### Country: Tajikistan

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

### Reporting period: 2010-2015

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

During the period under review, UNDP has made an important contribution to the national development priorities in Tajikistan, as reflected in the UNDAF evaluation and UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation reports.

UNDP’s integrated and coherent interventions at the policy level – linked with local development planning and monitoring, improvements in local services and infrastructure, business development and job creation – had greatly contributed to poverty reduction[[1]](#footnote-1) and the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2010-2012) and Living Standards Improving Strategy (2013-2015). At the local level, UNDP-supported piloting and scaling up the planning process[[2]](#footnote-2) and the implementation of districts plans resulted in enhancing livelihoods of rural population[[3]](#footnote-3) through improved access to irrigation, drinking water, health, and education facilities. Cross-border trade and cooperation was strengthened reducing the risk of conflicts and insecurities and improving local livelihoods in the border areas. Border control and the capacity of the border services to prevent illegal crossings and drugs trafficking have improved.[[4]](#footnote-4)

Tajikistan achieved steady results in combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. Malaria elimination is the biggest success bringing the country towards attainment of MDG6 objective of malaria free status by the end of 2015 with only two local malaria cases registered in 2014. Strengthened capacities of service providers contributed to positive behavioral change among risk groups noting decrease in prevalence of HIV among them.[[5]](#footnote-5) Increased number of people living with HIV are getting antiretroviral treatment. Better access to TB treatment was made possible due to accelerated efforts to establish appropriate national capacities for detection and treatment of patients with resistance, through provision of modern equipment, improvement of hospital infrastructure, and countrywide extensive training. That allowed reducing both incidence and mortality rates.[[6]](#footnote-6)

UNDP policy advice and transfer of knowledge helped the country to progress in conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of natural resources, reduction of harm from climate change related risks. UNDP’s technical and advisory support to mine action resulted in clearance of approximately 2,075,000 sq. km. of land from landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) which was handed over to local authorities for safe usage.

UNDP was successful in supporting the Government of Tajikistan in starting the reforms in the area of justice and water sectors. UNDP leadership of the Governance Cluster of the Development Coordination Council and facilitation of the National Policy Dialogue on Rule of Law resulted in formulation of important policy documents which will pave the ground for strengthening the independence, transparency and accountability of justice sector and access to justice. Likewise, the water sector reform is guided by UNDP’s policy advice on the transition to integrated water resource management. UNDP shall continue its support to advance the reforms in these two sectors so that the most vulnerable people will enjoy the benefits of better access to justice and water.

UNDP was not only implementing the largest UN agency programme in Tajikistan (and in the RBEC region) but also positioned itself as a credible partner of the Government and international community in the development planning, aid and donors coordination, local governance and economic development, Disaster Risk Management and climate change, renewable energy and environment. With strong presence on the ground covering all regions of Tajikistan, UNDP became a leader of regional initiatives and manager of multi-country/cross-border programme implementation[[7]](#footnote-7) as well as a center of piloting of several innovative initiatives such as “Scaling Up Initiative”, MDG Acceleration Framework,[[8]](#footnote-8) and Climate Resilience.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country information** |  |
| **Country name: Tajikistan** |
| **Current country programme period: 2010-2015** |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **Outcome 1:** Poverty reduction and economic development conditions re improved with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people. | $36,919,220 | **Indicators:**1. % decrease in poverty level
2. rate of economic growth in country based on MDG and NDS targets
3. rating on Human Development Index (HDI)

