
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

List of acronyms

EPCA	Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
EURF	European Union Results Framework
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization
GSP (+)	General System of Preferences (Plus)
IFCA	Investment Facility for Central Asia
MtDP	Medium-term Development Plan
MEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDS	National Development Strategy
PA	Priority Area
PHC	Primary Health Care
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UHC	Universal Health Coverage

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in Tajikistan

1.1. Basis for programming

The basis for this Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) is the *National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan* covering 2016-2030, which has the over-arching goal of improving living standards through sustainable economic development based on the achievement of a number of key objectives, including energy security and efficient use of electricity, food security and access to good quality nutrition, productive employment and ending connectivity limitations. The NDS is implemented through three Medium-term Development Programmes (MtDP), the last two of which - MtDP 2021-2025 and MtDP 2026-2030 - provide a sound basis for EU programming for the 2021-2027 period, because they emphasise the need to improve the use of national wealth, including human capital, to diversify the economy and to strengthen the country's institutions. The specific priority areas and sectors identified also draw on relevant sectoral national policies, strategies and the National Gender Plan (2021-2025).

Tajikistan has developed a response strategy to the COVID-19 pandemic, although it is constrained by its limited fiscal space. The crisis has had a significant adverse impact on Tajikistan's economy with those dependent on the informal economy, migrant labour and remittances suffering the most severe effects. The MIP will support building back better¹ through a focus on supporting human development and promoting opportunities provided by digital and green transformation.

In responding to the NDS, this MIP is guided by the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the EU and the Republic of Tajikistan². This MIP is further guided by the policy priorities of the Commission for 2019-2024³, the 2019 EU Strategy for Central Asia⁴ and the EU Connectivity Strategy⁵.

The MIP also supports the objectives of the European Consensus on development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its pledge to leave no one behind, the ILO Decent Work Agenda, the "do no significant harm" principle⁶, country-specific and regional EU policy objectives. Cross-cutting principles, such as the rights-based approach and gender-transformative approach to programming will also carry weight in the implementation of this MIP. In this sense, the MIP is based on the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy⁷, applicable Human Rights covenants and the international conventions relevant for the GSP scheme such as the ILO Conventions and applicable UN frameworks. Other overarching frameworks that match with the common interests and priorities in EU-Tajikistan relations are the Sustainable Development Goals framework, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai

¹ 2021 G7 Leaders' communiqué: Our shared agenda for global action to build back better - Consilium (europa.eu)

² EC-Tajikistan Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, C 224 E/12, 19.8.2010. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:224E:0012:0018:EN:PDF>

³ Green Alliances and Partnerships in line with the European Green Deal; Alliances for Science, Technology, Innovation and Digital; Alliances for Sustainable Growth and Jobs; Partnerships for Migration and Mobility; Partnerships for Human Development, Peace and Governance.

⁴ JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL The EU and Central Asia: New Opportunities for a Stronger Partnership - JOIN/2019/9 final of 15.5.2019

⁵ JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Connecting Europe and Asia - Building blocks for an EU Strategy - JOIN/2018/31 final of 19.9.2018.

⁶ As defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 Article 17.

⁷ JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 - JOIN/2020/5 final of 25.3.2020

Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Likewise, the actions under this MIP will be aligned to relevant follow-up treaties and agreements such as the NDC to be adopted in 2021.

The MIP will also complement the RIP for Asia-Pacific under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument-Global Europe for 2021-2027, as well as the regional Team Europe initiatives for Central Asia on water-energy, and digitalisation. This MIP will align with the New European Consensus on Development, the EU Strategy for Central Asia, Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025⁸ and the new EU priorities for 2019-2024⁹.

The EU has supported sustainable socio-economic development of Tajikistan and the wider Central Asia region since it became independent in 1991. The EU's interest in its partnership with Tajikistan stems primarily from its geo-strategic location and the key role it plays in security and stability of the broader region, in particular in connection to Afghanistan. Tajikistan's resilience degree to withstand internal and external security challenges strongly influences stability of the wider region and has a significant impact on the EU, in terms of counter-terrorism efforts and illegal flows of people, drugs, weapons and other illicit goods. Partnership with Tajikistan is an important element in EU's efforts to promote peace in Afghanistan, and the country is an important geopolitical point where interests of a number of strong regional players interact – Russia, China, Pakistan, but also Iran, Turkey, India and Saudi Arabia.

EU action in Tajikistan aims to promote peace, stability, economic development and modernisation. Supporting the government's capacity to embark on necessary economic, trade and governance reforms and unlocking the unexploited potential for a sustainable water resources management and green development in renewable energy sector will help Tajikistan mitigate the internal socio-economic risks as well as looming risks related to the climate change, create new opportunities, reach a solid middle income status. Modernisation and intra-regional cooperation based on best international standards has a potential to make Tajikistan benefit from the positive regional dynamic and become a more resilient neighbour to Afghanistan as well as a more independent country vis-a-vis powerful regional actors. Failure to achieve progress risks to push Tajikistan into isolation, insecurity and widespread poverty. The potential negative repercussions on migration flows and security threats, including towards the EU, could intensify given the spill-over risks from the volatile situation in Afghanistan.

1.2. Status of joint programming

The EU took its most recent steps towards joint programming in 2018 through a workshop with European partners to analyse the key issues, challenges, and priorities in Tajikistan's development context, as part of the Working Better Together exercise. Following this workshop, the European partners agreed, amongst others, to jointly produce a roadmap that sets out key steps towards working better together, and to develop policy notes on key sectors of partnerships. The fact that there is only a small number of EU Member States and like-minded partner countries with a residential presence in the country –France, Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom – is a binding constraint for full scale joint programming. Among them only Germany and Switzerland provide substantial financial contributions to Tajikistan, although Germany's bilateral envelope is being phased out. Regardless of these challenges, the joint policy notes will constitute a kernel of a joint analysis and a framework

⁸ JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL - EU GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP) III –AN AMBITIOUS AGENDA FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN EU EXTERNAL ACTION – JOIN(2020)17 final of 25.11.2020

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/our-work_en

for programming while offering a common starting point for sectoral policy dialogue and coordination with other donors and development partners. The working limitations imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic have slowed down the joint programming process. Consequently, it is ongoing in parallel with the multi-annual indicative programming.

Besides challenges around Team Europe approach cooperation, general donor coordination is a complex endeavour in Tajikistan. The Government conducts its own sectors coordination and consults the development partners on the planning and monitoring of the implementation of the National Development Strategy through ad hoc and annual reviews and working groups dedicated to the different sectors. At its own initiative, the development community gathers through the Development Coordination Committee and its sectoral working groups to exchange information and offer a fora for exchange with the government.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country

EU support to PA 1 '*Inclusive Green and Digital Economy*' will contribute towards poverty reduction, food security and livelihood creation through the potential of greening agribusiness, promoting private sector development and the adoption of new low-carbon technologies as drivers for growth. Innovation and digitalisation as well as decent work are considered cross-cutting elements to support Tajikistan's progress, ever more relevant as the country will need to build back better¹⁰ from the impact of COVID on different sectors, notably the tourism and restoration sectors, Micro, Small and Medium sized Enterprises (MSMEs), and on the large vulnerable parts of the population, most of which living in rural areas. The two sectors identified to leverage the EU's support under this PA are 'Agriculture' (DAC code 311) and 'Industries' (DAC code 312). Both sectors will address inherent challenges and limitations in the existing legislative implementation and monitoring frameworks, while considering Tajikistan's international commitments towards environment protection, biodiversity, climate change, and fundamental rights and principles at work. The PA will promote activities related to entrepreneurship, innovation and start-ups, particularly targeting youth, women and returnees. Digitalisation will be an essential enabler for all these sectors, and actions exploiting digital technologies will be promoted wherever possible. The PA will also promote the implementation, enforcement and further ratification of international labour standards, as well as business and human rights principles, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The PA will capitalise on close interlinkages with PA 2 and 3. The work done under this PA will also be aligned with the implementation of the Green Deal, and the EU-Tajikistan priorities under the current GSP scheme and the possible upgrade for which Tajikistan has applied.

Through support to PA 2 '*Human Development*' the EU will continue to assist Tajikistan in accelerating achievements in the education and health sectors, especially considering the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and a potential spill-over effect from the Afghanistan crisis on the provision of essential services. Building on ongoing EU-supported reforms in the health sector, this MIP foresees to support the provision of quality health services especially to the most vulnerable population groups, including women, families of migrants, displaced persons and refugees, and to ensure progress towards Tajikistan's UHC targets. Focus will be on developing the sector governance, financing capacity, strengthening resilience and preparedness to tackle health emergencies, and integrated PHC. Moreover, the EU will continue supporting the capacity and service delivery in the education sector, and will specifically target employability of young people and women, and their access to quality education. Sustainable agriculture and food security are also crucial for a healthy population.

¹⁰ 2021 G7 Leaders' communiqué: Our shared agenda for global action to build back better - Consilium (europa.eu)

These provide a strong nexus between PAs 2 and 1, with a view to boosting employment creation, business opportunities, ensuring a healthy workforce and building back better to overcome the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Further development of digital solutions aligned with e-governance strategies will also support more effective service delivery and promote transparent governance in both sectors, as well as sound public finance management. The EU will continue to collaborate with international financial institutions to help strengthen Tajikistan's spending efficiency, revenue collection, and debt management, in view of EU Budget Support cooperation.

Support to PA 3 '*Natural resources management, efficiency and resilience*' will build on more than a decade of EU and development partners' advocacy for a climate-resilient, risk-informed and sustainable approach to development. The development and implementation of a sound policy on environmental protection including halting biodiversity loss, and climate change adaptation and mitigation not only offer an anchor for developing green policies and greening other sectors, but can also significantly contribute to security and stability of the broader Central Asia region (including Afghanistan) by preventing future conflicts and competition over limited resources. There is an urgent need to mainstream the principles of efficiency, sound governance, climate resilience and circular economy to promote a safer and healthier environment for future generations. In this case, nationally owned plans, such as the NDCs, will help prioritising activities and investments in the post-COVID-19 green transition promoted by the EU.

