 2012.

Past and Current Programmes

Turkish ODA is implemented mainly through TIKa. Under the current circumstances, the main priority areas, on which TIKa focuses in Tajikistan, are as follows:

- development of educational infrastructure
- development of health care infrastructure
- vocational training

Major Ongoing Projects

Sector : Education

Title : Support to Improvement of Educational Infrastructure

Location : Secondary School Number 4, Dangara District

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, construction of a new school building and provision of equipment

Sector : Health

Title : Establishment of Oncology Treatment Center for Children

Location : Republican Clinical Scientific Center of Oncology, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, provision of medical equipment, training of medical staff

Sector : Employment, Poverty Reduction, Vocational Training

Title : Improvement of Vocational Training Infrastructure

Location : Vocational Training Center for Adults, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, provision of equipment, training of trainers

Future Programming Direction

TIKA intends to continue its works in Tajikistan in line with the priorities and goals set by the "National Development Strategy for the Period to 2015".

UK Department for International Development

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Organisation Profile

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK Government department responsible for promoting sustainable development, reducing poverty and achieving the millenium development goals. DFID started its bilateral programmes in Tajikistan in 2003.

The DFID office in Tajikistan is based in the British Embassy, Dushanbe. Since April 2012 DFID Tajikistan has become a regional office and oversees Kyrgyzstan programme as well. The newly established British Embassy in Kyrgyzstan also has a development section which helps run programmes in the country.

DFID works in partnership with the Governments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and the international donor community to support a country driven, result oriented, poverty reduction programme. Our medium term strategy for Central Asia is reflected in our Operational Plan for 2011-2015. DFID supports the adoption of the DAC Paris declaration for improved aid effectiveness.

Past Programmes in Tajikistan

1. Social Development Sector

- Child Poverty Study in Tajikistan

2. Private Sector

- TA to the Tajikistan Micro and Small enterprises Finance Facility (TMSEFF-managed by EBRD)
- Private sector development scoping work
- Technical assistance to implementation support for Private Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan
- Support to the working group on introducing “one stop shop” model for registering businesses
- Business Enabling Environment Project
- Improving Corporate Governance in Central Asia

3. Health Sector

- Central Asian Regional HIV/AIDS project

4. Rural development sector

- Support for developing Third Party Arbitration mechanism
- Zarafshan Valley Development Initiative
- Support to coordination work in agriculture sector
- Sustainable Economic Development Programme

5. Governance

Public Sector Pay Policy (WB trust fund)

- Support to PRS-2 design, prioritization, monitoring and dissemination
- Support to Statistics Agency
- Multiyear Integrated Statistics Plan
- Tajikistan Living Standards Survey

6. Emergency response/Humanitarian Aid

- Water Supply System for Flood Affected population in Khuroson

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- Provision of essential household items to flood affected people in Khuroson
- Strengthening coordination and early warning system in Tajikistan
- Food Security Monitoring System
- Nutrition Surveillance and Growth Monitoring

7. Climate Change - Disaster Risk Reduction

- Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Assessment (Phase 1)
- Water supply system for flood affected villages
- Technical Assistance to start up Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience in Tajikistan
- Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building (Phase 2)

Current Programmes

1. Growth:

- Rural Growth Programme
- Central Asia Regional Migration (Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation)
- Women Wealth and Influence Project
- Growth in Rural Economy and Agriculture in Tajikistan
- Central Asia Investment Climate Programme (Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan)

2. Governance:

- Public Finance Management Modernization Project (with World Bank, EU, SDC/SECO)
- Governance Partnership Facility (GPF) (with the World Bank)
- Support to the Anti-corruption Initiatives in Central Asia
- Support to the National Aid Coordination
- Conflict Prevention Pool

Future Programming Direction

For 2014/15 our goal will be to contribute to a reduction in poverty by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth in the region.

To achieve this we will focus on three areas:

- Improving the effectiveness of national and regional development actors;
- Promoting wealth creation, including an improved business climate for private sector development; and
- Strengthening public service delivery.

UN Women

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Organisation Profile

UN Women - the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women <<http://www.unwomen.org/>> - has been created to speed up the process of meeting the needs of women and girls across the world. As a part of the UN reform agenda, it brings together resources and mandates which will subsequently have a lasting impact on the whole community.

UN Women merges four parts of the UN which have been focusing exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment:

- Division for the Advancement of Women <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/>> (DAW, founded in 1946)
- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women <<http://www.un-instraw.org/>> (INSTRAW, founded in 1976)
- Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/>> (OSAGI, founded in 1997)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women <<http://www.unifem.org/>> (UNIFEM, founded in 1976)

UN Women has been created to address gender inequalities, namely violence and discrimination, under-representation in decision-making process, high maternal mortality and lack of gender-sensitive budget.

Operational from January 2011, UN Women has two roles: support to inter-governmental bodies such as the Commission on the Status of Women in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms, and help to Member States in implementing these standards by providing suitable technical and financial support. Regular monitoring and evaluation within the UN system will also take place, which will help the system to be accountable for its own commitments on gender equality.

The UN has been working continuously to advance gender equality and has produced such groundbreaking agreements as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Gender equality is one of basic human rights and its achievement will have long-lasting impact on the whole local and international communities.

In Tajikistan, UN Women (formerly UNIFEM) accords a high priority to gender mainstreaming in the poverty reduction process, women's land and property rights, women economic empowerment, elimination of violence against women with focus on signing the draft bill on domestic violence, and ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (OP-CEDAW). UN Women in Tajikistan also works on secular-religious dialogue, women's access to justice, and is involved in numerous inter-agency projects through UN Women-led Gender Thematic Working Group (GTG).

Past and Current Programmes

UN Women continuously works towards engendering national policy in Tajikistan. UN Women supported national partners through strengthening their capacity to more effectively address gender equality perspectives in their daily activities.

To support rural women and extend their economic opportunities in the light of the state land reform of 2002-2005 UN Women continued its work towards securing women's economic rights. Thus in 2003-2005 UN Women has implemented a project, Land Reforms and Implementation of Women's Land Rights in Tajikistan.

In 2005 UN Women conducted a pilot *project, Gender Issues in the Early Warning and Conflict Prevention System in Fergana Valley*. The results of the monitoring of conflict risk factors and their influence on the Fergana Valley population were presented in the *report, Fergana Valley: The Challenge of Time*.

In 2006-2008 UN Women has implemented a joint project on gender responsive monitoring of land reforms in partnership with FAO, which was envisaged to allow for a multi-level, streamlined approach both for institutional strengthening of the Government and for safeguarding rights of the rural poor. The project specifically aimed at supporting women, leading workforce in Tajikistan's agriculture today, in securing their land use rights and subsequently their livelihoods. The project was financially supported by the CIDA. To ensure sustainability of achieved results and strengthen policy dialogue on gender responsive policy on land reform and access to resources UN Women programme interventions in this field are implemented as follow-up to the previous actions.

In 2008 UN Women provided a support the department of human rights of the judicial faculty of Tajik State University to develop a program for a new course on women's human rights for students of the judicial faculty. The program developed by experts was approved by members of the department on human rights and recommended for a further introduction into a curriculum of education for students of the judicial faculty. In 2009 UN Women and the human rights department of the Tajik State University started development of a textbook for students of the law faculty. The course on WHRs started formally from September 2010 as a part of curriculum for students of 4th grade of the law faculty, after testing of the course in February-April 2010.

Starting from 2008, a new project funded by UN Trust Fund was started by the local NGO "Child Rights Center". The role played by the project and particularly its Policy Development Team seconded by the Committee for Women and Family Affairs in changing perceptions, attitudes, legislation and raising the awareness of governmental departments, state agencies, nongovernmental organizations and the public.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

UN Women supports the Committee and the project team to bring issues of violence against girls into a policy dialogue led by UNFEM/GTG with national and international partners to strengthen coordinated programming in this field, share existing good practices which could be upscaled and replicated and also improve service delivery to survivors.

In 2009 UN Women implemented a project aimed at improving gender-responsiveness of programming on HIV and AIDS prevention and response at different levels. At policy level, the project focused on the integration of gender sensitive provisions in the PRSP and in national and sectoral policies and on building the capacity of the Committee for Women and Family Affairs. The project had also contributed to increasing the HIV/AIDS awareness and tackling forms of discrimination experienced by HIV+ or at risk women, by working with informal leaders and CBOs. A network of Religious leaders is established with the support of UN Women in cooperation with "Academy of Dialogue", the UN Women partner to fight and reduce HIV/AIDS related violence, stigma and discrimination in Tajik communities

In 2009 in partnership with Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action) UN Women initiated a small scale project aimed to improve the services in four targeted social institutions and enable resource of poor households to improve their livelihoods by cutting energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency in their own households.

In December 2009 in partnership with the National Association of Business Women in Tajikistan and local authorities of Khujand city UN Women initiated a pilot project aimed at contributing towards improved women's safety and security in the markets and cross-border points, especially targeting gender-based violence through mobilization of women entrepreneurs and local government agencies. This initiative also helped to support access and participation of women-entrepreneurs to the markets.

In 2009 UN Women has started project "Enhancing Economic Security of Rural Women in Tajikistan" aiming to enhance economic security and improving lives of rural women in Tajikistan through: a) improving rights - based land legislation; b) empowering rural women in exercising their rights to access land rights; c) enhancing capacity of central and local governments to impact the lives of the poor using rights based approach in land reform process

In 2010 UN Women - "Support of Women's Rights to Land and Property in Tajikistan" The project aimed to enhance economic security and improve the lives of rural women in Tajikistan, through: a) improving rights - based land legislation b) empowerment of local rural women in exercising their rights to access land rights. c) to enhance the capacity of central and local governments to impact the lives of the poor using rights based approach in land reform process. It focused mainly on providing assistance to the Committee for women and family affairs, Agency for land resources and local NGOs to implement commitments and objectives related to improving equal access to land and economic resources within the State programme on equal rights and opportunities

In March 2010 UN Women started a new project Central Asia Regional Migration Programme (CARMP), the 1-st of which was successfully finalized in 2013. As of February 2014 UN Women in close partnership with IOM and the World Bank continues implementation of the Regional Migration Programme (RMP) funded by UNK Government. The RMP aims to contribute to poverty reduction in Central Asia through the improved livelihoods of migrant men and women and to protect the rights and enhance the social and economic opportunities of migrants' families, men and women covering new pilot districts in Rasht valley and Sughd province.

In June 2010 UN Women started a new project "Gender and Democratic Governance - Delivering Basic Services for Women". Project is directed to contribution to policy dialogue with the central government on ways to improve social security service delivery and effective targeted assistance for most vulnerable population with a specific focus on women. This project will be completed in July 2014.

In 2014 UN Women started to implement the project "Empowering abandoned women from migrants' families in Tajikistan" jointly with IOM with funding support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The project will be implemented in Rasht Valley (mainly in Tajikabad, Jirgatal and Tavildara districts) and Khatlon Oblast (Kulyab and Farkhor districts) of Tajikistan. The project will be completed on November 2015. The project is aimed to support abandoned wives from labour migrants' families to enhance skills and knowledge to reduce social and economic consequences of their vulnerability and to improve their livelihoods, particularly through social mobilization to jointly undertake initiatives, aimed to improve their livelihoods, provide better access to financial and other services (land, alternative energy, etc.), provide free legal services for women and contribute meaningfully to local decision making to address their actual needs and priorities.

