

# UNDAF RESULTS

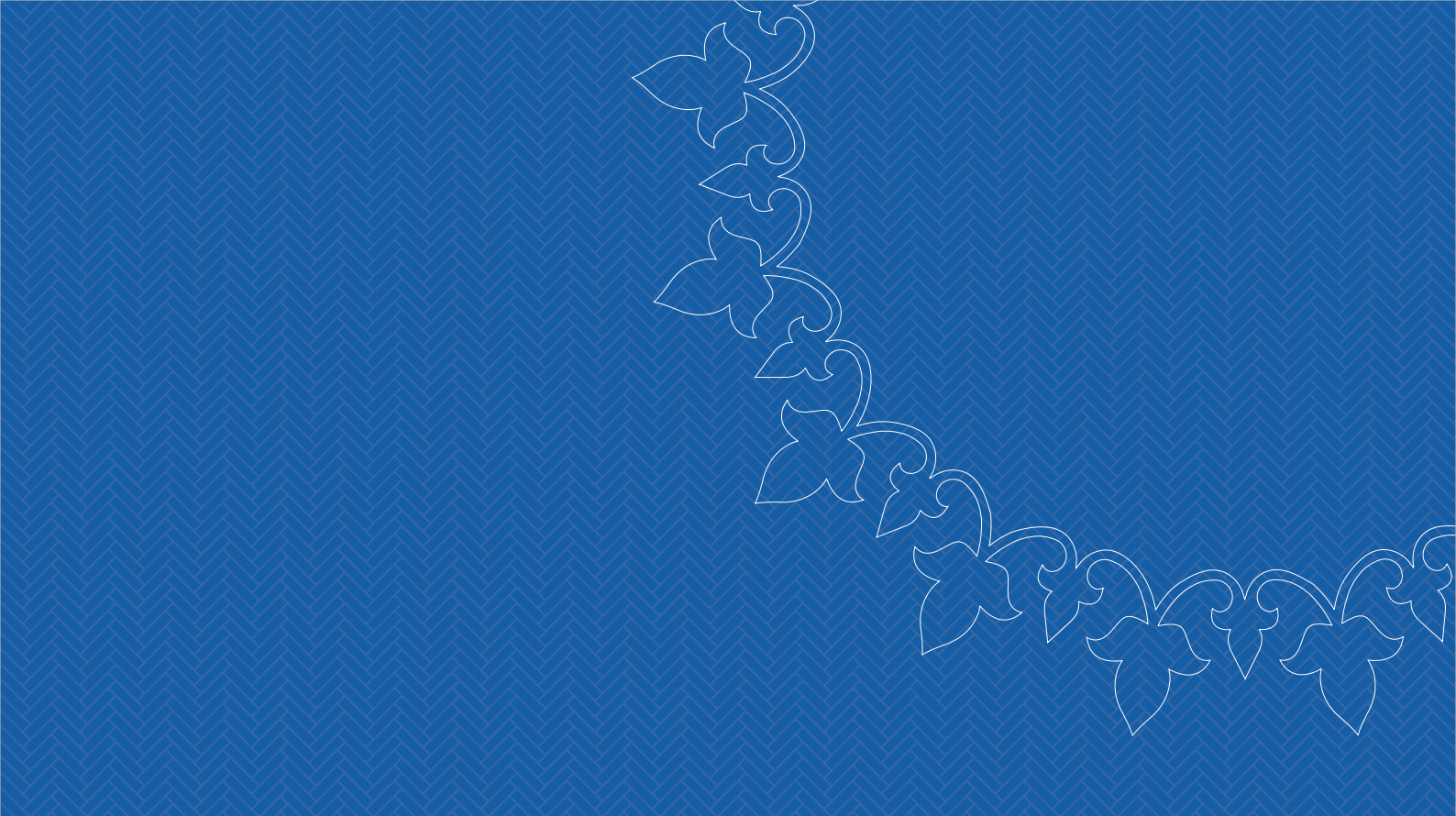
ANNUAL REPORT 2017



## TAJIKISTAN







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# List of acronyms and abbreviations