The EU will focus on the successful implementation of policy reforms converging on the three main sectors: Support to the '**Energy**' Sector will target both supply and demand. While the country develops sustainable energy generation and renewable energy, including hydropower, the EU is determined to help improve energy efficiency and security in the country and the wider Central Asia region, employing wherever possible innovative solutions, including digital technologies. On the '**Water Supply and Sanitation**' sector, it is important to continue developing and supporting the implementation of the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles. At the same time, the EU will be paying particular attention to access to drinking water and hygiene. As for the '**General Environment**' sector, it is essential to improve preparedness and planning, while addressing infrastructure and environmental deterioration. The support under this sector should focus on the most vulnerable parts of the population, often struck by poverty, living in densely populated areas. In this regard, the EU will promote the decentralisation of the disaster risk management system and a close coordination with neighbouring countries. Action on biodiversity protection will be fostered. As this MIP factors in the needs emerged as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU will take a Building Back Better approach to foster the green recovery principles under this but also the other two PAs, and ensure linkages wherever meaningful. Design of actions and monitoring progress to reach the objectives and support evidence-based decision-making require improving the quality and availability of information and statistical data.

1.4. Justification and context

Priority Area 1 – Inclusive Green and Digital economy

While Tajikistan has achieved rapid poverty reduction over the past two decades, progress has slowed and the COVID-19 pandemic has had an adverse impact on the country's already fragile economy, prompting the increase of food prices and shortages of quality seeds due to the country's strong import dependency. Agriculture plays a key role in the socio-economic

development¹¹, but in order to become an engine for transition to a green, digital and inclusive economy, productivity and competitiveness need to be increased in a sustainable manner. Meanwhile, the link between producers, agribusiness and market must be strengthened, promoting the adoption of innovative technologies and digitalisation wherever possible.

Tajikistan's private sector is underdeveloped. The business environment does not promote the role and value of MSMEs and there is a need to shift towards a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation. The NDS underpins this direction towards “the elimination of unnecessary barriers for private sector development and investments, strengthening legislation in the area of property rights protection, and improving the quality of vocational education system” in line with the requirements of the Digital Age. Increasing gainful employment, particularly in green and digital industries, will provide a perspective for a growing young and dynamic population, for which migration remains one of the few viable alternatives to build a livelihood¹². Migration undermines social cohesion and increases vulnerability of young Tajiks to radicalisation and extremism.

The EU is keen to expand the economic relations with Tajikistan, which has expressed the will to negotiate an EPCA and become a member of the GSP Plus scheme. There is neither a strong network for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) nor do they play a strong role as advocates, thus establishing a conducive environment will be essential.

Priority area 2 - Human Development

In spite of impressive GDP growth rates¹³, Tajikistan's economy does not create enough jobs for its workforce, leaving its most precious asset –the human capital, mostly young– largely underutilised. In addition, the fast-growing population¹⁴ puts severe pressure on public services provision and has led to a large workforce migration affecting the social fabric and exposing the country to external shocks¹⁵. Tajikistan is committed to develop its human capital by improving access to quality education and healthcare, but severe constraints still affect their provision, such as high unforeseen end-user payments¹⁶, shortage of skilled and motivated staff, infrastructure and equipment. These limitations are further accentuated by COVID-19.

Although a clear health framework is in place, implementation of different policy areas has varied considerably and has not yielded the expected impact. Although government spending on health has increased in the past few years, in 2018 it was only 2.3% of gross domestic product and the health sector only commands 7.3% of the total government budget, the lowest budget share allocated to health in the WHO European Region¹⁷.

Despite the steady increase in funding for the education sector, financial resource constraint is endemic and exacerbated by demographic growth and a gradual increase in financial needs. This requires a greater diversification of funding sources, the creation of an effective Public Financial Management (PFM), and increased civic participation and oversight. Moreover, a

¹¹ 45% of the total employment is concentrated in the sector, 70% of the poor living in rural areas, with food insecurity being prevalent and it accounts for 25% of Tajikistan's GDP and export revenues.

¹² Since the early 2000s over a million Tajik have left to work outside the country, predominantly in Russia.

¹³ The economy is growing in the last decades with an average annual rate of 7%

¹⁴ Tajikistan's growth rate is 2.4%, median age 22.4 years – the fastest growing in Central Asia)

¹⁵ The remittances that contribute around 30-50 % of GDP have dropped by 17% in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹⁶ 27% of the population spending more than 40% of their non-food budget on healthcare services

¹⁷ The healthcare sector budget has increased from 716 million TJS to 1.74 billion TJS during the last 7 years, which is 2.4 times of increase compared to 2013. 1.842 billion TJS of public funding for this sector is envisaged in 2020, which shows 6% of increase compared to 2019.

better alignment is needed between the financing of the education sector and national policy priorities.

Tajikistan has the largest gender gap in Central Asia. The combination of women's usually lower level of education and lack of professional qualifications make them disproportionately exposed to economic risks. Children with disabilities have a limited access to education due to a lack of infrastructure, resources and pedagogical staff trained in special education.

The country has embarked on comprehensive reforms in both education (transition to competence-based education) and health (strengthening PHC) sectors. In order to strengthen human development and support the country's recovery from the pandemic and its management of a potential refugee inflow from Afghanistan, resource allocation needs to be enhanced to ensure the delivery of qualitative and modern public services, equip people with relevant skills and competences (including for green and digital transformation), fostering social inclusion and economic recovery.

Priority area 3 - Natural resource management, efficiency and resilience:

Tajikistan is the most vulnerable country to climate change in Central Asia due to its high sensitivity, low adaptability and a limited capacity for disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

The effects of climate change on glaciers and vegetation belts are particularly visible. The pressure on natural resources, notably on water, is constantly increasing¹⁸. COVID-19 has further exposed the vulnerability of the country leading in a very short term to a looming food security crisis. Many efforts have been made in the last decade in implementing actions for their sustainable management and use. Nevertheless, a water-intensive development model, associated with increased rainfall variability, water related disasters and poorly controlled water, air and soil pollution (including risk of contamination by Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear substances), are all key factors that undermine the achievement of poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Natural resources and unique biodiversity constitute the main development opportunity for the country. Success in poverty reduction will depend on how well the interplay between natural resource management, particularly water for energy generation and irrigation, and climate change adaptation, which is critical for agricultural production and food security, is managed.

The full impact of improved management of natural resources will be possible only in connection with significant regional initiatives aiming at improving regional cooperation among the "Water-Energy-Climate Change" sectors, in a highly interconnected area.

While access to drinking water supply and hygiene has been improving in urban areas, progress in rural areas, where more than 70% of the population lives, and on wastewater – for which infrastructure is often inexistent – is insufficient for the country to ensure access to water and sanitation for all and achieve SDG 6 in a context of population growth and in the aftermath of the COVID-19 sanitary crisis.

The objectives and actions proposed above are complemented by the openness of the EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, Horizon Europe, according to which entities from Tajikistan can participate in most parts of Horizon Europe and can be funded by the Union for their participation in it.

¹⁸ Water resources per capita dropped by 65% in 15 years (MEWR, 2018).

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

This MIP will cover the period 2021 to 2027. Its formulation ran in parallel with that of the NDS's second Medium-term Development Programme (2021-2025). The MIP is therefore fully synchronised with its time frame, and it will align with the next MtDP (2026-2030).

A MIP mid-term review will be synchronised with the second MtDP, and will consider the evolving situation in the country.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe initiatives

The energy sector is the most strategic within the development vision of Tajikistan. A country with relatively few other exploitable natural resources, threatened by the impact of climate change, it has decided to invest in renewable energy starting from hydropower, as nearly sixty percent of the waters of Central Asia are flowing through its territory. To exploit its full generation potential the country needs to undergo a deep transformation of its economic system opening it up to the private and foreign investment, developing regional cooperation and ensuring transparency of the public financial management. The EU will stand as a knowledgeable, reliable and innovative partner in assisting Tajikistan in this endeavour within the broader perspective of a green and digital transformation of its economy, in line with its global and regional priorities.

No national Team Europe initiatives are envisaged, but Tajikistan will be part of the regional Team Europe initiatives in Central Asia.

2.1. Priority Area 1 'Inclusive Green and Digital Economy'

Indicative Sector: Agriculture - DAC code 311.

The NDS 2030 and the National Agrarian Reform Programme 2012- 2022 constitute the main policy frameworks. 'Green' aspects such as sustainability, environmental protection, climate change and biodiversity are still to be effectively mainstreamed in order to impact positively on the sector's agro-ecological conditions. **Improving the policy, legal, implementation and monitoring frameworks for climate-smart and sustainable agriculture** will require capacity building, know-how transfer as well as sector governance. The actions under this sector will contain strong cross-linkages with PA 3, and will deliver towards SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8,12 13, 17.

Expanding the productive capabilities of agriculture is a key element, as productivity and competitiveness lag behind compared to regional benchmarks. With only 7% arable land, careful choices are necessary **to increase agricultural productivity for decent employment creation in sustainable and climate-smart value-chains**. To increase quality and quantity of production the value will be expanded, using agro-ecological principles supported through strengthened extension services, including digital services. The possibility to increase the value added by enhancing the system of geographical indications may be explored. This will contribute to food security as well as domestic and export markets. Interventions will draw on the application of circular economy principles and, where feasible, the Green Deal's Farm-to-Fork principles¹⁹. Strong linkages are to be established with the industrial sector, and with PA 2 to build consensus on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policies for

¹⁹ COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS The European Green Deal - COM/2019/640 final of 11.12.2019

capacity building, with attention to digital services. Sustainable irrigation is a key link with PA 3, as part of the water, energy and food security nexus, while adaptation and mitigation measures will address the consequences of climate change.