In 2014 a new UN Joint programme was launched the main goal of which is to Improve Economic, Food, Environmental, Health and Personal Security for the Population of the Rasht Valley, Tajikistan. Jointly with UNDP as lead organization, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP the objectives and goals will be achieved through four interrelated outcomes, including: (i) improving food and economic security of the target population through restoring and rebuilding lives and diversifying agriculture and economic base; (ii) improving environmental security of the target population by a) reducing the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters, b) working with them to strengthen land management practices; and (c) through improved access to water, irrigation, pasture land and energy; (iii) improving the health and personal security of the target population by empowering children and women members of the communities through strengthening their rights to legal and other support, ensuring birth registration of all children and civil registration of all marriages, and improving the opportunities of girl children to attend school beyond primary classes. .

In addition to the above, Tajikistan is also a part of the regional initiatives and projects working towards eliminating violence against women, gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS, gender responsive budgeting, etc.

UN Women is also a leading Entity on coordinating of Gender Thematic Group (GTG) which consists of UN agencies and non-UN partners. The biggest achievement of this group is in approving of law on prevention of domestic violence by the President of Tajikistan in March 19, 2013. The new law passed by Tajikistan's President in 2013 is bringing hope to survivors of violence in protection their rights

Future Programming Direction

Theme 1: Enhance women's economic security and rights

Theme 2: Reduce prevalence of violence against women and HIV/AIDS

Theme 3: Advance gender justice in democratic governance

United Nations Children's Fund

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Organisation Profile

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's and women's rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. Guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UNICEF strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principals and international standards of behavior towards children. In Tajikistan, UNICEF began its work in 1993, shortly after the independence of the Republic. Now, UNICEF is in its fourth country programme cycle of cooperation in Tajikistan.

UNICEF Tajikistan closely co-operates with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ombudsman's Office, National Commission on Child Rights, Agency on Statistics, local governments, donor agencies, other UN organizations and NGOs.

Past and Current Programmes

In 1993-1994, a short bridging programme mainly targeted humanitarian needs. Activities were aimed at strengthening capacities of organizations dealing with child health.

The 1995-1999 programme cycle focused on emergency response in health, education, water and sanitation and nutrition. There were five projects and the total funds used for five years amounted to USD 9,000,000.

The 2000-2004 programme cycle aimed to reduce infant and maternal mortality and the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies; improve children's learning environments; increase school attendance and reduce drop-out rates; promote a child protection system; and raise awareness among young people on HIV and AIDS and healthy lifestyles. There were three programmes: 1. Mother and Child Survival, Development and Protection, 2. Child Enrichment, 3. Young People's Well-being. The funds for 5 years totalled \$18,835,000.

The 2005-2009 programme cycle focused on key issues that were identified in the context of international commitments such as the MDGs; national priorities as set out in the National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy; the UN Development Assistance Framework; as well as experience at community level. The four major programmes were 1. Maternal and Child Care, 2. Quality Basic Education for All, 3. Young People's Health and Participation, 4. Social Policy Reform and Child Protection. The total funds for the 2005-2009 programme came to \$28,520,000.

The current programme cycle 2010-2015 contains four major components: Child Survival and Development; Basic Education; Child Protection; and Policy and Planning. The planned budget for the 2010-2015 Country Programme cycle is \$30,047,848. In March 2013, a Mid-Term Review meeting with Government and other key stakeholders agreed some changes to the programme, based on the changing situation of children and lessons learned in programme implementation. The key areas of the revised Country Programme are as follows:

Child Survival and Development:

UNICEF supports initiatives in child survival and development through a programme consisting of a mother and child health component, a nutrition component and an HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment component. In addition, emergency preparedness and response is incorporated into the capacity development activities of this programme component. The programme is being implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, other United Nations agencies and local and international non-governmental organizations.

Under the Mother and Child Health Project, UNICEF is supporting efforts made to strengthen systems to manage immunisation services, vaccine supplies and the cold chain; and to generate the demand for quality services. The reduction of preventable infant deaths is also a priority. It will continue its engagement in health coordination and health sector reform.

In Nutrition, UNICEF is prioritising the promotion of infant and young child feeding and care practices and prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Evidence from the 2009 National Nutrition Survey and the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey are used to inform policy decisions at national level and in the development of the required nutritional interventions at community level.

Through the HIV/AIDS project, UNICEF focuses on increasing access to quality voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and treatment, as well as prevention and reduction of sexually transmitted illnesses (STI) and HIV. The focus is on Most At Risk Adolescents (MARA), pregnant women and newborns. The prevention of nosocomial infections is a priority. The project also uses policy advocacy and capacity building for paediatric AIDS and ensures that HIV-infected children have access to social assistance.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

Basic Education:

This Programme supports the government and other partners to ensure access to quality education for all children, with emphasis on the most marginalized children. The key areas of focus include: 1) Early Learning; 2) Out-of-School Children; and 3) Quality of Education. Emergency preparedness and disaster reduction is mainstreamed in all aspects of the programme, with the aim of immediately restoring education services in emergencies.

The Early Learning project supports the Ministry of Education and Science in coordinating efforts to improve access, quality and equity in preschool and school readiness programmes, primarily by supporting the piloting and evaluation of cost-effective alternative early learning models, and the strengthening of the policy and legislative framework to support the Ministry of Education and Science's management of a mixed-model preschool system.

The Out-of-School Children project supports the Ministry of Education and Science in reducing disparities in basic education and increasing attendance and completion rates of children who are out of school or at risk of dropping out. By building capacities of schools and district-level authorities, this initiative contributes to creating child-friendly, gender-sensitive and inclusive learning environments as well as boosting the demand for education. Through this project, UNICEF provides evidence and strategic direction for the adoption of a nationwide programme targeting universal enrolment and completion of basic education.

The Quality of Education project supports Government in its effort to transform the education curriculum from one that is knowledge-based to one that focuses on competencies. This includes support for the strengthening of life skills-based education, including attention for hygiene education, disaster risk reduction, healthy life styles and other critical life skills.

Child Protection:

The Child Protection Programme aspires to the transformation of the child care system into a comprehensive set of services centred on community-based activities (especially for children with disabilities) and family substitute care. The programme also seeks to ensure that the juvenile justice system respects the best interests of the child, and community-based alternative practices aiming at minimising deprivation of liberty are available and used.

In Child Care System Reform, the project supports the Government to develop and implement a national policy framework and encourages stronger coordination, as well as the adoption of common strategies among partners. This includes strengthening the social work function; detection, assessment, 'gate keeping', referral, and monitoring of vulnerable children; increasing the range, availability and quality of community based services and family support services; and expansion of quality family-substitute services. There is a special focus on children with disabilities. The efforts under this project are expected to contribute to the reduction of institutionalization, especially of children under three years of age.

In Juvenile Justice, the project supports legal and policy reforms based on international standards and develops the capacity of the personnel involved in the administration of juvenile justice. It promotes alternatives to custodial sentences, including diversion to community-based services and non-residential rehabilitation services. The focus is on under-age, first-time and least-serious offenders. The project is gradually taking on a broader approach to justice for children, providing support also to child victims and witnesses of crime.

Policy and Planning:

This programme contributes to Government's efforts to generate reliable and timely data to better inform policy and decision making. The programme aims to create an enabling social and economic policy environment that promotes child-centred policy as well as partnerships for sustained realisation of child rights.

The Monitoring and Evaluation project facilitates the national monitoring system and the organisation of a database (TojikInfo) covering essential indicators on children that will be available for use by decision-makers, public service managers and civil society organisations at national and district levels.

The Social and Economic Policy project concentrates its efforts on: promoting the integration of child rights issues in development planning and budgeting at national and local government levels; social policy development; social protection; child poverty and disparities; migration, including impacts on children and families. The analytical work conducted by the programme has underpinned the advocacy efforts of UNICEF on issues related to poverty, vulnerability, social sector policies and expenditures.

The Communication and Partnership project advocates for children's rights and is responsible for placing the children's agenda at the forefront of the national policy dialogue. Key strategies of this project include producing high quality advocacy documents and broad media coverage of child policy, including development and maintenance of the UNICEF Tajikistan website as a knowledge centre on children. The project also contributes to strengthening the capacity of the media on child rights.

Future Programming Direction

UNICEF's future programmes will continue advocating for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential, with a special focus on the most vulnerable children.

United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. At the global level, UNDP chairs the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), which includes the UN's key players in international development. UNDP is also helping to reinforce joint action on development in such forums as the Economic and Social Council, and the General Assembly of the United Nations. We are on the ground in 177 countries including Tajikistan, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners. UNDP also helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, UNDP encourages the protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women.

In Tajikistan, UNDP has been on the ground since 1994. Nowadays, Tajikistan is a peaceful and stable country, with a rapidly developing economy. Tajikistan is ranked as 126th among 187 countries in the 2012 Human Development Report, though country still has the lowest human development index (HDI) among the CIS countries. Despite of all development perspectives the country is still simultaneously facing challenges of transition and a post-crisis period. In order to assist Tajikistan with its Development Agenda UNDP programme in the country consequently represents a broad spectrum of activities, within the five thematic practice areas:

- Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs
- Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis
- Good Governance
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Environment and Sustainable Development

Each year, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and UNDP Office in Tajikistan sign an Annual Work Plans, specifying the planned activities for the year, project by project. As indicated, most of UNDP Tajikistan's projects belong both to a global UNDP practice area, and to a national UNDAF award.