<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CMW</b>	Committee on Migrant Workers
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>ECOSOC</b>	UN Economic and Social Council
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GBAO</b>	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MTDP</b>	Mid-Term Development Programme
<b>NDS</b>	National Development Strategy
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PWD</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>RoT</b>	Republic of Tajikistan
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Coverage
<b>UN OCHA</b>	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Populations Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations Office for High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNRCCA</b>	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization





# Foreword

2017 was the second year of UNDAF (2016-2020) implementation. It also marked 25 years of close and productive collaboration for national and human development between Tajikistan and UN.

Last year was also a crucial year when important steps were taken to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The first High Level National SDG Conference was organized during the first visit of the new UN Secretary General in July 2017, while the month of October was dedicated to raising public awareness on SDG. Tajikistan was the first country from Central Asia to present its Voluntary National Review report at the highest platform in New York in July and to begin preparation of its 1st National SDG Report.

Internationally, Tajikistan continued its leading role in water issues, initiating the General Assembly Resolution on Decade of Water (2018-2028), which was successfully adopted, and becoming a member of ECOSOC for two terms. 2017 was also marked by the adoption of the National Action Plan to implement the 2nd cycle of UPR recommendations, developed in a consultative process, and supported by the UN system.

In the second year of UNDAF implementation, with “leave no one behind” as a guiding principle, the UN system focused on addressing the core issues of democratic governance, improving public services and livelihoods, education, health, food security, management of natural resources, jobs creation, and empowering the most vulnerable. The UN system wide, second Annual UNDAF Results Report highlights results, achieved jointly by the UN system, Government and other partners, contributing to advancing the implementation of the Midterm Development Program (2016-2020), National Development Strategy (2016-2030), and SDG agenda. It outlines success stories, lessons learned and the way forward in ensuring that effectiveness and efficiency of our joint efforts are further enhanced.

I would like to thank all our partners in the Government of Tajikistan, line ministries and local authorities, NGOs and development partners for their collaboration in the implementation of UNDAF and supporting Tajikistan to achieve social, economic, and environmental development contributing to the achievement of SDGs.

**Dr. Pratibha Mehta,**  
**UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan**

# Executive Summary

During 2017, Tajikistan made very good progress in the economic, environmental, social and geopolitical arenas, striving to accelerate implementation of the sustainable development agenda linked to the national development priorities. In 2017, the UN entered a comprehensive partnership with the Government of Tajikistan to help strengthen the SDG nationalization process, including the organization of a high level SDG conference, alignment of NDS with SDGs, preparation for VNR and the First National SDG Report, and presentation of the SDG-based National Development Strategy.

During 2017, the UN Country Team in cooperation with other development partners supported the Government in advancing development in six priority areas.

In the **good governance** domain, among key achievements were adoption of the Action Plan resulting from Cycle 2 of the Universal Periodic Review Action Plan, based on broad participation of civil society and development community, and by-laws under the 2015 Nationality Law.

Under **sustainable economic development**, UN improved Government's capacity to plan, monitor and implement national, regional and local strategies in line with the Agenda 2030, including sectoral policies on employment and agriculture, as well as report on SDGs at the national and international level. This national level capacity-building was reinforced with local level interventions resulting in jobs created and improved livelihoods opportunities, including for the most vulnerable.

The **health sector** has experienced advanced national policy and legal frameworks, including the National Tobacco Control Law, the National Immunization Program 2020 and the National HIV Program 2020. The education system was

improved through advancing a model of early learning opportunities for pre-school children, better access of children with disabilities in mainstream schools and increased awareness of inclusive education. An integrated and inclusive national social protection system was secured through the Social Protection Strategy 2020, while at the local level an increase in primary grades students' access to meals at schools was achieved. Besides, the Government of Tajikistan was supported in analyzing budget allocation to social sector for improved financing decisions through costing of components of health and social protection interventions.