Income from agricultural production is the largest source of livelihood for the poorest rural households; their vulnerability is exacerbated by climate change and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Building on past experience, this MIP will **improve the resilience of rural population to internal and external shocks** by increasing their absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities and aiming at wealth creation, with a focus on women and youth. Climate change and COVID-19 impact demand investment in more resilient food systems, which will not only increase food security but also tackle malnutrition. Supporting resilience here is a multi-sectoral effort, improving diets and nutritional intake (link with PA 2 ‘Health’), access to safe drinking water, sanitation and disaster preparedness (PA 3).

Civil society, including the social partners, will be engaged as implementing partners and as advocates in policy-making processes, particularly in support of a green economic and socially fair transition. Civil society can play an important role in ensuring that rights-holders and concerned communities are fully consulted.

While this MIP will be implemented under the assumption of sustained Government support, limitations in capacity, reforms and budget may impact its ability to exploit the sector’s potential. Mitigating measures would be the provision of targeted and credible policy advice as well as technical assistance.

Indicative Sector: Industries - DAC code 321.

Structural reforms, such as the tax reform supported by the World Bank (WB), as well as rule of law safeguards via the fostering of an independent and effective judiciary, are crucial for the development of private businesses and job opportunities, a conducive investment climate, and for macroeconomic stability which can pave the way for EU Budget Support. The EU will support these efforts through an integrated approach based on policy dialogue, including economic diplomacy, technical assistance and investment, while promoting digitalisation and greening of local businesses.

The EU’s intervention is well aligned with the New EU Strategy for Central Asia, which focuses on “modernising and diversifying the economy, including by supporting the private sector, in particular MSMEs, in a free market economy”. Core activities linked to results could include technical assistance for developing an ad hoc national strategy for MSMEs, aimed at the creation of decent employment, including green and digital jobs, in synergy with the national TVET offer (PA2).

Strengthening the capacity of MSMEs to position themselves at local and international level for the development of value chains in selected sectors is also crucial for the expansion of the private sector. Priority should be given to MSMEs adding value to local products, especially those in agribusiness and handicraft sectors with the potential of becoming protected geographic indications. The new EU strategy on Central Asia encourages the conclusion and implementation of EPCAs –in the making for Tajikistan–, to improve reciprocal market access and contribute to the protection of intellectual property rights and geographic indications.

There is also a need to increase access to finance for MSMEs, including support for sustainable financing and financial services. The EU will explore options for deploying funds through existing and new financial instruments, such as blending grants and loans and other risk-sharing mechanisms that can be supported via regional instruments. To further these aims, it will be important to nurture good partnerships with financial institutions, such as KfW, EBRD and EIB. Trade facilitation, including in respect of WTO post accession will be supported through

regional instruments and programs compounded at national level by the implementation of the GSP Plus.

CSOs will be involved in achieving both results: MSMEs and CSOs are expected to create partnerships and alliances, to achieve shared objectives on a community, national and regional level towards more responsible socio-economic behaviour. Consideration should be given to initiatives aimed at providing services to potential entrepreneurs at an early stage of business life cycle, such as business incubators and accelerators, business coaching and consultancy aimed at facilitating the creation of innovative start-ups, employing digital and green technologies.

PA 1 will be implemented in line with the Green Deal, including opportunities provided by digitalisation. It is complemented by the RIP for Asia Pacific, notably its specific components for Central Asia, and the EFSD+ (blending and guarantees).

2.1.1 Specific Objectives related to priority area 1 ‘Inclusive Green and Digital Economy’

Agriculture – DAC code 311: **Specific Objective 1.** Boost agriculture as driver for green economic growth and employment making use of digital technologies and solutions.

Industries – DAC code 321: **Specific Objective 2.** Create a business environment conducive to the development of MSMEs and innovation, in selected sectors, with a particular focus on green economy and digitalisation.

2.1.2 Expected results per specific objective

Results referring to Specific Objective 1: **R 1.1**: Improved policy, legal, implementation and monitoring framework for sustainable and climate-smart agriculture. / **R 1.2**: Increased agricultural productivity for employment creation in sustainable, and climate-smart and digitalised value-chains. / **R 1.3**: Improved resilience of rural population to internal and external shocks.

Results referring to Specific Objective 2: **R 2.1**: Improved legal framework and policies aimed at enhancing macroeconomic stability, the development of the private sector and the promotion of the female and youth entrepreneurship, especially in view of the creation of MSMEs, their digitalisation and the development of digital entrepreneurship. / **R 2.2**: Enhanced role of the private sector (in particular MSMEs) in the development of the business environment in Tajikistan. / **R 2.3**: Tajik MSMEs are positioned at local and international level to develop value chains in selected sectors, with particular emphasis on digitalisation and green economy.

2.1.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators R 1.1:

1.1.1. Proportion of relevant agricultural policy/legislation/strategies revised and/or adopted to reflect Tajikistan’s commitment to relevant international environment, biodiversity and climate change commitment in adaptation and mitigation. BL: 0 (2021) T: 80% (2027)

1.1.2. Number of State reports submitted to relevant treaty bodies monitoring Tajikistan’s commitments to international environment, biodiversity and climate change. BL: 0 (2021) T: 6 (2027)

Indicators R 1.2:

1.2.1. SDG 2 - Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable and climate-smart production, access to markets, clean energy and/or security of land (sex disaggregated), (**EURF Level 2, N.1**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 5,000 (2027)

1.2.2. SDG 12 - Number of MSMEs applying Sustainable Consumption and Production

practices with EU support (**EURF Level 2, N.6**) BL: 0 (2021), T: TBD (2027)

1.2.3. SDG 8 - Number of decent jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs (sex disaggregated), (**EURF Level 2, N. 13**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 10.000 (2027)

Indicators R 1.3:

1.3.1. SDG 2 - Number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance (**EURF Level 2, N. 32**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 20.000 (2027)

1.3.2. SDG 2- Green Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable and climate-smart management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha) (**EURF Level 2, N. 2**) BL: 0 (2021), T: TBD 3000 ha (2027)

1.3.3. SDG 1- Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support, sex disaggregated, (**EURF Level 2, N. 21**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 20.000 (2027)

Indicators R 2.1:

2.1.1 SDG 17 Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries.

(**EURF Level 2, N. 20**) BL: 0, T: 6 (2027)

2.1.2 SDG 8 Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced (**EURF Level 2, N. 15**) BL: 0, T: 6 (2027)

2.1.3 Number of countries supported by the EU to (a) develop and/or revise digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations (**EURF Level 2, N. 10**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 1 (2027)

2.1.4 Number of countries supported by the EU to (b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations (**EURF Level 2, N. 10**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 1 (2027)

Indicators R 2.2:

2.2.1.SDG 8 - SDG 10 Proportion of policy/legislation/strategies revised to reflect the role and representation of MSMEs (NDS 2030) (EU strategy for Central Asia) BL: 0, T: 4 (2027)

2.2.2. SDG 5; Number of organisations representing women's entrepreneurship established, showing evidence of capacities to articulate MSME development solutions based on clear and consultative problem analysis (NDS 2030) (EU strategy for Central Asia) BL: 0, T: 5 (2027)

2.2.3. SDG 8 - SDG 10. Number of young entrepreneurs in urban and rural areas- concentrating on new business start-ups and facilitating micro enterprise including family and home based enterprises. (EU strategy for Central Asia) BL: 0, T: 40 (2027)

Indicators 2.3:

2.3.1. SDG 8 number of new start-ups and private sector firms investing in selected sector/value chains BL: 0, T: 20 (2027)

2.3.2 Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support (a) firms (**EURF Level 2, N. 17**) BL: 0 (2021). T: 500 (2027)

2.3.3 Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support (b) people (all financial services) (**EURF Level 2, N. 17**), BL: 0 (2021), T: 10,000 (2027)

2.3.4 Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support (c) people (digital financial services) (**EURF Level 2, N. 17**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 10,000 (2027)

2.3.5. SDG 5; Number of women entrepreneurs in urban and rural areas- concentrating on new business start-ups and facilitating micro enterprise including family and home based enterprises. (EU strategy for Central Asia) BL: 3000 (2021); T: 4500 (2027)

2.1.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 5 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under this priority area, in particular for private sector financing and facilitated access to credit. A specific focus on greening and digital innovation would be key to boost successful engagement of private sector in both processes.

2.2. Priority Area 2: Human Development

The EU aims to support Tajikistan in ensuring the provision of quality essential services for all in the education and health sectors. The potential risks for achieving the specific objectives include institutional weaknesses, high turnover of leadership, low budgetary allocation to the sectors and their strategies, insufficient investment in infrastructure and equipment, and weak sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination. These can be mitigated through measures for strengthened donor coordination, policy dialogue, periodic reassessment of capital investment needs, sustained and enhanced capacity building at all levels of governance and service delivery, including the use of digital solutions when relevant. The EU support will be directly contributing to the achievement of SDG 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8.

Indicative Sector: Health DAC code 120.

Strengthening the health system is a priority of the overall socio-economic development policy of Tajikistan, as stated in the NDS 2016 – 2030. Tajikistan has introduced a broad set of reform initiatives, moving towards UHC under the umbrella of the National Health Strategy 2010-2020²⁰.

Lessons learnt show that health sector reform efforts cannot be achieved without targeted support to strengthen health sector financing mechanisms, the most politically contentious bottleneck to any effective changes toward UHC. By aligning the financing of providers with a needs-responsive model of care, focusing on the most vulnerable and providing evidence-based services, a more efficient allocation of resources is expected.

This MIP aims to continue long standing EU support for health system strengthening. enhanced health sector resilience, adaptation mechanisms and public health institutional capacity will enable Tajikistan to prepare for, manage and learn from catastrophic events such as health emergencies, and ensure continuity of care. Synergies will be sought at regional level with regards to SO 6 (ER 6.1 and 6.2) of the Central Asia Focal Sector 2: partnering for prosperity of the RMIP Asia and Pacific 2021 – 2027.

Integration of services within PHC will contribute to improved access to essential, quality health services for the population, focusing on women and youth as well as people living in vulnerable situations – including people with disabilities, refugees, returnees and left behind due to migration – and better use of available resources at local level.