Past and Current Programmes

Present Programmes /Projects:

Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs

- The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-Border Areas (LITACA)
- "Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS". Phase II and Phase III.
- Poverty and Environment Initiative
- Rural Growth Programme (RGP) in Sughd region
- Strengthening conflict management capacities for dialogue in conflict-prone areas of Tajikistan.
- Support for Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring of the Implementation of National development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015 and Living Standards Improvement Strategy (LSIS) for 2013-2015, Phase II.
- Empowering Community with Better Livelihood and Social Protection.
- Scaling up of local economic development initiative to be implemented in Khatlon Oblast
- Providing market-demanded professional skills for rural poor

Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis

- Support to implementation of UNDP HIV, TB, Malaria control program
- Strengthening the supportive environment and scaling up prevention, treatment and care to contain HIV epidemic in RT
- Malaria Elimination in Tajikistan for 2009-2014
- Strengthening Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program in the Framework of Health System Reform in RT
- UN Joint Advocacy Project on HIV (UN JAP)

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

Good Governance

- Border Management in Central Asia (Phase 8)
- Border Management in Northern Afghanistan
- Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion
- Support to Development Coordination Council Secretariat
- Mainstreaming Human Development in Tajikistan
- (the project has completed) (the project has completed)
- Public Administration Reform/Institutional Strengthening (PAR/I.S.)
- Facilitating professional development of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RT to better respond to the emerging issues of National Foreign Policy

(the project has completed)**Crisis Prevention and Recovery**

- Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP)
- Catalyzing Capacities for Mine Action in Tajikistan and Going Beyond to Development
- Improved Policy Making Mechanisms for Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Tajikistan
- Improved information management in emergencies for effective disaster response in Tajikistan
- Sustained development progress through effective identification, monitoring and reduction of the existing disaster risks in Tajikistan at all levels
- Support to the unified and coordinated disaster risk reduction policy and practice in Tajikistan

Environment and Sustainable Development

- Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe
- Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project
- Goal Wash / Human Rights Based Approach Water Rights and Responsibilities Awareness Campaign Project
- Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region
- Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Fostering Transboundary Dialogue
- Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Risk Management promoted in Tajikistan
- Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small-Hydropower in Tajikistan
- Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Tajikistan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan

Past Programmes /Projects:

Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs

- "Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS". Phase I.
- Poverty and Environment Initiative, Phase I.
- Scaling up of local economic development initiative to be implemented in Khatlon Oblast
- Tajikistan-Afghanistan Poverty Reduction Initiative
- Enabling activities to support to National Preparations to the United Nations Conference on sustainable Development (RIO+20)
- Goal Wash / Human Rights Based Approach Water Rights and Responsibilities Awareness Campaign Project
- Strengthening NDS/PRS implementation management and M&E
- Rural Women Empowerment in Central Asia
- Improving Local Governance and Localizing Millennium Development Goals
- Water Sector Integrity Vulnerability Assessment
- Capacity Development for Clean Development Mechanism

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- Security Initiative - Ferghana Valley
- Capacity for Entrepreneurship
- Sustainable Local Capital
- Improved Environment for Business and Entrepreneurship
- Improved Access to Rural Infrastructure
- Conflict Prevention and Mitigation in the Fergana Valley
- MDG Progress Report
- Gender and Democratic Governance in Development - Delivering Basic Services for Women

Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis

- Reducing Burden of HIV
- Strengthening the supportive environment and scaling up prevention, treatment and care to contain HIV epidemic in RT
- Malaria Elimination in Tajikistan for 2009-2014
- Strengthening Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program in the Framework of Health System Reform in RT
- Expanding and strengthening DOTS in Tajikistan and addressing new challenges in TB control in line with the WHO recommended Stop TB Strategy
- UN Joint Advocacy Project on HIV (UN JAP)

Good Governance

- Border Management in Central Asia (Phases 6 and 7) (past)
- State Enhancement for Improved Governance (past)
- Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion (past)
- (this project is under Environment and Sustainable Development, not good governance)

Crisis Prevention and Recovery

- Natural Disaster Preparedness for Communities in High-risk Districts in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan
- Improved Measures in Place for Disaster Mitigation in Zeravshan Valley
- Disaster risk management, planning and coordination capacity strengthening at national and local levels
- Strengthening coordination, Early Recovery and Monitoring/Early Warning in Tajikistan
- Support of the National Disaster Response Capacity in Tajikistan
- Support of the Urban Search and Rescue capacity in Dushanbe
- Strengthening Early Recovery Capacities in Tajikistan
- DIPECHO Action Plan: Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacities in Central Asia
- Response to floods in Kulyab occurred in May 2010
- Emergency response to Rasht earthquake
- Capacity building for mitigating climate change induced disaster risks in Tajikistan

Environment and Sustainable Development

- Demonstrating new approaches to protected areas and biodiversity management in the Gissar mountains
- Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in South-West Tajikistan
- Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Fostering Transboundary Dialogue in Central Asia (UNDP-EU funded)
- Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project – 1st Phase
- Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits & Poverty Reduction; Promotion of Renewable and Sustainable Energy Use for Development of Rural Communities in Tajikistan;
- Central Asian Countries' Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (CA CACILM)

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

- Tajikistan PPCR Phase I Component A1 Stocktaking Report and Gap Analysis;
- Support to the High-level International Conference on the Mid-Term Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life" 2005-2015
- Support to International Scientific-Technical Conference 100 years of Sarez Lake – issues, solutions and rational use of water resources

Future Programming Direction

In 2014 UNDP Tajikistan will continue to support the Government of Tajikistan in implementation of its key development priorities. This year promises to be a strategic one because of ongoing preparation of the new National Development Strategy beyond 2015 as well as preparation of the next UNDAF and CPAP for the period of 2016-2020. UNDP will focus on a number of key priorities such as impact and results; developing new partnerships; resource mobilization; emphasis on efficiency, modernization and innovation; further strengthening of integrity of work processes based on core corporate principles and values. Under the frame of the present Country Programme Action Plan (2010-2015), UNDP's focus will comply with priorities of the National Development Strategy (NDS). UNDP has provided technical support to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in developing the Living Standard Improvement Strategy, as a mid-term development strategy for the period of 2013-2015 through joint consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT and other stakeholders.

The UNDP Country Programme will contribute directly to meeting the outcomes set forth in the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2015 and CPAP, focusing on five thematic areas: (1) Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs; (2) Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis; (3) Good Governance; (4) Crisis Prevention and Recovery; (5) Environment and Sustainable Development. UNDP will focus on supporting the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in its progress towards achieving the MDGs, by advancing economic and democratic reforms, improving environment and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at the national and local levels.

UNDP plans to scale up its poverty reduction initiatives through cross-border cooperation in future. Within public administration reform initiatives, UNDP and Government of the Republic of Tajikistan are developing Local Governance Vision paper that will serve as a roadmap for other upcoming local governance related activities. In addition, a number of other proposals are planned to be developed in the areas of disability, access to justice, e-governance, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, poverty-environment, green accounting, trans-border cooperation. Another strategic priority of UNDP for 2014 will be advocating of MDG Acceleration Framework among UN and other agencies for speeding up achievement of MDGs as well as developing and promoting Public-Private Partnerships and Dialogue.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Organisation Profile

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and coordinate international action for the world-wide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, and to return home voluntarily. By assisting refugees to return to their own country or to settle in another country, UNHCR also seeks durable solutions to their plight. UNHCR's efforts are mandated by the organization's Statute and guided by the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. International Refugee Law provides an essential framework of principals for UNHCR's humanitarian activities.

UNHCR offers protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR, on the basis of their need and irrespective of their race, religion, political opinion or gender. UNHCR pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. In its effort to protect refugees and promote solutions, UNHCR works in partnership with government, international and non-governmental organizations. UNHCR provides protection and assistance not only to refugees, but also to other categories of displaced or at-risk persons. These include asylum seekers, refugees who have returned home but still need help in rebuilding their lives, local civilian communities which are directly affected by the movements of refugees, and stateless and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Tajikistan to build the capacity of relevant Ministry officials, judges, lawyers, and law enforcement bodies; provide technical assistance; draft legal instruments that would meet international standards; and promote safeguards in border management systems and access to asylum. UNHCR is also working with the Government and other partners to address the issue of statelessness in Tajikistan, a situation where residents do not have citizenship or documentation due to factors such as the dissolution of the former Soviet Union, cross-border marriages, and prior extended residence outside of Tajikistan.

Past and Current Programmes

In 1993, UNHCR started a repatriation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration program for Tajik refugees who fled Tajikistan during the Civil War. During the mid-1990s, more than 53,000 Tajiks were repatriated from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In order to raise the absorption capacity in areas of return, rehabilitation of infrastructure projects were implemented. Projects also included the repair of 25,000 destroyed houses, 9 schools and 11 health clinics; the rehabilitation of 4 water supply systems; and the installation of 48 hand pumps installed in Khatlon region. UNHCR also funded agriculture projects such as the reconstruction of 23 irrigation pumps, the facilitation of land leases (2,204 ha), canal drainage projects (26,772 km), the distribution of seeds and fertilizers, and the construction of 22 rice and flour mills. 1,585 livestock were also distributed and veterinarian services provided.

In 2001, UNHCR established micro-credits projects for returning Tajiks. These projects also benefited other members of the community, including Tajik citizens who did not flee their country because of the conflict. The projects were very successful with a 99% reimbursement rate. In 2006, UNHCR decided that it was time to place them under a development strategy and, on 20 December 2006, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for their transfer, effective 1 January 2007, to that United Nations agency.

Over the years, UNHCR has provided technical support to the relevant authorities of Tajikistan, with a view to bringing the national Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure in line with international standards. UNHCR has also been providing assistance to train Government Officials and strengthen institutions dealing with refugees. Much work remains to be done, but UNHCR is committed to ongoing engagement with the relevant authorities, working in a spirit of partnership.

UNHCR has also facilitated the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their country. Since 2002, well over 10,000 Afghan refugees have returned to their country with UNHCR's assistance. Since 2006, conditions in Afghanistan have generally deteriorated, however, and the prospect of repatriation has been more limited. In view of ongoing political, security and economic transitions in Afghanistan, UNHCR continue to monitor the situation closely. Although UNHCR is not promoting voluntary repatriation, the agency does continue to facilitate return for those Afghan refugees who make a free and informed design to return.

In December 2008, the Government adopted a new regulation on immigration control where all refugee related issues, including refugee status determination, were transferred from the Ministry of Labour to the Passport Registration Service under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. UNHCR has further strengthened its training and capacity building activities that benefit the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Premises of the Department on Citizenship and Work with Refugees (DCWR) under the PRS of MOI have also been rehabilitated and reconstructed with UNHCR support. In 2013, new software and computer equipment, valued at a total of USD 110,000, were developed and donated to the PRS of MOI, for the purpose of modernizing refugee registration and databases in line with international standards. UNHCR also introduced a new identity card for refugees recognized under its Mandate, with necessary protection features against forgery. These and other UNHCR initiatives aim to enhance the refugee protection capacity of the Government.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

Also in 2013, a comprehensive analysis of the civil proceedings of refugee/asylum-seeker cases at the Tajik courts was compiled. A high-level Roundtable to discuss the outcome was held in December 2013. This initiative was part of UNHCR's efforts to enhance the capacity of the Tajik judiciary and to promote the rule of law.

An Inter-Ministerial Working Group completed its work in 2013 to revise the Law on Citizenship, with significant inputs from UNHCR. The draft Law, now largely in line with the provisions of the Statelessness Conventions, awaits submission to the Parliament. Following the participation of the Working Group members in the regional roundtable on statelessness as well as the study visit to Hungary in 2013, the authorities appear ready to embark on further activities. Currently, UNHCR is increasing its focus on the statelessness issue – including the planned launch of a pilot project in July 2014. The project will initially focus on the identification and registration of cases, which will be linked to activities designed to find solutions for persons without citizenship.