In the **food security and nutrition area**, the National Nutrition Survey conducted in 2016 highlighted a reduction of stunting, wasting and underweight rates as a great development achievement, along with improved multi-sectoral coordination as part of the Scale Up Nutrition movement led by the Ministry of Health And Social Protection with an agreed Common Results Framework as of 2017

**Inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable people** was promoted through approved policy and strategic documents on gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment and elimination of discrimination, as well as signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and multi-sectoral cooperation on Gender-based Violence prevention, while successful engagement with local authorities led to greater engagement with adolescent boys and girls in decisions affecting their communities.



Disaster risk reduction and environment was reinforced through the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2018-2030, while the national water supply system was improved with the amendment of the Law on Drinking Water.

Having realized the need to further enhance multi-sectoral coordination and develop a multi-disciplinary approach to pursuing the Mid-Term Development Program (MRDP), the

National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), along with a comprehensive M&E system and wider involvement of the government, society and resources, the UN Country team and its development partners commit themselves to ensuring an effective multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism, improvement of M&E frameworks, active involvement of civil society and academia and wider utilization of various resources.

## Key Development Trends

In recent years, Tajikistan has undergone political, social and economic changes that impact the performance of the UN development program.

In 2017, the Government continued promoting economic stability and enhancing regional and global partnership in support of the National Development Strategy 2016-2030 and achievement of SDGs. As a member of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for a two-year term, Tajikistan presented its Voluntary National SDGs progress review report in ECOSOC High-Level Political Forum.

The country's economic growth (6.9%) is supported mainly by exports, state-run industry production and private consumption. The WB Doing Business ranked Tajikistan 123rd of 190 economies, due to unfavorable tax administration and slow recovery in Russia, which impacts tax base, investments and private sector development. Negative trends in the domestic economy are slowing the creation of new jobs and the pace of poverty reduction. 29.7% of the population lives below the poverty line (a 1.4% decrease since 2016) and the number of undernourished people remains high (some 2.6 million). Remittances make up around 30% of the country's GDP. The employment ration is 39.4% with 15.6% employed in the informal sector.

The government has pursued construction of Rogun hydro-power plant, financing of which

required issuing a 10-year Eurobonds to attract 500 million USD. Access to safe drinking water in the rural areas remains as low as 25%.

The country remains highly vulnerable to disasters, due to difficult terrain and other reasons, including climate change and over-use of land, pastures and other natural resources. In 2017 alone, avalanches, mudflows and floods killed 30 people and caused economic losses of some \$ 100 million.

The social sector faces challenges related to financing, access and quality of basic services. The public spending for health remains low, but the government is committed to structural optimization of the health care and services facilities network and increase in the state budget allocation for mother and child health care and HIV prevention. The quality of health services to mother and child has been steadily improving, leading to a gradual decrease of the still high maternal and child mortality rate. Recent growth in social protection allocations, however, does not meet basic requirements. In the education sector, in the face of a recent enrollment rise in basic education, transition to general secondary education and improved enrolment of children with disabilities, the national enrollment rate in preschool education is not exceeding 12.4% (despite increased availability of alternative early childhood education). The gender gap for all levels of education has remained narrow (with the overall gender parity index 0.915).

In 2017, the Government progressed in protecting the rights of the most vulnerable and excluded. Among the major developments on the human rights front were: expressed commitment to join the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWD), formulation of Phase II of State Program on civil registration system development, launching of the Justice for Children System Reform Action Plan, submission of the national CEDAW Report, and the establishment of a Gender Task Force at the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The year 2017 was productive in revitalizing cooperation with neighboring countries, especially with Uzbekistan. On the other hand, negotiations regarding delimitation of about half the Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic border lines, creating ongoing tensions in densely populated areas for limited natural resources, are still ongoing.

Stability and security – marked by declining Global Peace and World Governance Indices, the deteriorating security situation in neighboring Afghanistan, and emerging trend of violent extremism in the region – remains a growing concern for the Government of Tajikistan.