The EU will seek to coordinate and align with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Finance, partners involved in the sector (WHO, UNICEF, the WB, KfW, ADB, GIZ, etc.) as well as Global Health Initiatives (GAVI, the Global Fund, UHC-Partnership, etc.), and related sectors to support the objectives set out by the country in achieving their SDG

²⁰ These reforms were supported by the EU through budget support programmes until 2018 - Human Development Support Programmes I & II, under MIP 2007 – 2013

targets. The EU will also support wider participation in the sector, by promoting partnerships, consulting and coordinating with civil society organisations and private institutions on EU programmes as well as by promoting innovative digital and smart solutions. Anti-corruption strategies, policies and mechanisms are also key to the establishment of an effective and accountable healthcare system.

Indicative Sector: Education - DAC Code 110.

The EU support in the education sector will directly contribute to NDS 2016-2030 and the objectives of the National Strategy for Education Development 2021-2030 (NSED). It aims to bring European standards of education and experience to the country. The priority levels of education to be supported by the EU will remain the general secondary education, and Vocational Education and Training (VET) with potential expansion to higher education. Measures for employment and employability of the Tajik population, including returnees, will be further supported.

The EU will strengthen its support to overall education sector performance through measures for improved legal framework, governance (including transparency and accountability), public finance management, digitalisation and data collection, to deliver better services for better learning outcomes. At present, participation of citizens, employers and civil society in the management system is low.

Competency-based education will lead to better quality, access, relevance and learning outcomes of the general secondary education and vocational education. Institutionalisation of the Teachers' Continuous Professional Development is essential to roll out the competency-based education system. Reinforcement of education system capacity to assess learning outcomes will help to monitor its evolution. Teaching key competences, 21st century, green/circular economy related and digital skills are important for improving young people's employability²¹. Lifelong learning opportunities need to be developed and institutionalised thus providing the possibility for citizens to become self-sustainable, employable and fit for the modern economy. New skills learning measures and competences in environmentally friendly technologies, green production and mainstreaming digital skills will complement the activities under PA 1 and PA3. **Employers and private sector need to be more actively involved** in defining skills standards as well as to participate in delivery VET including work-based-learning schemes and assessment competences. Furthermore, a better performing skills development system will contribute to reaching the NDS objective in transition to an industrial economy. The EU will pay utmost attention to developing **actions targeting vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, women, girls** and children from families in disadvantaged situations, thus promoting the principle of non-discrimination and tackling the issues of drop-out rates and child labour. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) measures in schools will improve the access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Strong linkages will be ensured with the RIP for Asia Pacific 2021-2027 (focusing on the TVET and employment support), the European Training Foundation's policy advice activities, Torino Process and Erasmus+ interventions in the country. The EU will coordinate and align its activities with other partners in the sector (ADB, Global Partnership for Education, Islamic Development Bank, Open Society, UNESCO, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank, etc.) and in related sectors.

Lessons learnt have shown that reforms in both sectors require substantial time and resources as well as synergies with other sectors – PFM, nutrition, WASH and economic development in other selected PAs. The EU will work closely with the Government, development partners,

²¹ 55% of youth are under age of 24

private sector and civil society under this PA. Evaluations of previous EU programmes show the positive contribution that CSOs have made to government policies and legislations.

2.2.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area 2 ‘Human Development’

Health – DAC code 120: Specific Objective 3. To contribute to the achievement of Universal Health Coverage in Tajikistan.

Education – DAC code 110: Specific Objective 4. To improve the relevance and the quality of the general secondary education and the vocational education and training for better employability and labour market integration of Tajik women and men.

2.2.2 Expected results per specific objective

Results referring to Specific Objective 3:

R 3.1: Strengthened health sector governance, PFM, and financing mechanisms. / **R 3.2:** Strengthened health sector resilience and public health institutional capacity. / **R 3.3:** Appropriate, integrated, equitable, affordable and quality health services available, especially for vulnerable categories of the population (including people with disabilities, refugees, returnees and left behind due to migration).

Results referring to Specific Objective 4: **R 4.1:** Improved governance, evidence-based policy making and PFM of the education sector. / **R 4.2:** Improved learning outcomes in general secondary and vocational education and access to education for female learners and persons with disabilities. / **R 4.3:** Improved labour market integration with a focus on youth, women and returnees through innovation and digitalisation.

2.2.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators R 3.1:

3.1.1 Domestic general government health expenditure as a percent of general government expenditure – (GGHE%GGE) BL: 6% (2018) T: 10% (2027)

3.1.2 Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of current health expenditure (CHE) (UNDAF JWP 2022 indicator) BL: 68.42% (2018) T: 50% (2027)

3.1.3 Number of a) countries supported by the EU to enhance access to digital government services (**EURF Level 2, N. 12**) BL: 0 (2021) T: 1 (2027)

3.1.4 Number of (b) people supported by the EU with enhanced access to digital government services (**EURF Level 2, N. 12**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 100,000 (2027).

Indicators R 3.2:

3.2.1 Status of Development of Public health emergency response mechanisms a) developed (International Health Regulations monitoring framework indicator) BL: Not existing (2021) - T: Developed (2027)

3.2.2 Status of development of Public health emergency response mechanisms (b) under implementation (International Health Regulations monitoring framework indicator) BL: Not existing (2021) – T: Under implementation (2027)

3.2.3 Indicator-based surveillance system including an early warning function for the early detection of a public health event (a) developed (International Health Regulations monitoring framework indicator) BL: a) Not existing (2021) - T: Developed (2027)

3.2.4 Indicator-based surveillance system including an early warning function for the early detection of a public health event (b) under implementation (International Health Regulations monitoring framework indicator) BL: Not existing (2021), T: Under implementation

3.2.5 Number of Public Health institutional capacity assessments a) completed, BL: 0 (2021) – T: 4 (2027)

3.2.6 Number of Public Health institutional capacity assessments (b) assessment reports published, BL: 0 (2021) – T: 4 (2021)

3.2.7 Number of Public Health institutional capacity assessments (c) targeted interventions identified, BL: 0 (2021), T: 3 (2027).

Indicators R 3.3:

3.3.1 Percentage of PHC facilities that meet minimum official standards of equipment, sanitation and hygiene, including maintenance BL: 0% (2021 est.) T: 40% (2027)

3.3.2: Number of women of reproductive age adolescent girls and children under 5 years reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (**EURF Level 2, N.33**) BL: 0 (2021) T: 200 000 (2027)

3.3.3: Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support (**EURF Level 2, N. 35**) BL: 0 (2021) T: 600 000 (2027)

Indicators R 4.1:

4.1.1. Number of policy priorities earmarked by financial allocations in Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) BL: 0 (2021), T: 1 (2027)

4.1.2. Number of mechanisms for participation of employers, communities, youth and civil society in steering and managing education system BL: 0 (2021), T: 4 (2027)

4.1.3. Number of policies based on evidence-based decision-making BL: 0 (2020), T: 10 (2027)

Indicators R 4.2:

4.2.1. Enrolment ratio in upper secondary education level of education in comparison to lower secondary education (disaggregated by sex, district, urban/rural, age and disability group) BL: 76.3% (2019), T: 80.0% (2027)

4.2.2. Transition rate from grade 9 to grade 10 BL: 78.8% (2020); T: 85% (2027)

4.2.3. Ratio of improvement of learning outcomes, measured through the newly embedded mechanisms for regular assessment BL: 0 (2021), T: 10% (2027).

Indicators R 4.3:

4.3.1. Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills, (**EURF, Level 2, N. 14**) BL: 0 (2020), T: 100 000 (2027)

4.3.2. Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs) rate (15-24) (disaggregated by sex, district, urban/rural, age, disability group, returnees from migration) (**EURF, Level 1, N.17**) BL: 29.30 (2016) %, T: 21% (2027)

4.3.3. Youth unemployment rate (disaggregated by age and sex, district, urban/rural, age group, returnees from migration) (**EURF, Level 1**) BL: 12.90% (2019), T: 10% (2027)

2.2.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Some of the interventions in health and education sector such as improvement of the infrastructure can be implemented through sovereign guarantees. This will depend on the readiness of the Government to use this option in the implementation of the National Investment Programme in the social sectors.

2.3. Priority Area 3 - Natural resource management, efficiency and resilience building

Since independence, the country has invested significant political capital in the water sector and the application of IWRM principles. The EU has been supportive of these efforts and is currently the largest donor in the water sector. This MIP is an opportunity to do more for more people with less resources and build resilience to climate change, natural disasters and environmental stress. Support from the EU will make a determining contribution to SDGs 6, 7, 11, 13 and 15.

Indicative Sector: Energy - DAC code 230.

In Tajikistan, energy supply is struggling to keep up with economic and population growth. While the country develops sustainable energy generation and renewable energy, including hydropower, the EU is determined to help increase energy efficiency, and improve energy security in the country and the wider Central Asia through regional initiatives, employing wherever possible innovative solutions, including digital technologies.

To provide access to energy for all and achieve SDG 7, both infrastructure and governance must improve. In this regard, the EU will support the development of a well-functioning sustainable energy sector that leaves no one behind. With a focus not only on the industrial and housing dimension, but also on rural and remote areas, interventions are expected to significantly improve energy services quality and energy security in the country, and consequently in the region, with the goal to help reaching an integrated regional electricity market with effective regional institutions.

Finally, while generation from solar, wind, biomass and geothermal sources have a potential that still need to be exploited, hydrogenation remains key for the sustainable development of the country. In this regards the construction of Roghun dam, reservoir and hydropower plant is a landmark and defining project of the Government since independence. Roghun is key to provide cheap and clean energy for its reindustrialisation and for export, as well as for the regulation of seasonal and yearly variability of water resources in CA. Completion of the Roghun hydropower plant, with a capacity of 3,600 MW and annual electric power output of 13.1 billion kWh, is a priority for the Tajik energy sector. As the Government wishes to diversify electricity production and increase energy efficiency, the EU is committed to help achieving these results in a sustainable manner, while ensuring the respect of access to energy, considering assistance at all associated levels, including utility service providers, households, industry, private sector and communities. Civil society organisations will play a key role in ensuring that affected communities are consulted, promoting climate change integration into planning and policy-making processes, ultimately advocating to achieve SDG 7.