Future Programming Direction

Strategic priorities for UNHCR in the future include:

- (1) *Working with the Government to strengthen the national asylum system, provide adequate protection to asylum seekers and refugees residing in Tajikistan, and ensure that their fundamental human rights are respected, in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention and Tajik legislation.* Specific attention will be paid to ensuring that asylum seekers have access to a refugee status determination procedure that comports with international standards; preventing the *refoulement* (forced return) of asylum seekers and refugees; addressing and seeking to prevent the violation of the rights of asylum seekers and refugee who reside in Tajikistan; and supporting judicial engagement and the right of asylum seekers to appeal adverse decisions.
- (2) *Working with the Government, UN, and other Development Actors, improve conditions in Tajikistan for asylum seekers and refugees, and facilitate their access to basic social services.* Special focus will be paid to medical care, education and self-reliance initiatives, including vocational training and the facilitation of micro-credits. UNHCR will also address the issue of accommodation for asylum seekers and refugees, seeking to facilitate low-cost rental schemes and provide greater security in the context of lease agreements and tenure. UNHCR will also work with Government, UN and other development actors to ensure that refugees are contemplated in development programming for Tajikistan.
- (3) *Working with the Government to address the issue of statelessness in the Republic of Tajikistan.* UNHCR will increasingly focus on identifying, registering and promoting solutions for residents of Tajikistan who do not have citizenship. This work will take place in close partnership with the Government and Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Statelessness, which has already made important progress in the context of proposing relevant amendments to the Law on Citizenship and Nationality.
- (4) *Working with Government and inter-agency partners, enhance preparedness in the context of possible refugee movements to Tajikistan in the future.* Although UNHCR hopes that the situation in Central Asia and Afghanistan will be stable in the future, the agency has a duty to prepare for scenarios where new refugee movements may occur. In this context, UNHCR will continue to support contingency planning efforts and other preparedness work in Tajikistan, with particular focus on preparedness in the context of cross-border refugee flows.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia

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Organization Profile

UNODC presence in Central Asia began 1993 with the establishment of the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Today there are Program Offices in all five Central Asian States and Azerbaijan the value of the program portfolio has increased from \$26 million in 2004 to almost \$70 million dollars in 2009.

With a traditional emphasis on building capacity in counter-narcotics through technical assistance, UNODC activities in the region link national projects on border control with regional projects developing intelligence analysis systems and joint operations. These include: the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre in Almaty; precursor chemical control; controlled deliveries; national drug control agencies and mobile interdiction units. All this work is carried out in close cooperation with national and international partners and donors.

Significant trends in the UNODC in recent years have seen the shift towards activities within the crime mandates of UNODC and towards an increasingly regional programming structure. Within the framework of a number of technical initiatives concerning Afghanistan and its neighboring countries (such as the Paris Pact and the Rainbow Strategy), UNODC is seeking to build synergy between its drugs and crime mandates especially through its new Regional Program for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries 2011-2014. The Regional Program is a strategic framework for UNODC's engagement in the region and it aims to enhance counter-narcotics capacities across the region through better coordination and facilitation of regional cooperation, allocation of resources and provision of technical assistance for regional cooperation to the countries in the region. The Program is implemented through four Sub-programs, such as the Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation, International/Regional Cooperation in Legal Matters, Prevention and Treatment of Addiction among Vulnerable Groups, and Trends and Impacts.

The legislative platform for UNODC's crime mandates has grown out of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the UN legal instruments against drugs and terrorism. Much effort has gone into promoting adherence to these instruments and in supporting States in bringing their domestic laws into compliance with them. Since laws mean little without effective implementation, UNODC also helps to strengthen criminal justice institutions through training and equipping national governments to enforce and adjudicate the law. To this end a number of regional and national training activities for investigators, lawyers, prosecutors and judges have been implemented.

Effective regional and international law enforcement cooperation is an essential element in combating the trans-national threats of drug trafficking, human trafficking and organized crime and UNODC law enforcement activities are being extended where possible to cover all these areas.

Human trafficking is now a major problem facing the region, and the multi-billion dollar opium economy in nearby Afghanistan combined with limited institutional capacity fosters conditions that leave Central Asian countries vulnerable to the incursion of illicit money from drug trafficking and other crimes. A further consequence of their proximity to Afghanistan can also be seen in the growth of HIV/AIDS associated with intravenous drug use. UNODC, as a co-sponsor of the Joint Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), is the lead agency in the region for HIV and AIDS prevention and care among injecting and other drug users and in prison settings.

On these and other issues, regional and national program continue to be developed, in close coordination with regional and national partners that support and contribute to improving human security in Central Asia.

Regional Program for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries

The Regional Programme is an umbrella-type of programme which in addition to the assistance provided at the country and sub-regional levels has an appropriate mechanism to support the implementation of regional cooperation initiatives, particularly related to confidence-building measures (CBM) and cross-border activities. The context specific and country needs based activities adapted to the local conditions and management mechanisms form the basis of UNODC work in the region. They are implemented through country programmes and national projects. Assistance programmes designed and implemented at the country level. The Program is implemented through four Sub-programs, such as the Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation, International/Regional Cooperation in Legal Matters, Prevention and Treatment of Addiction among Vulnerable Groups, and Trends and Impacts.

During the first year of the implementation of the Regional Program for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries (RP), the focus of Sub-Program has been on: strengthening existing regional cooperation mechanisms; laying the groundwork for new areas of regional coordination and cooperation; and providing support to bilateral and trilateral cooperation efforts, which form the basis of wider regional progress.

Under Sub-Program 1, efforts have been focused towards five key elements:

- Maximizing benefits by linking and strengthening existing sub-regional mechanisms such as the Triangular Initiative (TI) while building national capacity, thereby expanding the geographical coverage of intelligence exchange, and operations. Under the TI, a series of joint operations (3 consecutive ones) were coordinated by the JPC by the Iranian and Afghan forces with seizures amounting to 380 kg of opium, 7 kg of crack heroin and 500 liters of illicit chemicals.

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- Strengthening counter-narcotics efforts along the Northern route through the launch of the Afghanistan-Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (AKT) Initiative and existing mechanisms such as the Quadrilateral Initiative (Sochi Process). The AKT Initiative has already resulted in concrete outcomes in 2012 – the Tajik Drug Control Agency (DCA) has conducted 28 (twenty eight) successful joint operations with Afghan law enforcement agencies, as a result of which, 3552 kg of drugs (including 229 kg of heroin, 2807 kg of opium, 517 kg of hashish) were seized.
- Re-directing Operation TARCET towards intelligence-led operations through the development of the regional and national intelligence working group model.
- Strengthening the capacity to collect evidence-based intelligence on regional transnational crime, through the development of forensic tools that address drug-related crime and interdiction efforts.

In 2013, meetings of Heads of Counter-Narcotics Agencies of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (AKT Initiative) were held in Dushanbe and Bishkek within the framework of Sub-programme 1. At the end of the meetings, recommendations were adopted. Also, under Sub-programme 1 & 2 of the Regional Programme, International meeting of the Ministers of Counter Narcotics Agencies of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and observer – countries including Russia, China, US and Turkey was organized jointly with SP2. A Joint Statement was adopted at the end of the meeting.

The Sub-Programme 2 on International/Regional Cooperation in Legal Matters has contributed to the project's overall objective, amongst others by a) Building the capacity of experts in the region for better implementation of UN drugs, crime and terrorism international conventions b) Facilitating the signature of regional/bilateral AML/CFT MoUs among the Regional Program countries c) Building trust and confidence among the judicial institutions and FIUs of the countries in the region (d) Promoting regional cooperation in criminal matters by establishing/building networks among relevant national institutions (FIUs, Customs, Prosecutors General and Drug Control Agencies), particularly, through the establishment of a network of contact among General Prosecutors/Attorney Generals of the regional countries as well as the Regional AML Group of Experts and e) Launching of the CASH Initiative was paramount in boosting joint cooperation/operations in countering illicit money flows as well as facilitating the harmonization of AML national laws/legal frameworks.

The pace of work implementation of Sub-Programme 2 was very high covering a wide range of activities such as the identification of priority needs and challenges of the RP countries in International/Regional Cooperation in legal matters; facilitation of the process of related AML requests among the regional countries; Facilitation of AML intelligence information exchange, especially, among Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Tajikistan; successful delivery of two Regional AML Computer-Based Trainings (CBTs) with the involvement of the FIUs of the Regional Programme countries, Regional Workshops on Cash Smuggling and International Cooperation in Criminal Matters as well as Regional Asset Recovery meeting with a focus on harmonization of national legislations and legal frameworks; and organizing 3 Task Force meetings in line with Regional Programme objectives.

Last but not least, the Sub-Programme 2 played a crucial role in facilitating policy dialogue on international/regional cooperation in legal matters among the RP countries which amongst others resulted in concluding bilateral MoUs on cooperation in AML/CFT matters between the FIUs of the Islamic Republic Iran and Republic of Tajikistan. Also, SP2 has facilitated negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Republic of Tajikistan to conclude bilateral RP model MoU.

In 2013, SP2 contributed to the harmonization of the existing legislation and regulatory framework of the countries in West and Central Asia in order to improve international cooperation in legal matters related to controlled delivery, MLA, extradition and confiscation of assets.

Also, three “Regional FIU to FIU” meetings were held, thus, contributed to concluding a Model MoU on cooperation in countering legalization of crime proceeds and assets recovery between Tajikistan and Kazakhstan as well as Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

The following three Regional Workshops/Trainings were organized in 2013:

- International Cooperation in Asset Recovery
- International and Regional Cooperation in countering cyber crime
- Countering Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

Work under Sub-Programme 3 on Prevention and Treatment of Addiction Among Vulnerable Groups has prioritized a balanced approach, with a focus on facilitating regional cooperation to prevent and mitigate human suffering caused by illicit drugs. This has resulted in some notable progress especially in the area of drug prevention with the regional family skills workshop held in Istanbul, June 2012. In addition, recognizing the increasing drug use among migrant populations such as Afghan refugees in the region and returnees to Afghanistan, assistance to these vulnerable groups has been prioritized and tailored by building on a series of pilot activities of comprehensive HIV prevention and care services to Afghan refugee injecting and non-injecting drug users and expanded to include drug treatment and prevention services in Iran and Pakistan and returnees in Afghanistan.

Initial work has also taken place in some innovative areas such as the development of toolkits/guidelines/protocols for law enforcement agencies to enable early identification of drug users, ethical engagement, human rights of drug users and referral pathways to treatment, and regional guidelines/protocols for effective systems of alternatives to incarceration for drug using offenders. These will be completed in 2013.

Sub-Programme 4 on Trends and Impacts is designed to enhance trends analysis and impact monitoring capacity at the regional level, focusing on the Afghanistan and the seven countries most immediately affected by the Afghan drug flow dynamics (i.e., the partner countries of the UNODC RP). In the first year of implementation, UNODC has focused on preparatory work for the launch of substantive interventions such as through baseline assessments and consultations - most importantly through the Regional Workshop on Strengthening Data Collection and Analysis Capacities in Tashkent on 16-18 July. The first Sub-Programme 4 Task Force meeting also took place at the event and resulted in the consensus identification of priority areas of assistance and support by the RP for the next year. Presently, efforts are ongoing to carry out an assessment of national capacities and practices for statistical data collection, management and analysis in order to orient and prioritize supporting assistance to the countries falling under the RP.

The Kabul Regional Event in December 2012 provided an opportunity to bring together over 130 individuals - not only the technically specialized policy makers and counter-narcotics officials, but also opinion leaders, social movers and cultural figures at the national and community levels from Afghanistan and its neighboring countries. The overall aim was to promote a stronger interest and commitment by the wider non-specialized public, in the development of a collaborative approach and community-based solutions in drug control. This event - the first of its kind conducted under the RP - concluded successfully with the adoption of a civic communiqué and announcement (by the Afghan Counter Narcotics Minister) of 12 December as the civic day for the people of the region uniting against drugs.