**Targets**1. The rate of poverty decreased to 45%
2. To reach an average 5% growth for next 6 years
3. 120th out of 179 on HDI
 | 1. The poverty rate decreased from 46.7% in 2009 to 32% in 2014
2. The average annual growth is 6-7%
3. The Human Development Index in 2013 – 0.607 (133rd out of 187 countries)
 |
| CP Outputs:1.1 Sectoral strategies and policies in selected economic and social sectors are formulated and implemented in support of achieving MDGs and implementing the National Development Strategy (NDS). 1.2 A business registration, regulatory and taxation framework is developed that is more transparent and favorable for the promotion of businesses and public‐private partnerships, leading to improved economic development.1.3 Low‐income households, women and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are provided with access to a broad range of financial, microcredit/ financing, legal, income generation and business support services.1.4 National capacities are strengthened to negotiate and efficiently coordinate development finance with international donors, such that trade and foreign direct investments increase.Progress and Achievements: During 2010-2015 CPAP implementation period UNDP made significant progress towards achieving the results of Outcome 1:1. UNDP assisted the Government of Tajikistan with the elaboration of two midterm development strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2010-2012 and Living Standards Improving Strategy for 2013-2015 years, in support of the implementation of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2007-2015. Due to extensive efforts in the areas of socio-economic development of Tajikistan the poverty rate has been reduced from 46.7% in 2009 to 32% in 2014[[9]](#footnote-9) reaching the MDG-1 target. Socia-economic reforms led to steady growth over the past decade averaging 6-7% annually.[[10]](#footnote-10) Tajikistan is 133rd out of 187 countries in Human Development Index (0.607 in 2013), almost reaching the HDI level of pre-independence 1990 (0.610). Tajikistan was three times recognized among the top ten reformer countries in the World Bank’s “Doing Business” Report. The latest recognition was received in 2014 for the implementation of reforms in areas of starting business, dealing with construction permits, getting credits and paying taxes. As of 2015 Tajikistan is ranked 166th among the 189 countries.[[11]](#footnote-11)
2. Tajikistan accessed to WTO[[12]](#footnote-12) in 2013 and joined the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards that came into force in 2012. In 2014 Tajikistan joined the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalization for Foreign Public Documents. It is expected that adopting by Tajikistan of these two conventions will improve the business environment, simplify the procedures for investments inflow and protect the rights of foreign investors in Tajikistan. During the period of 2010-2014 UNDP provided support to elaboration of more than 30 laws and legislative documents supporting Tajikistan WTO accession and socio-economic development.
3. To support the local development processes the districts and jamoat, development planning methodologies were elaborated and adopted by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade with support of UNDP. Using the methodology, 48 out of 67 districts countrywide have developed participatory mid-term socio-economic development programmes. UNDP supported local authorities and private sector in: (i) planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national and local level strategies and programs; (ii) establishing the dialogue between public, private sectors and CSO, and ensuring their active participation in promoting and implementing reforms for good governance and local economic development. UNDP supported the creation of the district-level Consultative Councils to improve investments climate and economic development at the regional level in Sughd, Khatlon and Rasht Valley and in 5 districts and established cooperation with the National Consultative Council under the President of Tajikistan.
4. In support of NDS implementation and local development planning, UNDP’s coherent and integrated interventions enhanced the livelihoods of more than 160,000 low income households, including women (approx. 40%) which were provided with access to microcredit to start and improve their businesses; UNDP supported 1257 (53% women) poor, people with disability, and unemployed people to obtain new skills through vocational training courses.
5. UNDP assisted in strengthening cross-border collaboration and good neighborhood activities through improved opportunities for regional and cross-border economic development between bordering districts of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. By supporting renovation and reconstruction of important public and social infrastructure UNDP significantly contributed to improvement of economic, food, environmental, health and personal security for the vulnerable population of the rural regions. UNDP supported improving the country exports abilities by promoting the trade related policies (one Trade Development Plan of Sughd Region was elaborated and another one for Khatlon Region is ongoing), improving the operations of SMEs in agribusiness sector by introducing the quality management standards, advanced skills in trade promotion and etc.
 |
| **Outcome 2:** The spread of HIV/AIDS and TB epidemics is halted and Malaria is eliminated by 2015, in line with MDGs | $107,810,180  | **Indicators:**1. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among high risk groups,
2. Incidence rate of TB
3. Incidence rate of Malaria.