Indicative Sector: Water supply and sanitation - DAC code 140.

As water and sanitation are human rights²², the EU will prioritise rural areas for drinking water supply and hygiene, paying special attention to schools, hospitals and workplaces; and for sanitation, it will prioritise large and medium-sized cities. In both cases, the development of

22

Council Conclusions on EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation adopted by the Council at its 3700.meeting held on 17 June 2019

well-regulated water utilities is essential. In particular, the EU will support the implementation of national and regional programmes, as well as community initiatives. With a focus on farmers (including women), water user associations and irrigation operators, the EU will support a steady increase in water productivity, particularly for pumped irrigation, including water and energy efficient technologies (e.g. water harvesting systems, pump-to-gravity systems, energy efficient pumps, solar water pumps etc.) as well as other digital and green solutions.

Since 2009, the EU and development partners have been supporting and sometimes driving a reform of the water sector, inspired by the EU Water Framework Directive. The reform creates the political and legal conditions for the investments necessary in the water sector. The reform needs to be completed and consolidated, in line with the principles of IWRM, the basin approach and the clear separation of regulatory, ownership, and operation functions. The targets include, first, national and basin/regional institutions and operators in the water sector and, second, local authorities and water user associations, as well as the private sector and riparian countries. The support from the EU will focus on the full and successful implementation of the reform across levels and sectors.

CSOs will be mobilised to reach out to rural and remote areas. For this sector, the main risk is underinvestment and loss of political stewardship from the Government.

Indicative Sector: ‘General Environment’ – DAC code 410

While addressing infrastructure and environmental deterioration, it is essential to improve preparedness and planning, employing evidence-driven decision-making and innovative technologies, such as remote sensing (e.g. Copernicus) in the context of disaster risk reduction considering the NDC priority areas. Interventions must abide by the principles of the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, including building back better and access to information. Focus should be on the most vulnerable part of the population, often struck by poverty, densely populated areas and measures with high economic impact. In this regard, the EU will promote the decentralisation – and wherever possible greening and digitalisation – of the disaster risk management system. While targeting poverty reduction and soil degradation, the EU will support the upgrading of energy networks, water systems and waste management.

A transformation in practices is needed to achieve sustainability, by promoting the circular economy, the polluter-pays principle and precaution principle, replacing inter alia hazardous chemicals with less dangerous alternatives and reducing single-use plastic. Focusing on coupled human-environment systems at all levels, the EU will support improved socio-ecological governance. Moreover, taking into consideration that the impact of climate change is a factor that may exacerbate labour migration, the EU will aim at supporting the many women, children, elderly, disabled and all other persons left behind. The participation of CSOs is traditionally important for post-disaster rescue and for environmental stewardship, particularly in rural and remote areas. The main risk is the low level of this sector on the political agenda, thus requiring advocacy at all levels.

The actions under PA3 will be interconnected with those planned at regional level, in the First Focal Sector of the RIP for Asia Pacific- Partnering for resilience – where support for water and energy management will address the environmental challenges of the region, in particular water scarcity exacerbated by climate change. In particular, a regional TEI has been proposed to allow synergies with Member States and European International Financial Institutions.

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Energy - DAC code 230: Specific Objective 5. To increase energy efficiency and security.

Water Supply & Sanitation - DAC code 140: Specific Objective 6. To improve access to

drinking water supply and sanitation, particularly in rural areas, water productivity in irrigation and to achieve IWRM.

Disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and building the resilience of socio-ecological systems - DAC code 410: Specific Objective 7. To improve preparedness and planning for disaster risk reduction, to mainstream climate adaptation and to strengthen environmental governance.

2.3.1. Expected results per specific objective

Results referring to Specific Objective 5: **R 5.1** Reduced energy intensity of the economy, considering energy efficiency measures at industry, household and grid infrastructure level and related avoided pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. / **R 5.2** Improved electricity service quality, particularly in rural and remote areas. / **R 5.3** Increased share of renewable energy in the country's energy mix and greater sustainability of the energy sector.

Results referring to Specific Objective 6: **R 6.1** Improved and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water in rural areas and sanitation in urban areas. / **R 6.2** Increased water productivity in irrigation, lower water usage, as well as water-related energy consumption and soil deterioration. / **Result 6.3** Implemented water sector reform.

Results referring to Specific Objective 7: **R 7.1** Increased effectiveness of the disaster risk management system at national and subnational levels. / **R 7.2** Increased action on climate adaptation, reduced poverty and greater permeability of soil. / **R 7.3** Less water and environmental stress and more valued ecosystem services by the national government and local communities.

2.3.2. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators R 5.1:

5.1.1 GHG emissions avoided (tons CO₂ eq) with EU support (**EURF Level 2, N. 7**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 7830 (2027)

5.1.2 Energy intensity level of primary energy (mega joules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity GDP) (2017), **SDG 7.3.1** BL: 5.23 (2017) – T: 5.00 (2027)

5.1.3 Power losses reduction in the system (% of power supplied) WB BL: 40%÷43% (2020), T: 17% (2027)

5.1.4. Amount of private investment into enhancing the energy value chain, using digital and smart technologies triggered by the EU, BL: 0 (2021), T: EUR 40 million (2027)

Indicators R 5.2:

5.2.1 Number of individuals with access to electricity with a) new access, b) improved access (**EURF Level 2, N. 3**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 20.000 (2027)

5.2.2 Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output) WB BL: 17.8 (2018), T: 10 (2027)

5.2.3 Proportion of population with access to reliable electricity (%), **SDG 7.1.1** BL: 99.3 (2017) – T: 99.8 (2027).

Indicators R 5.3:

5.3.1 Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support, (**EURF Level 2, N.4**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 200 (2027)

5.3.2 Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydro(% of total) WB BL: 0 (2018), T: 3% (2027)

5.3.3 Number of EU supported policy documents and initiatives supporting the reforms and joint agreements toward the increased share and combination of renewable energy in the country's energy mix and greater sustainability of energy sector adopted by the Government BL: 0 (2021), T: 6 (2027).

Indicators 6.1:

6.1.1 Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support (**EURF Level 2, N. 38**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 20.000 (2027)

6.1.2 % of access to basic WASH services in schools and health care facilities in the EU project areas BL: 40 (2021) – T: 80 (2027)

6.1.3 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%), **SDG 6.1.1** BL: 47.86 (2017), T: 60.00 (2027).

Indicators R 6.2:

6.2.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time (USD per m³), **SDG 6.4.1** BL: 0.91 (2018) – T: 1 (2027)

6.2.2. Proportion of land that is degraded BL: 97% (2015) T: 90% (2021).

Indicators R 6.3:

6.3.1 Degree of IWRM (%) **SDG 6.5.1** BL: 46 (2020) – T: 80 (2027)

6.3.2 Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of the water reform process BL: 4 (2021), T: 12 (2027)

6.3.3 Proportion of actions under the implementation plan of the Water Sector Reform Programme that are successfully implemented BL: 80% (2021), T: 95% (2027).

Indicators R 7.1:

7.1.1 Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies under implementation with EU support, (**EURF Level 2, N. 5**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 1 (2027)

7.1.2 Number of local governments that adopt and implement local Disaster Risk Reduction strategies in line with national strategies, **SDG 11.b.2** BL: 34 (2018) – T: 60 (2027)

7.1.3 Number of signed agreements for data and information exchange (between national stakeholders) BL: 0 (2021), T: 8 (2027).

Indicators R 7.2:

7.2.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%), **SDG 15.1.1** BL 3.05 (2020) T: 5 (2027)

7.2.2 Number of newly adopted indicators monitoring improved soil quality through Copernicus Global Land Services (e.g. indicators such as Surface Soil Moisture (SSM); Soil Water Index; Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Vegetation; Condition Index (VCI); Estimate soil organic carbon in croplands (Copernicus Sentinel-2) BL: 0 (2021), T: 5 (2027)

7.2.3 Share of land area with a deteriorated condition of the total area of irrigated land (%) **SDG 15.3.1** BL 4.9 (2018) – T: 3.0 (2027).

Indicators R 7.3:

7.3.1 Number of local communities participating and involved in developing climate resilient ecosystem services BL: 4 (2021), T: 12 (2027)

7.3.2 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a sustainable management with EU support (ha), (**EURF Level 2, N. 9**) BL: 0 (2021), T: 20.000 ha (2027).

2.3.3. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 40 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under this priority area, through a sovereign loan.

Both blending and guaranteed private and public investments could be mobilised in:

- Public investments in energy efficiency for urban centers and grid infrastructure
- Private sector investments in energy efficiency and energy services for the industrial sector
- Public investments in large and medium scale renewable energy generation capacities (such as Roghun HPP) and related infrastructure investments
- Public sector investments in disaster resilient infrastructure
- Public and private investment in irrigation and drinking water supply and sanitation infrastructure

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

The operating conditions of civil society and its cooperation with the Government show a mixed picture. There is a nascent but active ecosystem of civil society organisations, which in recent years has been able to maintain its structure despite an overall shrinking space for the civil society and civil liberties more broadly. The COVID-19 pandemic boosted civil society engagement, when NGOs engaged in collecting, coordinating and disseminating various types of social and medical assistance. This mobilisation showed the potential of Tajik civil society and its capacity to act, both as a government's partner and as a service provider in those areas where state institutions default in providing public services, while allowing the space for civil society involvement. The provision of social services is an area where the government welcomes greater involvement of NGOs and has the potential for continued growth. The objective of the EU is to further promote opportunity and capacity of CSOs to gradually take on other functions, i.e. engage in norm setting, legal advisory, advocacy, watchdog and accountability, expert dialogue with the governance bodies etc. As indicated above, the overall conditions for civil society operation remain difficult: They are subject to permanent scrutiny by public bodies (from taxes, regulations, registrations, reporting requirements to fire safety controls), and frequent inspections target specifically those organisations working on human rights. Human rights defenders are sometimes denigrated, harassed and detained. Some level of dialogue with state bodies and cooperation formats remain operational nonetheless. The EU will continue to actively advocate in various formats of political consultations both on strengthening and deepening cooperation between this government and civil society, including the social partners, as well as on having legal frameworks and policies compliant with international human rights standards, including international labour standards. The EU will continue providing direct assistance to local CSOs through a variety of financial instruments, notably the NDICI-GE Human Rights and Democracy Thematic Programme. The support

strategy will be further detailed in the CSOs Roadmap that is going to be update for the next five years.