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National projects:

TAJ/E24 - "Strengthening control along the Tajik/Afghan border", revised budget US\$ 10,856,593

This project was designed to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies (1) to identify and intercept drug traffickers, (2) to store and destroy seized drugs; and (3) to effectively use drug-detecting dogs at border control posts.

Latest 2010 project revision was based on recommendations of 2006 Counter-Narcotics Evaluation of all UNODC projects in Central Asia and was aimed at further adjustment of project activities to the Agreement between the Governments of USA and Tajikistan of 2006 to construct/renovate seventeen Border outposts located along Tajik-Afghan border within the territory of Tajikistan, six of which come under responsibility of UNODC TAJ/E24 project. The project revision was made with a purpose to ensure completion of activities of the approved project document by extending the timeline to June 2012 and by increasing the budget. This is required to insure accomplishment of the qualitative refurbishment works, appropriate trainings, equipping and furnishing Tajik Border Guards in order to provide them with good living conditions as well as the competence, skills and professionalism to fulfill their mission.

The Government of Tajikistan has adopted the National Border Control Strategy till 2025 developed with support of OSCE and other international donors and alongside with OSCE and EC projects, UNODC TAJ/E24 project is seen as a primary partner for implementation of this newly adopted strategy.

TAJ/H03 - "Tajikistan Drug Control Agency (DCA) - (Phase II of TAJ/D65)" budget - US\$ \$16 605 077.

This project has been designed to support the Tajik Drug Control Agency (DCA) becoming the lead drug enforcement agency in the country, and in developing lasting sustainable capacities to maintain operations. The project can be divided into three phases which includes the new component of widening the geographical area of operational law enforcement cooperation: (1) Institutional building 1999 - 2003; (2) Reinforcement and development of operational Law Enforcement capacity 2004 - 2007; and (3) Strengthening national and international cooperation with drug law enforcement counterparts in neighbouring countries and regions 2008 - 2010. The strategy of creating the DCA was to have an agency concentrating solely on drug related criminality. The agency has a coordination role with task to coordinate investigations and activities in the area of drug control among Law Enforcement agencies of Tajikistan and it is reporting directly to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Regional projects:

RER/H22 - "Establishment of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre" (CARICC)"

The Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating illicit drug trafficking (CARICC) was established in response to the need to improve inter-agency cooperation between law enforcement agencies at the national, regional and international levels to counter the problem of drug trafficking from Afghanistan under a UNODC project involving cooperation between the five Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) as well as Russia and Azerbaijan. It is located in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

The concept was based on the practices of Interpol, Europol, the World Customs Organization and other similar international and regional organizations.

The Centre facilitates information/intelligence exchange and analysis, and assists in coordinating operational activities of the various law enforcement agencies (police, drug control agencies, customs, border guards, security services) in the region involved in counter-narcotics.

The project supports activities of the Centre, provides training to the staff of the Centre and liaison officers, supports its operations and capacity building efforts, as well as promotes cooperation of the Centre both with national authorities and at the regional and international levels. It also ensures financial support to the Centre before the member countries would be in a position to gradually take over this function.

RER/E29 - "Precursors control in Central Asia"

This project supported the introduction of licit controls against chemical precursors in Central Asia. It assisted their evolution towards having functioning chemical control structures through a series of awareness and technical assistance intervention which included the creation of national databases and the introduction of Pre-Export Notification systems.

Within this project a platform was established that launched coordinated regional law enforcement action against precursor chemicals (Operation Transshipment and Operation TARCET) and provided the opportunity for national counterparts to apply advanced investigative techniques. It has delivered basic and advanced training to the relevant law enforcement agencies in every Central Asian State on precursor identification, risk assessment and application, use of specialized equipment, investigative techniques, operational planning. Through Operation TARCET, this project has also helped the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) to establish itself as an operational centre by designating it as the coordination unit during operational activities and by promoting its facilities for training and meetings.

The project supported the establishment of mobile precursor teams in every Central Asian State and thereby increased the capacity of law enforcement agencies to intercept illicit precursors and to undertake operational activities in a wider theatre. The mobile teams were equipped with vehicles, search and rummaging tools, precursor identification kits, chemical safety suits and other items.

TD/RER/F23 - Drug law enforcement systems for criminal intelligence collection, analysis and exchange -

Project has been supporting implementation of criminal intelligence analysis capacity in law enforcement agencies throughout Central Asia, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan. Specialized equipment and analysis software have already been provided to the project countries, along with specialized trainings.

Project has improved criminal intelligence analysis and information management capacities. Enhancing the analysis capacity among the counter narcotic agencies and hence boosting effectiveness of intelligence led policing activities and making a significant contribution to undermining the criminal networks and drug trafficking activities in Central Asia and neighboring regions.

XAC/K22"Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossings points (BCPs) and through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs)"

The project is implemented with the purpose of developing and strengthening cross border cooperation in the area of counter-narcotics law enforcement. By aiming at enhancing communication, cooperation and coordination against trans-border drug trafficking in Central Asia.

Ongoing concerted efforts are required to build capacities at the Central Asian Border Crossing Points (BCPs), enhance the level of expertise of officers at these crossings and establish working, intelligence-sharing and communications mechanisms between the agencies employed there. The Border Liaison Office (BLO) concept is considered a cornerstone to achieving this objective within Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan it has been extended in an effort to increase communication with counterparts in Afghanistan.

► XAC/I97 - "Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Afghan, Central Asian and Pakistani Law Enforcement Personnel"

This project is designed to assist the NATO-Russia Council in delivering high-quality, professional law enforcement training to mid-level counter-drug officers of Afghanistan and the five Central Asian counties, in order to help them combat the threat of opiate trafficking within and through their territories. There is a need for professional training in modern drug control and law enforcement techniques in West and Central Asia. This need has been recognized by the NATO-Russia Council, subsequent to an expert group meeting on Central Asia that took place in November 2004. On 8 December 2006, the NATO-Russia Council (NRC) decided to implement a mid-level drug control training pilot project in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The NRC approached UNODC's Regional Office for Central Asia to implement the project. The training has been and will continue to be provided by mobile training teams travelling to each country, as well as in fixed training facilities in Russia and Turkey. UNODC assists NATO experts to develop the curricula of the mobile training teams and organize the logistical support to the trainers and trainees.

XCE/A01 - "Partnership on Effective HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care among Vulnerable Groups In Central Asia and Eastern Europe -Phase II"

This project, which started operationally at the beginning of 2011, enables system-wide reforms in addressing HIV epidemics related to injecting drug use in both the greater public and among detained populations. In order to achieve this goal, technical assistance is provided to eight countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Ukraine and Moldova). This assistance will lead to the development of a model of health and social protection services allowing most at-risk populations to access evidence-based and cost-effective interventions in both community and prison settings. It is expected that by the end of the project, national capacities will be enhanced in order to allow the full integration of HIV-related interventions in both primary health care and specialist services, as well as in social protection services and health care services in penitentiary systems. Demonstration models are being implemented in selected territories, providing for continuity of care, reduced risk-behaviours, and improved adherence to ARV and TB treatment. This project also assists countries in improving the involvement of the police and other law enforcement forces in constructive partnerships with HIV-related health care and social protection services.

Global projects:

GLO/G80 - "Container Control Programme (CCP) "

GLO/J71 - "Partnership for Action on Comprehensive Treatment (PACT) - Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II"

GLO/U40 - "Global Programme Against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML)"

GLO/Y09 - "Paris Pact Initiative, Phase IV: A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan"

GLO/T32 - "Global Programme for Strengthening the Capacities of Member States to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crimes"

Main partners:

National partners in CA countries:

- Customs committees
- Ministries of Internal Affairs;
- National Security Services in CA countries; Border services
- Parliamentary committees on defense and security;
- Drug Control Agencies;
- National Security Services;
- Offices of Public Prosecutor;
- Supreme Courts;
- Departments of Justice
- Ministries of Public Education;
- Ministries of Health;
- Narcological clinics;
- AIDS centers;
- NGOs;

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International partners:

- United nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol);
- Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure/Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO);
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO);
- CIS Antiterrorist centre;
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);
- The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)/Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC);
- UNICEF,
- UNFPA,
- UNESCO,
- WHO,
- UNAIDS,
- World Bank.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Mission: The United Nations Population Fund: Delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

The UNFPA programme seeks to strengthen institutional and human capacity of its partner organizations to:

- Make policy decisions and deliver services; improve the availability and accessibility of high-quality reproductive health services, including in emergencies;
- Ensure systematic use of population dynamics analyses to guide increased investments in gender equality, youth development, reproductive health, and HIV and AIDS for improved quality of life and sustainable development and poverty reduction and advance gender equality *and*
- Empower women and adolescent girls to exercise their human rights, particularly their reproductive rights and live free of discrimination and violence.

Past and Current Programmes

The UNFPA Country Programme for 2010-2015 is centered on three programme areas: Reproductive Health and Rights (Maternal health, Family Planning, Adolescence Sexual and Reproductive Health, Demand and utilization of HIV/STI Services), Population and Development and Gender Equality.

Future Programming Direction

Reproductive health, Population and development, Gender equality.

UNFPA - *Because everyone counts.*

United Nations World Food Programme

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Organization Profile

The World Food Program is the frontline United Nations agency mandated to eradicate hunger worldwide.

The United Nations General Assembly acted in 1961 to establish the World Food Program. WFP began its mission of eradicating hunger in January 1963 with the opening of its HQ in Rome. WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. Each year, on average, WFP feeds more than 90 million people in more than 70 countries.

WFP fights hunger primarily in two ways. In disasters, it provides emergency food aid and where people are chronically hungry, WFP provides food-for-work, food for health and food for education assistance, helping people to become self-reliant. Every day, WFP emergency response teams rush supplies to millions of the victims' strife and disasters, be it war, ethnic conflict, political strife, flood, drought or crop failure. Such crises consume most of WFP's resources.

All contributions to WFP are voluntary. They come from donor nations, non-governmental organizations, corporations and individuals.

WFP Tajikistan is the largest international agency in the country with the capacity to undertake programs in all regions through its four field offices and through the Country Office in the capital.

Past and Current Programmes

WFP is active in Tajikistan since 1993, assisting the country to alleviate the damages of Civil War. During a period from 1993 until 1999 WFP distributed some 116,623 Mt of humanitarian food aid in Tajikistan amounting to some 60.6 million US dollars. Food commodities were distributed to more than one million beneficiaries during above period.

WFP implemented the first of its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 6087: "Food assistance to vulnerable groups and recovery activities"), rendering assistance to more than half a million people through its Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and Food for Work scheme from July 1999 to July 2001.

In reply to the country's president's address to the international community requesting assistance to drought-affected people of Tajikistan, WFP in 2000, initiated its Emergency Operation (EMOP 6288: "Emergency food assistance to victims of Crop Failure and Drought") intended to assist 1.2 million people in rural areas through Vulnerable Group Feeding and Food For Asset Rehabilitation with the purpose of rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure.

Overall, from 1993 to 2013, WFP distributed over 762, 000 MT of food to several million people at a value of over USD 264 million.