# Outcome 1: Democratic Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights



# Outcome 1

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

## HUMAN RIGHTS



Enhanced state abilities to meet international human rights commitments through: participatory elaboration and adoption of UPR Action Plan 2020; submission of combined periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Human Rights Committee, CEDAW and CMW; and adoption of two by-laws to implement 2015 Nationality Law (Regulations on Order of citizenship consideration in Tajikistan and Regulation on Commission on issues of citizenship).

## CENSUS



Improved government's capacity for conducting national Census 2020.

## JUSTICE



Improved access to justice by adoption of the National Plan of Action on Justice for Children System Reform 2021, provision of legal aid to 9,707 people (including 58% women and 5.9% PWDs) and diversion and rehabilitation of 143 children (including 29 girls) in conflict with the law.

## SECURITY



Strengthened security and border management thanks to the harmonization of legal provisions with the UN Conventions on Drugs and Crime for law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation and application of integrated border management approach, improved infrastructure, cross border exchange and training of 597 border and customs officers (including 45 women).

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

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS





## Outcome 2: Sustainable and equitable economic development





# Outcome 2

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

## FRAMEWORKS



The Government demonstrated its strong commitment in aligning the national strategies with 2030 Agenda and SDGs, through Voluntary Nat'l Review report, presented at the ECOSOC High Level Political Forum and launched the national consultations on the first National SDGs report with UN-wide technical assistance.

Improved national and regional policies, strategies and methodologies, including the State Programme and Action Plan for export promotion and import substitution 2020, regional development programs for Sugd, Khatlon and GBAO regions and tools to assess the efficiency of the natural resources use.

## LIVELIHOODS



Improved livelihood for vulnerable and disadvantaged population due to: created additional 2,338 jobs with some 70% women through support to small agricultural businesses, farmers and entrepreneurs; improved access of some 300,000 people with 55% women to labor skills, technologies, services, rural infrastructure, natural resource management and ecosystem services and access of 4,524 people with some 50% women to sustainable irrigation and improved drinking water supply systems serving 6,560 people with some 50% women.

## TECHNOLOGY



Provided access of 5,022 (2,410 women) people to renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies for heating homes and water supply for households.

## AGRO-PRODUCTION



Increased capacity for stable agricultural production through adopted Seed Sector Development Concept and amendments to the Law "On Plant Variety Protection", revised national Action Plan for agriculture and agribusiness investment climate improvement, trained 685 farmers and agriculture specialists, distributed 6.5 tons seeds of alternate crops and 100 tons of wheat varieties. Introduction of best practices for stable agricultural production, increased capacity in Integrated Pest Management and locust management.

## MANAGEMENT



Increased national and local capacities in renewable energy management through establishment of the National Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, training on sustainable energy use and energy efficiency for students and 100 private sector representatives; constructed small hydropower plants to benefit some 10,000 rural inhabitants with some 50% women.

FAO - UNDP - UN Women - ILO - UNHCR - UNECE - UNESCO - UNODC

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH





## Outcome 3: Social Development (Health, Education and Social Protection)





# Outcome 3

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

## HEALTH



- Advanced national policy and legal frameworks, including adopted Health Code of Republic of Tajikistan, National Tobacco Control Law, strategies and multisectoral action plans aligned with international standards, launched National Immunization Program 2020 and adopted National HIV Program 2020.
- Adoption of the National Programme on Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (2017–2020) towards UHC led to cover more than 170 000 men, women and children with health services including PWD since 2017
- Increased national commitment to provision of health care services to all, implemented programs to decline child mortality (0-24 months age - from 20.6 per 1000 l.b. in 2009 to 16.3 in 2017) and (under 5 age - from 23.3 per 1000 l.b. in 2009 to 21 in 2017) and maternal mortality rates (from 46.5 per 100 000 l.b. in 2009 to 23.6 in 2017).
- Reinforced multisectoral collaboration in prevention, management, and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and increased Government's role in promoting healthy lifestyle and healthy aging.
- The defined and costed Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health contributing to the improvement of the health system financing.