3.2. Cooperation facility

An indicative amount of maximum EUR 1.82 million may be set aside for support measures for:

- supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning.
- supporting policy dialogues: events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders.
- actions may also support the participation of the country in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies, where relevant.
- financing communication including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and visibility actions on EU cooperation and public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies as well as its multilateral agenda in the partner country.
- supporting the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union’s cooperation, including via technical assistance.
- supporting the implementation of GAP III at country level (technical assistance for Gender sector analyses, gender mainstreaming, trainings).

4. Financial overview

Overall indicative amount (for first MIP period until synchronised review for Country MIPs and mid-term review for multi-country/regional MIP). Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Tajikistan and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Tajikistan.

<i>Priority area 1: Inclusive Green and Digital Economy</i>	<i>EUR 27 million</i>	<i><30% of total></i>
<i>Priority area 2: Human Development</i>	<i>EUR 22.75 million</i>	<i><25% of total ></i>
<i>Priority area 3: Natural resource management, efficiency and resilience building</i>	<i>EUR 39.13 million</i>	<i><43% of total></i>
<i>Support measures</i>	<i>EUR 1.82 million</i>	<i><2% of total></i>
<i>TOTAL for initial period</i>	<i>EUR 91 million</i>	

Attachment 1: Intervention Framework

Priority Area 1: Green, Digital and Inclusive Economy

Agriculture - DAC Code 311) / Industries – DAC code 321

Markers: Participation development-good governance/ Gender equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment/ Trade development/ Climate change adaptation/ Digitalisation

Specific objective 1: Boost agriculture as driver for green economic growth and employment making use of digital technologies and solutions

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>Result 1.1 Improved policy, legal, implementation and monitoring framework for sustainable and climate-smart agriculture</p>	<p>1.1.1. Proportion of relevant agricultural policy/legislation/strategies revised and/or adopted to reflect Tajikistan's commitment to relevant international environment, biodiversity and climate change commitment in adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of State reports submitted to relevant treaty bodies monitoring Tajikistan's commitments to international environment, biodiversity and climate change</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 80% (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Government Gazette</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 6 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: Ministry of Foreign Affairs records</i></p>
<p>Result 1.2 Increased agricultural productivity for employment creation in sustainable, climate-smart and digitalised value-chains</p>	<p>1.2.1. SDG 2 - Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable and climate-smart production, access to markets, clean energy and/or security of land (sex disaggregated), (EURF Level 2, N.1)</p> <p>1.2.2. SDG 12 - Number of MSMEs applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support (EURF Level 2, N.6)</p> <p>1.2.3. SDG 8 - Number of decent jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs (sex disaggregated), (EURF Level 2, N. 13)</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 5,000 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: TBD (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 10.000 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports</i></p>
<p>Result 1.3 Improved resilience of rural population to internal and external shocks</p>	<p>1.3.1. SDG 2 - Number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance (EURF Level 2, N. 32)</p> <p>1.3.2. SDG 2- Green Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable and climate-smart management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha)</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 20,000 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: TBD 3000 ha</p>

	<p>(EURF Level 2, N. 2)</p> <p>1.3.3. SDG 1- Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support, sex disaggregated, (EURF Level 2, N. 21)</p>	<p>(2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021, 2027)</p> <p>T: 20.000 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Project Reports</i></p>
<p>Specific objective 2: Create a business environment conducive to the development of MSMEs and innovation, in selected sectors, with a particular focus on green economy and digitalisation</p>		
<p>Result 2.1: Improved legal framework and policies aimed at enhancing macroeconomic stability, the development of the private sector and the promotion of the female and youth entrepreneurship, especially in view of the creation of MSMEs, their digitalisation and the development of digital entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>2.1.1 SDG 17 Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries.</p> <p>(EURF Level 2, N. 20)</p> <p>2.1.2 SDG 8 Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced (EURF Level 2, N. 15)</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of countries supported by the EU to (a) develop and/or revise digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations (EURF Level 2, N. 10)</p> <p>2.1.4 Number of countries supported by the EU to (b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations (EURF Level 2, N. 10)</p>	<p>BL: 0, T: 6 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT (Ministry Economic Development and Trade), Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0, T: 6 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT, Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 1 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MINT (Ministry of Industry and New Technologies), MOEDT, EOP (Executive Office of the President)</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021); T: 1 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: MINT, MOEDT, EOP</i></p>
<p>Result 2.2: Enhanced role of the private sector (in particular MSMEs) in the development of the business environment</p>	<p>2.2.1. SDG 8 - SDG 10 Proportion of policy/legislation/strategies revised to reflect the role and representation of MSMEs (NDS 2030) (EU strategy for Central</p>	<p>BL: 0, T: 4 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT</i></p> <p>BL: 0, T: 5 (2027);</p>

	<p>Asia)</p> <p>2.2.2. SDG 5; Number of organisations representing women’s entrepreneurship established, showing evidence of capacities to articulate MSME development solutions based on clear and consultative problem analysis (NDS 2030) (EU strategy for Central Asia)</p> <p>2.2.3. SDG 8 - SDG 10. Number of young entrepreneurs in urban and rural areas- concentrating on new business start-ups and facilitating micro enterprise including family and home based enterprises. (EU strategy for Central Asia).</p>	<p><i>SoV: MOEDT</i></p> <p>BL: 0, T: 40 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT</i></p>
<p>Result 2.3.: Tajik MSMEs are positioned at local and international level to develop value chains in selected sectors, with particular emphasis on digitalisation and green economy.</p>	<p>2.3.1. SDG 8 number of new start-ups and private sector firms investing in selected sector/value chains</p> <p>2.3.2. Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support (a) firms (EURF Level 2, N. 17)</p> <p>2.3.3. Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support (b) people (all financial services) (EURF Level 2, N. 17)</p> <p>2.3.4. Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support (c) people (digital financial services) (EURF Level 2, N. 17)</p> <p>2.3.5. SDG 5; Number of women entrepreneurs in urban and rural areas- concentrating on new business start-ups and facilitating micro enterprise including family and home based enterprises. (EU strategy for Central Asia)</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 20 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 500 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT, Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 10,000 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT, Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 10,000 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT, Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 3000 (2021) ; T: 4500 (2027) ;</p> <p><i>SoV: MOEDT, Project reports</i></p>

Priority area 2: Human Capital Development

Health - DAC code 120 / **Education** - DAC code 110

Markers: Participation development-good governance/ Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment/ Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health/ Inclusion of

Specific objective 3: To contribute to the achievement of Universal Health Coverage in Tajikistan.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>Result 3.1 Strengthened health sector governance, Public Financial Management, and financing mechanisms</p>	<p>3.1.1 Domestic general government health expenditure as a percent of general government expenditure – (GGHE%GGE)</p> <p>3.1.2 Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of CHE (UNDAF JWP 2022 indicator)</p> <p>3.1.3 Number of (a) countries supported by the EU to enhance access to digital government services (EURF Level 2, N. 12)</p> <p>3.1.4 Number of (b) people supported by the EU with enhanced access to digital government services (EURF Level 2, N. 12)</p>	<p>BL: 6% (2018) T: 10% (2027) <i>SoV: Global Health Expenditure Database (GHED); Ministry of Finance, National Health accounts</i></p> <p>BL: 68.42% (2018), T: 50% (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP (Ministry of Health and Social Protection), MOF, GHED, World Bank</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: a) 1 (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 100,000 (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP</i></p>
<p>Result 3.2 Strengthened Health sector resilience and public Health institutional capacity</p>	<p>3.2.1 Status of development of Public health emergency response mechanisms (a) developed (International Health Regulations monitoring framework indicator)</p> <p>3.2.2 Status of development of Public health emergency response mechanisms (b) under implementation (International Health</p>	<p>BL: a) Not existing (2021), T: developed (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP, WHO</i></p> <p>BL: Not existing (2021) T: under implementation (2027)</p>

	<p>Regulations monitoring framework indicator)</p> <p>3.2.3 Indicator-based surveillance system including an early warning function for the early detection of a public health event (a) developed (International Health Regulations monitoring framework indicator)</p> <p>3.2.4 Indicator-based surveillance system including an early warning function for the early detection of a public health event (b) under implementation (International Health Regulations monitoring framework indicator)</p> <p>3.2.5 Number of Public Health institutional capacity assessments (a) completed</p> <p>3.2.6 Number of Public Health institutional capacity assessments (b) assessment reports published.</p> <p>3.2.7 Number of Public Health institutional capacity assessments (c) targeted interventions identified.</p>	<p><i>SoV: MOHSPP, WHO</i></p> <p>BL: Not existing, T: developed (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP, WHO</i></p> <p>BL: Not existing (2021), T: under implementation (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP, WHO</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 4 (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP, WHO</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 4 (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP, WHO</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 3 (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP, WHO</i></p>
<p>Result 3.3 Appropriate, integrated, equitable, affordable and quality health services available, especially for vulnerable categories of the population</p>	<p>3.3.1 Percentage of PHC facilities that meet minimum official standards of equipment, sanitation and hygiene, including maintenance</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021 est.) T: 40% (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSPP, Health Development Programme implementing partners (WHO, UNICEF, GIZ) PHC baseline assessment and monitoring reports</i></p>