**Target by 2015:** 1. HIV prevalence among IDUs is decreased to 8.5% and among SW is contained at <3% level
2. Malaria incidence rate is 0
3. TB incidence rate is 75 per 100000 population respectively
 | 1. HIV prevalence among PWID - 12.8% in 2014 vs. 13.5% in 2011 and SW - 3.5% vs. 4.4% in 2010.
2. TB incidence rate is 65.8 per 100,000 (67.7 per 100,000 in 2013 and 80 in 2010)
3. Malaria incidence rate 0.073 per 100,000 in 2014 (0.17 in 2013 and 2.2 in 2010).[[13]](#footnote-13)
 |
| CP Outputs:2.1 Scaling up HIV prevention, treatment, care and support interventions in Tajikistan among high risk groups and general population, including building government capacity.2.2 Public health care sector capacities built to reduce the burden of TB in Tajikistan by 2015 in line with the MDGs and ‘Stop TB Partnership’ targets.2.3 Strengthened management of national malaria control programme results in interruption of local malaria transmission in Tajikistan.Progress and Achievements:1. Concerted efforts of UNDP and implementing partners of the GFATM-funded program resulted in the achievement of notable development results in the field of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria control. Although the number of registered HIV cases has increased, overall HIV epidemic spread was contained among the most at risk groups and did not exceed the prevalence level of 1% of general population. About 48% of people who inject drugs, 49% of sex workers and 23% of MSM have got access to expanded prevention package of services provided by the national public health institutions and civil society organizations. Strengthened implementation capacities of service providers were the essential prerequisite for positive behavioral change among risk groups and noted decrease in prevalence of HIV among people who use drugs from 19.4% in 2007, 13.5% in 2011 to 12.8% in 2014 and among sex workers from 4.4% in 2010, 3.7% in 2011 to 3.5% in 2014. Technical and financial support to national donor blood services helped to ensure 100% testing of blood samples for HIV and other infectious diseases. Around 2,166 people living with HIV are getting antiretroviral treatment by the end of 2014 compared to 635 people in 2010.
2. Treatment of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis started in 2010 with only 50 patients in 9 districts and gradually scaled-up nationwide. Increased access to TB treatment was made possible due to accelerated efforts to establish appropriate national capacities for detection and treatment of patients with resistance, through provision of modern equipment, improvement of hospital infrastructure, and extensive training of health providers in all regions of the country. That allowed reducing both incidence and mortality rates: TB incidence rate - 65.8 per 100,000 in 2014 vs. 67.7 per 100,000 in 2013 and 80 in 2010 and mortality rate 4.6 per 100,000 in 2014 vs. 4.9 in 2013. In 2014 treatment was provided to all 6,461 people (incl. 2,584 female, 40%) registered with TB, including in penitentiary institutions.
3. Consecutive measures to strengthen national system for timely detection and rapid response to contain outbreaks plus integrated solutions for control of malaria vectors triggered undisputable success of malaria program. Current incidence is close to zero, only two local cases of P.vivax malaria were registered in 2014, and 5 cases imported (compared to 2,309 cases in 2005 and 112 in 2010), bringing the country towards attainment of MDG-6 objective of malaria free status by the end of 2015. Remarkable result is that since 2009 there was no local transmission of P.falciparum malaria (the most severe type of disease) registered in Tajikistan, so the country managed to eliminate tropical forms of malaria disease on its territory. The major emphasis of UNDP support was made on building integrated implementation capacities of relevant national institutions aimed at prevention of malaria transmission through vector control, strengthening quality laboratory service and raising awareness of population in malaria-prone areas. One of the most important lessons learned highlighted by the outcome evaluation is that the multi-sectoral integrated approach brings better and more sustainable results, as vividly demonstrated by UNDP’s contribution towards the near-elimination of malaria, which come close to achieving the MDG-6 target.[[14]](#footnote-14) A unified framework for coordinated and coherent policy, capacity development and advocacy efforts of public health structures and various non-health sector actors, including governmental institutions responsible for agriculture, water management, education and border security, as well as civil society and local communities contributed to the achievement of this result.[[15]](#footnote-15)