## EDUCATION



- Improved early learning opportunities for 43,000 preschool children through introduced and other international partners.
- Improved enrolment of 6,139 children, including 2,502 girls, with disabilities in mainstream schools (91% of the targeted children looked forward to going to school daily) through promotion of inclusive education (77% teachers recognized inclusion as beneficial for all students) and awareness raising on social norms (90% of parents being aware).
- Increased availability of daily hot meals at schools for primary grades students by 7%.
- Adopted Roadmap 2020 for Sustainable Healthy Life Style education in secondary schools, and improved capacity for secondary schools teachers through training, advocacy and information campaigns in selected areas.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION



- Enhanced social protection system through developed and costed Social Protection Strategy 2020 and piloting new regulation of the Social Assistance at Home Units.
- Improved national engagement in school meals through launching the School Meals Strategy 2027 leading to 7% increase in primary grades students receiving daily hot meals at schools (from 370,000 to 395,000)
- Access to social protection services for 2,000 asylum seekers and refugees

UNICEF – WHO – ILO – OHCHR – UNAIDS – UNDP – UNESCO  
UNFPA – UNHCR – UNODC – WFP

1 NO POVERTY



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION





## Outcome 4: Nutrition and food security





# Outcome 4

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

## IMPACT



- Reduced stunting, wasting, underweight and anemia rates in children under 5 years of age (5%, 7%, 6% and 3%, respectively) as per the National Micronutrient Survey compared to the baselines values from the 2012 Demographic Health Survey and the 2009 Micronutrient Status Survey.

## COORDINATION



- Increased multi-sectoral coordination to achieve food security, including through the support to the National Nutrition Forum and the formulation of the Common Results Framework of the national scale-up-nutrition movement that is aimed to improve nutrition status of children.

## MANAGEMENT



- Approved national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition protocol that provided a framework for a more structured approach to detect and treat acutely malnourished children.

WFP – UNICEF – FAO – UNDP – WHO

2 ZERO HUNGER



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION





## Outcome 5: Inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups





# Outcome 5

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

## FRAMEWORKS



- A number of approved policy and strategic documents on gender equality, women and girls empowerment and elimination of discrimination including State Programme on Education, selection and placement of leading cadres of the RoT among gifted women and girls for 2017-2022, National Plan for Combating Human Trafficking for 2016-2018, State Program for the Promotion of Employment of the Population of RoT for 2016-2017,
- State instruction for the internal affairs agencies for the prevention, elimination and response to domestic violence, 2016, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities signed by the President of Republic of Tajikistan.

## COOPERATION



- The high level platform of multi-sectoral cooperation on GBV prevention established and made functional by the Government of Tajikistan in line with the Law on prevention of Domestic Violence, CEDAW and UPR National Plan of Actions.

## RIGHTS



- Improved normative framework and budget for realization of adolescents' rights (including the most marginalized adolescent girls and boys) to information, quality services and participation in matters concerning their lives through regulation on provision of HIV services for child and adolescents at primary health care level.

UN WOMEN – UNFPA – ILO – OHCHR  
UNDP – UNHCR – UNICEF – WHO

1 NO POVERTY



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER EQUALITY



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES





## Outcome 6: Resilience and environmental sustainability





# Results by outcome 6

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

## FRAMEWORKS



- Improved legislative and policy frameworks, including development of Tajikistan National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2018-2030, adjustment of the Law on Drinking Water and elaboration of by-laws on Environmental Monitoring.

## CAPACITY



- Strengthened institutional frameworks and capacities through establishing Environmental Information Management System, improved Unified State System on Preparedness and Response, conducting the 3rd Environmental Performance Review of Tajikistan, piloting capacity building needs assessment for improving irrigation in cross-border villages, improving capacity of the Ministry of Education and Sciences to conduct structural assessment of educational facilities.