	<p>3.3.2: Number of women of reproductive age adolescent girls and children under 5 years reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (EURF Level 2, N.33),</p> <p>3.3.3: Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support (EURF Level 2, N. 35)</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 200 000 (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSP</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 600 000 (2027) <i>SoV: MOHSP</i></p>
<p>Specific objective 4. To improve the relevance and the quality of the general secondary education and the vocational education and training for better employability and labour market integration of Tajik women and men;</p>		
<p>Result 4.1 Improved governance, evidence based policy making and PFM in the education sector</p>	<p>4.1.1. Number of policy priorities earmarked by financial allocations in MTEF</p> <p>4.1.2. Number of mechanisms for participation of employers, communities, youth and civil society in steering and managing education system</p> <p>4.1.3. Number of policies based on evidence-based decision-making</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 1 (2027) <i>SoV: NSED 2030 and MTEF</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 4 (2027) <i>SoV: MOE, Project Progress Reports</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2020), T: 10 (2027) <i>SoV: MOE, Project Progress Reports</i></p>
<p>Result 4.2 Improved learning outcomes in general secondary and vocational education and access to education for female learners and persons with disabilities;</p>	<p>4.2.1. Enrolment ratio in upper secondary education level of education in comparison to lower secondary education (disaggregated by sex, district, urban/rural, age and disability group)</p> <p>4.2.2. Transition rate from grade 9 to grade 10</p> <p>4.2.3. Ratio of improvement of learning outcomes, measured through the newly embedded mechanisms for regular assessment;</p>	<p>BL: 76.3% (2019), T: 80.0% (2027) <i>SoV: EMIS (education management information systems)</i></p> <p>BL: 78.8% (2020); T: 85% (2027) <i>SoV: EMIS</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 10% (2027)</p>

		<i>SoV: Reports from Learning Assessments</i>
Result 4.3 Improved labour market integration with a focus on youth, women and returnees through innovation and digitalisation	<p>4.3.1. Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills, (EURF, Level 2, N. 14)</p> <p>4.3.2. NEETs rate (15-24) (disaggregated by sex, district, urban/rural, age, disability group, returnees from migration) (EURF, Level 1. N.17)</p> <p>4.3.3. Youth unemployment rate (disaggregated by age and sex, district, urban/rural, age group, returnees from migration) (EURF, Level 1)</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2020), T: 100 000 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV:/MoLME: MoES, Project Progress Report</i></p> <p>BL: 29.30 (2016) %, T: 21% (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Studies from MoLME</i></p> <p>BL: 12.90% (2019), T: 10% (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: World Bank</i></p>

Priority Area 3: Natural resources management, efficiency and resilience

Energy - DAC code: 230 / **Water Supply & Sanitation** - DAC code: 140 / **General Environment** – DAC code 410

Markers: Participation development-good governance/ Aid to environment/ Disaster Risk Reduction/ Biological diversity / Combat desertification/ Climate change mitigation/ Climate change adaptation/ Digitalisation

Specific objective 5: To increase energy efficiency and security

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
Result 5.1 Reduced energy intensity and environmental performance	<p>5.1.1 GHG emissions avoided (tons CO2 eq) with EU support (EURF Level 2. N. 7)</p> <p>5.1.2 Energy intensity level of primary energy (mega joules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity GDP) (2017), SDG 7.3.1</p> <p>5.1.3 Power losses reduction in the system (% of power supplied) WB</p> <p>5.1.4. Amount of private investment into enhancing the energy value chain, using digital and smart technologies triggered by the EU</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 7830 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MEWR, World Bank, Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 5.23 (2017) – T: 5.00 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: UN Statistical Division</i></p> <p>BL: 40%÷43% (2020), T: 17% (2027);</p>

		<p><i>SoV: World Bank Development Indicators</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: EUR 40 million (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports</i></p>
<p>Result 5.2 Improved quality and access to electricity services, particularly in rural and remote areas</p>	<p>5.2.1 Number of individuals with access to electricity with a) new access, b) improved access (EURF Level 2, N. 3)</p> <p>5.2.2 Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output) WB</p> <p>5.2.3 Proportion of population with access to reliable electricity (%), SDG 7.1.1</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 20.000 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: MEWR, World Bank, Project reports</i></p> <p>BL: 17.8 (2018), T: 10 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: IEA Statistics OECD/IEA 2018</i></p> <p>BL: 99.3 (2017) – T: 99.8 (2027)</p> <p><i>SoV: UN Statistical Division</i></p>
<p>Result 5.3 Enhanced quality and security of supply.</p>	<p>5.3.1 Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support, (EURF Level 2, N.4)</p> <p>5.3.2 Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydro(% of total) WB</p> <p>5.3.3 Number of EU supported policy documents and initiatives supporting the reforms and joint agreements toward the increased share and combination of renewable energy in the country’s energy mix and greater sustainability of energy sector adopted by the Government</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 200 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports, MEWR.</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2018), T: 3% (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: World Bank Development Indicators</i></p> <p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 6 (2027);</p> <p><i>SoV: Project reports, MEWR</i></p>

Specific objective 6: To improve water access, productivity, quality and governance		
<p>Result 6.1 Improved and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water in rural areas and sanitation in urban areas</p>	<p>6.1.1 Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support (EURF Level 2, N. 38)</p> <p>6.1.2 % of access to basic WASH services in schools and health care facilities in the EU project areas</p> <p>6.1.3 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%), SDG 6.1.1</p>	<p>BL: 0 (2021), T: 20.000 (2027); <i>SoV: Project reports, MEWR, MOHSPP</i></p> <p>BL: 40 (2021) – T: 80 (2027) <i>SoV: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, Project reports, MOHSPP</i></p> <p>BL: 47.86 (2017), T: 60.00 (2027); <i>SoV: UN Statistical Division</i></p>
<p>Result 6.2 Increased water productivity in irrigation, lower water usage, as well as water-related energy consumption and soil deterioration</p>	<p>6.2.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time (USD per m³), SDG 6.4.1</p> <p>6.2.2. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%) SDG 15.3.1</p>	<p>BL: 0.91 (2018) – T: 1 (2027) <i>SoV: UN Statistical Division</i></p> <p>BL: 97% (2015) T: 90% (2021) <i>SoV: UN Statistical Division</i></p>
<p>Result 6.3 Implemented water sector reform</p>	<p>6.3.1 Degree of IWRM (%) SDG 6.5.1</p> <p>6.3.2 Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of the water reform process</p> <p>6.3.3 Proportion of actions under the implementation plan of the Water Sector Reform Programme that are successfully implemented</p>	<p>BL: 46 (2020) – T: 80 (2027) <i>SoV: MEWR</i></p> <p>BL: 4 (2021), T: 12 (2027) <i>SoV: Project reports, MEWR</i></p> <p>BL: 80% (2021), T: 95% (2027); <i>SoV: MEWR</i></p>

Specific objective 7 To improve preparedness and planning for disaster risk reduction, to mainstream climate adaptation and to strengthen environmental governance		
Result 7.1 Increased effectiveness of disaster risk management system at national and subnational levels	7.1.1 Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies under implementation with EU support, (EURF Level 2, N. 5)	BL: 0 (2021), T: 1 (2027) <i>SoV: Gov records (i.e. Official Gazette)</i>
	7.1.2 Number of local governments that adopt and implement local Disaster Risk Reduction strategies in line with national strategies, SDG 11.b.2	BL: 34 (2018) – T: 60 (2027) <i>SoV: UN Statistical Division</i>
	7.1.3 Number of signed agreements for data and information exchange between national stakeholders	BL: 0 (2021), T: 8 (2027) <i>SoV: Project reports, MEWR</i>
Result 7.2 Increased climate adaptation	7.2.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%), SDG 15.1.1	BL 3.05 (2020) T: 5 (2027) <i>SoV: Project reports, Committee on Environment</i>
	7.2.2 Number of newly adopted indicators monitoring improved soil quality through Copernicus Global Land Services (e.g. indicators such as Surface Soil Moisture (SSM); Soil Water Index; NDVI and VCI; Estimate soil organic carbon in croplands (Copernicus Sentinel-2).	BL: 0 (2021), T: 5 (2027) <i>SoV: Project reports, Committee on Environment</i>
	7.2.3 Share of land area with a deteriorated condition of the total area of irrigated land (%) SDG 15.3.1	BL 4.9 (2018) – T: 3.0 (2027) <i>SoV: UN Statistical Division, Project reports, Committee on Environment</i>
Result 7.3 Valued ecosystem services protected by the national government and local communities	7.3.1 Number of local communities participating and involved in developing climate resilient ecosystem services	BL: 4 (2021), T: 12 (2027) <i>SoV: Project reports, Committee on Environment</i>
	7.3.2 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a	BL: 0 (2021), T:

	sustainable management with EU support (ha), (EURF Level 2, N. 9)	20.000 ha (2027) <i>SoV: Project reports, Committee on Environment</i>
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Attachment 2: Donor Matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Priority Area /Sector	Donor	Indicative allocation in EUR	Timeframe
Priority Area 1 – Green and Inclusive Economy			
Sector ‘Agriculture’ - DAC code 250			
Farmer to Farmer	USAID		
Prevention and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition in Tajikistan		2,000,000	2018-2023
Agribusiness Competitiveness Activity in Tajikistan (ACAT)		1,100,000	2017-2021
Thrive Tajikistan (with AKF)		18,000,000	2018-2023
Accelerate Prosperity (with AKF)		10,000,000	2018-2023
		400,000	2018-2021
Digital Solutions to Improve Agricultural Value Chains	Asian Development Bank	1,000,000	2019-2022
Towards Rural Inclusive Growth and Economic Resilience (TRIGGER)	Germany (BMZ/GIZ)	9,000,000	2021-2024
Tajikistan Rural Economy Development Project (REDP)	World Bank	30,000,000	2020-2024
Agriculture Commercialisation Project		38,800,000	2015-2022
IFAD Community Based Agricultural Support Project (CASP)	IFAD	39,300,000	2018-2024
IFAD Livestock and Pasture Development Project-II (LPDP II)		24,200,000	2016-2021
Thrive Tajikistan (with USAID)	Aga Khan Foundation	10,000,000	2018-2023
		400,000	2018-2021