Lessons Learnt: UNDP Tajikistan is one of the few UNDP offices which has contributed its core resources to complement its activities financed by GFATM. This helped UNDP to better address capacity development needs of the Government institutions including the Ministry of Health to manage broader health sector. These complementary investments also enabled UNDP to provide essential policy advice that could not be financed by GFATM directly, such as analysis on management of health waste and access to affordable generic medicines under WTO provision. Synergies were generated and, as a result, it helped UNDP to make a bigger impact in the health sector reform in the country. |
| **Outcome 3:** National and local levels of government and local self‐governing bodies have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices, and effectively and strategically plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner. | $28,666,010 | **Indicator:** Capacity of national and local government to implement development initiatives in an inclusive, participatory and democratic manner**Target:** Improved capacity of national and local government to implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner | In total, capacity of 11,804 national and local government officials and self-governing bodies, CSOs and private sector representatives including 3,326 women to implement development initiatives in an inclusive, participatory and democratic manner was enhanced. This contributed to development of District Development Programmes (DDP) in 48 districts of the country in a participatory manner. The cross-cutting issues such as DRR and climate change, human rights, gender and etc. are mainstreamed into DDPs. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs:3.1. National capacity is increased to address corruption, strengthen transparency and accountability of state structures and human development approach is promoted to be applied in the development of the different sectors.3.2. Key central government institutions receive comprehensive capacity building in good governance, gender mainstreaming, management, and administration, resulting in progress in public administration reform.3.3. Sub‐national authorities and self-governing bodies receive comprehensive capacity building in the governance, gender mainstreaming, management, and administration of core social and communal services in the areas of education, health, social protection, water, infrastructure.3.4. The awareness, skills and knowledge of civil society, with focus on women, are improved so they are better able to effectively engage in local development, social advocacy and social service delivery.3.5. Security of the nation‐state is enhanced through Integrated Border Management along the Tajik‐Afghan border and borders with other neighboring states.3.6. Cross‐border, regional and national issues are better managed through strengthening capacities for promoting conflict prevention and social cohesion and improving cooperation with local, regional, and international partners.Progress and Achievements:* 48 District Development programmes (as compared to CDP target of 30 districts) were designed in a participatory manner by the local governments with direct engagement of civil society and private sector representatives. This was achieved through a set of mutually reinforcing policy level interventions such as (a) Amendments to the Law on prognosis, (b) Development of participatory planning methodology and its endorsement by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and most recently (c) development of the Concept on Local Development management. The local level interventions included comprehensive training and awareness rising on local development management process.
* 3 Human Development reports were published to feed policy level planning and decision making.
* Policy Dialogue platform established for greater engagement of CSOs by the Government in development and implementation of the rule of law and access to justice reforms. As such, strategic support was provided in formulation of the new Judicial and Legal Reform Programme (2015-2017), as well as in formulation of the Concept on State Guaranteed Legal Aid. Through the local network of Legal Aid Centres, legal aid was provided to 11,030 people, including 7,684, or 67% ,women.
* Improved aid coordination through (a) technical support in implementation of the Busan commitments and in participation of Tajikistan in Global Partnership monitoring, and (b) alignment of foreign aid with country’s priorities via Aid Information and Management System (<http://aims.gki.tj/>) and (c) publication of Foreign Aid reports;[[16]](#footnote-16)
* 16 border-related infrastructure objects (Border Crossing Points, Border Outpost, Border Liaison Office, Battalion HQ, Multi Agency Dog Training Centre, Drug Profiling Units and Higher Border College) and services (specialized border and customs-related equipment and furniture) were constructed/renovated and 2,608 Afghan (2,408) and Tajik (200) border and customs officers were trained on integrated border management.