Currently WFP implements its activities through PRRO 'Restoring sustainable livelihoods for food-insecure people', two Development projects on "Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children" and "Support to tuberculosis patients and their family member". It aims to assist 950, 000 beneficiaries with 99, 397 mt of food, at a cost of USD 84, 919 million. The project aims at providing food assistance to the most food insecure households in marginalized geographic areas and implementing recovery activities that promote food security and self-sustainability.

The overall goal of the WFP intervention in Tajikistan is to improve household food security, preserve/rehabilitate assets, increase food production and promote investment in human capital. This has been accomplished through a combination of continued relief assistance for vulnerable groups, and the implementation of recovery activities, such as, Food-for-Work, School Feeding programme and health and nutrition activities. The PRRO and Development programmes attribute to the Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Future Programming Direction

- In 2014, WFP will continue its projects on recovery, schools feeding and support tuberculosis patients and their family member. The potential recipients of WFP food assistance are victims of natural disasters, the most vulnerable and food insecure households (selected according to WFP vulnerability criteria), primary schoolchildren, malnourished children under 5 and their mothers, TB patients enrolled in DOTS programme. During the year, WFP will also work on strengthening its and partners' capacity in early warning, risk analysis, preparedness activities and responding to disasters. WFP jointly with partners from Government institutions and international agencies implements Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and Integrated Phase Classification to determine the level of food security in regions. FSMS is a basis for selecting priority areas of WFP intervention.

United States Agency for International Development in RT

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Organization Profile

USAID works on the behalf of the American people to improve the lives of people throughout the world.

The name of our organization, USAID, is an abbreviation for the United States Agency for International Development. It is no coincidence that, in English, the acronym can be read to mean U.S. aid. USAID was created by the U.S. Government in 1961 to provide U.S. foreign economic and social assistance. Currently, USAID works in more than 100 countries around the world, in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Eurasia.

USAID promotes peace and stability by fostering economic growth, food security and trade; protecting health; improving the quality of and access to basic education; providing emergency humanitarian assistance; preventing conflicts; and enhancing democracy in developing countries. These efforts to improve the lives of millions of people worldwide represent U.S. values and advance U.S. interests for peace and prosperity.

USAID began providing assistance to Tajikistan in 1992, soon after the country became independent. Since that time, the American people, through USAID, have provided over \$360 million in programs that assist the development of the country's economic sector, education and healthcare systems, and governance institutions. USAID programs cooperate with ministries, governmental and non-government organizations, businesses, and communities to improve laws, create jobs, increase incomes, improve services, and better manage available resources

Past and Current Programs

Economic Growth (2011 budget of \$11.2M in economic growth): USAID's Feed the Future Initiative in Tajikistan is a five-year food security program to sustainably raise the income and nutritional status of over 38,000 households (more than 200,000 people) in 12 target districts in western Khatlon province, as well as improve nutrition knowledge, food availability, and intra-household utilization of food. In addition, Feed the Future Tajikistan will improve health behaviors and practices to both address immediate and underlying causes of under-nutrition and improve maternal and child health. To meet these objectives Feed the Future Tajikistan provides assistance to household and small commercial farms to increase income and the production of food for home consumption, support to improve nutritional and health outcomes, builds the capacity of local institutions and community-based organizations, and provides technical assistance to the Government of Tajikistan to implement effective agrarian reform, focusing on water and land sector reform, in Tajikistan.

USAID also facilitates development of a regional electricity market and supports the Government of Tajikistan in reforming the country's electricity sector by helping to establish a transparent, competitive market; to increase electricity trade.

Health (2013 budget of \$7.5M in health): USAID assists Tajikistan in implementing health system reforms to ensure utilization of quality, client-oriented, cost-effective health care services and evidence-based medicine. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection receives assistance in developing its National Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program and in improving capacity for TB treatment, prevention, and control. USAID works closely with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria; and supports training of health professionals and officials in various aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and policy-making. USAID also supports maternal and child health activities with a special focus on nutrition to support Feed the Future efforts.

Education (2013 budget of \$3.8M in education): USAID supports pre-primary and primary school literacy. Focus is also on vocational training in Tajikistan's Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast for Tajiks and Afghans. USAID also supports school dropout prevention activities.

Democracy and Governance (2013 budget of \$3.8M in democracy and governance): USAID supports Tajikistan's efforts to decentralize government functions, improve services at the local level and build the capacity of local governments. USAID also provides training and assistance to strengthen civil society, increase access to information, and provide legal support to civil society. An anti-trafficking program works on prevention activities and provides for the protection of victims.

Future Programming Direction

USAID anticipates continuing to work in the broad range of areas described above, although specific future programming direction is currently undetermined and always reliant on availability of funds.

University of Central Asia

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Organisation Profile

The University of Central Asia (UCA) was founded in 2000. The Presidents of Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Kazakhstan, and His Highness the Aga Khan signed the International Treaty and Charter establishing this secular and private University; ratified by the respective parliaments, and registered with the United Nations. The Presidents are the Patrons of UCA and His Highness is the Chancellor.

UCA brings with it the commitment and partnership of the broader Aga Khan Development Network, offering an internationally recognised standard of higher education in Central Asia. UCA's conceptualisation and inception as a regional university is derived from recommendations set forth by the Commission on the Establishment of an International Institution of Higher Education, a panel comprised of distinguished international and regional members who met extensively from 1995 to 1998.

UCA's mission is to promote the social and economic development of Central Asia, particularly its mountain societies, while at the same time helping the different peoples of the region to preserve and draw upon their rich cultural traditions and heritages as assets for the future. UCA seeks to contribute leadership, ideas, and innovations to the transitioning economies and communities of the region through modern educational and vigorous research programmes that produce knowledgeable, skilled and creative graduates.

UCA consists of the School of Professional and Continuing Education (the first operational division of the University); and the School of Arts and Sciences (undergraduate), and the Graduate School of Development that will be launched when the three campuses are built in Khorog, Naryn, and Tekeli. The University provides three additional initiatives to build teaching and scholarly capacity in the region through its Central Asian Faculty Development Programme, the Aga Khan Humanities Project, and Research Programme.

Past and Current Programmes

The School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE)

The School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE) is designed to serve the immediate needs of the communities where the campuses are being built and fulfils UCA's approach to reach the broadest spectrum of learners possible. The School is Central Asia's first provider of post-secondary, short-cycle education giving young people and adults professional and vocational qualifications in a flexible learning format that improve employment and income generating opportunities. With learning facilities in Khorog and Dushanbe, Tajikistan; Naryn and Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic; Tekeli and Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan; and Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan; SPCE offers certificate programmes in English for Business (London Chamber of Commerce and Industry Examinations Board), Accounting (Certified Accountant Practitioner and Certification for International Professional Accountants), information technology (Microsoft IT Academy), and Mountain Tour Operator among others.

It also provides an apprenticeship-based Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programme in a number of construction trades. In addition, SPCE offers a variety of short-term and community-based training courses in tourism, entrepreneurship, and IT. The School is also a leading provider of educational literature having published more than 250 textbooks in support of its programmes. To ensure that its programmes reach a diversity of communities, an outreach programme was set up in remote villages without direct access to SPCE facilities. Through the English in the Villages, Math in the Villages, and IT in the Villages programmes, SPCE Outreach helps address issues of outdated curriculum and teaching methods in the public school system that are particularly acute in village communities.

All certificate programmes are internationally benchmarked - its academic quality and integrity are assured through a system of external examiners. Instructors are recruited locally and undergo training to acquire international certification. SPCE's focus on quality of education is recognised as a best practice model; the School is assisting continuing education institutions throughout Central Asia, Egypt, and Pakistan by sharing curricula and textbooks, training trainers, and providing independent quality assurance assessments through a "SPCE Certified" process.

Alumni report a high degree of satisfaction with the School's programmes: 97 percent are satisfied with their experience and would recommend SPCE to others; 86 percent find their courses to be "highly" or "mostly" relevant. More importantly, a majority of alumni attribute SPCE programmes as a factor that enabled them to improve their economic situation by finding new employment, receiving higher income, establishing or expanding existing businesses.

Furthermore, SPCE offers three types of entrepreneurship programs: 1) Short-term social entrepreneurship program for youth to help find entrepreneurial solutions to pressing problems in their communities, 2) Short-term entrepreneurship program for adults to mobilize start-up businesses, and 3) Certificate program in small and medium business management to support entrepreneurs who want to start formal businesses (e.g. production, processing) using mini technologies. SPCE also partners with banks and micro-credit companies to provide access to finance to its graduates to enable them to start or expand their businesses. It has also partnered with the Institute of Public

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

Administration under the President of Tajikistan to train civil servants through its Local Economic and Community Development (LECD) Certificate program. This program entails three blocks of modules on local economic development, community development, and public administration and management.

The Aga Khan Humanities Project

Established in 1997, AKHP was created to explore abiding issues facing the individual and society from a multidisciplinary humanities perspective, and to foster the development of critical thinking and academic writing skills. Inherited from the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in 2007, AKHP maintains an extensive network of regional and international scholars, and has established partnerships with universities in all three founding countries.

AKHP supports the development of an alternative and innovative undergraduate curriculum in the humanities with several objectives including: to address the ideological vacuum and deteriorating quality of education in the post-Soviet educational context; to promote pluralism and explore the notion of a diversity of cultures; to share Central Asian culture with the outside world, and in so doing, help promote a national and regional identity focused on a “universalistic concern for all humanity”; and to encourage the development of pedagogy and critical thinking skills in ethical reflection, cultural interpretation and aesthetic appreciation.

AKHP's integrated humanities curriculum draws on Eastern and Western classical texts, as well as the rich oral and written cultures of Central Asia which are organised thematically across eight textbooks: Introduction to the Humanities; Individual and Society; Tradition and Change; Identifying Civil Society; Seeking Social Justice; Negotiating Human Nature; Art as Appreciation; and Rhythm and Movement. A ninth volume is an introductory text on Central Asian music that is being delivered in partnership with the Aga Khan Music Initiative in Central Asia - an institution created by His Highness the Aga Khan to support the efforts of Central Asian musicians and communities to sustain, further develop, and transmit musical traditions that are a vital part of their cultural heritage. All texts are available in Russian and English.

In response to Central Asian government requests to revitalise teaching in the region, AKHP provides multi-year faculty development training to Central Asian university instructors using AKHP textbooks in innovative, participatory, and student-centred teaching methods. Over 30 institutions from across Central Asia participate in AKHP programmes, many of which in turn enrich their own courses using AKHP's learning materials.

To supplement its teaching activities, AKHP provides resource centres with extensive collections of English and Russian books, newspapers, periodicals, journals, and audiovisual materials, as well as Internet access. Public film and lecture series provide further stimulus for discussion and debate for students and the wider community.

The UCA Research Programme

The Research Programme was initiated in 2008 with the intention to establish UCA as a leading centre of academic scholarship for Central Asia. From its launch until the first day of the University's graduate and undergraduate programmes, the Programme's primary objectives are to strengthen academic inquiry in the region and provide a base capacity - in terms of knowledge, human resources, research products, and curricula- for the broad array of UCA's planned programmes.