## LIVELIHOODS



Improved livelihoods of:

- 77,368 people, including 56,7% women, benefiting from DRR projects;
- 28,003 people, including 48,9% women, benefiting from assets created through Food Assistance for Assets projects;
- 2,358 school-age children, including 1,306 boys and 1,052 girls), benefiting from effective disaster management and preparedness in schools;
- 55,944 people, including 14,7% women and 58,7% children - 18,678 boys/14,185 girls - benefiting from mine risk education activities;
- 204 mine/ explosive remnants of war victims, including 10% women, benefiting from victims assistance support;
- 3,292 people, including 49,9% women, benefiting from productive skills created through Food for Training projects.

UNDP – WFP – FAO – UNECE – UNESCO – UNFPA  
UNHCR – UNICEF – UNOPS – UNRCCA – WHO – OCHA

13 CLIMATE ACTION



15 LIFE ON LAND





## Struggling for Justice and Dignity for People with disabilities in Tajikistan



Fatima Shamsuddinova is a 27-year old practicing lawyer and chairperson of NGO “Noil” that runs Legal Aid Center for people with disabilities in Dushanbe. Lawyers of the Center receive clients with different physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments and provide free legal aid to people in Dushanbe and outside.

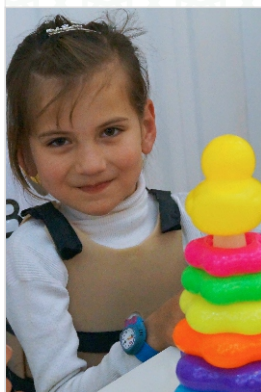
Since her birth, Fatima suffered from a disability (a very weak eyesight), like her other siblings. She always wanted to be a judge and became one of the first graduates with a disability at the Law Faculty of the Tajik National University in 2011. Her graduation with honors helped her to find work quickly as a volunteer at the human rights NGO-based Legal Aid Center, where she gained rich experience of working with other people with disabilities who were often disrespected and treated poorly due to existing stereotypes.

Recently, Fatima registered an NGO of young people with disabilities and she constantly works on adjusting her working methods to be able to assist people with different limitations who cannot access traditional legal services (like those blind or deaf).

Now Fatima also helps young people with disabilities to prepare for admission to the University. One of them, Mahinabonu is already a student of the Law Faculty who assists Fatima in her daily work and dreams of becoming a lawyer one day.

UN Agencies, particularly WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and OHCHR in Tajikistan are supporting the Government of Tajikistan to improve policy and environment for implementation of rights of people with disabilities.

## Rehabilitation program contributes to universal health coverage



In 2010, Robia was born with paralyzed legs and was diagnosed with poliomyelitis. Doctors were unable to help her, and her parents were devastated.

But in 2013, Robia's life changed, along with lives of many others, when the Ministry of Health and Social Protection launched its disability and rehabilitation program with the support of WHO. The program reached 85% of those affected by polio and other disabling diseases in 30 districts.

Today, Robia can walk the few blocks to school, where she does very well and has good friends. She has been receiving rehabilitation support from the National Rehabilitation Centre for Children in Dushanbe, where she trains in walking, strengthening her spine and legs, and improving her balance; the Center also provides her with orthoses and braces that support her back and legs. Today, Robia dreams of becoming a therapist herself and of being able to help others.

Over the past five years, the success of the program has led to the formation of the National Program on Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (2017–2020). In the spirit of universal health coverage, all services are free of charge to those with disabilities. Since 2017, more than 170 000 men, women and children have benefitted from the Program. The achievements in this area were possible due to joint efforts of the Government of Tajikistan with support of WHO, UNDP and UNICEF.