 |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)Assessment of Development Results (2009) suggests that UNDP was not able to put in place systemic linkages between “*micro interventions…and government planning and policy”*. The evaluation of Rural Growth Programme[[17]](#footnote-17) (2013) shows that UNDP was able to fill this gap by establishing sound horizontal and vertical partnerships within and outside of UNDP that enabled linkages between national and local level planning. Linked to this, UNDAF Evaluation report recognizes that UNDP’s work has “*provided lessons to the central level on local implementation of development plans”* and has “*fed into NDS/PRS[[18]](#footnote-18) dialogue… thus linked to achieving MDGs”*. Major Lessons Learnt: There is a need to better link the national reform agenda with its implementation on the ground. The reforms are often not implemented due to the gap between planning and budgeting processes which has a negative impact on timely implementation of reforms at the local level. Hence, UNDP programmes covering both policy and implementation levels enabled greater use of evidence from the ground in feeding policy level discussions (e.g., Policy Dialogue on Rule of Law and Access to Justice, alignment of DDPs with national strategic documents such as long-term National Development Strategy and mid-term Living Standards Improvement strategy, etc. |
| **Outcome 4:** Decreased risk of natural and man‐made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods; infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place | $9,564,590 | **Indicator:** Reduction in damages caused by natural disasters and number of people impacted, as a result of stronger predictive capability.**Target**: To reduce financial damages and persons impacted by 10%, which serves as a proxy for decreased risk. | a. The scale and number of natural disasters in 2011-2015 was not as drastic as in 2010. The annual direct economic damage (cost of the destroyed and affected houses, infrastructure and social facilities) reported by the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) is estimated at approximately $9.09 mln. This makes 5% of the economic damage caused by natural emergencies in 2010.[[19]](#footnote-19) |
| CP Outputs:4.1. The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), as well as other government authorities and local communities have increased capacities for disaster risk management.4.2. Government (in coordination with civil society) establishes effective national and regional early warning information and communication systems.4.3. Immediate and effective contingency project applying UNDP fast track operational procedures are activated as a first response to natural disasters or crisis situations.Progress and achievements: * Progress has been achieved in generating political commitment for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through the development and approval of key strategic policy documents and mechanisms such as the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy, and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (established, with UNDP’s support, in 2012) being the main policy making mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the country.
* At the policy level, the major focus of UNDP’s support has been on disaster recovery planning and coordination, which resulted in development of the Recovery Framework and building the capacities for its application. Mainstreaming DRR issues into development has been integral in UNDP’s efforts throughout 2010-2015. As a result, DRR has been integrated into development planning methodology adopted by the Government of Tajikistan, and consequently, into 48 district development plans across the country.
* The Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT)[[20]](#footnote-20) partnership, initially established purely for donor coordination of the relief assistance among international community, has currently turned into a full-fledged DRM partnership chaired and fully lead by CoES with involvement of all relevant stakeholders (over 40 governmental and non-governmental agencies, both national and international). This partnership mechanism is now widely recognized within the country as the most effective coordination mechanism between the Government and international community in the area of DRR.
* The significant result was the nationalization of the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS),[[21]](#footnote-21) a multi-faceted early warning mechanism bringing together about 14 specialized institutions and looking at the risk factors and indicators beyond disaster preparedness, covering various sectors from natural disasters and energy to food security and employment/migrant remittances. Initially established within the framework of UNDP’s support in 2010, this mechanism has further evolved into an independent unit called Risk Monitoring Centre under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) in 2013, and is currently widely used (as a reference by the Statistics Agency under the President’s Administration, cited in the media).