Today, UCA has established three active research units within its Graduate School of Development: the Mountain Societies Research Institute (MSRI), Institute of Public Policy and Administration (IPPA) and Cultural Heritage Unit (CHU). These generate new knowledge from academically sound research; enhance Central Asian capacity to conduct sound research relevant to the region; serve as a knowledge hub for scholars, development practitioners and decision-makers; inform policy and practice through sound research; and contribute to the development of UCA's undergraduate and graduate academic programs. Members of the research team are internationally qualified PhD graduates, with many having held academic and teaching positions at universities abroad. The institutes' research areas of focus include:

- **Mountain Societies Research Institute:** *Mountain economies*, including high elevation agriculture and pastoralism, mountain market chains, labour migration, and sustainable tourism; *Environmental change and natural resource management* including sustainable land management, climate change adaptation and mitigation practices, and biodiversity conservation; *Hazards and risk management* including the study of vulnerabilities to and management of natural hazards such as seismic risks, flooding and landslides; *Health status and services* around food security, nutrition, and access to health care in remote and isolated environments; and *Energy in mountain areas* including available and sustainable sources of energy, promotion of renewable sources, and social and environmental assessments of energy production.
- **Institute of Public Policy and Administration:** *Economic policy*, including regional economic relations and trade, economics of development, and regulatory and microeconomic policy; *Efficient spending and management of public services* in three areas central to human welfare and government budgets: education, health and social protection; and *Good governance*, including the development of evidence-based policies through effective and inclusive processes.
- **Cultural Heritage Unit:** Central Asian musical and oral traditions, religion, philosophy, and the role of cultural traditions in the formation of national identity.

The programme is growing into an International Centre charged with addressing the mountain aspects of environmental, economic, and social change and creating evidence-based policy and project recommendations for communities, governments and the private sector. Research conducted by the University has resulted in multiple publications in recent years. In its Working Paper and Occasional Paper Series, the Institute of Public Policy and Administration has published nearly 30 titles on regional cooperation and trade as well as public policy processes by regional experts in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The Mountain Societies Research Institute's Background Paper Series provides comprehensive research reviews in key topics, identifying both existing knowledge and gaps in information. These have concentrated thus far on Pastoralism and Farming in Central Asia's Mountains, Sustainable Land Management in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and Mountain Tourism and Sustainability in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. UCA's Cultural Heritage Unit has published two volumes of Kyrgyz Küüs: Analysis Thoughts, and Opinions, written by a well-known Kyrgyz ethnomusicologist Asan Kaybilda uulu, who presents findings from more than 20s year of ethnographic research.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

The Programme places a premium on forming partnerships with institutions and scholars from around the world who have an interest in conducting research in Central Asia. Alongside their individual research, UCA's partners play a critical role in increasing the capacity of regional scholars by providing research grants, training, mentorship, networking opportunities, and peer review mechanisms. UCA has preferential university research partnerships which currently include Carleton University, Centre for Development and Environment at the University of Bern, Kyrgyz Slavonic University, Michigan State University, Norwegian Forestry Group, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Tajik Agrarian University, University of Alberta, University of British Columbia, and University of Toronto.

UCA has been recognised for its mountain research capabilities and has been selected to host the Central Asian Regional Coordination Office for the National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South and the Central Asian node of both Mountain Partnership and Mountain Forum. UCA is an active member of many research and advocacy networks including Eurasia Pacific Uninet, the Himalayan University Consortium, and the International Mountain Society.

UCA's Academic Programmes

Central to the vision of UCA is to create an outstanding teaching institution that excels in the generation and application of knowledge. Academic programmes combine the student-centred environment of a liberal arts college with the intellectual excitement of being at the frontiers of knowledge offered by a research university. They blend a general humanistic and scientific education with one that offers marketable skills - deeply rooted in the principles of research, ethics, and economic development. This educational paradigm was chosen because it best reflects the University's purpose to produce graduates who will provide scientific, academic, political, and creative leadership.

The language of instruction for undergraduate and graduate studies is English, with a requirement that all undergraduate students be fluent in their native language and Russian. Most incoming students are likely to require some preparation in English academic writing, computing, and quantitative reasoning. A one-year undergraduate preparatory programme and a three-month graduate preparatory programme are planned for entering students.

Undergraduate Programmes

The undergraduate School of Arts and Sciences will offer four-year Bachelor of Science (BSc) and Bachelor of Arts (BA) degrees. Each student will participate in an interdisciplinary core curriculum to build essential intellectual skills and habits, including critical thinking, ethics, research methods, quantitative reasoning, writing and entrepreneurship. Students will also have the opportunity to receive practical training and workforce experience through internships with industry partners across the region. Each undergraduate will be required to complete an interdisciplinary final project, which includes the application of original research to a particular issue within their major.

To ensure that its academic programmes produce graduates that are ready for an evolving regional labour market, UCA has partnered with the leading international market research firm, The Nielsen Company, to carry out an extensive market study. The study included over 55 interviews with thought leaders and chief executive officers of leading corporations in Central Asia, and focus groups and surveys with over 800 students and parents.

Each UCA campus will offer different undergraduate majors. The Naryn campus will offer two undergraduate majors when it opens in the autumn of 2016: Computer Science and International Economics (affiliated with UCA's Institute of Public Policy and Administration). Students will specialise in one of the two subject areas and have the option to minor in the other or in Central Asian Studies (affiliated with UCA's Cultural Heritage Research Institute).

The Khorog campus will offer undergraduate majors in Earth and Environmental Sciences and Culture, Communication and Media and the Tekeli campus will offer majors in Engineering Sciences and Business and Management. Regardless of major, all students will be able to spend a semester at a different UCA campus, allowing them to experience another culture and develop regional perspectives.

Graduate Program

The UCA Graduate School of Development will offer a Master of Science (MSc) in Economic Development in Bishkek for recent graduates and mid-career professionals. Students will choose from one of three concentrations: Public Policy, Business or Mountain Economies.

UCA Faculty

UCA's undergraduate and graduate programmes will be delivered by a Central Asian and international faculty. Central Asian faculty will be drawn from graduates of the UCA Central Asian Faculty Development Programme (CAFDP). CAFDP is developing a strong corps of researchers and instructors by identifying promising scholars from the region and supporting their doctoral studies at universities abroad. CAFDP graduates commit to teaching and conducting research at UCA.

The UCA Approach to Learning

- **Residential programmes:** foster classroom and informal learning and life-long social connections.
- **Student-centred environment:** connects skills and knowledge to student perspectives, learning styles and experiences.
- **Place-based education:** capitalises on environmental, cultural, political, economic and social contexts of Central Asia.
- **Research-based curriculum:** encourages sustained and multi-perspective investigation and intellectual curiosity.
- **Experiential learning:** develops connections between classroom learning and real world applications that contribute to regional development.
- **Core competencies:** include critical thinking, ethics, research methods, quantitative reasoning, writing and entrepreneurship.
- **Circulation among campuses:** stimulates the exchange of perspectives and ideas and fosters innovation, diversity and regional perspectives that add value to intellectual, social, cultural and economic pursuits.

Voluntary Service Overseas

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Organisation Profile

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), delivers development support through professional volunteers who make a significant contribution to aid effectiveness by ensuring that partners in the state, private and NGO sectors can access high quality and cost-effective technical assistance that they request, usually for a period up to 2 years. VSO specialist volunteers typically have years of practical and relevant technical experience, which they are willing to share as volunteers. VSO carefully selects and trains international volunteers, and on arrival, local programme staff guide them on how to work appropriately in the Tajik context. VSO volunteers stay long enough to develop an understanding of how best to adapt their knowledge and skills to be relevant to the development priorities and needs of Tajikistan. It's a formula that has been working in more than 30 countries worldwide for nearly 60 years with proven results. VSO is a cost-effective organization in that all VSO volunteers only receive a local living allowance and basic accommodation which means that more resources can be directed at those who need it most.

VSO always works in partnership with local government, private sector and non-governmental organizations and when the volunteers leave, their colleagues have new skills and experience, becoming more effective in their work in order to improve the lives of vulnerable groups of the population. All VSO activities are focused on developing the skills and experience of local people to manage their own development and focused on partners who are working in line with Tajikistan's development priorities.

VSO registered in Tajikistan in September 2008 and has since placed over seventy international specialist-volunteers at the request of state agencies, local NGOs and increasingly, private sector partners.

Past and Current Programmes

Throughout 2010- 2013, VSO scaled up its activities on its inclusive economic developments programme with the specific aims of supporting women from low income households and marginalised youth to benefit from economic development. Throughout the year this included the placement of many specialists; a few examples are highlighted below.

In 2012 - 2013 with the support of UNICEF, VSO continued its partnership with the Centre for Alternative Education (CAE) and PMPC of Kurgan Teppe by placing a specialist in psycho social services in CAE and physiotherapist in PMPC to support the colleagues of these two organisations to put into practice rehabilitation techniques that helps to reduce the onset of preventable disabilities resulting from polio and for CAE the new techniques that helps juveniles in conflict with law to reintegrate back into school. .

To-date VSO specialists from India, UK, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Germany, Romania, and Netherlands have shared their skills in tourism and hospitality development with partners including The State Committee of Youth Affairs, Sports and Tourism, Tajikistan Association for Tourism Development, Institute of Entrepreneurship and Service Dushanbe, Zerafshan Tourism Board, and De Pamiri, GBAO PECTA, NGO Nuri Umed, Technical College Dusti-Amirkhon, National Association of Business Women of Tajikistan (NABWT), State Unitary Enterprise "Single Window". Over the last year VSO supported the development of a credible business association for tour operators, the development of a walking tour of Dushanbe run by students as part of a more market oriented training programme and a tourism experience product with craftspeople in and around Khojand.

In 2013 VSO Tajikistan lead the implementation of two cycles of its ICS programme, in spring and in summer. There were 20 UK volunteers, 20 Tajikistan and 4 Afghan volunteers in both cycles. The first cycle was in Khujand and youth volunteers were giving support to small local enterprises and organisations which run by women, and as a final event organised a Handicraft Fair. The second cycle of ICS Programme was in Dushanbe and youth volunteers organised a Silk Road Heritage Festival "Rangorang". In Khujand the project was organised with NABWT. In Dushanbe the project was implemented in partnership with local city Government, Committee on Youth Sport and Tourism under the Government of Tajikistan, Institute of Entrepreneurship and TATO. VSO is planning in 2014 to organize 3 further ICS Programmes involving UK, Tajik and Afghan youth volunteers..

In 2013 VSO Tajikistan secured funding from DFID to support cross border trade development between Tajikistan and Afghanistan (FCO Project). Partnerships have been developed between VSO T and IFEZ and Milal Inter where we have placed 3 professional volunteers to support capacity building aimed at attracting investment and developing business plans for local entrepreneurs.

VSO's small business specialist-volunteers advised a range of organisations including The National Association of Business Women of Tajikistan (NABWT), NGO Nuri Umed, State Unitary Enterprise Single Window..

VSO Tajikistan continued to work with private companies and during the reporting period worked with Technical College Dusti Amirkhon. An experienced volunteer on vocational education was supporting Technical College to develop its strategic business-plan, management structure, study plans. . This enabled the college to be established and prepare good quality technical education services.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES - 2014

Future Programming Direction

VSO in the UK has taken the decision to close its programme in Tajikistan by June 2014. The decision was taken as a result of economic considerations and VSO's business plan which requires VSO to focus its resources on disadvantaged populations in the poorest countries in the world.