# UNDAF Implementing Partners and Contributors

*The implementation of UNDAF is made in close collaboration with the national governmental counterparts and development partners.*

## Ministries and State agencies

- Division on Human Rights Guarantees at Presidential Office
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of labor, migration and employment of the population
- Ministry of Industry and New Technologies
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population
- Ministry of Education and Science
- State Committee on Investments and State Property Management
- Committee on Women and Family Affairs
- Committee of Youth and Sport
- Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
- Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan
- Local Development Committee under the President of Tajikistan
- Human Rights Ombudsman
- Agency for State Financial Control and Anti-Corruption
- Drug Control Agency under the President
- Agency on Statistics under the President
- Agency of Land Reclamation and Irrigation
- Agency on Social Protection of the Population
- Agency on Social Insurance and Pensions
- National Bank
- Academy of Science
- Republican center for treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Republican Center for Immunoprophylaxis
- Republican Centre for Medical Statistics and Information
- Republican Centre for SRI of Pediatrics and Surgeon
- Republican Center for Nutrition
- Republican Center for Healthy Lifestyle
- National Scientific and Research Institute of Obstetrics Gynecology and Perinatology
- Sanitary Epidemiology Surveillance Service
- National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center
- Housing and Public Utilities Service
- European Union
- Government of Australia
- Government of Austria
- Government of Canada
- Government of Denmark
- Government of Finland
- Government of France
- Government of Germany
- Government of Italy
- Government of Japan
- Government of Luxembourg
- Government of Norway
- Government of Slovakia
- Government of Sweden
- Government of Switzerland
- Government of the Czech Republic
- Government of the Russian Federation
- Government of the United Kingdom, DFID
- Government of the United States of America, USAID
- GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance
- Global Environment Fund
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- UN Peace Building Fund
- UN Agencies Thematic Funds
- United Kingdom Conflict Stability and Sustainability Fund
- United Nations Human Security Trust Fund
- United Nations Partnership to Promote Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- World Bank Group
- Private donors from Spain, the Republic of Korea, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and the United States of America
- Earth Group, Canada



# Financial Overview

*In 2017 the financial delivery rate was at the level of some 82%.  
The graph below shows the dynamics of funds delivery by outcomes.*

## Delivery of UNDAF funds in 2017

Outcome 1: Democratic Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Outcome 2: Sustainable and equitable economic development