* Overall, throughout 2010-2015, at least 400,000 people (52% women) benefited from local level disaster response, recovery and risk reduction interventions implemented by UNDP through the community-based DRR Funds within five districts of the country. This funding mechanism for local level DRR initiatives, first piloted in 2012 by UNDP, aims to increase resilience of communities towards natural disasters, through: (1) provision of income for the communities to manage disaster risks; and (2) increase in funding for DRR-focused activities. While these projects are small-scale and are aimed at building resilience of vulnerable communities at the local level, their impact is of particular importance, taking into account that major recurrent economic and human losses in the country are so far incurred by small- and medium-scale disasters.
 |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)As noted in the Outcome Evaluation report (2012),[[22]](#footnote-22) UNDP produced tangible results in enhancing national capacities in the area of response to disasters, and national institutions now are much better prepared in various areas related to emergency response such as search and rescue, rapid deployment teams, information management, planning and coordination of emergency response activities. Major Lessons Learnt: As has been re-confirmed by Outcome Evaluation,[[23]](#footnote-23) capacity building still needs to remain a strategic area in UNDP’s future support to DRR in Tajikistan. As the scope and the focus of the DRR institutions widen, there is a need for formulating a capacity building strategy that will cover a broader range of emerging areas, such as resilience building and mainstreaming DRR into development. As changes in the Government composition negatively affected the outcome of earlier capacity development assistance, such a strategy needs to be developed in a way that ensures continuity of ongoing technical work in the area of DRR. |
| **Outcome 5:** Government is able to plan, coordinate and implement comprehensive mine action to meet international standards. | $5,407,410 | **Indicator:** Compliance with the Ottawa Convention.**Target**: Tajikistan meets all obligations of the Ottawa Convention. | a. Tajikistan complied with Article 4 obligations by destroying all anti-personnel mines stockpiles. Tajikistan complied with the Article 7 obligations by providing annual implementation reports to the Disarmament Affairs Department of the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). The initial Ottawa convention 10-year completion deadline was extended until 2020.[[24]](#footnote-24)  |
| CP Outputs: 5.1. Government capacity to plan, coordinate and implement mine action is supported to help ensure Tajikistan is compliant with Ottawa Convention (international mine ban agreement).Key achievements: * Over the past 5 years significant progress has been made in stockpile destruction, land release, mine risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy and information management. By 2015 the mine risk in Tajikistan is very limited in its geographical scope, due to extensive clearance of priority minefields, marking of hazard areas, as well as good level of knowledge of mine risk among the population. Following the civil war, during 1998-2009 mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) have caused more than 850 casualties. Over 2010-2015, these casualties were reduced to a minimum, with 1 person injured in 2011-2013, 1 person killed and 3 deminers injured in 2014. The land release and mine clearance conducted in most priority areas along the Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region of the country resulted in substantial release of more than 13.5 km2 of contaminated land.
* The nationalization of Mine Action Programme has been one of the major achievements following advocacy work conducted by UNDP throughout 2010-2013, with Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established in January 2014.
* Significant progress was made in raising awareness of landmines/ERW threat through Mine Risk Education (MRE) programme in affected communities. So far, 891,865 people (i.e. all affected communities) are covered by the MRE activities. According to the Outcome Evaluation[[25]](#footnote-25) and Review of the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan,[[26]](#footnote-26) the decrease in number of casualties is mostly attributed to efficient mine risk education work. Thanks to capacity building efforts of UNDP, MRE-related activities are regularly and independently conducted by the volunteers of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, Ministry of Education and the Committee of Emergency Situation. Currently, UNDP is only involved in coordination and monitoring as well as provision of various trainings for the MRE volunteers and school teachers in Tajikistan.