Throughout this last year, VSO Tajikistan will focus completely on 3 projects in order to make a sustainable impact and leave behind a legacy that will advantage a wide range of the Tajik population including cross-border traders, youth and women entrepreneurs and small businesses, within our projects on development of cross-border trade between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, the youth volunteer programme ICS and the project on development of national volunteering and mentorship among professionals.

World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

The World Health Organization was officially formed on 7th of April, 1948, as a specialized United Nations (UN) Agency. Although there are several UN agencies working in the health arena, only the WHO has a specific mandate for health. The WHO has a governing body, members and a single budget. A formal agreement with the UN secures the exchange of needed data and the use of general administrative practice.

The main objective of the WHO, consisting of 194 states, is to obtain and give the highest quality of health possible to all humanity. The WHO Constitution was endorsed in 1946 and became effective on the 7th of April, 1948, and since then, this date is celebrated as the World Health Day every year. The World Health Assembly is its key politically leading structure. It is held on a yearly basis in May in Geneva, Switzerland, where the WHO Headquarters is located. At the Assembly, the government delegations from all member states take part, and, based on a group consensus, the main areas of WHO policies are developed and established. Member states pay a membership fee, which contributes to the regular budget of the organization. Each state is entitled to one vote regardless of the amount of money or allocations they give to the budget. The Republic of Tajikistan was once again entitled to a voting right in 2006. However, the country was not able to pay the membership fee and since 2010 Tajikistan has no right to vote, which will not be restored until it starts to make the required contributions.

Tajikistan joined the World Health Organization in May, 1992, has sustained placement in the Europe Regional Office (WHO/EURO), and has become one of the 53 member states of the WHO Office for Europe, which is established in Copenhagen, Denmark. The WHO Country Office in Tajikistan is represented by the Head of Office who manages the office activity, programs and project implementation. The majority of its activities are provided by the technical and expert support under the Biennium Collaborative Agreement (BCA) made between the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan and the World Health Organization. Every two years, the BCA is given the key priority areas of health in the Republic. Under the BCA implementation, the WHO also provides various technical and financial support based on the requests of the Ministry of Health during emergencies or disasters such as disease outbreaks or severe weather. All requests for a long term support with respect to health issues are implemented through the Ministry of Health, which considers and rates them according to its priority areas. The World Health Organization does not give grants and credits, but, within the BCA, it maintains the capacity to help health professionals by conducting workshops and seminars, supporting Working Groups, or granting WHO scholarship programs to different health areas.

Past and Current Programs

The following main programs were implemented by the World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan: the coordination of humanitarian aid and development assistance by international organizations to the health sector, health sector reform and strengthening of the Maternal and Child health improvement, reproductive health, Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, blood safety, non-communicable diseases and mental health, nutrition, food safety and food security, disaster and preparedness.

Future Programming Directions for 2014-2015:

Fighting against communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases, vaccine-preventable diseases), non-communicable diseases (increase in the number of people with access to health interventions aimed at the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and their factors risk, mental health, disability and rehabilitation, nutrition), health promotion throughout life course (reproductive health, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent social determinants of health), environment health, health systems, integrated socially-oriented health services, access to medicines and health technologies, strengthening management capacity, information and evidence on health systems, preparedness, surveillance and response, disease causing epidemics and pandemics, risk management in crisis and emergency situations, food safety, polio eradication.

Main accomplishments of WHO activities in Tajikistan: Supplemental immunization activities 1.3 million doses of diphtheria vaccines were administered to the target group aged 3-12. Implementation of web based Electronic TB Database: quick access to information on almost all TB/MDR TB cases available. Provision of anti-leishmania medicine "Ambisome" for treatment of 150 patients with visceral leishmaniasis. 4.6 mln tablets of Albendazol were delivered to the country for de-worming campaign with the total coverage of 4,578,000 people (pre-school and school age children as well as women of reproductive age). Joint Annual Reviews of the NHS implementation for 2011-2012 and 2013 followed by the Summit conducted to summarize main achievements and lessons learnt. MoH stewardship support in promotion of further health system financing reforms and strengthening primary health care, including the implementation and scale up of Basic Benefit Package. WHO has provided support in donations to the various centers and health facilities: laboratory equipment (tubes, reagents); reagents and equipment for Virology Laboratory; Diagnostic and Laboratory equipment within Expanded TB Project; IT equipment; Medical equipment for strengthening district health facilities; IEHKs basic unit, supplementary unit, trauma KITs in the context of the "Hospital Safety Program" implementation; Medical and Rescue Kits for the EMS hospitals; Medical equipment for pediatric care.

VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY REGIONS

V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY REGIONS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Nationwide	GBAO	Sughd Oblast	Khatlon Oblast	Dushanbe	RRS
1.	Aga Khan Development Network	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Aga Khan Education Services		X				
3.	Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.	Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development \ Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) -Asia region	X	X				
5.	Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan		X		X		
6.	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		X	X	X	X	
7.	American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative	X					
8.	American Councils for International Education	X					
9.	Asian Development Bank	X	X	X	X		X
10.	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan					X	X
11.	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	X					
12.	Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT	X	X	X	X	X	X
13.	Branch of «Save the Children International» in the Republic of Tajikistan	X		X	X		X
14.	Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan	X	x	X	X	X	
15.	Canadian International Development Agency	X	X				
16.	Caritas Germany in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
17.	Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan				X	X	
18.	Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan				X	X	
19.	CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	X		X	X		
20.	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (formerly known as German Agro Action)			X	X		
21.	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	X	X	X	X	X	X
22.	European Union	X	X	X	X	X	X
23.	Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan*	X	X				
24.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	X	X	X	X	X	X
25.	Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg	X					
26.	German International Cooperation	X	X	X	X	X	X
27.	Germany / KfW Development Bank	X	X		X		
28.	Global Environment Facility	X	X	X	X	X	X
29.	Global Partners Great Britain	X	X	X	X	X	X
30.	Government of France	X	X		X	X	
31.	Government of India*	X				X	
32.	Government of Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X
33.	Government of Russian Federation *	X					
34.	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X
35.	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran	X		X			X
36.	Government of the People's Republic of China*	X		X	X	X	X
37.	Government of the Republic of Turkey	X			X		X
38.	Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan		X	X	X		
39.	Handicap International Federation	X			X		
40.	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation		X	X	X	X	X
41.	International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group	X					
42.	International Fund for Agricultural Development	x	x	x	X	X	
43.	International Labour Organization*	X					
44.	International Monetary Fund	X					
45.	International Organization for Migration	X					
46.	International Research and Exchanges Board	X					

V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY REGIONS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Nationwide	GBAO	Sughd Oblast	Khatlon Oblast	Dushanbe	RRS
47.	Islamic Development Bank	X	X	X	X	X	X
48.	Japan International Cooperation Agency	X			X	X	X
49.	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	X					
50.	Mercy Corps in Tajikistan			X			X
51.	Mission East			X	X	X	
52.	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	X	X	X	X	X	X
53.	OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan	X			X		
54.	Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
55.	Tajik Branch of the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia	X	X	X	X	X	X
56.	The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia in Republic of Tajikistan*	X		X	X	X	
57.	The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in Tajikistan)	X				X	
58.	The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan	X			X		
59.	The World Bank Group	X	X	X	X	X	X
60.	Turkish International Cooperation Agency	X			X	X	X
61.	UK Department for International Development	X	X	X	X	X	X
62.	UN Women	X					
63.	United Nations Children's Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X
64.	United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
65.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	X		X		X	X
66.	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia	X					
67.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan	X					
68.	United Nations World Food Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X
69.	United States Agency for International Development in RT	X	X	X	X	X	X
70.	University of Central Asia	X	X			X	
71.	Voluntary Service Overseas	X	X	X	X	X	X
72.	World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan	X		X		X	X

VII. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY SECTORS

VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY SECTORS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Government Administration	Agriculture & Irrigation	Environment	Energy	Transport	Water Supply & Sewage	Education	Health	Social Welfare and Labor	Private Sector Dev. & Industry	Multisector
1.	Aga Khan Development Network	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Aga Khan Education Services							X				
3.	Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
4.	Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development \ Industrial Promotion Services -Asia region				X	X					X	
5.	Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan								X			
6.	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
7.	American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative							X				
8.	American Councils for International Education	X						X				
9.	Asian Development Bank	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	
10.	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan		X					X	X	X		
11.	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	X								X		
12.	Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT		X				X	X	X	X	X	
13.	Branch of «Save the Children International» in the Republic of Tajikistan							X	X	X		
14.	Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan	X			X			X	X	X	X	X
15.	Canadian International Development Agency			X	X							
16.	Caritas Germany in Tajikistan							X		X		
17.	Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan						X		X	X		
18.	Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan	X	X		X		X	X		X		
19.	CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
20.	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (formerly known as German Agro Action)		X	X	X		X			X	X	
21.	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
22.	European Union	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23.	Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan*			X								X
24.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	X	X	X				X	X		X	X
25.	Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg								X			
26.	German International Cooperation		X	X	X			X		X	X	
27.	Germany / KfW Development Bank		X		X			X	X		X	X
28.	Global Partners Great Britain		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
29.	Global Environment Facility		X	X	X		X					
30.	Government of France					X		X	X			X
31.	Government of India*				X			X		X		
32.	Government of Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
33.	Government of Russian Federation*	X						X	X			
34.	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
35.	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran				X	X		X	X	X		
36.	Government of the People's Republic of China*				X	X				X		
37.	Government of the Republic of Turkey	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
38.	Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan						X	X		X		

VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY SECTORS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Government Administration	Agriculture & Irrigation	Environment	Energy	Transport	Water Supply & Sewage	Education	Health	Social Welfare and Labor	Private Sector Dev. & Industry	Multisector
39.	Handicap International Federation									X		X
40.	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation			X			X	X	X			X
41.	International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group										X	
42.	International Fund for Agricultural Development		X							X		
43.	International Labour Organization*									X		X
44.	International Monetary Fund	X										
45.	International Organization for Migration	X		X				X	X	X	X	
46.	International Research and Exchanges Board							X				
47.	Islamic Development Bank		X		X	X	X	X	X			
48.	Japan International Cooperation Agency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
49.	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	X						X	X	X	X	X
50.	Mercy Corps in Tajikistan		X						X			X
51.	Mission East		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
52.	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	X		X	X	X		X			X	X
53.	Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
54.	Tajik Branch of the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia		X	X	X	X		X				
55.	OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan		X	X			X		X			X
56.	The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia in Republic of Tajikistan							X		X	X	X
57.	The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in Tajikistan)							X				X
58.	The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan		X	X				X	X	X		X
59.	The World Bank Group	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
60.	Turkish International Cooperation Agency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
61.	UK Department for International Development	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
62.	UN Women	X	X									X
63.	United Nations Children's Fund	X		X			X	X	X	X		X
64.	United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
65.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	X						X	X	X		X
66.	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia	X							X			X
67.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan	X							X			X
68.	United Nations World Food Programme		X	X			X	X	X	X		
69.	United States Agency for International Development in RT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
70.	University of Central Asia							X				
71.	Voluntary Service Overseas								X	X	X	X
72.	World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan								X	X		

VIII. DIRECTORY