Outcome 3.1: Social Development - Health

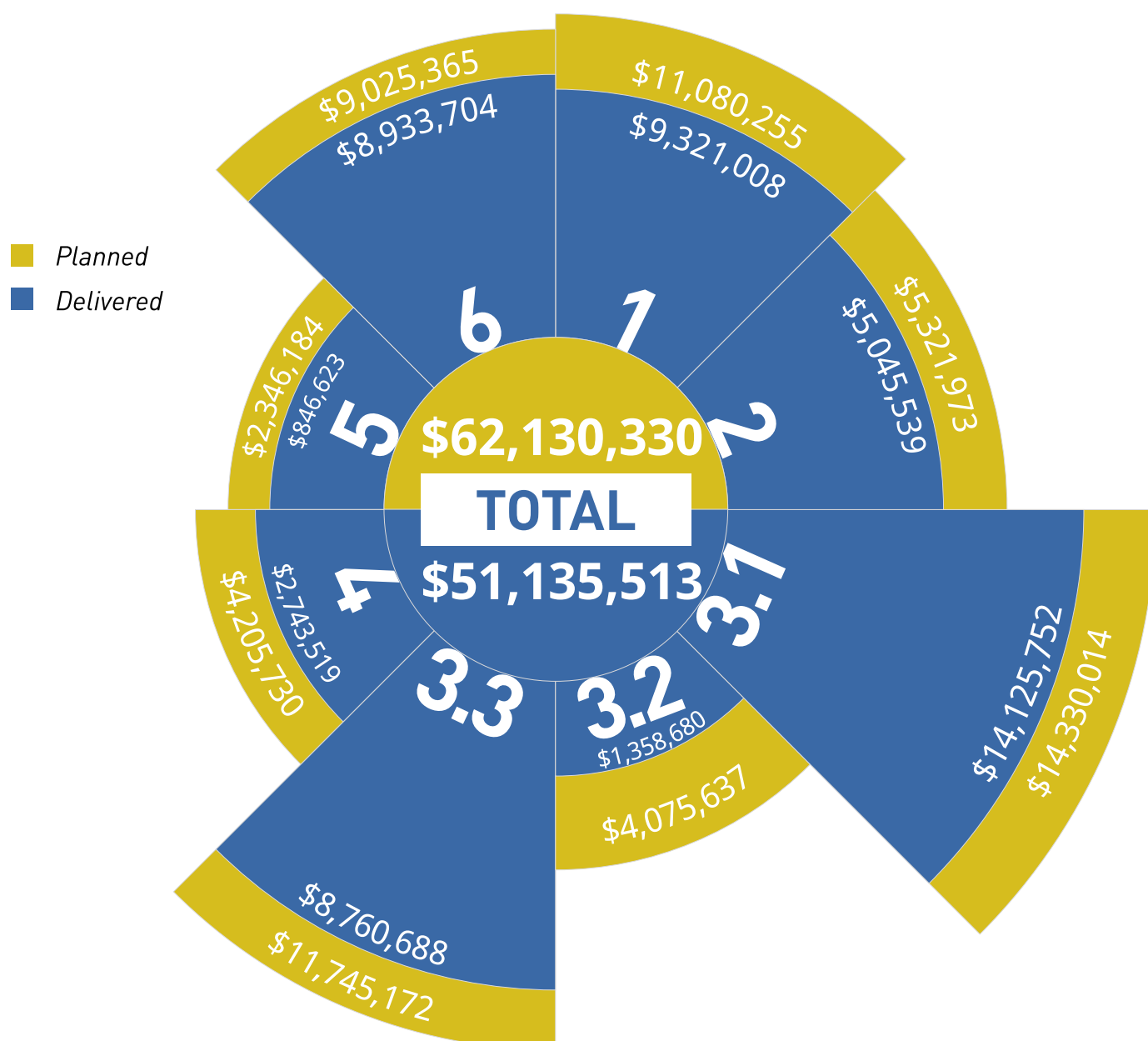
Outcome 3.2: Social Development - Education

Outcome 3.3: Social Development - Social Protection

Outcome 4: Nutrition and food security

Outcome 5: Inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups

Outcome 6: Resilience and environmental sustainability



# Key Challenges and Way Forward

1

Weak multi-sectoral coordination against the background of the integrated nature of development problems and Agenda 2030 targets, combined with the lack of evidence-based decision-making, remains a major challenge to effective policy-making in all domains.

*UNDAF Results Groups will continue facilitating the multi-disciplinary approach and multi-sectoral coordination of implementing UNDAF aligned with MTDP, NDS and SDGs. A results-oriented implementation necessitates a coordination mechanism that will facilitate the multi-sectoral approach at government and country level and minimize transaction costs.*

2

In the absence of a comprehensive M&E system, no systematic data collection or analysis at national and local level, it is difficult to measure overall progress and to ensure that the contributions of all stakeholders, including development partners, are acknowledged and inform policy and decision-making.

*The UN system aligned its monitoring framework with NDS and SDGs and undertook a vulnerability assessment to enhance targeting of the most vulnerable through its program interventions. There is an immediate need to map and synchronize the efforts of different governmental agencies and development partners, in order to establish a reliable system for monitoring progress of MTDP, NDS and SDGs.*

*The UNDAF Mid-term review will be conducted to identify needed improvements of partnership for M&E of the national development policies and strategies and effective delivery of development results.*

3

Delivering integrated solutions to complex development problems and pursuing the SDG agenda, requires not only an effective combination of Overseas Development Assistance, budgetary funds and other resources, but also engagement of “whole of government” and “whole of society”.

*The UN system will further support multi-stakeholder SDG platforms that bring together the private sector, CSOs, academia and development partners; it will continue leveraging resources and blended finance as an instrument for delivering SDGs.*