* UNDP has been effective in providing Victim Assistance related interventions in Tajikistan through coordination, monitoring and evaluation, trainings, organization of summer camp for people with disabilities, workshops and seminars as well as improvement of the regional cooperation on victim assistance between relevant Tajikistan and Afghanistan ministries. UNDP, through advisory assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, supported the development of the “State Programme on social protection of persons with disabilities 2014-2015” to help the country to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Major lessons learnt: The process of establishing a new national entity has taken much longer than initially anticipated due mainly to limited capacities of national partners and lack of necessary budgetary resources to fully finance the increasing needs of this national entity. UNDP’s experience in this nationalization process offers a lesson that could be applied for other processes of nationalization that UNDP may face in the future as ownership and capacity of the Government generally increases over time. More specifically, the nationalization process in Mine Action has required restructuring of the existing Mine Action Programme and defining the roles and responsibilities of each of the involved entities, as well as capacity building of the newly established entity. While UNDP de facto co-managed the Mine Action Programme over the past 10 years, UNDP’s support now focuses on developing and building the capacity of the national TNMAC, with the aim to ensure that the national entity is in a position to lead and manage all mine action-related activities in Tajikistan. This transitioning period of handing over fully to the Government-employed staff is at the core of UNDP’s support for the coming 2-3 years. |
| **Outcome 6:** Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy. | $15,884,290 | **Indicator:** Compliance with international environmental conventions.**Targets:**By the end of programme Tajikistan fulfills 20% of the commitments to ratified conventions. | Tajikistan is compliant with all reporting obligations under international environmental conventions. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs:6.1 Government is provided with capacity building support to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions, transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable natural resources management (including climate change, water management and biodiversity).6.2. Alternative renewable technologies including biogas, hydro, and solar power are demonstrated, understood and widely used including establishment of favorable policy and legal framework and contributing to private sector development. |
| Key Achievements: * UNDP’s leadership and support in the water sector in the recent years has been growing, and is presently focused on water sector reform, governance and water and sanitation policy issues. With UNDP’s advisory support, the Government introduced structural improvements in the policy dialogue platforms on Integrated Water Resources Management and Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.[[27]](#footnote-27) To date, the policy dialogue in water sector focused on: (a) clear distribution of roles for policy, regulation and management in the water sector; (b) development and implementation of a comprehensive national capacity building programme; and (c) pilot implementation of the IWRM-based water sector reform at the regional/basin and sub-basin levels.
* In biodiversity, major achievements include solid improvements in the governance of protected areas,[[28]](#footnote-28) notably via development of the new Forestry Code, the revision of the Law on Protected Area and building the capacities in planning and management of protected areas, as well as working with communities to achieve environmentally sustainable livelihoods. UNDP has also played a catalytic role in the development of the State Programme for Environmental Education and Learning,[[29]](#footnote-29) which resulted in the introduction of the environmental classes in secondary education. The efforts to promote locally produced agrobiodiversity products resulted in the establishment of the market chain for mulberry products, which are now being exported to Latvia, Lithuania and Russia.[[30]](#footnote-30) With UNDP’s support, the Government of Tajikistan has prepared its Second and Third National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).[[31]](#footnote-31)
* The major achievements in promoting renewable energy in Tajikistan happened both at the policy and local levels. At the policy level, the Law of Renewable Energy Sources was adopted, followed by secondary legislation to regulate tariff and ownership issues, and provide for standards in construction. To address the technical barriers in small hydropower, the process of technology transfer and market development has resulted in building capacities of local manufacturers of hydropower equipment, enabling them to produce small capacity turbines locally. Building on this, UNDP replicates the Integrated Rural Development Model first piloted in Burunov, with provision of electricity from small scale renewables primarily hydropower plants (up to 500kW) to social facilities (schools, kindergartens) and small businesses.[[32]](#footnote-32)