Accelerate Prosperity (with USAID)			
Green Gardens - seeding a paradigm shift in school feeding programmes in Eastern Khatlon	Caritas Switzerland	550,000	2019-2021
	The Netherlands	600,000	2018-2021
	Canada	500,000	2016-2021
Sector 'Business and other services' - DAC code 311			
IFC Tajikistan Competitiveness Enhancement Project	Switzerland (SECO - 91.9%) Local contribution - 8.1%	2,350,000	2019-2023
IFC Central Asia Electronic and Digital Financial Services Project	Switzerland (SECO - 75%), DFID – 25%	830,000	2017-2021
IFC Central Asia Financial Inclusion and Microfinance Housing Project	Switzerland (SECO - 100%)	2,113,000	2019-2023
IFC Global Program on Promoting Investment through Integrated Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Standards	Switzerland (SECO - 63%) Local contribution- 27%	630,000	2019-2024
EBRD Small Business Initiative: Finance and Advice for Small Businesses in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (phase 1 and 2)	Switzerland (SECO 85%), EBRD SBIF- 15%	3,500,000	2018-2021
WBG/IFC Financial Sector Supervision Project	Switzerland (SECO - 91.7%)	2,000,000	2019-2022
WBG Global Tax Project	Switzerland (SECO - 18.6%), Other 8 donors of MDTF and SDTF - 81.4%.	2,000,000	2020-2022
ITC Global Program on Textile & Clothing (GTEX)	Switzerland (SECO - 86%), ITC – 5% Local contribution - 9%	1,845,000	2017-2021

Accelerate Prosperity: Supporting Accelerated Growth of Entrepreneurship Project (SAGE)	Switzerland (SECO - 80%), AKF (20%)	700,000	2020-2023
Global Program on Textile & Clothing (GTEX) Programme, Tajikistan	Government of Switzerland (SECO) (implemented by ITC)	1,845,000	2018-2021
Enabling market access for Tajik agricultural products through improved food safety system	The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) /WTO (implemented by ITC)	740,000	2018-2022
General business environment improvement (simplification of inspection, licenses, permits, approvals and services)	IFC/SECO	2,250,000	2019-2023
Single E-Services portal (One Stop Shop for permits, licenses and government to business services)			
Single E-Inspection portal for business inspections with public access			
Aviation and Connectivity			
Tourism sector Development			
Textile sector Development			
Strengthening the Investment Climate in Tajikistan – Technical Assistance	ADB	373,000	up to end of 2021
Preparing the Financial Sector and Fiscal Management Improvement Program – Technical Assistance	ADB	830,000	until end of 2021 with possibility to be extended up to end of 2022
Small and growing enterprise and market development	AKF, COM, SECO, USAID, Germany (BMZ/KfW) PATRIP	25,000,000	2021-2025
Employment skills and future of work	AKF, USAID	5,000,000	2021-2025
Renewable energy and green jobs	AKF, USAID	20,000,000	2021-2025

Financial inclusion and digitalisation	AKF, EC, USAID	5,000,000	2021-2025
Enterprise and Innovation Programme, Kirgizstan and Tajikistan	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), UK	22,409,575	2019-2023
Value Chain Agro Finance	German Government/KfW	9,600,000	2021-2023
Priority Area 2 – Human Capital Development			
Sector ‘Health’ – DAC code 120			
Mother and Child Health, TB, COVID-19 response	Germany (BMZ/KfW)	34,000,000	2020-2025
TB, HIV/AIDS, Malaria prevention program, HSS, COVID -19 response	Global Fund for eradication of AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	30,000,000	2020-2025
ECD, HSS, COVID -19 response	World Bank	30,000,000	2020-2025
Mother and Child Healthy, COVID -19 response	Asian Development Bank	27,000,000	2020-2025
Nutrition, TB/HIV, Mother and Child Health, COVID -19 response	USAID	26,000,000	2020-2025
Mother and Child Health, Medical equipment provision and management Ambulance provision, Prevention and management of childhood illnesses	JICA	16,000,000	2020-2025
HSS, Cold Chain optimisation, immunisation, COVID -19 response	Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI)	9,000,000	2020-2025
Mother and Child Health	UNICEF	950,000	2020-2025
Sexual and Reproductive Health	UNFPA	1,095,000	2020-2025
	Islamic Development Bank	3,465,500	2020-2025
	Centre for Disease Control (CDC)	2,530,000	2020-2025
	The World Health Organization (WHO)	1,263,404	2020-2025

	The Russian Government	1,183,000	2020-2025
	The Japanese Government	760,600	2020-2025
	The Swiss Development Cooperation Agency	565,400	2020-2025
	Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation	530,200	2020-2025
	UNDP	152,100	2020-2025
	Germany (BMZ/GIZ)	169,000	2020-2025
Sector 'Education' – DAC code 110			
Aga Khan Foundation Skills and Employability Enhancement ProjectAsian Development Bank24,811,0002021-2027 Updating the content of teaching materials and improving learning outcomes and construction of schools	Islamic Development Bank and GPE	49,500,000 loan 8,270,000 grant	2021-2025
	Open Society Institute		
Literacy programme in primary education	USAID	16,004,000	2016-2021
Early Childhood Development to Build Tajikistan's Human Capital Project	World Bank	60,240,000	2021-2026
Support to Higher Education	World Bank	12,400,000	2015-2021
	World Food Programme		
Priority Area 3 - Natural resources management, efficiency and resilience			
Sector 'Water Supply & Sanitation' - DAC code 250			
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	World Bank	48,000,000	2022-2025
Tajikistan Resilient Irrigation Project		40,000,000	2022-2025
Strengthening WASH in Health Care Facilities	WHO	25,000	2018-2021

Small and Safe: Scaling up water safety plan and effective water quality monitoring in rural Tajikistan		440,000	2016-2018
Construction / Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 19 health care facilities (maternity departments at Central District Hospitals level and 1 Children's Hospital) across the country	UNICEF	825,000	2019-2020
Construction / Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 45 schools across the country		910,000	2020-2021
Strengthening the national capacity to prepare and respond to Novel Coronavirus (COVID-2019)	SDC+UNICEF	52,000	2020
Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Management in Tajikistan, Phase 3	SDC	5,006,000	2017-2021
COVID-19 Impact on Food Security	WFP	70,000	2020
COVID-19 Impact on Food Security		14,100	2020
Nurek Water and Wastewater Project	EBRD	5,550,000	2016-2021
Southern Tajikistan Water Rehabilitation Project	EBRD	5,740,000	2009-2017
Central Tajik Water Rehabilitation Project	EBRD + EU IFCA	14,900,000	2011-2018
Khatlon Water Rehabilitation		10,030,000	2012-2021
North Tajik Water Rehabilitation	EBRD + SECO + Climate Fund	21,020,000	2010-2021
North Tajik Water Rehabilitation II	EBRD + SECO	14,340,000	2012-2021
Tajik Water II - Khorog GBAO Project		3,700,000	2014-2021
Khujand Water Supply Improvement Project		3,790,000	2004
Khujand Water Supply Improvement Project II		4,630,000	2008

Khujand Wastewater Project		8,230,000	2014-2021
Comprehensive Water Supply & Sanitation in Rural Areas Sughd Region	SDC	7,206,000	2020-2024
Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project (TajWSS) Phase 3		2,870,000	2018-2022
Engaging community to effectively manage drinking water supply systems in rural areas	Global Water Challenge	81,680	2018-2020
Health system strengthening	GAVI Alliance	3,540,000	2017-2022
Construction of a secondary rural school with 6 classrooms in Balhobi village, Muminobod district, Khatlon region	Government of Japan	237,000	2019-2021
THRIVE	USAID/AKF USA	16,480,000	2018-2023
Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement (IHHI) Rasht Valley	SDC	1,307,000	2019-2022
Dushanbe Water Supply and Sanitation Project	ADB/Asian Development Fund	38,096,000	2019-2025
Health Development Programme	EU	30,000,000	2020-2025
Sector 'Energy generation, renewable sources' - DAC code 232			
CASA -1000 Community Support Project	World Bank	21,000,000	2019-2022
Nurek HPP Rehabilitation Project, Phase I		186,000,000	2021-tbd
Technical Assistance on Improvement of Power Tariff Setting and Mitigation of Social Impacts on the Poor		288,000	2018-2020
Power Sector Financial Recovery Project		57,000,000	2019-2023
Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project		57,000,000	2019-2024

Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project	ADB	55,000,000	2015-2020
Golovnaya 240 MW HPP Rehabilitation Project		140,000,000	2015-2022
Power Sector Development Project		53,000,000	2019-2025
Reconnection to the Central Asian power System		28,000,000	2018-2022
Improvement of Substations in Dushanbe	JICA	17,230,000	2017-2020
Reconstruction of Ravshan substation	IsDB	11,300,000	2015-2018
Project for Power Grid Construction and Improvement of Health Environment in Romit district in Tajikistan	KOICA	4,900,000	2018-2020
Qairokkum HPP - Phase I	EBRD	41,000,000	2014-2021
Qairokkum HPP - Phase II		31,000,000	2018-2023
Sugd - Energy Loss Reduction		12,000,000	2011-2020
Support the State Service for Supervision over Hydro Technical Facilities for the effective operation and surveillance of hydro-technical facilities	OSCE	20,000	2018
Seminar on normative legal acts on energy efficiency and energy saving		10,000	2018
Sector 'General Environment' – DAC code 410			
Streamlining collaborative institutional and community disaster risk management, capacities and resilience in vulnerable rural and peri-urban areas of Rasht Valley.	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	180,000	2017
Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement (IHHI) Rasht Valley	SDC	9,250,000	2013-2017

National Water Resources Management Project-Phase I		6,100,000	2013-2018
Creating Opportunities in a Safe Environment (COSE): Integrating Risk Management into Urban and Rural Development		1,400,000	2016-2019
Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Integrated Watershed Management in Muminabad		1,500,000	2016-2019
Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance in Tajikistan (SDRGT)		486,000	2016-2019
Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	ADB	17,710,000	2013-2020