Major Lessons Learnt: The partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and Committee for Environmental Protection had been effective. To better facilitate policy discussions at the top level of the Government, UNDP with support of development partners will continue the provision of targeted technical advisory support aimed at boosting the policy dialogue in the water, environment and energy sectors. Recent experience of convening similar broad-based high-level policy dialogue in the rule of law sector serves as an example of how UNDP could better utilize its convening power to bring all stakeholders around the table to address complex and multi-sectorial issues of environment, energy, water and sanitation. |

III. Country Programme Resources

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 9,080 | 27,839 | **36,919** | 18% |
| Health | 2,387 | 105,424 | **107,811** | 53% |
| Democratic Governance | 3,187 | 25,479 | **28,666** | 14% |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 3,856 | 11,116 | **14,972** | 7% |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 5,794 | 10,090 | **15,884** | 8% |
| Total | **24,304** | **179,948** | **204,252** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)**  |
| **Assessment of Development Results 2009****Rural Growth Programme Outcome 2 Evaluation Report 2013** [**http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=6873**](http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=6873)**UNDAF Evaluation Report 2014** [**http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=7175**](http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=7175)**SENACAM Project Annual Review, DFID, 2014****National Report on Sentinel Surveillance among key population groups, 2014,** **Annual Report of Republican Tropical Disease Center,** **Annual Report of National TB Program.****Tajikistan’s Second and Third National Communications to the UNFCCC.****Evaluation Report of Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project: Phase I, 2014. available** [www.tajwss.tj](http://www.tajwss.tj)**Mid-Term Evaluation of UNDP’s Support to Mine Action Programme, 2011****Review of the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2013****REACT Review Reports,** [www.untj.org](http://www.untj.org)**Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning Reports issued by Ministry of Economic Development and Trade****Review of UNDP’s Disaster Risk Management Programme in Tajikistan (2004-2012)** |

1. Poverty rate declined from 81% in 1999 to 32% in 2014 which represents an impressive achievement of MDG1 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 48 districts out of 67 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. More than 55 thousand (about 28 thousand female) of rural population [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Border Guards and Drug Control Agency reported an increase in detection of illegal crossings (142 cases in 2013 against 75 cases in 2012) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. People who use drugs from 19.4% in 2007 to 12.8% in 2014 and among sex workers from 4.4% in 2010 to 3.5% in 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. TB incidence rate - 65.8 per 100000 in 2014 vs. 67.7 per 100000 in 2013 and 80 in 2010 and mortality rate 4.6 per 100,000 in 2014 vs. 4.9 in 2013/Annual Reports of National TB Program [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. CARRA, BOMNAF, Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Programme [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Using Community Programme as implementing mechanism for “Delivering as One UNDP” [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. NDS review report, 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. http://data.worldbank.org/country/tajikistan [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Due to changes in methodology and introduction of new indicator “Getting electricity” Tajikistan technically several times changed its position. For example in 2011 Tajikistan position was 139 among 183 countries [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. UNDP supports MEDT in coordination of the implementation past WTO accession plan [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. National Report on Sentinel Surveillance among key population groups, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014; Annual Reports of Republican Tropical Disease Center, Annual Reports of National TB Program. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Annual Report of the Republican Center for Tropical Disease Control, 2014 reports 7 cases in 2014 from 2,500 in 2005. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Outcome Evaluation for UNDP Tajikistan HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria Control Programme 2010-2013/October-November 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Annual Review of “Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring’ Project, DFID, 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. The Outcome Evaluation of governance portfolio is scheduled for 2015, hence there is limited number of evaluations which could be used to provide the summary. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. REACT Review Reports, [www.untj.org](http://www.untj.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning Reports issued by Ministry of Economic Development and Trade [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Review of UNDP’s Disaster Risk Management Programme in Tajikistan (2004-2012) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Review of UNDP’s Disaster Risk Management Programme in Tajikistan (2004-2012) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Annual reports of the Government of Tajikistan to the Ottawa Convention [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Mid-Term Evaluation of UNDP’s Support to Mine Action Programme, 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Review of the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Evaluation Report of Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project: Phase I, 2014. available [www.tajwss.tj](http://www.tajwss.tj) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. [Final evaluation for PIMS 1786 "Demonstrating new approaches to protected areas and biodiversity management in the Gissar Mountains as a model for strengthening the national Tajikistan protected areas system"](http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=5673)  [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. [Final evaluation for PIMS 3514 "Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits and Poverty Reduction"](http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=5675)  [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. [Mid-term evaluation for PIMS 3647 "Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan"](http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=5676)  [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Tajikistan’s Second and Third National Communications to the UNFCCC. [www.unfccc.int](http://www.unfccc.int) [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. RBEC’s Transformational Success Stories publication on “Sustainable Energy Solutions”, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)